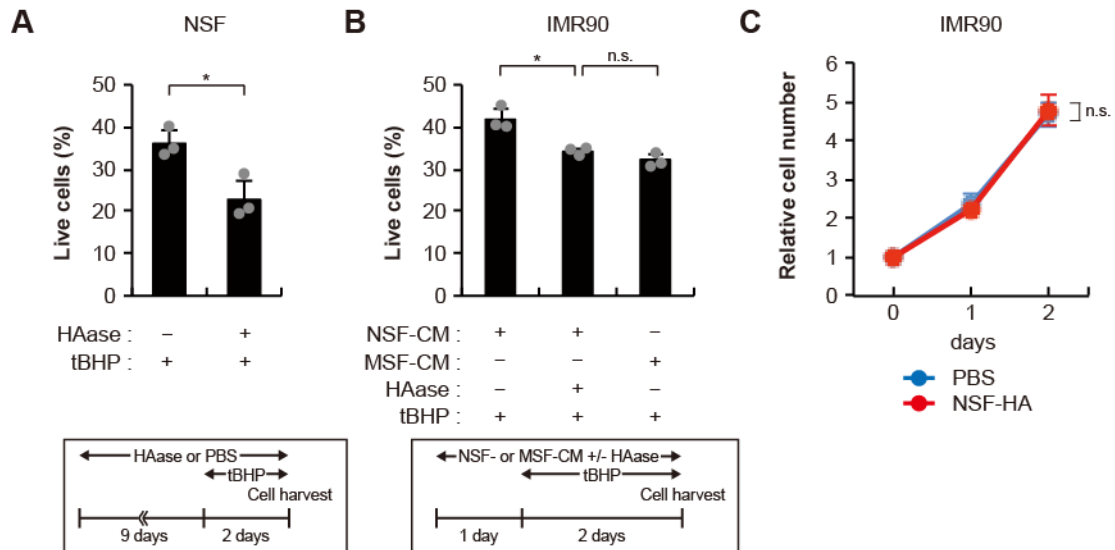


Supplementary Information

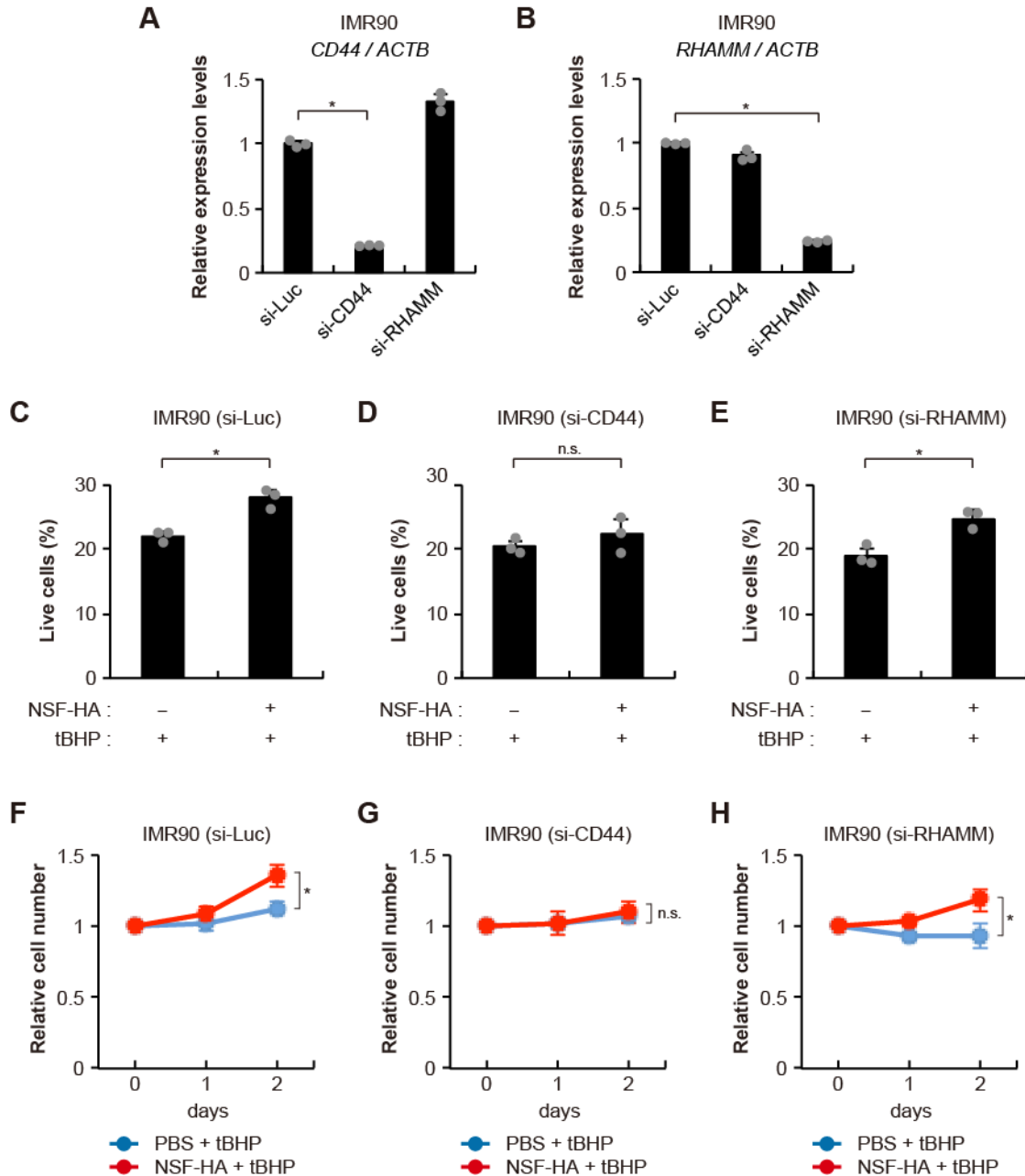
Naked mole-rat very-high-molecular-mass hyaluronan exhibits superior cytoprotective properties

