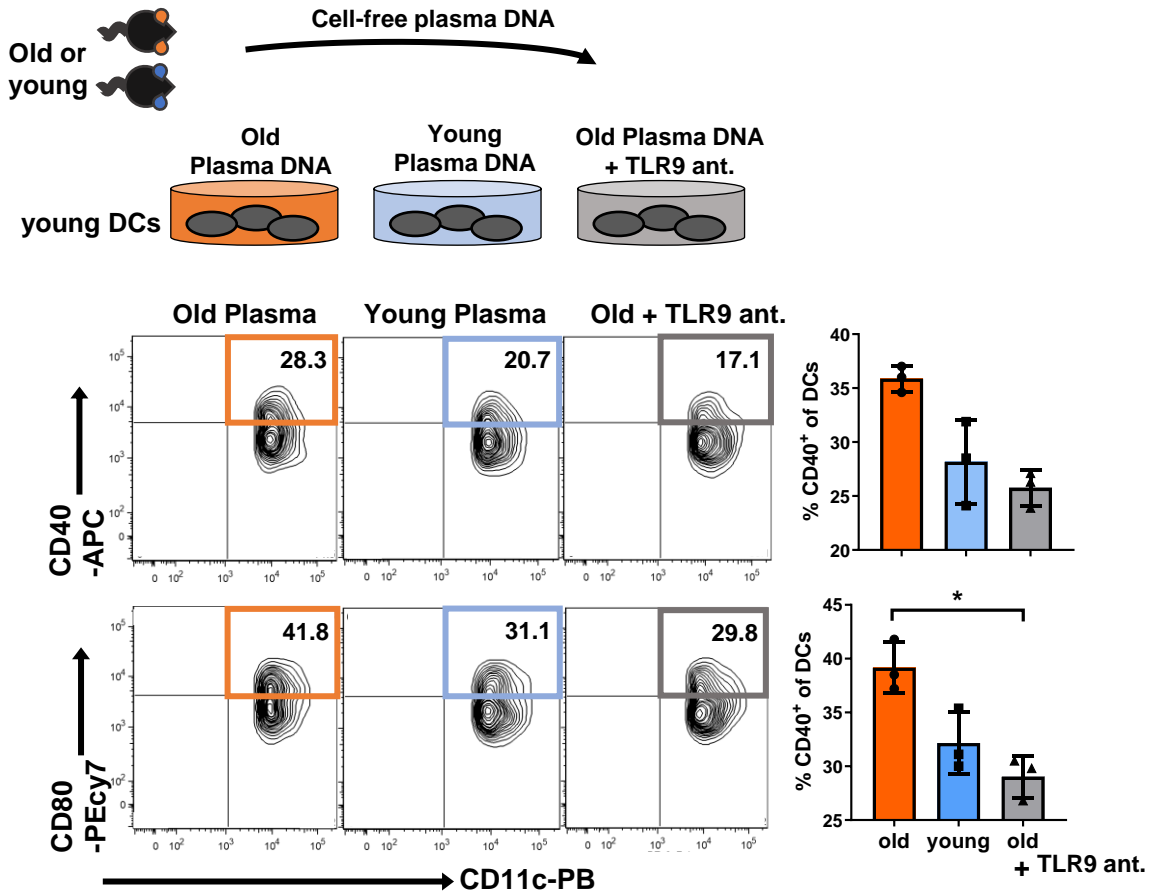


Supplementary Material

Senolytics Prevent mt-DNA-Induced Inflammation and Promote the Survival of Aged Organs Following Transplantation

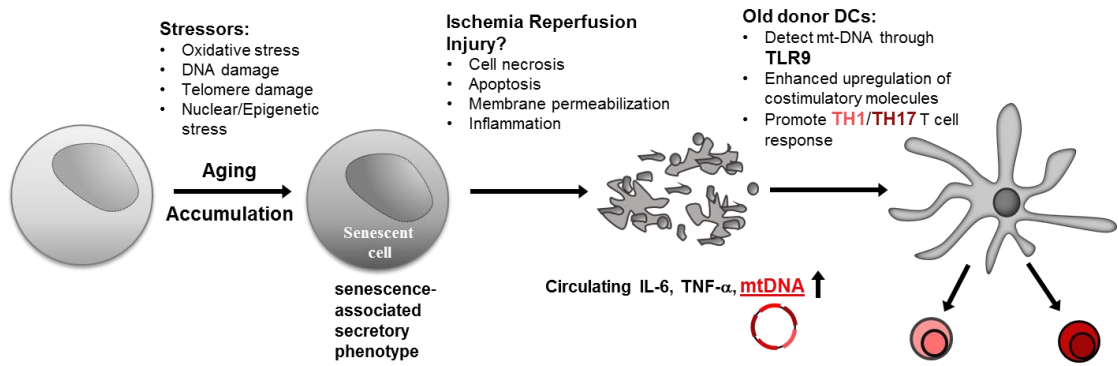
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Supplementary Figures



