

Supplementary Material

To

“Urinary miRNA profiles discriminate between obstruction-induced bladder dysfunction and healthy controls”

by

Michelle von Siebenthal¹, Mustafa Besic¹, Ali Hashemi Gheinani^{2,3}, Akshay Akshay¹, Salomé Lizun-Platoni³, Nadine Kunz⁴, Fiona C. Burkhard^{1,4} and Katia Monastyrskaya^{1,4,*}

¹ Urology Research Laboratory, Department for BioMedical Research, University of Bern, Switzerland

² Urological Diseases Research Center, Boston Children’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA

³ Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge, MA, USA

⁴ Department of Urology, University Hospital, 3010 Bern, Switzerland

* Corresponding author:

K. Monastyrskaya - Urology Research Laboratory, Department for BioMedical Research, University of Bern, Switzerland Tel. +41 31 632 87 76; Fax: +41 31 632 05 51

E-mail address: katia.monastyrskaia@dbmr.unibe.ch

Supplementary Figure S1. Protein content of UC-SEC fractions of “young” and “old” samples

Protein content was measured in the SEC fractions of uEVs preparations in the “young” and “old” sample groups using the urine collected at different time points. (A) Protein content in the first-void urine isolations. (B) Protein content in the afternoon urine. No difference was observed between the preparations from the “old” and the “young” subjects at either time point.

Supplementary Figure S2. Abundant urinary miRNA miR-320e can serve as a normalizer in RT-qPCR studies of urinary miRNAs

(A) RNA was isolated from the total morning urine of healthy subjects and levels of miR-320e compared. Graph is a box whisker plot of log₂ fold changes in “young” compared to the “old” group (n = 6 each).

(B) Spearman correlation plot of the miR-320e Ct, average sample Ct and known sample RNA concentrations (healthy volunteers’ total urinary RNA, morning isolation, n = 12). There is a strong positive correlation between the Ct values of miR-320e and average sample Ct, often used as normalizer, and a strong negative correlation between miR-320e Ct and sample RNA concentration. Correlation coefficient of -0.87 shows that miR-320e values determined by RT-qPCR are in good agreement with the total RNA input.

(C) Comparison of the average Ct values of all tested miRNAs (n = 8) in each sample and the Ct values for miR-320e. The groups are controls (n = 12), patients with BLUTD (n = 30) and patients with NLUTD (n = 11).

(D) miR-320e is not regulated in the LUTD patients. miR-320e was detected along with the other 7 miRNAs by RT-qPCR in the total urine of controls (n = 12), patients with BLUTD (n = 30) and patients with NLUTD (n = 11). After miR-320e Ct values were normalized by subtracting the sample average Ct values, the log₂ fold differences to the control were calculated. No significant differences were detected.

Supplementary Figure S3. miR-301b-3p is detected in the total urine of control subjects

Cell-free RNA was isolated, and RT-qPCR was performed to detect miR-301b-3p in the total urine of healthy subjects. Log₂ fold difference of the values in “young” group compared to the “old” group are shown in a box whisker plot. There was an elevation of miR-301b-3p levels in young subjects, but differences were not significant.

Supplementary Figure S4. Gel images used in Fig.2

Originals of the blots used in Fig.2, the same images taken at different exposures are included for comparison. The molecular weight ladder in the lower images is placed at 2 locations to show the integrity of the blot.