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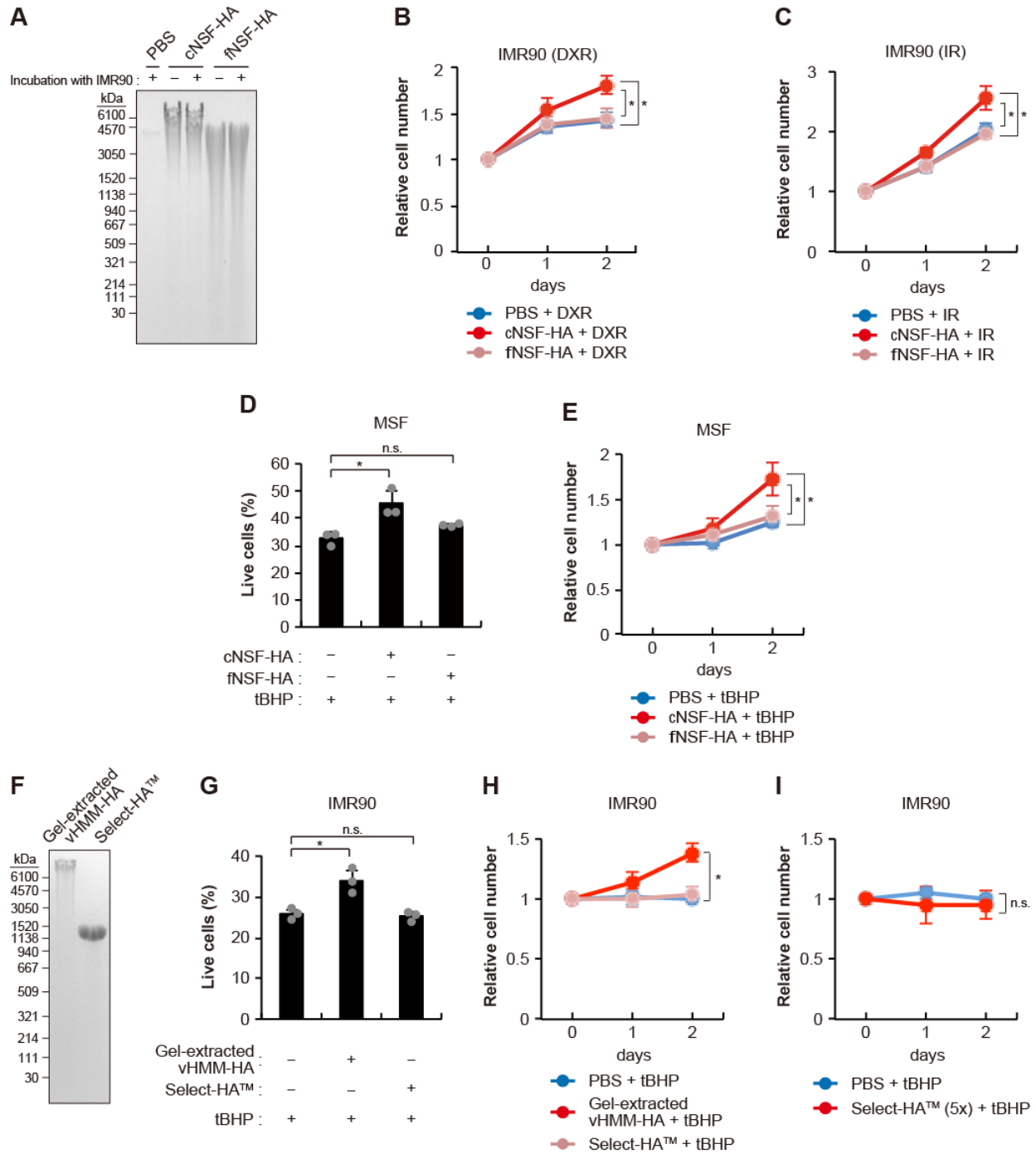


