

Supporting Information

Resveratrol-induced Sirt1 phosphorylation by LKB1 mediates mitochondrial metabolism

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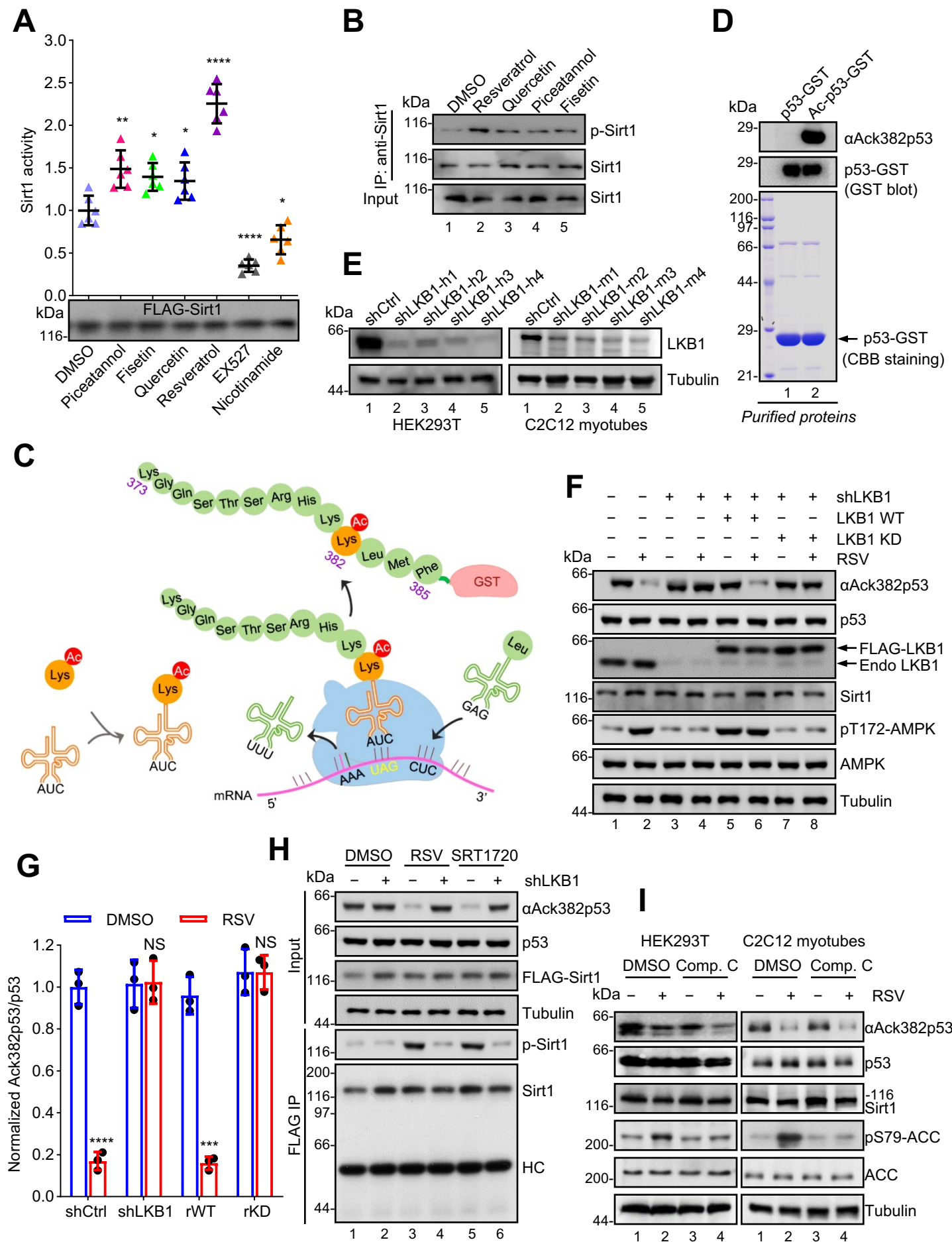


Figure S1. LKB1-dependent phosphorylation is required for resveratrol-induced Sirt1 activation. *A*, The activity of Sirt1 that were quantified by using a fluorophore-conjugated acetylated p53 peptide. C2C12 myoblasts were infected with lentivirus-based particles expressing FLAG-Sirt1 and then were cultured with 2% horse serum for 4 days to generate myotubes. Cells were treated with Sirt1 activators for 6 hours, including 25 μ M piceatannol, 25 μ M fisetin, 25 μ M quercetin or 25 μ M resveratrol. Sirt1 inhibitors (1 μ M EX527 or 10 mM nicotinamide) treatment were shown as negative controls. Data represents mean \pm SD. The experiment was repeated six times independently. Statistical significance was determined by Dunnett's multiple comparisons test. **p (piceatannol) =0.0014, *p (fisetin) =0.0117, *p (quercetin) =0.0323, ****p (resveratrol) <0.0001, ****p (EX527) <0.0001, *p (nicotinamide) =0.0336. *B*, Phosphorylation of Sirt1 in C2C12 myotubes treated with Sirt1 activators as indicated in Fig. S1A. Sirt1 proteins were immunoprecipitated by anti-Sirt1 and immunoblotted with anti-phospho-serine/threonine. Representative of three independent experiments. *C*, Diagram of plasmid construction for producing recombinant acK382-p53 peptide in *E. coli* by using non-natural amino acid technology. *D*, Purified wild-type p53 peptide and p53 peptide bearing Lys382 acetylation were analyzed by using anti-acetyl-p53 K382 antibody. The p53 peptide, aa 373-385. The acK382, deacetylation site of Sirt1. *E*, Knockdown