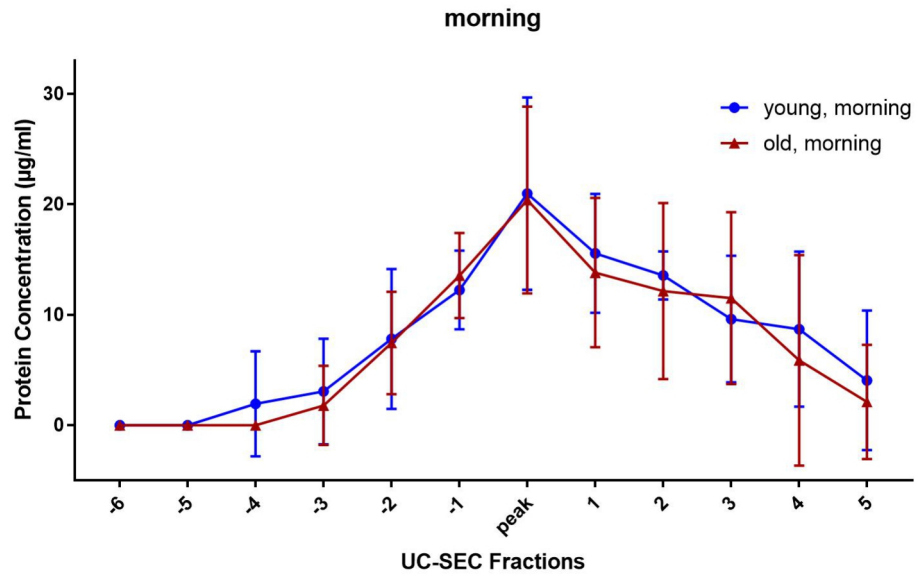
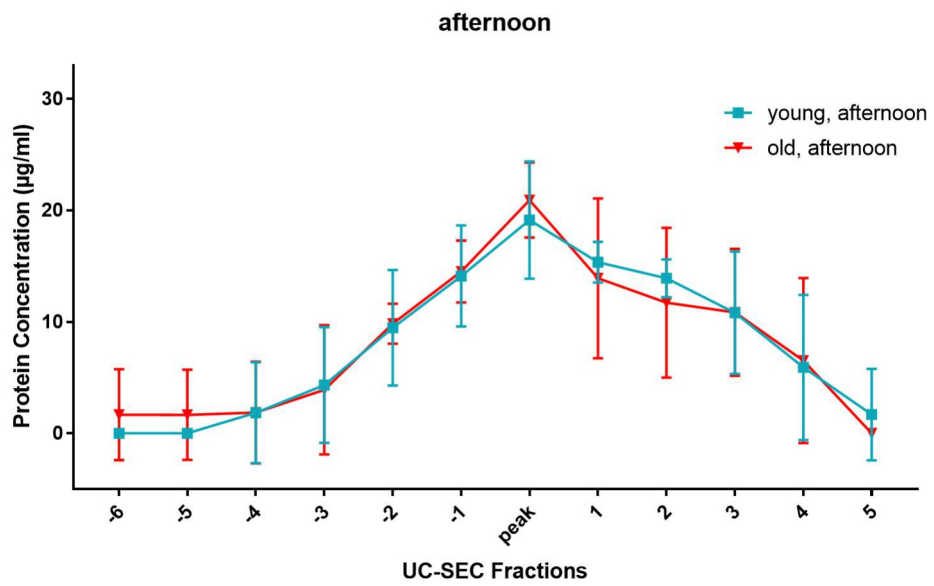
A**B**

