

## Supplementary Information

### **JAK inhibitors dampen activation of interferon-stimulated transcription of ACE2 isoforms in human airway epithelial cells**

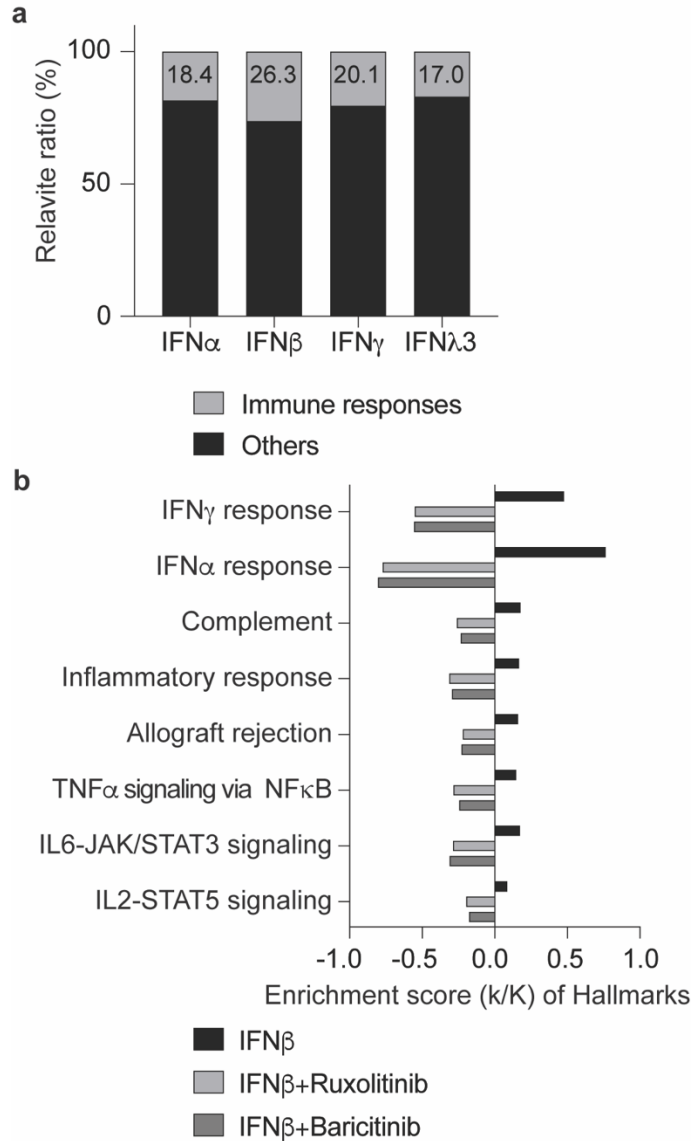
Hye Kyung Lee<sup>1</sup>, Olive Jung<sup>2, 3</sup>, and Lothar Hennighausen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Genetics and Physiology, National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892.

