

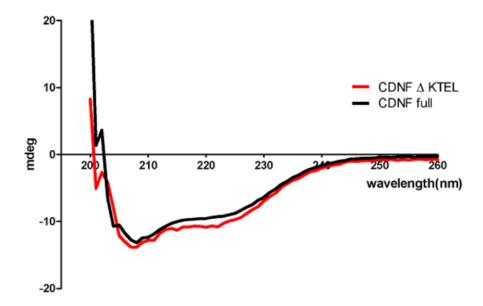
Table S1. Left ventricular developed pressure of isolated perfused rat hearts in mmHg.

Groups	Time	Rat hearts LVDP [mmHg]		
Control (n=5)	baseline	103.1	±	8.9
preCDNF (n=5)	baseline after intervention	97.9 102.5		14.3 11.2
postCDNF(n=5)	baseline	101.9	±	18.2
preCDNF + Wortmannin (n=5)	baseline after intervention	95.7 88.3		8.3 10.2
preCDNF + Chelerythine (n=5)	baseline after intervention	105.1 92.6		11.1 12.6
preCDNF + Rothlerin (n=5)	baseline after intervention	100.8 91.4		8.7 6.9
preCDNF + AG490 (n=5)	baseline after intervention	115.4 95.9		14.6 11.8
postCDNF+ Wortmannin (n=5)	baseline after intervention	111.5 89.2		10.7 14.3
preCDNF + TRPQTEL(n=5)	baseline after intervention	102.3 96.1	± ±	15.1 7.2
preCDNF + THPKTEL(n=5)	baseline after intervention	97.6 91.7		8.1 13.4
preCDNF + DRATSAL(n=5)	baseline after intervention	99.3 102.4		13.2 6.9
PreCDNF + aβ-CDNF(n=5)	baseline after intervention	107.4 98.3		10.4 8.2
PreCDNF-ΔKTEL (n=5)	baseline after intervention	112.3 110.9	_	6.9 6.7
No-I/R (n=6) (mitochondria assay)	baseline	101.6	±	6.9
I/R (n=6) (mitochondria assay)	baseline ischemia 5 min ischemia 30 min reperfusion 10 min	104.2 0.0 0.0 14.1	± ± ±	8.8 0.0 0.0 16.3
preCDNF (n=6) (mitochondria assay)	baseline after intervention ischemia 5 min ischemia 30 min reperfusion 10 min	110.8 105.3 0.0 0.0 43.9	± ±	7.5 15.9 0.0 0.0 7.6 *

PostCDNF (n=6) (mitochondria assay)	baseline	99.8	±	10.9
	after intervention	100.2	±	8.3
	ischemia 5 min	0.0	±	0.0
	ischemia 30 min	0.0	\pm	0.0
	reperfusion 10 min	33.7	\pm	11.4
preCDNF +Wortmannin (n=6) (mitochondria assay)	baseline	113.3	±	11.6
	after intervention	102.0	\pm	6.1
	ischemia 5 min	0.0	\pm	0.0
	ischemia 30 min	0.0	\pm	0.0
	reperfusion 10 min	15.9	\pm	14.3 &
postCDNF+Wortmannin (n=6) (mitochondria assay)	baseline	102.1	±	19.7
	after intervention	93.5	\pm	15.4
	ischemia 5 min	0.0	\pm	0.0
	ischemia 30 min	0.0	\pm	0.0
	reperfusion 10 min	11.3	±	12.5 \$

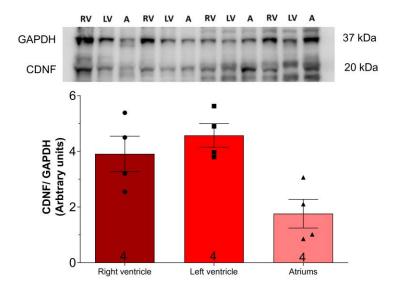
Developed left ventricular pressure (LVDP) was calculated as the difference between the systolic and the end-diastolic pressure. LVDP values (mmHg) were measured at different time points: at end of stabilization period (baseline), **after the intervention and** at 5 and 30 min of ischemia, and at 10 min of reperfusion (**for mitochondria assay only**). Mean \pm SEM. *P < 0.05 vs I/R, *< 0.05 vs preCDNF, *P < 0.05 vs postCDNF with two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-hoc tests for LVDP and LVEDP analysis.

Figure S1. CDNFAKTEL presents the same secondary structure of CDNF.