efficiency of lentivirus-based LKB1 shRNAs analyzed by Western blotting in HEK293T and C2C12 myotubes. The h1-h4, four shRNAs for HEK293T cells. The m1-m4, four shRNAs for C2C12 myotubes. The selected LKB1 shRNA used in HEK293T was shLKB1-h4 and shLKB1-m4 was used in C2C12 myotubes. *F*, The deacetylase activity of Sirt1 in resveratrol-treated LKB1-depleted HEK293T cells expressing WT LKB1 or kinase-dead mutant. The experimental replicate of Fig. 1F. *G*, Quantification of Ack382p53 as in Fig. 1F. Data represent mean \pm SD. The experiment was repeated three times independently. ****p<0.0001. ***p=0.0001. NS (not significant) indicates p>0.05. Unpaired two-tailed *t*-test for DMSO treatment and resveratrol treatment pair in each group. *H*, The deacetylase activity of Sirt1 in SRT1720-treated LKB1-depleted cells. HEK293T cells were infected with lentivirus-based particles expressing shRNA control or LKB1 shRNA for 12 hours. After 48 hours, cells were pretreated with 1 μ M doxorubicin for 1 hour to increase in vivo K382 acetylation of p53 (deacetylation site of Sirt1) and then were treated with 25 μ M resveratrol or 1 μ M SRT1720 for 6 hours. The whole-cell lysate (WCL) were immunoblotted with anti-acetyl-p53 K382. Representative of three independent experiments. *I*, The activity of Sirt1 in cells treated with AMPK inhibitor. Cells were pretreated with 1 μ M doxorubicin for 1 hour and then were treated with 10 μ M Compound C (AMPK inhibitor) and 25 μ M resveratrol for 6 hours. WCL were immunoblotted with anti-acetyl-p53 K382. Representative of three independent experiments. The pS79-ACC, marker of AMPK activity. The p53 K382 is the deacetylation site of Sirt1 and ack382-p53 is the marker of Sirt1 activity.