Supplementary Figure 1 | The effects of NSF-HA on cell death and cell proliferation. (A) Cell survival of NSF cells upon oxidative stress is dependent on NSF-HA. The percentages of live cells were measured by Annexin-V/PI staining after 2 days of 200 μ M tBHP-treatment ($n = 3$). Culture media were supplemented with HAase or PBS from 9 days before tBHP-treatment until the end of the experiment. HAase (3 U/ml) or PBS was added to the media on 9, 6, and 3 days before tBHP-treatment. Then the media were replaced with fresh media containing tBHP and HAase or PBS. (B) NSF conditioned media enhance cell survival of IMR90 cells upon oxidative stress compared to that of MSF in a NSF-HA-dependent manner. The percentages of live cells were measured by Annexin-V/PI staining after 2 days of 40 μ M tBHP-treatment ($n = 3$). Cells were cultured in NSF or MSF conditioned media with or without HAase (3U/ml) from 1 day before tBHP-treatment until the end of the experiment. (C) NSF-HA has no effect on proliferation of IMR90 cells in the absence of oxidative stress. The plot shows the relative numbers of IMR90 cells cultured in the media containing 20 μ g/ml NSF-HA or PBS ($n = 4$). The media were changed every day. Error bars are presented as mean \pm SD values. * $p < 0.05$ [two-tailed t -test for (A, C) and one-way ANOVA with *post-hoc* Dunnett's two-tailed test for (B)].



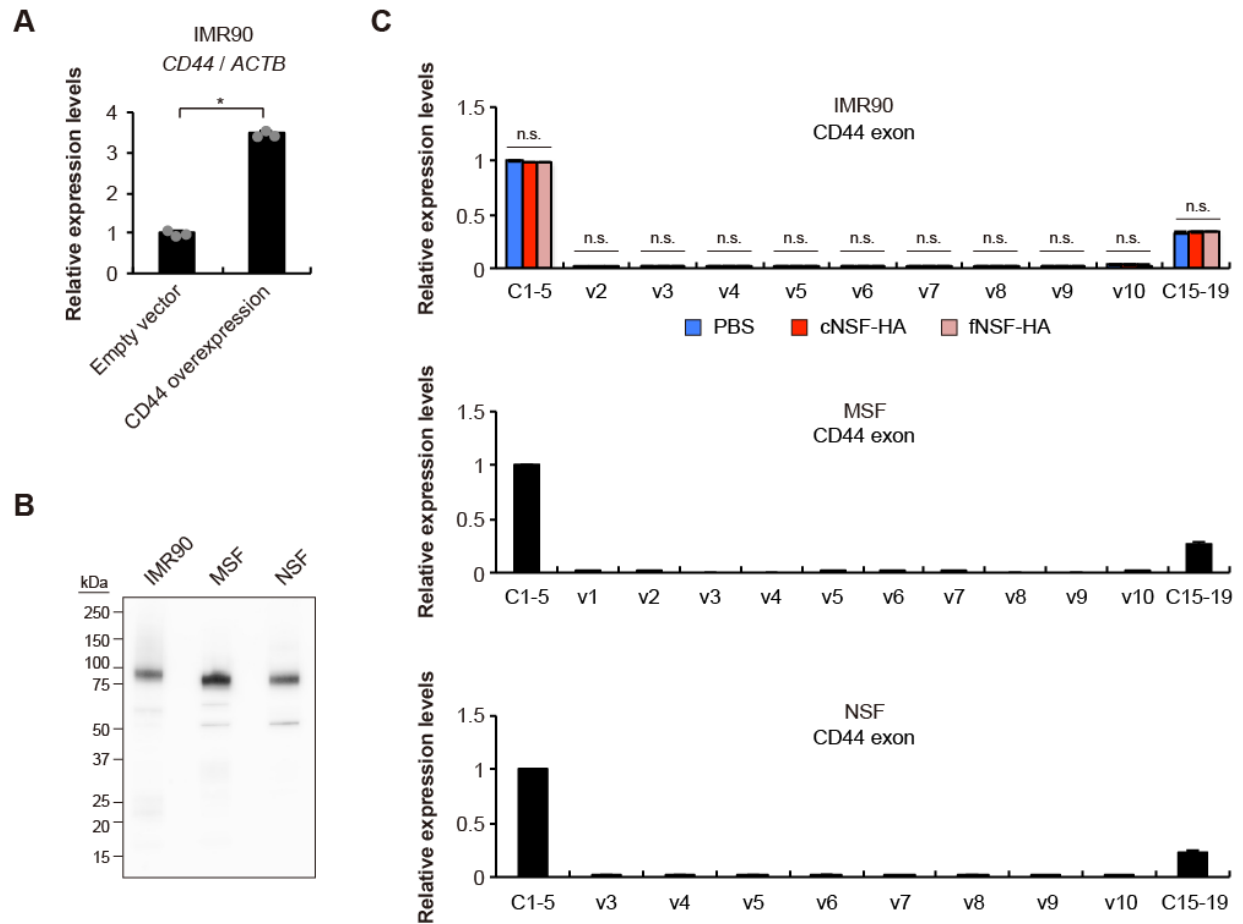
Supplementary Figure 2 | The cytoprotective effect of NSF-HA depends on CD44. (A, B) RT-qPCR analyses of CD44 and RHAMM in IMR90 cells ($n = 3$). ACTB was used as an internal control. Cells were transfected with indicated siRNAs 2 days before sample collection. (C-E) CD44-, but not RHAMM-knockdown abrogates the cytoprotective effect of NSF-HA on oxidative stress-induced cell death in IMR90 cells. The percentages of live cells were measured by Annexin-V/PI staining 1 day after 1 h of 3 mM tBHP-treatment ($n = 3$). Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ NSF-HA or PBS before tBHP-treatment. siRNAs were