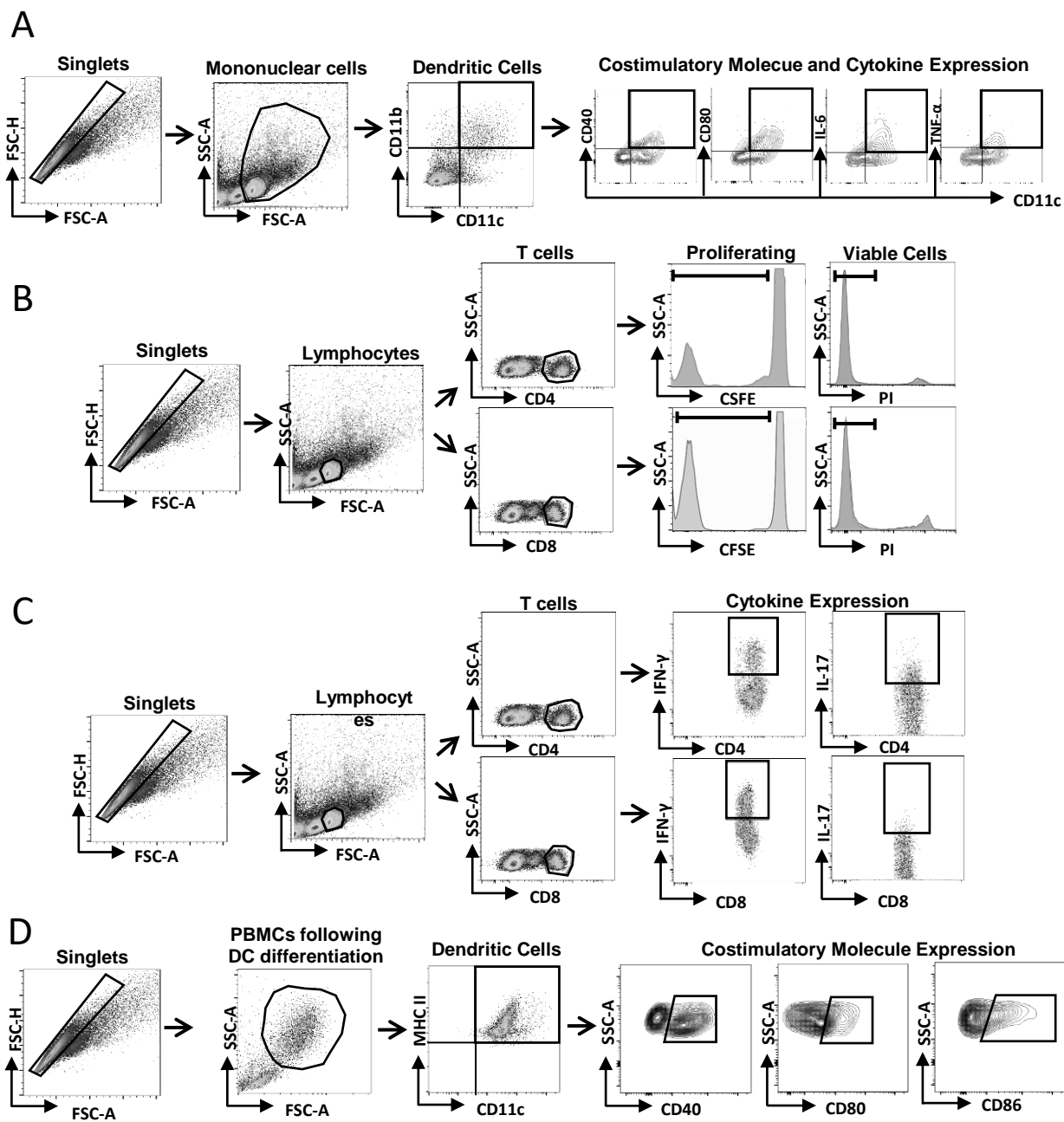
Supplementary Figure 1. Plasma-derived DNA from old mice promotes costimulatory molecule expression on DCs via TLR9

Plasma DNA from young or old mice was added to cultures of DCs from young mice and costimulatory cytokine expression was assessed by flow cytometry with or in absence of a TLR9 antagonist (old vs. old+TLR9 ant: CD40, $p=0.0512$ /CD80, $p=0.0338$), $n=3$ biologically independent samples, Column plots display mean \pm SD, experiments are representative of three independent experiment. Statistical significance was determined using one-way Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's post hoc test. Asterisks indicate p -values * = $p \leq 0.05$, only significant values are shown.



