Supplemental data

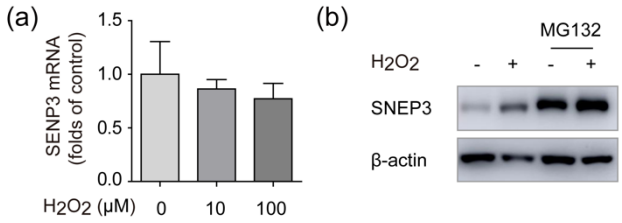

Fig. S1. Oxidative stress-induced SENP3 protein expression is through blockage of 26S proteasome-mediated degradation. (a) Primary rat VSMCs were treated with the indicated dose of H_2O_2 for 1 h. SENP3 mRNA expression was examined by real-time PCR. (b) Primary rat VSMCs were pretreated with or without MG132 (10 μM) for 6 h before H_2O_2 (100 μM) stimulation for another 1 h. Protein expression of SENP3 was examined by western blotting.

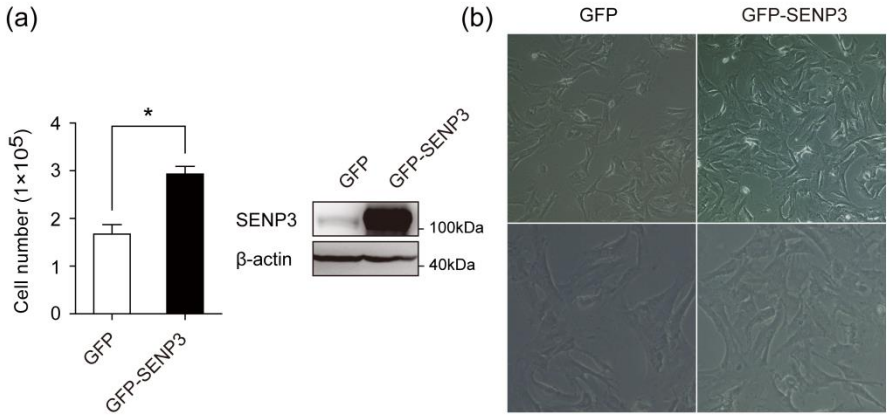

Fig. S2. SENP3 overexpression promotes VSMC proliferation. (a) Representative western blotting of SENP3 in VSMCs infected with GFP control lentivirus and GFP-SENP3 lentivirus and quantification by cell counts. (b) Representative images of cell density in GFP-SENP3 lentivirus-infected cells compared with GFP control lentivirus-infected cells under normal growth condition.

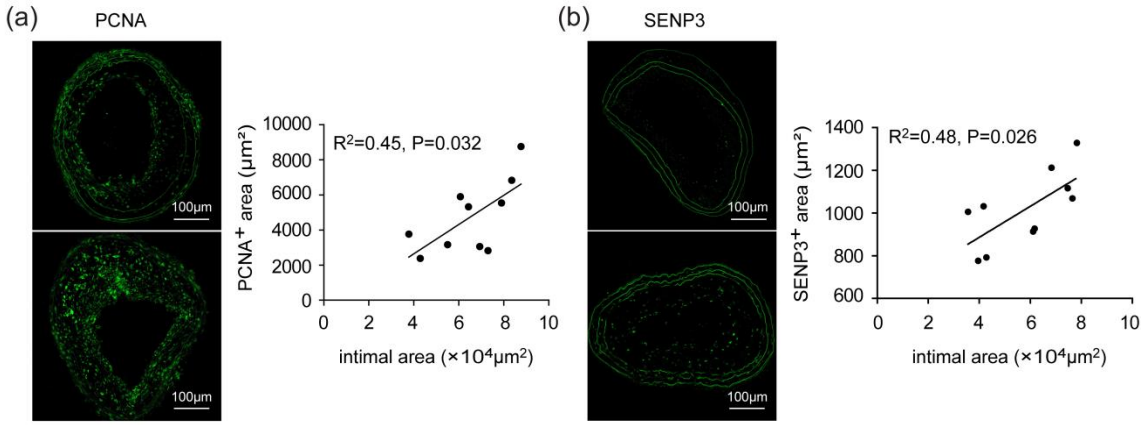

Fig. S3. Expression of SENP3 and proliferation marker PCNA are correlated with intimal area. (a-b) Correlation between PCNA (a) and SENP3 (b) immunostaining and intimal area (*p<0.05, n=10).

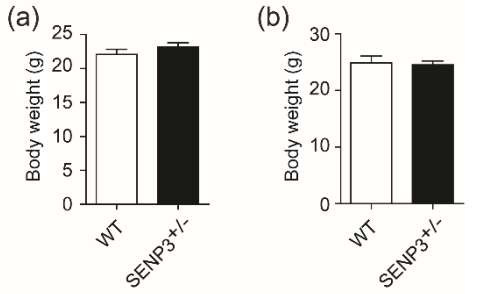

Fig. S4. Body weight in WT and SENP3$^{+/-}$ mice. (a-b) Quantification of body weight of WT and SENP3$^{+/-}$ mice before and after surgery. Values are mean ± SEM.

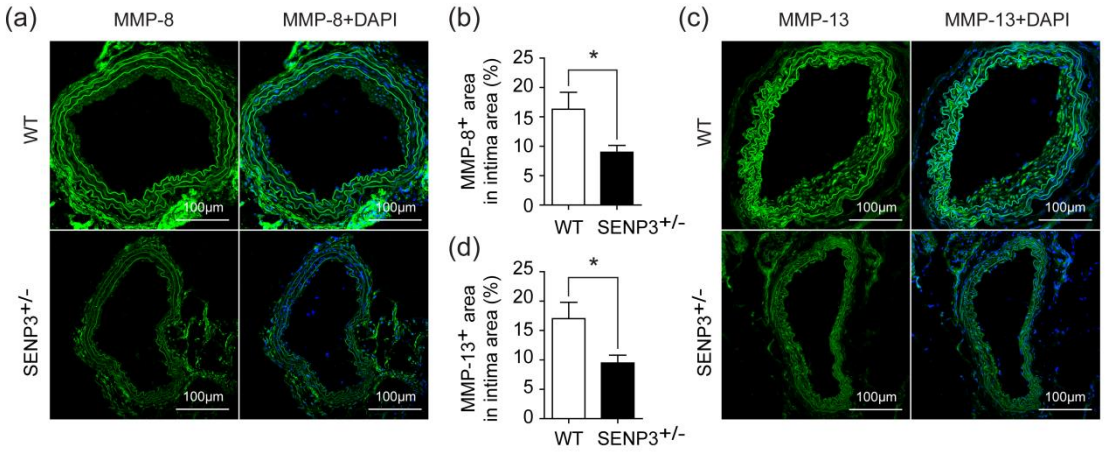

Fig. S5. Immunofluorescence staining of MMP-8 and MMP-13 in remodeled arteries of WT and SENP3$^{+/-}$ mice. (a-b) Representative images of immunofluorescence staining of MMP-8 and quantification of percentage of MMP-8-positive area in intima area in WT and SENP3$^{+/-}$ mice (*p<0.05, n=6). (c-d) Representative images of immunofluorescence staining of MMP-13 and quantification of percentage of MMP-13-positive area in intima area in WT and SENP3$^{+/-}$ mice (*p<0.05, n=6). Values are mean ± SEM.