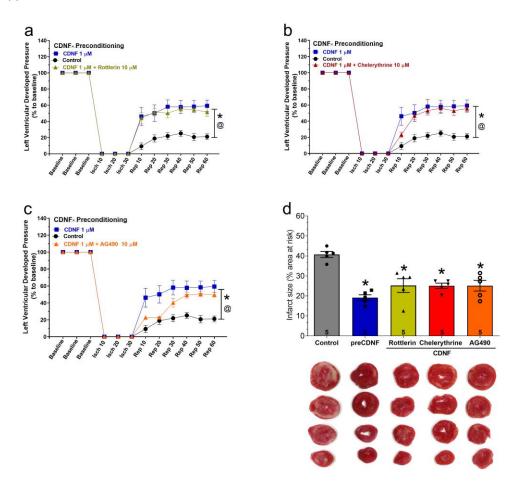
Circular dichroism spectra of both proteins at 10 μM show the typical profile of alpha-helix rich proteins.

Figure S2. Endogenous CDNF expression in rat heart chambers.



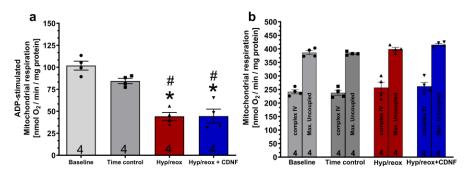
Extracts from different heart compartments ($50\mu g$ protein) were fractionated by SDS-PAGE followed by immunoblotting for CDNF and GAPDH. The levels of CDNF were estimated by normalizing the intensity of the CDNF band to the GAPDH band as shown in the graph. Data are means \pm S.E.M. Number in each column is n of hearts. RV= right ventricle; LV = left ventricle; A = atria. Fresh untreated hearts were used in these experiments. No statistical differences between the groups with one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-hoc tests.

Figure S3. The cardioprotective activity of CDNF is not prevented by rottlerin (a), chelerythrine (b), or AG490 (c).



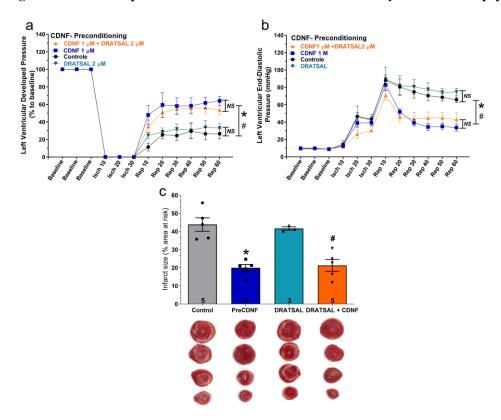
Time courses of left ventricular developed pressure (LVDP) during I/R protocol (30 min of global ischemia and 60 min of reperfusion) or when the hearts were subjected to the previous perfusion with CDNF (1 μ mol/L/5 min preconditioning) or with CDNF+inhibitor (5 min before I/R). Controls (circles), CDNF treatment (squares) and CDNF+inhibitor (triangles). (d) Rottlerin, chelerythrine, and AG490 do not counteract the protective effect of CDNF in reducing the infarct area of hearts subjected to I/R. Representative cross-section images of TCC-stained ventricles hearts subjected to I/R in the absence or in the presence of CDNF and peptides. Number in each column is n of hearts. The data were expressed as means \pm S.E.M. $^{\circ}$ P<0.01 vs. control; *P<0.01 vs. preCDNF. With one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-hoc tests for infarct area analysis and two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-hoc tests for LVDP analysis.

Figure S4. CDNF does not protect isolated mitochondria from hypoxia/reoxygenation.



(a) ADP-Stimulated complex I respiration and (b) Complex IV-induced respiration with TMPD and ascorbate, and maximal uncoupled oxygen uptake with FCCP. The mitochondria were isolated from naive rat hearts and then subjected to hypoxia/reoxygenation in the absence or in the presence of CDNF (1 μ mol/L). Groups: Baseline; Time control =10 min of mitochondria incubation in the chamber before the experiment; Hyp/reox=10min of hypoxia followed by reoxygenation; Hyp/reox+CDNF=CDNF incubation (1 μ mol/L) before Hyp/reox. The data were expressed as means \pm S.E.M. Number in each bar is n of hearts. *P<0.05 ν s. time control; *P<0.05 ν s. baseline with one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-hoc tests.

Figure S5. The cardioprotective effect of exoCDNF is not blocked by the scrambled peptide DRATSAL.