Supplementary Figure 2.

Senescent cell build-up and cf-mt-DNA accumulation at the crossroad of immunogenicity, inflammation, and alloimmunity.



Supplementary Figure 3. Gating Strategies used to analyze flow cytometric data

(A) Gating strategy to analyze DC frequencies in lymph nodes and spleens (Fig. 1A) and costimulatory molecule and cytokine expression (Fig.1B, Fig. 3C and Fig. 3D).

(B) Gating strategy to analyze T cell proliferation and viability (Fig.1C).

(C) Gating strategy to analyze T cell derived cytokine expression (Fig.1D and Fig.6C).

(D) Gating strategy to analyze costimulatory molecule expression on human dendritic cells differentiated from PBMCs (Fig. 5B).

| | Demographic characteristics of organ donors | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Young (< 33 years old) | Old (>55 years old) |
| Age distribution | 19 – 35 | 55 – 66 |
| Median age | 27.5 | 61 |
| Sex | ♀: 3 (50%) ♂: 3 (50%) | ♀: 6 (75%) ♂: 2 (25%) |
| Cause of death | 4x head trauma 1x CVA 1x unknown | 7x CVA 1x Anoxia |

Supplementary Table 1.
Characteristics of deceased organ donors.

Primer List

| Name | Unique Assay ID | Chromosome location | Unique Gene ID | Amplification Context Sequence |
|--|-----------------|--|----------------|--|
| human mitochondrially encoded cytochrome c oxidase III | qHsaCEP0055665 | MT:9737-9882 | not available | AGCCTCAGAGTACTTCGAGTCTCCCTTCACCAATTTCCGACGGCATCTACGGCTCAACATTTTTGTAGCCACAGGCTTCCACGGACTTCACGTCATTATTGGTCAACTTTCTCTACTATCTGCTTCATCCGCCAACTAATATTTCC |
| human mitochondrially encoded NADH dehydrogenase 6 | qHsaCEP0055605 | MT:14250-14382 | not available | CACCAATAGGATCCTCCCGAATCAACCTGACCCCTCTCCTTATAAATTTCAGCTTCCACTATTAAGGTTTACCACAACCACCACCCCATCATACTTTTCCACCCACAGCACAATCCTACCTCCAT |
| human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase | qHsaCEP0041396 | 12:6647267-6647413 | Hs.544577 | GTATGACAACGAATTTGGCTACAGCAACAGGGTGTGGACCTCATGGCCACATGGCTTCCAAGGAGTAGACCCCTGGACCACCAGCCCAAGAGCACAAGAGGAAGAGAGAGACCTCACTGCTGGGGAGTCTGCCACAC |
| mouse mitochondrially encoded cytochrome c oxidase III | qMmuCEP0060078 | MT:9135-9279 | not available | CAAGCTTCAGAATACTTTGAAACATCATTCTCCATTTCAGATGGTATCTATGGTTCTACATTCTTCATGGCTACTGGATTCCATGGACTCCATGTAATTTGGATCAACATTCCTTATTGTTGCTACTACGACAACATAAAAT |
| mouse mitochondrially encoded NADH dehydrogenase 6 | qMmuCEP0062889 | MT:13632-13746 | not available | AACTATATATTGGCGCTACCCCAATCCCTCCTTCCAACATAACTCCAACATCATCAACCTCATACATCAACC AATCTCCCAACCATCAAGATTAATTACTCCAACCTTCATC ATA |
| mouse glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase | qMmuCEP0039581 | 6:125162278-125162382 | Mm.304088 | TGGGAGTTGCTGTTGAAGTCGCAGGAGACAACCTGGTCTCAGTGTAGCCCAAGATGCCTTCAGTGGGCCCTCAGATGCCTGCTTACCACCTTCTTGATGTCA |
| mouse p16INK4a/Cdkn2a | Mm00494449_m1 | Chr.4: 89274473 - 89294619 on Build GRCh38 | Mm.4733 | CATAGCTTCAGCTCAAGCACGCCAGGGCCCTGGAACTTCGCGCCAATCCCAAG |
| mouse GAPDH | MM99999915_g1 | Chr.6: 125161338 - 125166511 on Build GRCh38 | Mm.304088 | GGAGAGTGTTCCTCGTCCCGTAGACAAAATGGTGAAGGTCGGTGTGAACGGATTGGCCGATTGGGCCCTGGTCCACAGGGCTGCCATTTGAGTGGCAAAATG |

Supplementary Table 2. List of Primers used in this study