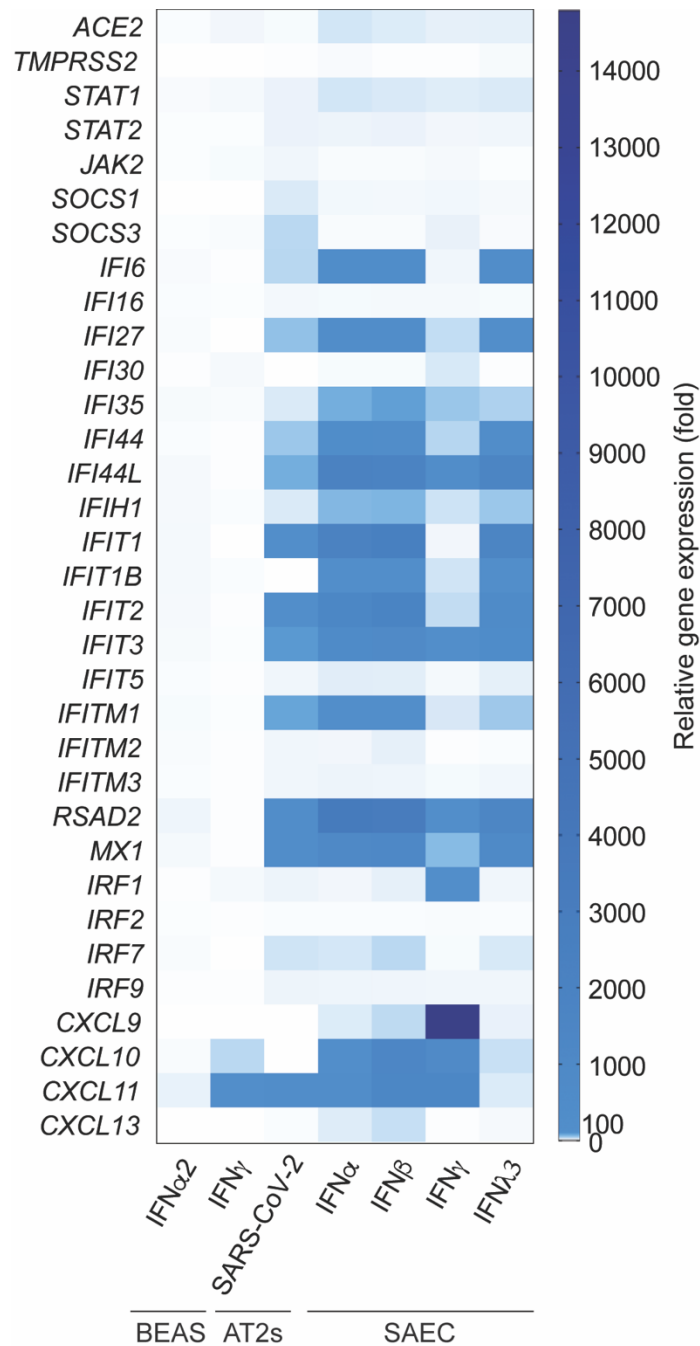
<sup>2</sup>Division of Preclinical Innovation, National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892.

<sup>3</sup>Biomedical Ultrasonics & Biotherapy Laboratory, Institute of Biomedical Engineering, Department of Engineering Science, Old Road Campus Research Building, University of Oxford, Headington, Oxford OX3 7DQ, UK.

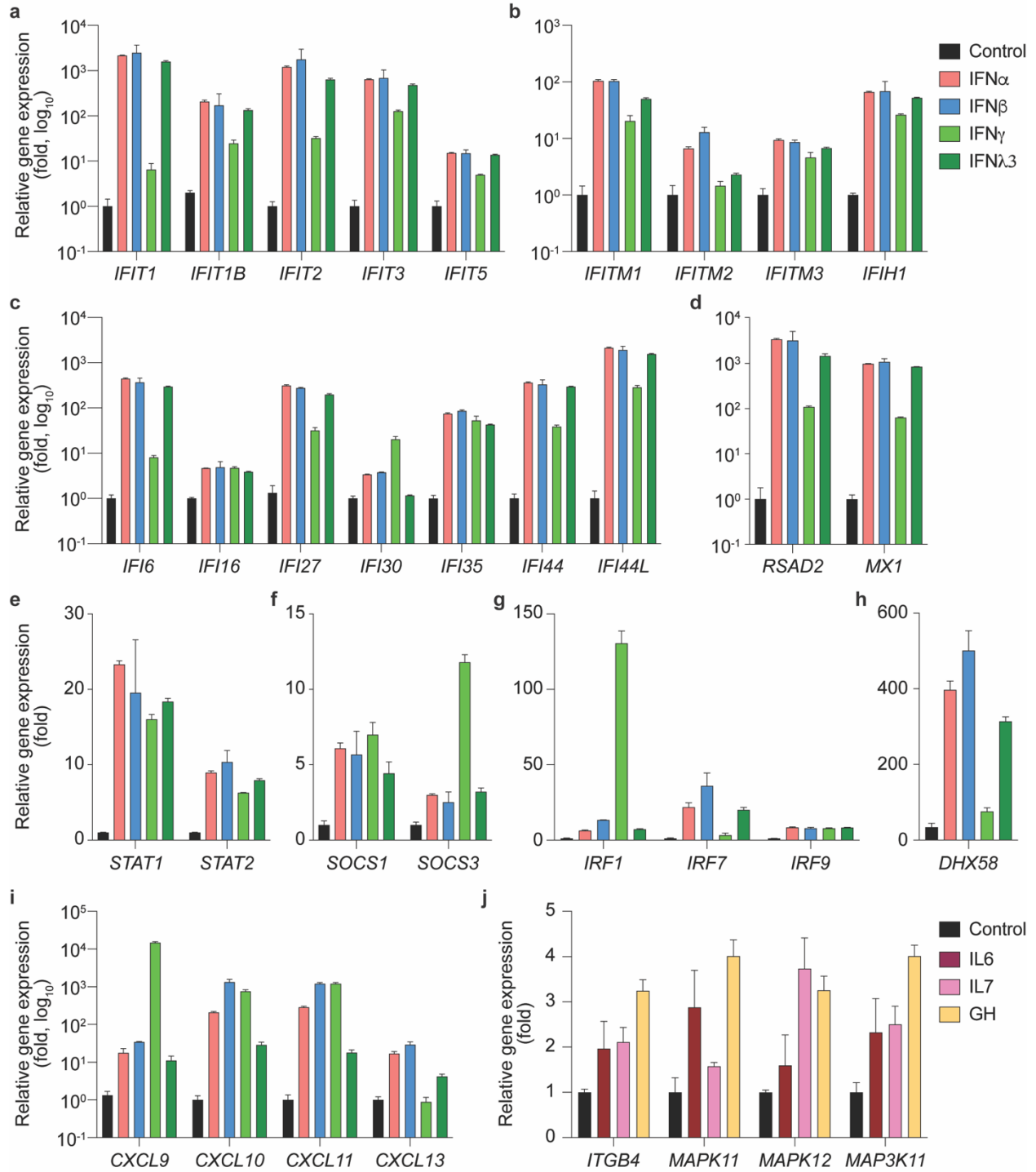
\*Correspondence to: L.H ([lotharh@niddk.nih.gov](mailto:lotharh@niddk.nih.gov)) and H.K.L ([hyekyung.lee@nih.gov](mailto:hyekyung.lee@nih.gov))