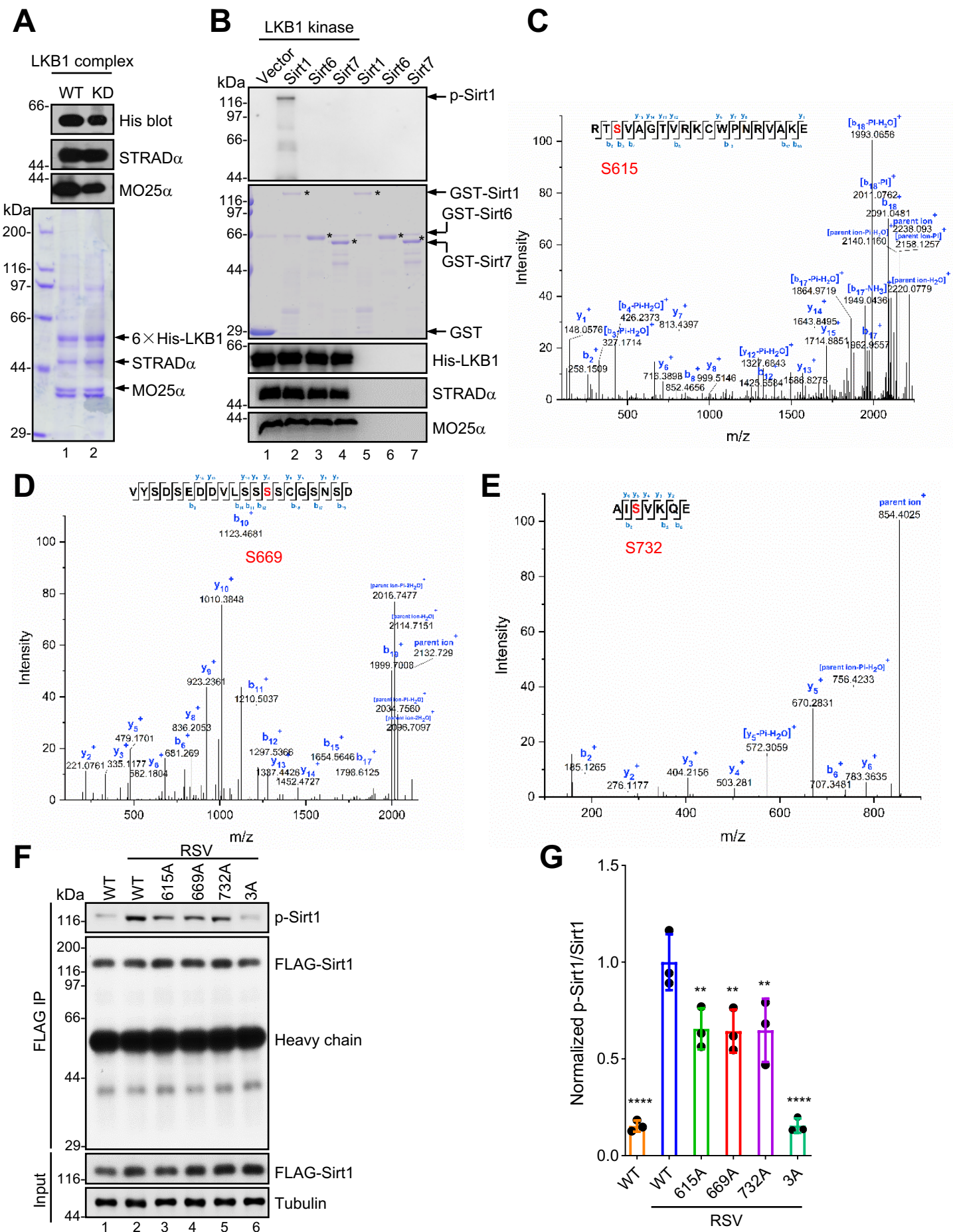


Figure S2. Sirt1 is directly phosphorylated by LKB1. *A*, Recombinant 6×His-LKB1-STRADα-MO25α complex (LKB1 kinase) purified from baculovirus-infected insect cells were analyzed by Western blotting and CBB staining as indicated. WT, wild-type. KD, kinase-dead, Lys78Met. *B*, *In vitro* kinase assay using recombinant LKB1 kinase and purified GST-Sirt1, GST-Sirt6, or GST-Sirt7. Samples were subjected to immunoblotting as indicated. Representative of three independent experiments. *C-E*, Mass spectrometry of Sirt1 phosphorylation. To prepare samples for mass spectrometric analysis of phosphorylation site(s) of Sirt1 by LKB1, recombinant Sirt1 was incubated with recombinant LKB1-STRADα-Mo25α complex in the presence of ATP, and then separated by SDS-PAGE and depicted with colloidal Coomassie blue staining. Following reduction and alkylation, in-gel digestion of Sirt1 was performed with protease Glu-C (Promega, V1651), a serine protease that specifically cleaves at the C-terminus of either aspartic or glutamic acid residues. The 0.1% formic acid was added to the mobile phase to enhance the ionization efficiency in the positive ion mode. *F*, Phosphorylation levels of Sirt1 in HEK293T cells expressing FLAG-Sirt1 wild-type, FLAG-Sirt1 S615A, FLAG-Sirt1 S669A, FLAG-Sirt1 S732A, or FLAG-Sirt1 3A. The experimental replicate of Fig. 2D. *G*, Quantification of phospho-Sirt1 as in Fig. 2D. Data represent mean ± SD. The experiment was repeated three times independently. Statistical significance was determined by Dunnett's multiple comparisons test. ****p<0.0001. **p (S615A) =0.0099, **p (S669A) =0.0078. **p (S732A) =0.0085.