transfected 2 days before the first tBHP-treatment. **(F-H)** CD44-, but not RHAMM-knockdown abrogates the cytoprotective effect of NSF-HA on oxidative stress-induced growth arrest in IMR90 cells ($n = 4$). Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ NSF-HA or PBS and then HA was removed and cells were exposed to 200 μM tBHP for 1 h on day 0 and day 1. siRNAs were transfected 2 days before day 0. Error bars are presented as mean \pm SD values. * $p < 0.05$ [one-way ANOVA with *post-hoc* Dunnett's two-tailed test for **(A, B)** and two-tailed t-test for **(C-H)**].

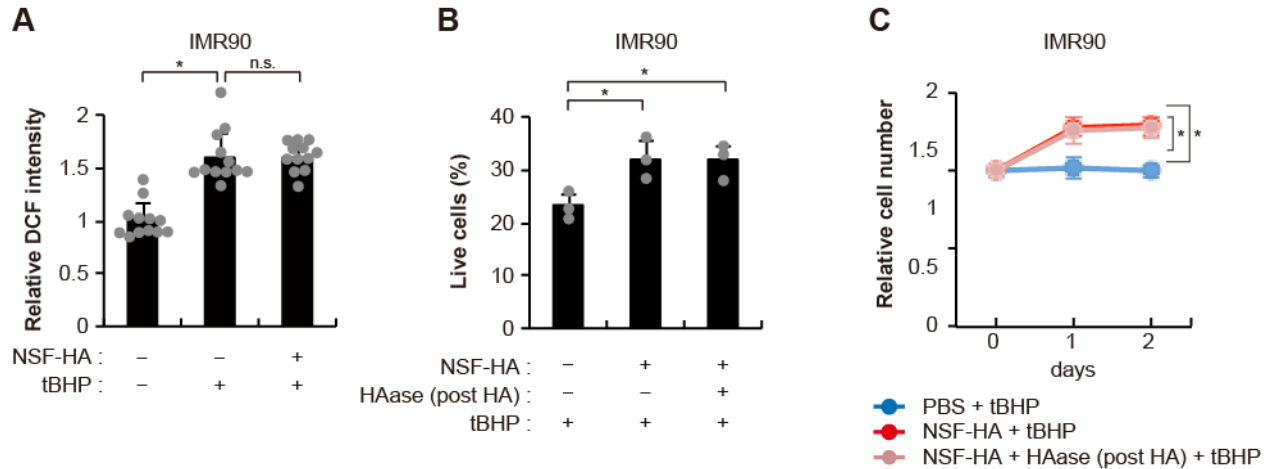


Supplementary Figure 3 | The cytoprotective effect of NSF-HA depends on HA polymer length. (A) HA length does not change during incubation with IMR90 cells. Pulse-field gel electrophoresis image of cNSF-HA and fNSF-HA. HA was added to the media at the concentration of 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and incubated with or without IMR90 cells and purified again after 6 h of incubation. The experiment was repeated once with similar result. (B, C) cNSF-HA, but not