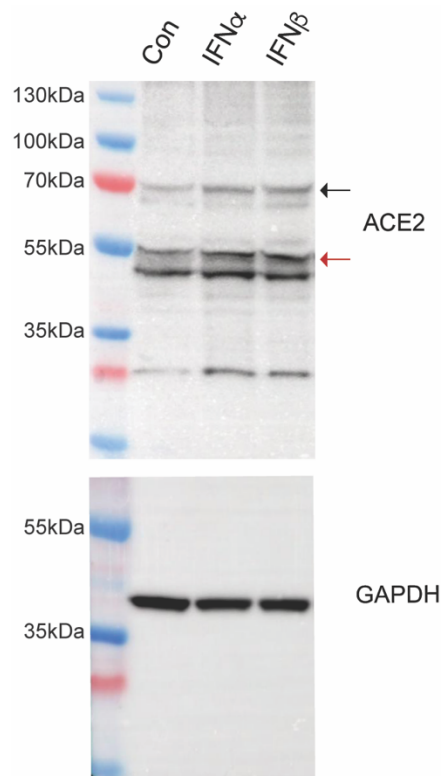
**Supplementary Figure 1. Activation of immune response genes by Interferons in human primary airway epithelial cells (SAECs) is mitigated by JAK inhibitors. a.** Genes induced significantly by IFN $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $\lambda$ 3 were significantly enriched in Hallmark Gene Sets (FDR q-value < 0.005). Immune response genes accounted for 18.4%, 26.3%, 20.1% and 17% of the upregulated genes. **b.** Expression of immune pathway genes induced by IFN $\beta$  was mitigated by the JAK inhibitors, ruxolitinib and baricitinib.