Fig. S1

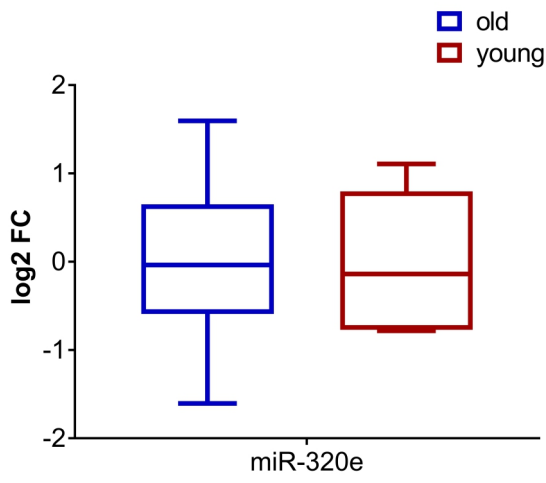
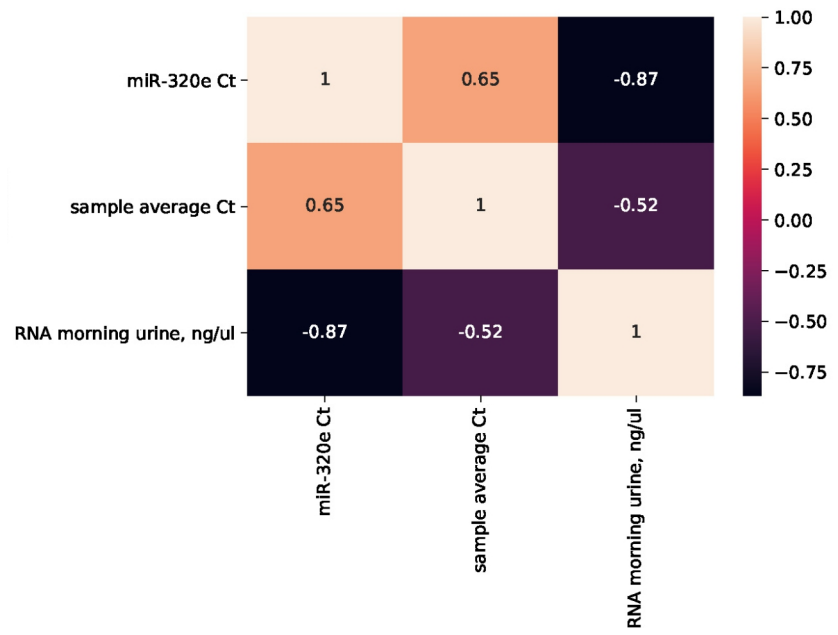
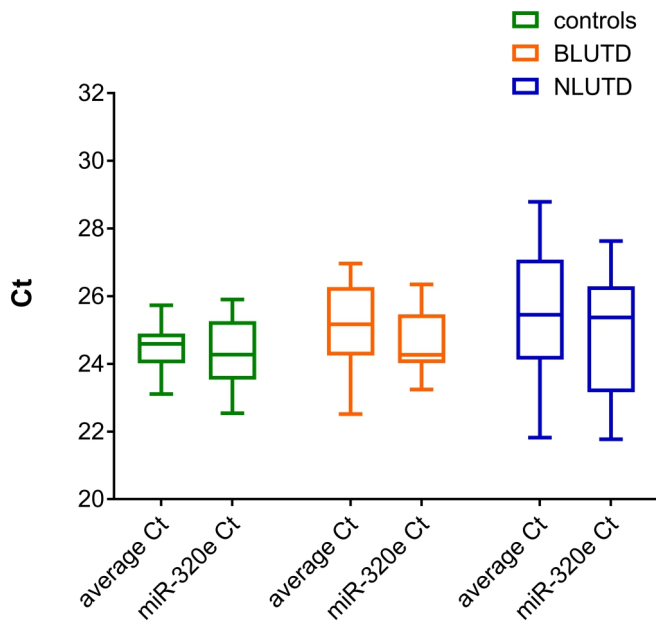
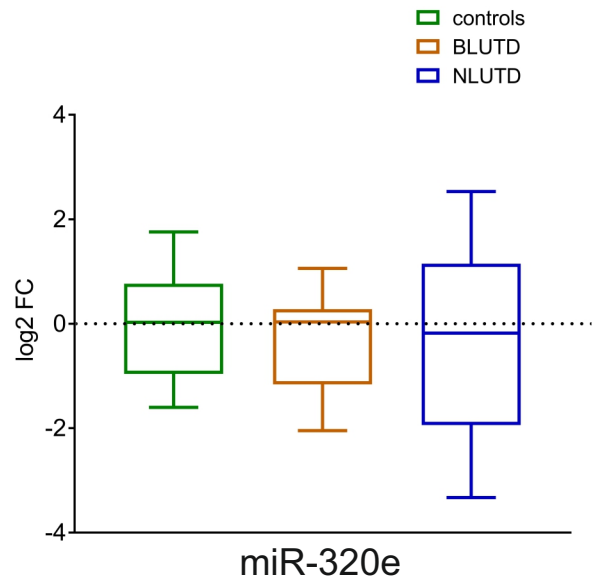
A**B****C****D**