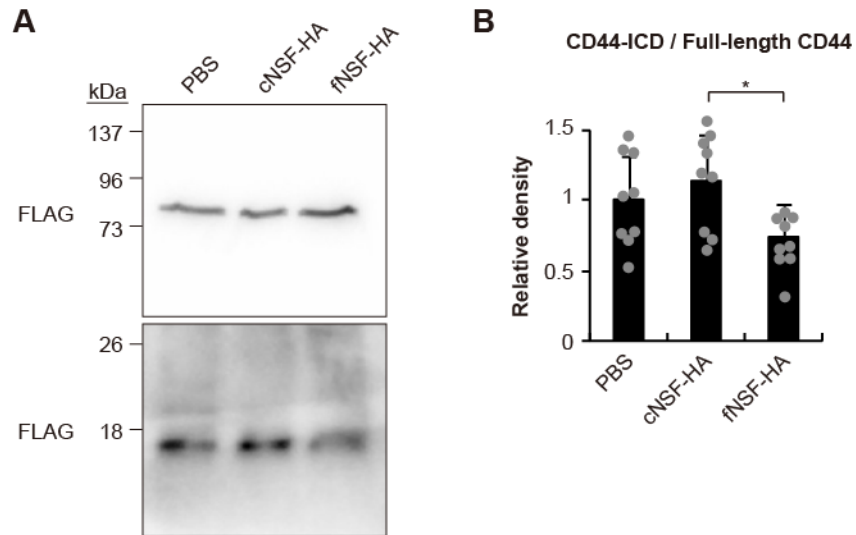
fNSF-HA, suppresses growth arrest induced by various stresses in IMR90 cells ($n = 4$). Cells were incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ cNSF-HA, fNSF-HA, or PBS on day 0 before exposing cells to stresses and on day 1. After the pre-incubation on day 0, cells were exposed to 400 ng/ml doxorubicin (DXR) **(B)** or irradiated with 3 Gy gamma irradiation **(C)**. **(D)** cNSF-HA, but not fNSF-HA, suppresses oxidative stress-induced cell death in MSF. The percentages of live MSF were measured by Annexin-V/PI staining 1 day after 1 h of 1.5 mM tBHP-treatment ($n = 3$). Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ cNSF-HA, fNSF-HA, or PBS before tBHP-treatment. **(E)** cNSF-HA, but not fNSF-HA, suppresses oxidative stress-induced growth arrest in MSF ($n = 4$). Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ cNSF-HA, fNSF-HA, or PBS and then HA was removed and cells were exposed to 150 μM tBHP for 1 h on day 0 and day 1. **(F)** Size comparison of gel-extracted vHMM-HA and Select-HATM. Pulse-field gel electrophoresis image of gel-extracted vHMM-HA and Select-HATM is shown. The experiment was repeated once with similar result. **(G)** Gel-extracted vHMM-HA, but not Select-HATM, suppresses oxidative stress-induced cell death in IMR90 cells. The percentages of live cells were measured by Annexin-V/PI staining 1 day after 1 h of 3 mM tBHP-treatment ($n = 3$). Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ gel-extracted vHMM-HA, Select-HATM, or PBS before tBHP-treatment. **(H)** Gel-extracted vHMM-HA, but not Select-HATM, suppresses oxidative stress-induced growth arrest in IMR90 cells ($n = 4$). Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ge-extracted vHMM-HA, Select-HATM, or PBS and then HA was removed and cells were exposed to 200 μM tBHP for 1 h on day 0 and day 1. **(I)** Select-HATM does not suppress oxidative stress-induced growth arrest in IMR90 cells even at the concentration of 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ($n = 4$). Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ Select-HATM or PBS and then HA was removed and cells were exposed to 200 μM tBHP for 1 h on day 0 and day 1. Error bars are presented as mean \pm SD values. * $p < 0.05$ [one-way ANOVA with *post-hoc* Dunnett's two-tailed test for **(B, C, D, E, G, H)** and two-tailed t-test for **(I)**].



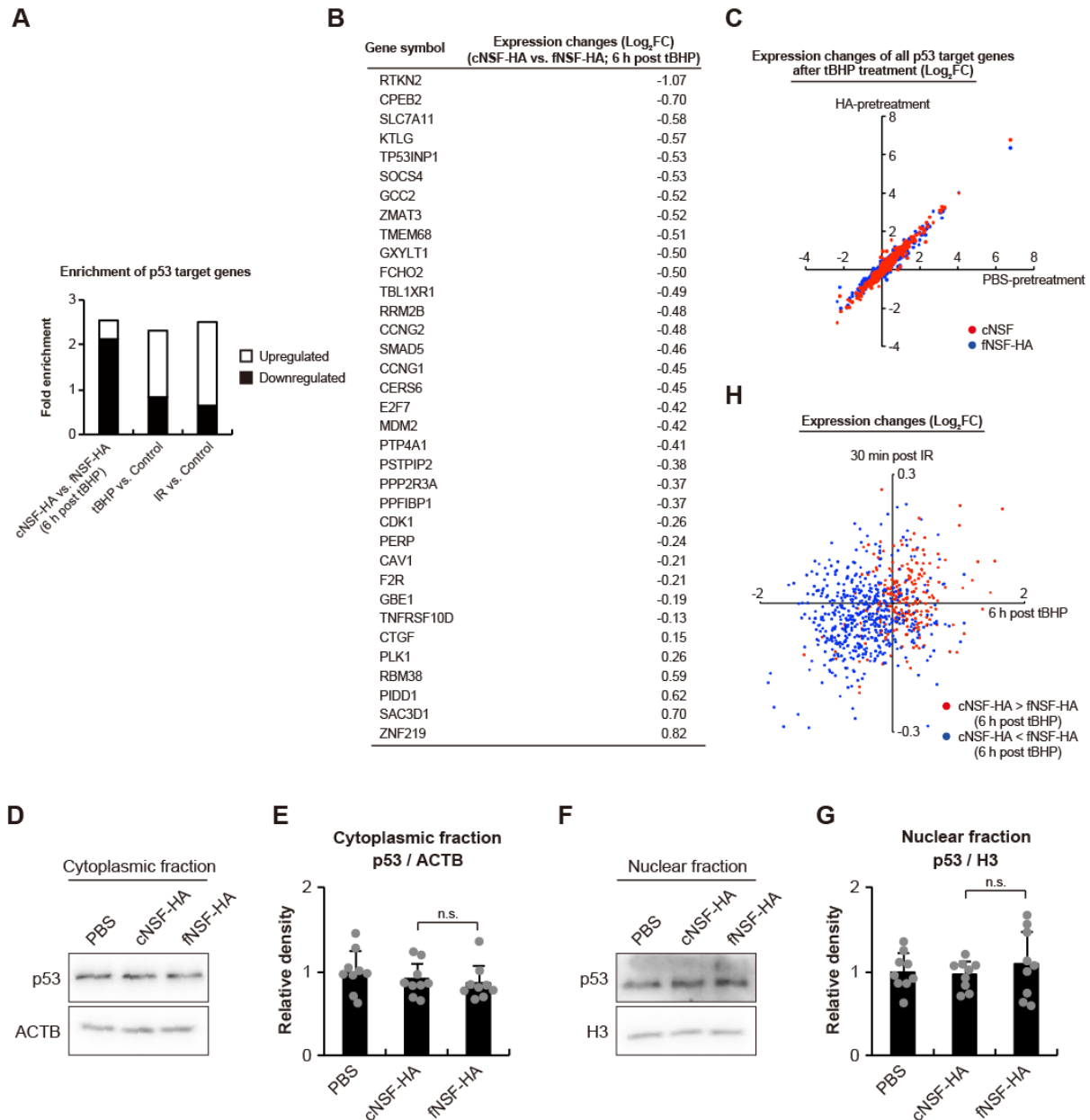
Supplementary Figure 4 | Expression analyses of CD44. (A) Relative expression levels (TPM) of CD44 in CD44-overexpressing IMR90 cells ($n = 3$). (B) Western blot showing the expression of CD44 in IMR90 cells, MSF, and NSF. The experiment was repeated once with similar result. (C) Relative expression levels (TPM) of constant and variant CD44 exons in IMR90 cells, MSF, and NSF ($n = 3$). RNA-Seq data collected in our current and previous studies were used. Error bars are presented as mean \pm SD values. * $p < 0.05$ [two-tailed t-test for (A) and one-way ANOVA with *post-hoc* Dunnett's two-tailed test for (C)].