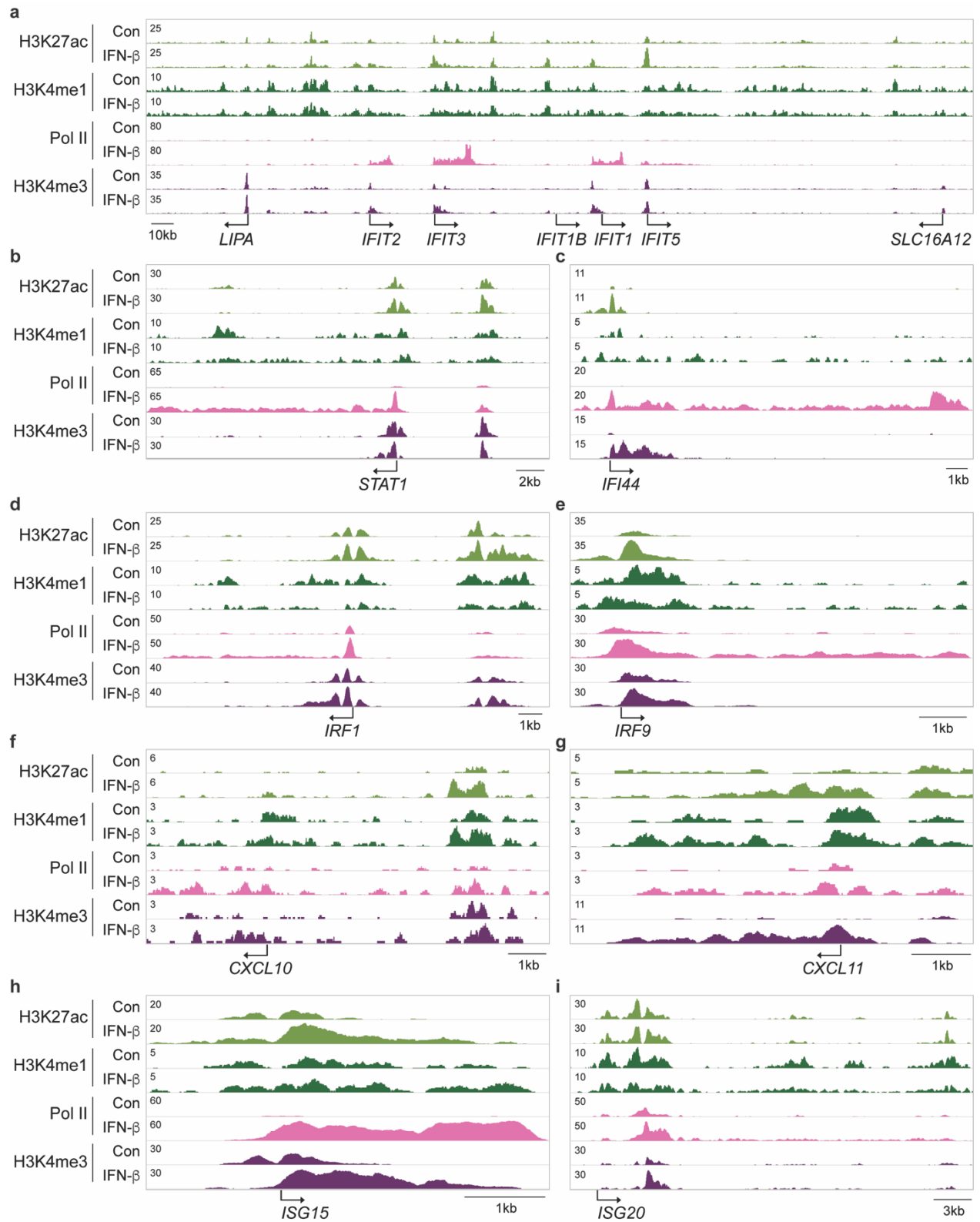
**Supplementary Figure 2. Comparison of Interferon-response genes in human bronchial epithelium, primary alveolar epithelial type-2 cells and primary airway epithelium.** Expression of genes related to COVID-19 and cytokine signaling from interferons treated BEAS-2B cells (GSE148829)<sup>1</sup>, SARS-CoV-2 infected AT2s<sup>2</sup> (GSE152586) and interferons treated SAECs (this study) was displayed by heatmaps.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Interferon induced distinct immune pathway.** Comparison of relative normalized gene expression levels of representative genes between control (n=4) and IFNs-treated (n=3) groups. Results are shown as the means  $\pm$  s.e.m. of independent biological replicates.



**Supplementary Figure 4. Interferon induced distinct immune pathway.** Comparison of relative normalized gene expression levels of representative genes between control (n=4) and IFNs-treated (n=3) groups. Results are shown as the means  $\pm$  s.e.m. of independent biological replicates.



**Supplementary Figure 5. IFN induces ACE2 and dACE2 isoform expression.** ACE2 and putative dACE2 proteins were detected by western blot in IFN $\alpha/\beta$ -treated cells.

## **Supplementary References**

1. Ziegler, C.G.K. et al. SARS-CoV-2 Receptor ACE2 Is an Interferon-Stimulated Gene in Human Airway Epithelial Cells and Is Detected in Specific Cell Subsets across Tissues. *Cell* 181(5):1016-1035.e19 (2020).
2. Katsura, H. et al. Human Lung Stem Cell-Based Alveolospheres Provide Insights into SARS-CoV-2-Mediated Interferon Responses and Pneumocyte Dysfunction. *Cell Stem Cell* 27, 890-904.e8 (2020)