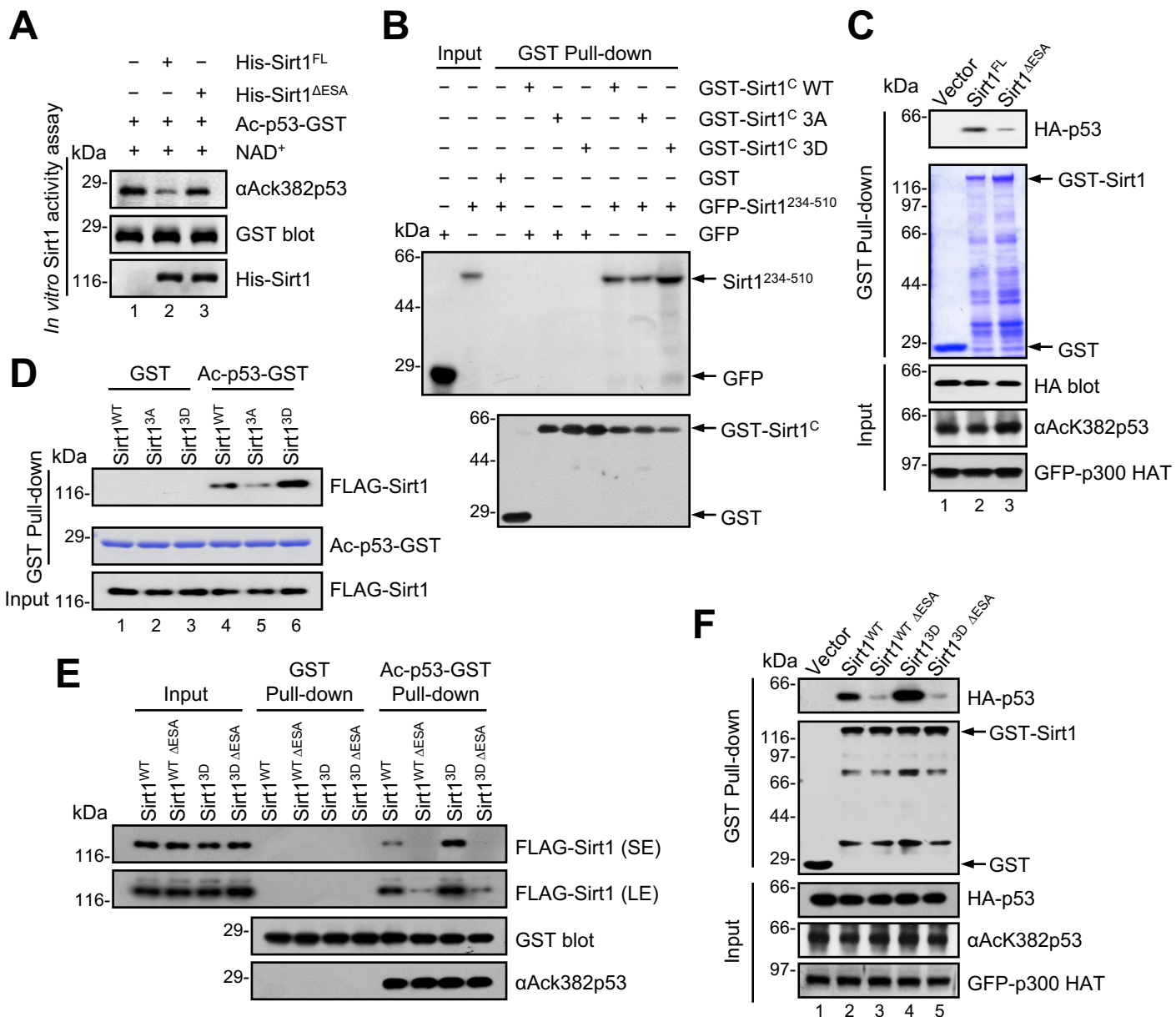
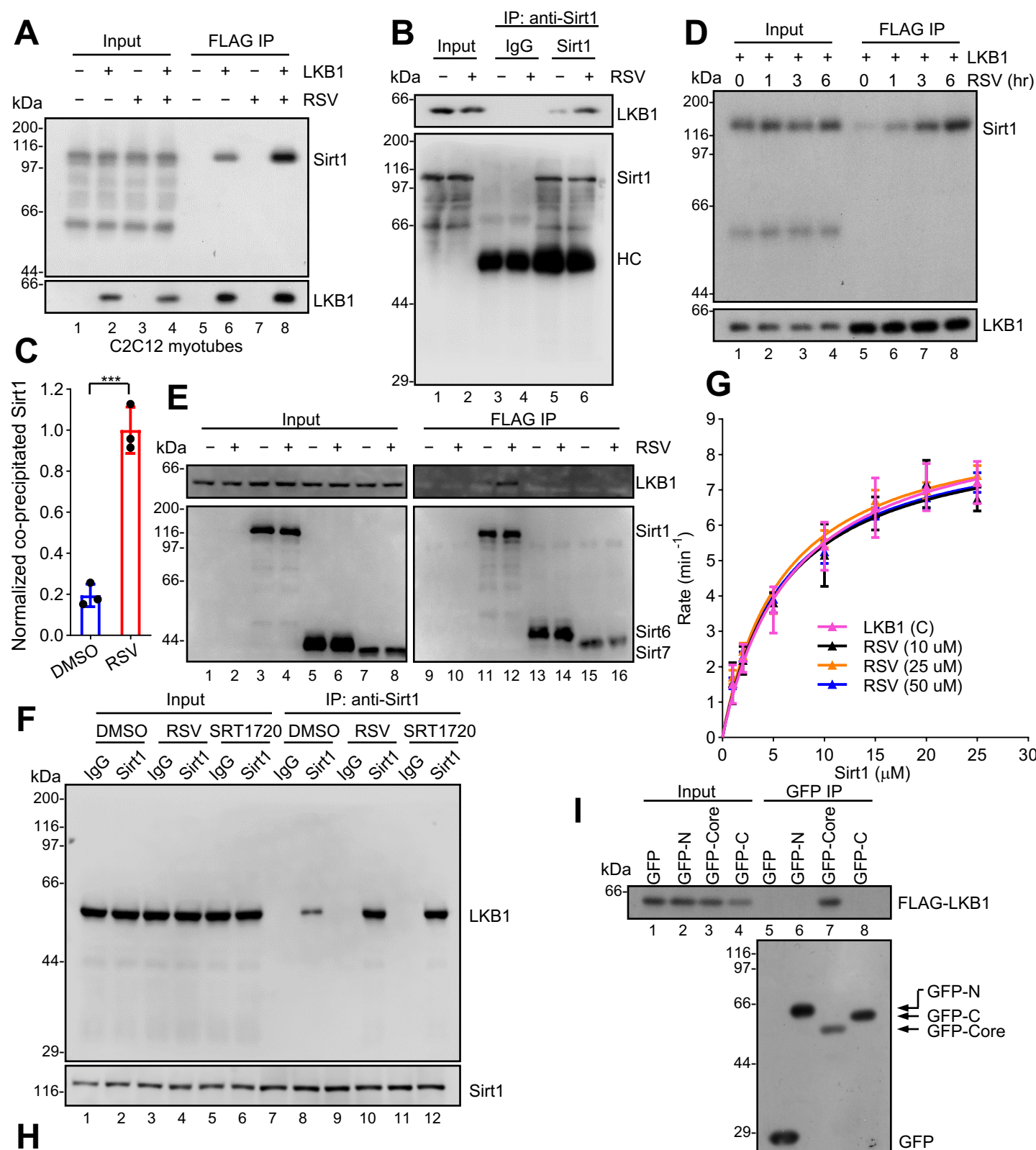


Figure S3. Phosphorylation by LKB1 promotes the C-terminus-Deacetylase core interaction and Sirt1-Substrate interaction. *A*, *In vitro* Sirt1 deacetylase activity assay. Baculovirus expressed His-tagged Sirt1 deacetylase (aa 193-747) (FL, full length, or the Δ ESA mutant) was incubated with GST-tagged K382ac p53 peptide. Acetylation level of K382 site was analyzed by using anti-acetyl-p53 K382 antibody. Δ ESA, ESA deletion. The p53 K382 is the deacetylation site of Sirt1 and ack382-p53 is the marker of Sirt1 activity. *B*, GST pull-down assay using GST-tagged C-terminus of Sirt1 (WT, or the mutants) proteins and lysates of HEK293T cells transfected with GFP-tagged core domain of Sirt1. Sirt1^C, C-terminus. 3A, Ser615, Ser669, and Ser732 were replaced by Ala. 3D, Ser615, Ser669, and Ser732 were replaced by Asp. *C*, GST pull-down assay using recombinant GST-Sirt1 (FL, full length, or the Δ ESA mutant) and lysates of HEK293T cells transfected with HA-tagged p53 and GFP-tagged p300 HAT domain. Δ ESA, ESA deletion. HAT domain, histone acetyltransferase domain of p300, aa 3583-5280. Ack382-p53 was used as the substrate of Sirt1. *D*, GST pull-down assay using recombinant GST-tagged K382ac p53 peptide (aa 373-385) and lysates of HEK293T cells transfected with FLAG-Sirt1 (WT, or the mutants). 3A, Ser615, Ser669, and Ser732 were replaced by Ala. 3D, Ser615, Ser669, and Ser732 were replaced by Asp. Ack382-p53 was used as the substrate of Sirt1. *E*, GST pull-down assay using recombinant GST-tagged K382ac p53 peptide and lysates of HEK293T cells transfected with FLAG-Sirt1 (WT, or the