Supplementary Figure 5 | The effects of NSF-HA on ROS levels. (A) NSF-HA does not affect tBHP-induced increase in intracellular ROS levels. Intracellular ROS levels were measured by DCF fluorescence in IMR90 cells ($n = 12$). Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ NSF-HA or PBS and then HA was removed and cells were exposed to 200 μM tBHP for 1 h. Assay was performed right after the tBHP-treatment. (B, C) Digestion of residual HA after the 6 h NSF-HA incubation does not affect the cytoprotective effect. (B) The percentages of live cells were measured by Annexin-V/PI staining 1 day after 1 h of 3 mM tBHP-treatment ($n = 3$). Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ NSF-HA or PBS and then with 10 U/ml HAase or PBS for 30 min before tBHP-treatment. (C) The plot shows the relative numbers of IMR90 cells ($n = 4$). Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ NSF-HA or PBS and then with 10 U/ml HAase for 30 min, and then exposed to 200 μM tBHP for 1 h on day 0 and day 1. Error bars are presented as mean \pm SD values. * $p < 0.05$ (one-way ANOVA with *post-hoc* Dunnett's two-tailed test).



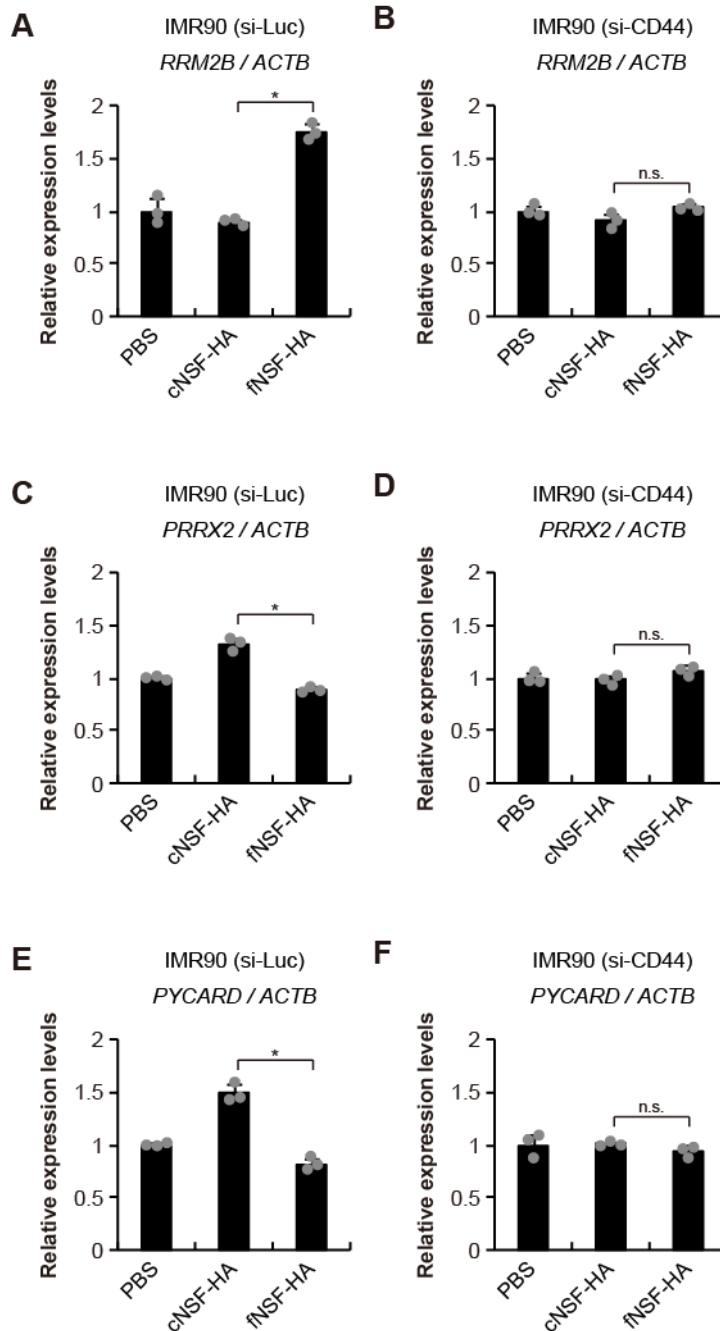
Supplementary Figure 6 | The effects of cNSF-HA and fNSF-HA on CD44-ICD levels. (A) Western blots showing full-length CD44-FLAG and CD44-ICD-FLAG levels in CD44-FLAG overexpressing IMR90 cells. Cells were incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ cNSF-HA, fNSF-HA or PBS. (B) Quantification of Western blots shown in (A) ($n = 9$). Error bars are presented as mean \pm SD values. * $p < 0.05$ (one-way ANOVA with *post-hoc* Dunnett's two-tailed test).