Time course of (a) left ventricular developed pressure (LVDP) and (b) left ventricular end-diastolic pressure (LVEDP) during I/R protocol (30 min of global ischemia and 60 min of reperfusion). As indicated by the different tracings, CDNF (1 μ mol/L), peptide (DRATSAL, 2 μ mol/L), or CDNF (1 μ mol/L)+DRATSAL (2 μ mol/L) were perfused before ischemia (5 min). Control (circles), CDNF (squares), DRATSAL alone (inverted triangles) and CDNF+DRATSAL (triangles). (c) DRATSAL does not block the decrease in the infarct area induced by CDNF after I/R. Representative cross-sections of TCC-stained ventricles. The data were expressed as means \pm S.E.M. The number of hearts used in each experiment is shown inside the bars. *P < 0.01 control ν s CDNF; *P < 0.001 control ν s. CDNF + DRATSAL with one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-hoc tests for infarct area analysis and two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-hoc tests for LVDP analysis.

Figure S6. Full Western Blot PVDF membrane photo.

Figure 1A Cell Lysate
Antibody: Anti-CDNF polyclonal (Sigma Aldritch PRS4343); Anti-GAPDH monoclonal (Invitrogen #MAS-15736)

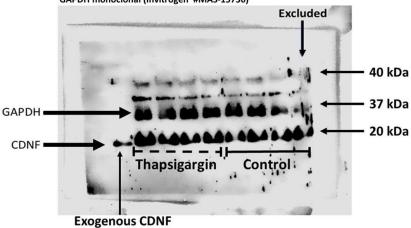


Figure 1A Cell Media Antibody: Anti-CDNF polyclonal (Sigma Aldritch PRS4343); Anti-

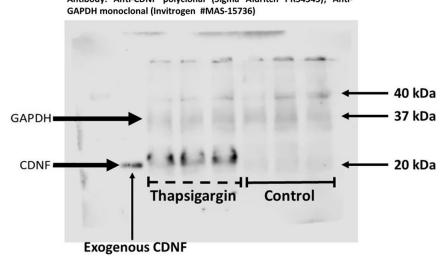


Figure 1B Cell Lysate
Antibody: Anti-CDNF polyclonal (Sigma Aldritch PRS4343); Anti-GAPDH

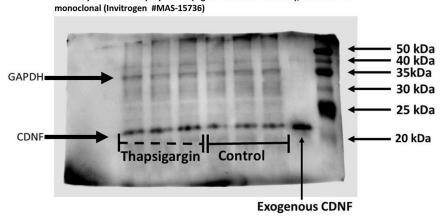


Figure 1B Cell Media

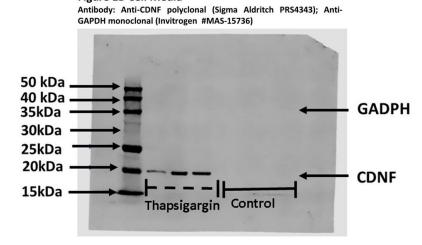


Figure 1C
Antibody: Anti-GRP78 polyclonal (Santa Cruz Biotechnology SC33575);
Anti-GAPDH monoclonal (Invitrogen #MAS-15736)

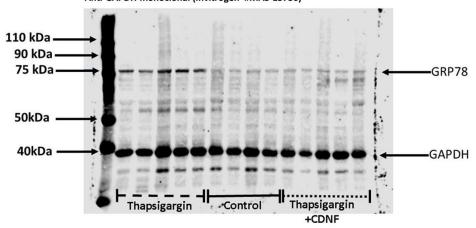


Figure 1D
Antibody: Anti-CHOP monoclonal (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Sc-166682); Anti-GAPDH monoclonal (Invitrogen #MAS-15736)

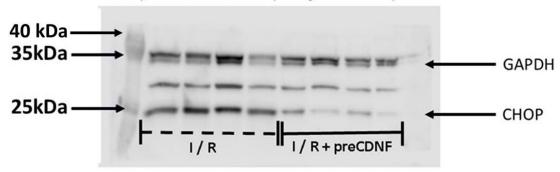


Figure 1D

Antibody: Anti-CDNF polyclonal (Sigma Aldritch PRS4343);
Antibody: Anti-CHOP monoclonal (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Sc-166682); Anti-GAPDH monoclonal (Invitrogen #MAS-15736)

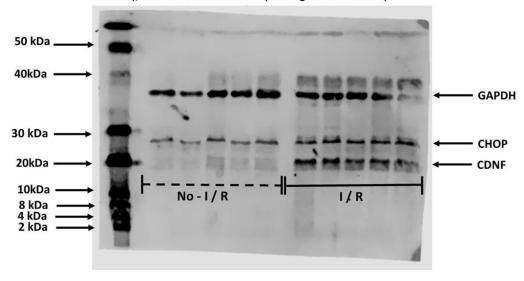


Figure 4A

Antibody: Anti-Phosp-AKT monoclonal (Cell signaling #4058); Anti-Total-AKT monoclonal (Cell signaling #4691)