mutants). SE, short exposure. LE, longer exposure. Ack382-p53 was used as the substrate of Sirt1. *F*, GST pull-down assay using recombinant GST-Sirt1 (WT, or the mutants) and lysates of HEK293T cells transfected with HA-tagged p53 and GFP-tagged p300 HAT domain. Δ ESA, ESA deletion. HAT domain, histone acetyltransferase domain of p300, aa 3583-5280. Ack382-p53 was used as the substrate of Sirt1.



	LKB1 (C)	RSV (10 μM)	RSV (25 μM)	RSV (50 μM)
K_m (μM)	6.928 ± 0.8579	6.157 ± 0.7073	5.950 ± 0.8048	6.030 ± 0.7274
k_{cat} (min^{-1})	9.331 ± 0.4043	8.782 ± 0.3360	9.111 ± 0.4046	8.812 ± 0.3510
k_{cat}/K_m ($\mu\text{M}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$)	1.347	1.426	1.531	1.461

Figure S4. Resveratrol promotes the binding affinity of LKB1 and Sirt1. *A*, Immunoprecipitation of FLAG-LKB1 with Sirt1 in resveratrol-treated C2C12 myotubes. Cells were infected with lentivirus-based particles expressing FLAG-LKB1 and then were treated with 25 μ M resveratrol (RSV) for 6 hours. FLAG-LKB1 proteins were immunoprecipitated by anti-FLAG and the bound fraction was analyzed by using anti-Sirt1 antibody. The experiment was repeated three times independently. *B*, Immunoprecipitation of Sirt1 with endogenous LKB1 in resveratrol-treated C2C12 myotubes. The experimental replicate of Fig. 4C. *C*, Quantification of precipitated Sirt1 as in Fig. 4C. Data represent mean \pm SD. The experiment was repeated three times independently. *** $p=0.0004$. Unpaired two-tailed *t*-test for DMSO treatment and resveratrol treatment. *D*, Immunoprecipitation of FLAG-LKB1 with Sirt1 in resveratrol-treated HEK293T cells. HEK293T cells were infected with lentivirus-based particles expressing