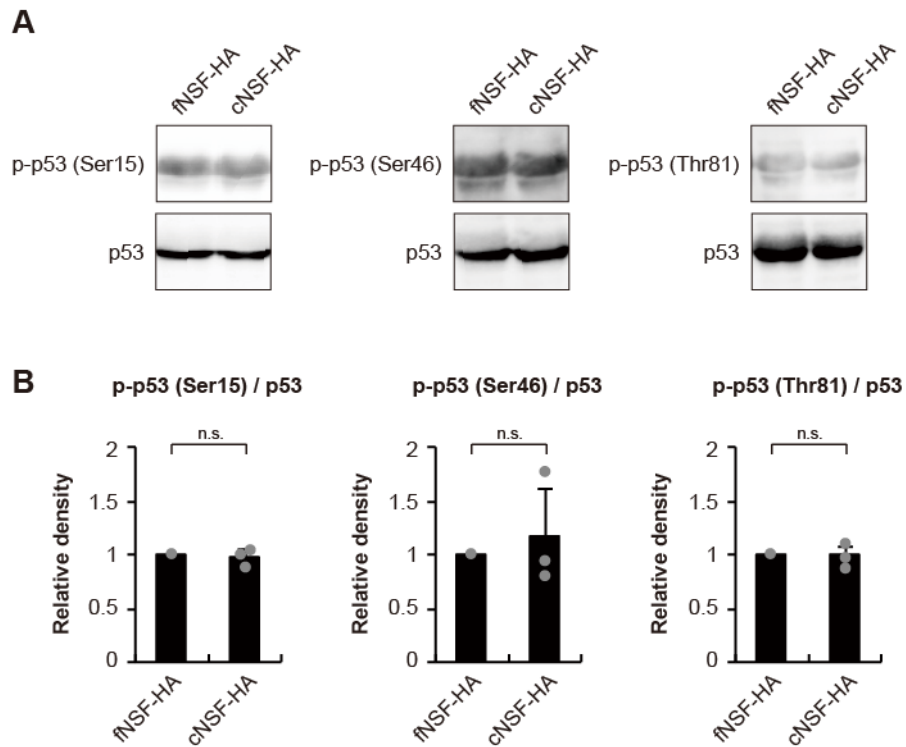
Supplementary Figure 7 | cNSF-HA suppresses a subset of p53 target gene expressions.

(A) Fold enrichment of p53 target genes in the HA polymer length-dependent genes and in the genes affected by 1 h of 200 μ M tBHP-treatment and 5 Gy irradiation. Expression analyses were conducted 6 h and 30 min after the tBHP-treatment and irradiation, respectively. (B) Differential expression levels of the HA polymer length-dependent p53 target genes in cNSF-HA- and fNSF-HA pre-incubated IMR90 cells. Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 μ g/ml cNSF-HA or fNSF-HA and then HA was removed and cells were exposed to 200 μ M tBHP for 1 h. Cells were collected 6 h after starting the tBHP-treatment. (C) Expression changes of all p53 target

genes induced in IMR90 cells by 1 h of 200 μ M tBHP-treatment. Expression changes induced in PBS pre-incubated IMR90 cells are plotted against expression changes induced in HA pre-incubated IMR90 cells. Cells were pre-incubated for 6 h with 20 μ g/ml cNSF-HA, fNSF-HA, or PBS and then HA was removed and cells were exposed to 200 μ M tBHP for 1 h. **(D, F)** Western blots showing p53 levels in cytoplasmic and nuclear fractions of IMR90 cells. Cells were incubated for 6 h with 20 μ g/ml cNSF-HA, fNSF-HA, or PBS ($n = 9$). **(E, G)** Quantification of Western blots shown in (D, F) by Image J. **(H)** Expression changes induced in IMR90 cells by 1 h of 200 μ M tBHP-treatment and 5 Gy irradiation are plotted for the HA polymer length-dependent genes. Expression analyses were conducted 6 h and 30 min after the tBHP-treatment and irradiation, respectively. Red and blue dots represent the genes that are up- and downregulated in cNSF-HA pre-incubated cells, respectively. Error bars are presented as mean \pm SD values. n.s. $p \geq 0.05$ (one-way ANOVA with *post-hoc* Dunnett's two-tailed test).