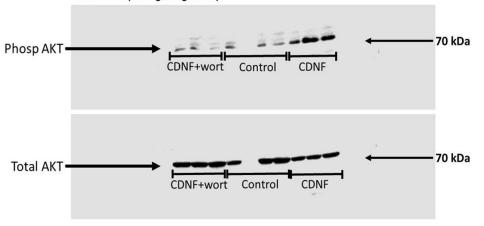


Figure 4B

Antibody: Anti-Phosp-AKT monoclonal (Cell signaling #4058); Anti-Total-AKT monoclonal (Cell signaling #4691)

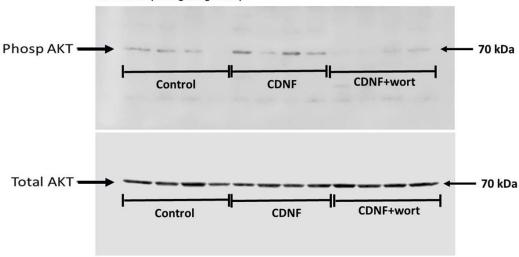


Figure 4C
Antibody: Anti-Phosp-AKT monoclonal (Cell signaling #4058); Anti-Total-AKT monoclonal (Cell signaling #4691)

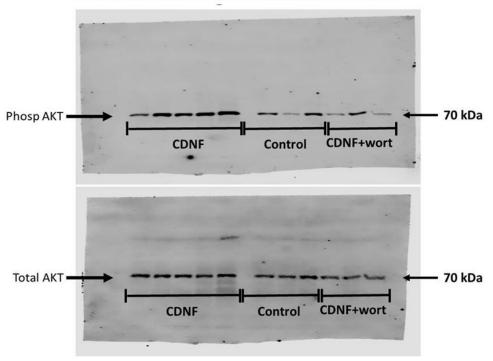


Figure 4D
Antibody: Anti-Phosp-AKT monoclonal (Cell signaling #4058); Anti-Total-AKT monoclonal (Cell signaling #4691)

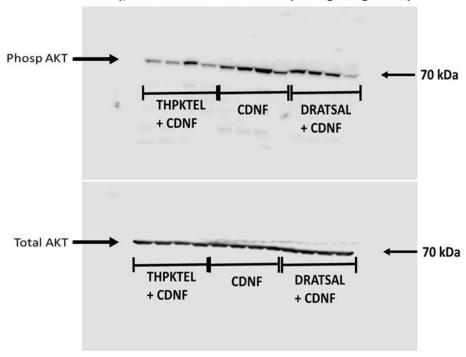


Figure 4E
Antibody: Anti-Phosp-AKT monoclonal (Cell signaling #4058); Anti-Total-AKT monoclonal (Cell signaling #4691); Anti-GAPDH monoclonal (Invitrogen #MAS-15736)

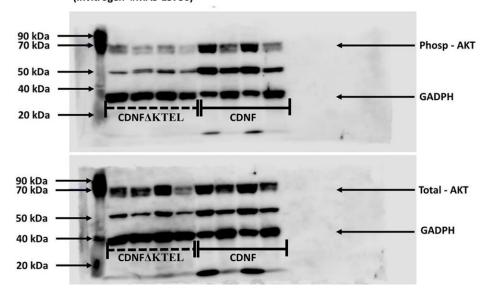


Figure 4F - STAT 3

Antibody: Anti-Phosp-STAT3 monoclonal (Cell Signaling #9145); Anti-Total-STAT3 monoclonal (Cell Signaling #12640)

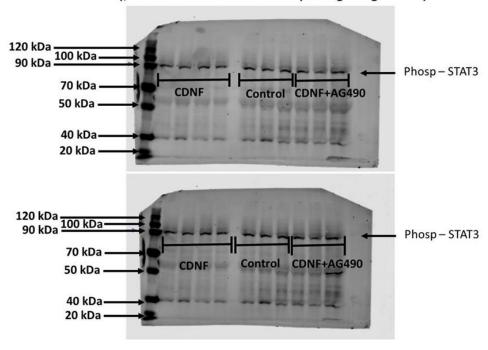


Figure 4 F - PKCe
Antibody: Anti-Phosp-PKCE Polyclonal (abcam (ab63387);
Anti-Total-PKCE Polyclonal (abcam (ab233292)