FLAG-LKB1 and then were treated with 25 μ M resveratrol (RSV) for 0 hour, 1 hour, 3 hours, or 6 hours. FLAG-LKB1 proteins were immunoprecipitated by anti-FLAG and the bound fraction was analyzed by using anti-Sirt1 antibody. The experiment was repeated three times independently. *E*, Immunoprecipitation of FLAG-Sirt1, FLAG-Sirt6, or FLAG-Sirt7 with LKB1 in resveratrol-treated HEK293T cells. Cells were transfected with FLAG-Sirt1, FLAG-Sirt6, or FLAG-Sirt7 and then were treated with 25 μ M resveratrol (RSV) for 6 hours. FLAG-tagged proteins were immunoprecipitated by anti-FLAG and the bound fraction was analyzed by using anti-LKB1 antibody. The experiment was repeated three times independently. *F*, Immunoprecipitation of Sirt1 with LKB1 in SRT1720-treated C2C12 myotubes. C2C12 myoblast cells were grown in DMEM with 2% horse serum for 4 days. Cells were treated with 1 μ M SRT1720 or 25 μ M resveratrol for 6 hours. Lysates were subjected to immunoprecipitation using antibody against Sirt1. The precipitates were examined by immunoblotting with anti-LKB1 antibody. The experiment was repeated three times independently. *G*, Kinetics curves of LKB1 kinase were measured at various concentrations of Sirt1 protein in the indicated conditions. The background fluorescence was determined by measuring the fluorescence intensity in the absence of substrate and subtracted from the experiments. Data represent mean \pm SD. LKB1 (C), the kinetics assay was added with DMSO, RSV, resveratrol. *H*, The enzyme kinetics were calculated according to the Michaelis-Menten equation in the conditions indicated, related to Fig. S4G. *I*, Co-immunoprecipitation of FLAG-LKB1 with GFP-tagged fragments