Supplementary Figure 8 | The effects of HA on the expression levels of p53 target genes depend on CD44. (A-F) RT-qPCR analyses of RRM2B, PRRX2, and PYCARD in IMR90 cells ($n = 3$). Cells were incubated for 6 h with 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ cNSF-HA, fNSF-HA, or PBS and were transfected with indicated siRNAs 2 days before sample collection. Error bars are presented as mean \pm SD values. * $p < 0.05$ (one-way ANOVA with *post-hoc* Dunnett's two-tailed test).

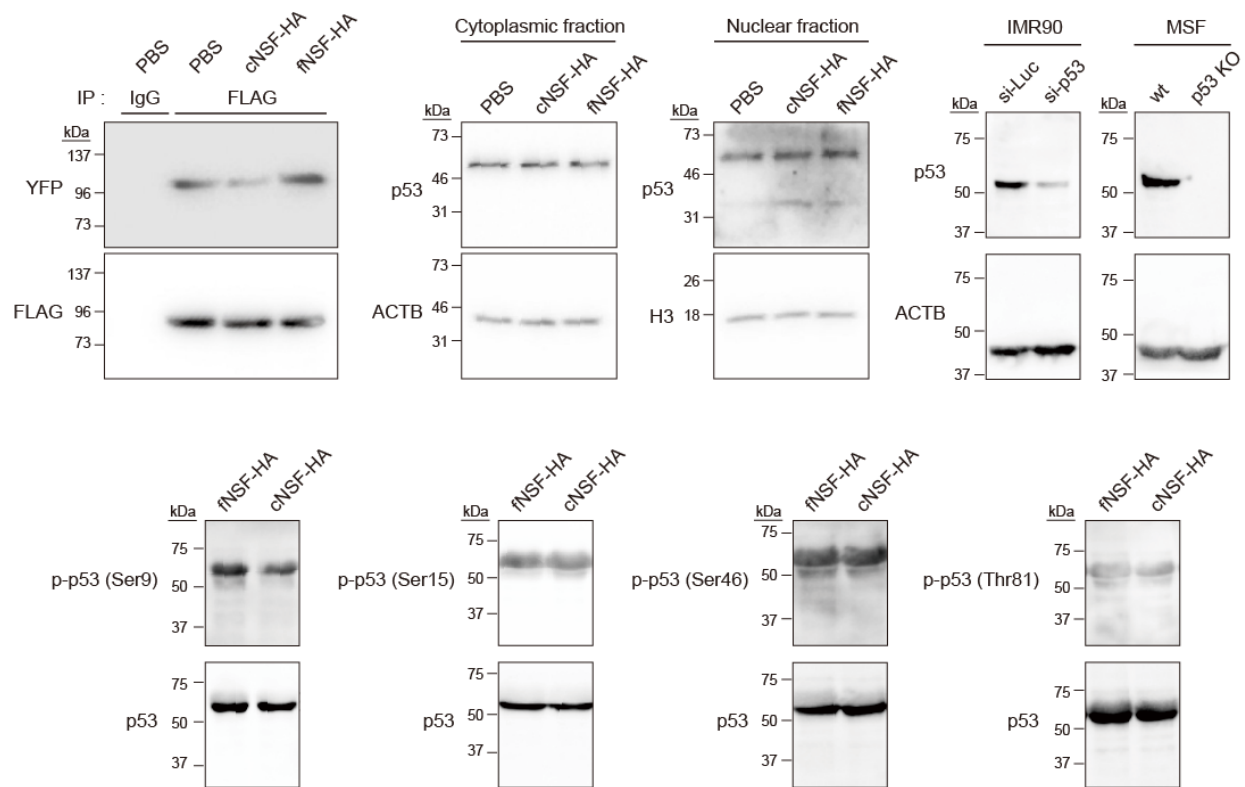


Supplementary Figure 9 | The effects of cNSF-HA and fNSF-HA on p53 phosphorylation.

(A) Western blots showing p53 phosphorylation levels in IMR90 cells treated with cNSF-HA or fNSF-HA. Cells were incubated for 6 h with 20 μ g/ml cNSF-HA or fNSF-HA. (B)

Quantification of Western blots shown in (A) by Image J. Averages are of 3 biological replicates. For each biological replicate, immunoblotting was performed 3 times and averaged. Error bars

are presented as mean \pm SD values. n.s. $p \geq 0.05$ (two-tailed t-test).



Supplementary Figure 10 | Uncropped gel images of western blots.