Fig. S2

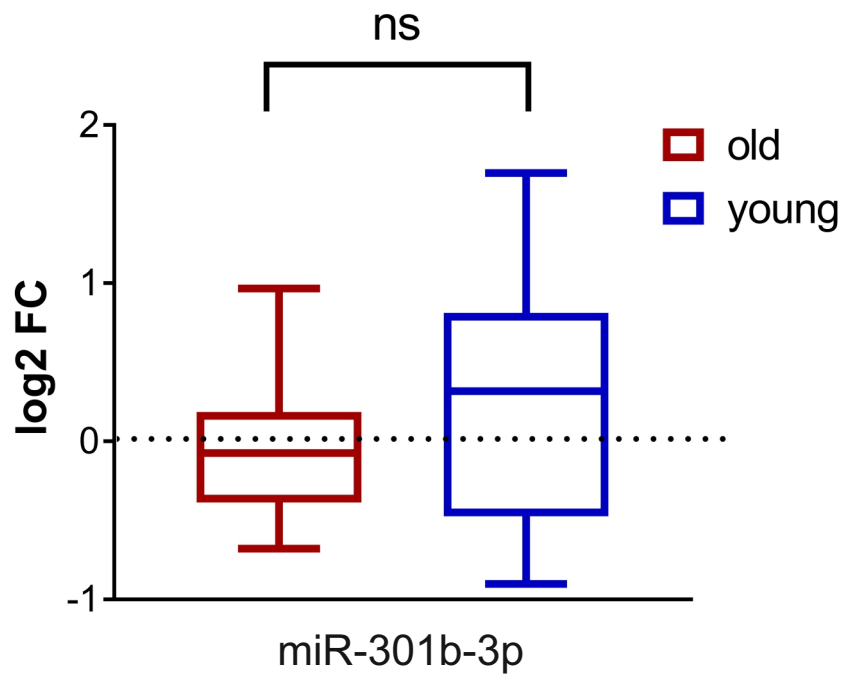
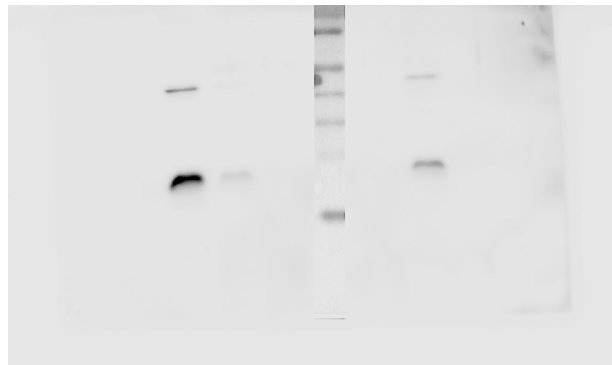
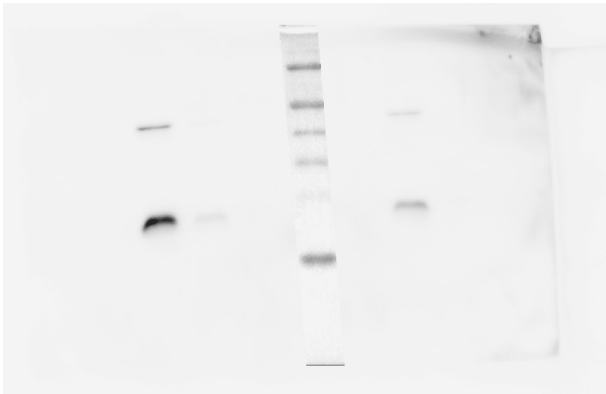
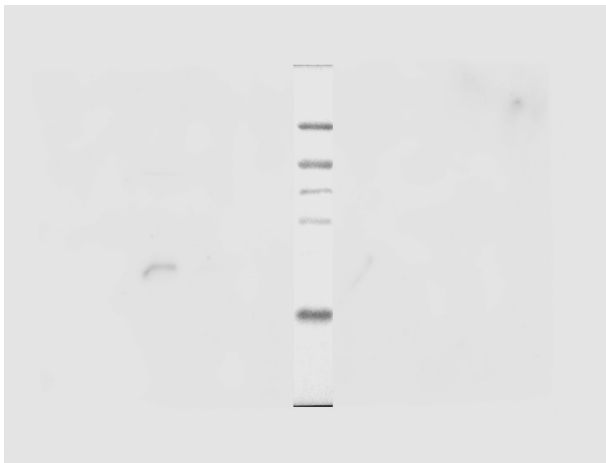


Fig. S3



young, subject 6



old, subject 10