of Sirt1. HEK293T cells were transiently transfected with FLAG-LKB1 and GFP-tagged Sirt1's N-terminus (aa 1-233), deacetylase core (aa 234-510), or C-terminus (aa 511-747). Then the cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-GFP antibody, and the immunocomplexes were subjected to western blotting with anti-FLAG antibody. The experiment was repeated three times independently.

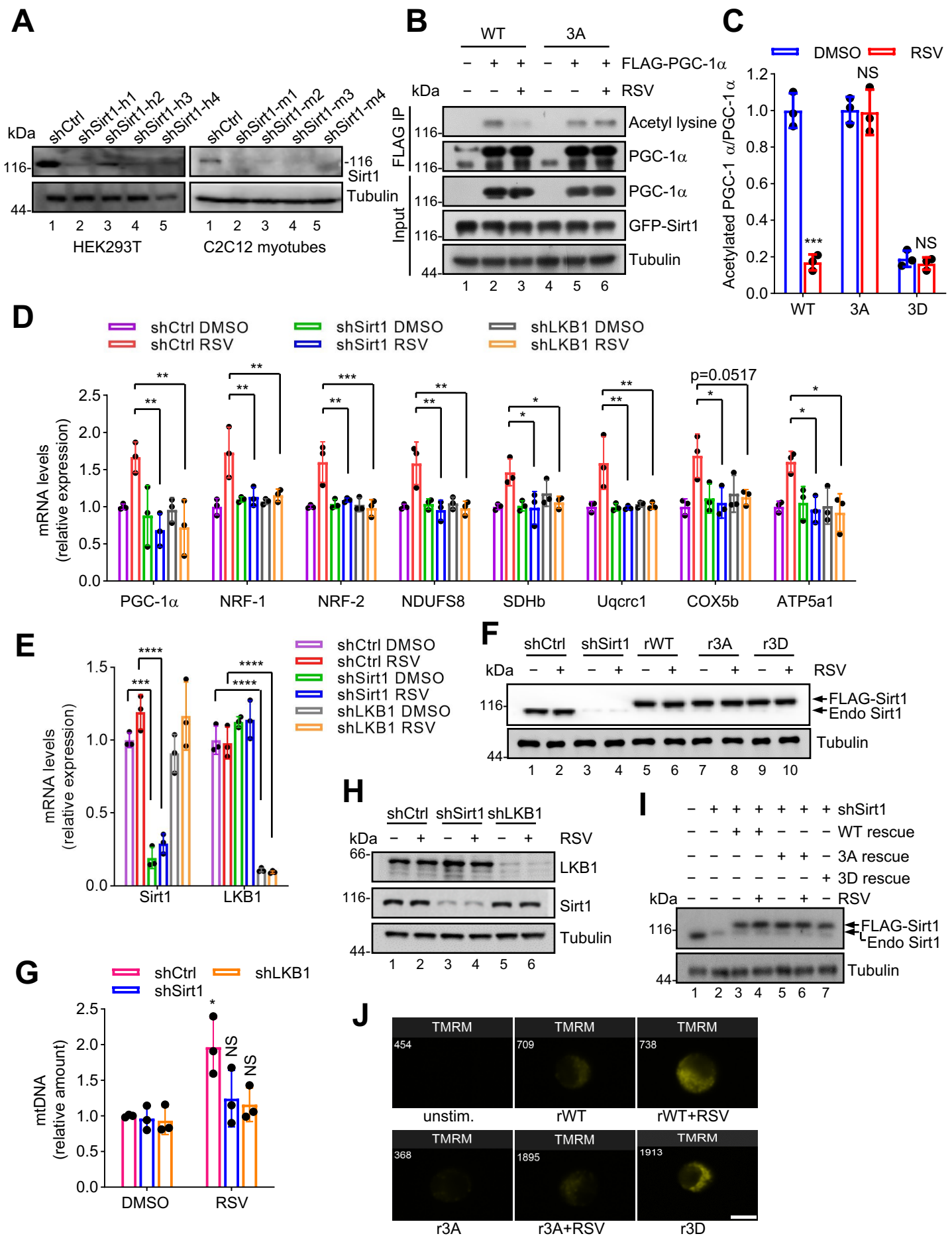


Figure S5. LKB1-mediated Sirt1 activation promotes mitochondrial function. *A*, Knockdown efficiency of lentivirus-based Sirt1 shRNAs analyzed by Western blotting in HEK293T and C2C12 myotubes. The h1-h4, four shRNAs for HEK293T cells. The m1-m4, four shRNAs for C2C12 myotubes. The selected Sirt1 shRNA used in HEK293T was shSirt1-h1 and shSirt1-m1 was used in C2C12 myotubes. *B*, Deacetylation of PGC-1 α by Sirt1 in resveratrol-treated Sirt1-depleted HEK293T cells expressing wild-type Sirt1 or 3A mutant. The experimental replicate of Fig. 5B. *C*, Quantification of acetylated PGC-1 α as in Fig. 5B. Data represent mean \pm SD. The experiment was repeated three times independently. *** $p=0.0002$. NS (not significant) indicates $p>0.05$. Unpaired two-tailed *t*-test for DMSO treatment and resveratrol treatment pair in each group. *D*, The mRNAs were analyzed by means of quantitative PCR in resveratrol-treated LKB1- or Sirt1-depleted C2C12 cells. Data represents mean \pm SD. The experiment was repeated three times independently. Statistical significance was determined by Tukey's multiple comparisons test. The *p* values (shCtrl DMSO, shCtrl RSV) from left to right were 0.0797, 0.0014, 0.0012, 0.0032, 0.0192, 0.0047, 0.0143, 0.0252. The *p* values (shCtrl RSV, shSirt1 RSV) from left to right were 0.0069, 0.0068, 0.0044, 0.0017, 0.0155, 0.0039, 0.0241, 0.0164. The *p* values (shCtrl RSV, shLKB1 RSV) from left to right were 0.0093, 0.0089, 0.0009, 0.0025, 0.0441, 0.0056, 0.0517, 0.011. *E*, Sirt1 and LKB1 mRNA were analyzed by means of quantitative PCR in resveratrol-treated Sirt1- or LKB1-depleted C2C12 cells, related to Fig. S5D. Relative expression values were normalized to untreated cells. Data represents mean \pm SD. The experiment was repeated three times independently. Statistical significance was determined by Tukey's multiple comparisons test. *** $p=0.0002$, **** $p<0.0001$, RSV, resveratrol. *F*, Knockdown efficiency of lentivirus-based Sirt1 shRNA and lentivirus-based expression of Sirt1 in Sirt1-depleted C2C12 myotubes analyzed by Western blotting, related to Fig. 5C and Fig. 5D. Endo Sirt1, endogenous Sirt1. *G*, Mitochondrial content analyzed by means of quantitative PCR in C2C12 cells. Data represents mean \pm SD. The experiment was repeated three times independently. Statistical significance was determined by unpaired two-tailed *t*-test. NS (not significant) indicates $p>0.05$. * p (shCtrl, shCtrl RSV) =0.0144. p (shSirt1, shSirt1 RSV) =0.3232. p (shLKB1, shLKB1 RSV) =0.2734. *H*, Knockdown efficiency of lentivirus-based LKB1 shRNA and Sirt1 shRNA analyzed by Western blotting in C2C12 myotubes, related to Fig. S5G. *I*, In C2C12 cells endogenous Sirt1 was knocked down, then shRNA-resistant wild-type Sirt1, Sirt1 3A, and Sirt1 3D were expressed. The expression levels of Sirt1 were examined by Western Blot. *J*, The corresponding distribution of TMRM fluorescent dye in Fig. 5G. Scale bar, 10 μ m.