

Supplementary Information

Dopamine D₅ receptor-mediated decreases in mitochondrial reactive oxygen species production are cAMP- and autophagy-dependent

Hewang Lee^{1,2,3,4,5,6}, Xiaoliang Jiang⁷, Imran Perwaiz², Peiying Yu^{3,4,5}, Jin Wang², Ying Wang², Maik Hüttemann⁸, Robin A. Felder⁹, David R. Sibley¹⁰, Brian M. Polster¹¹, Selim Rozyyev¹, Ines Armando^{3,4,5,1}, Zhiwei Yang⁷, Peng Qu², Pedro A. Jose^{1,3,4,5,12*}

1. Department of Medicine, The George Washington University School of Medicine & Health Sciences, Washington, DC 20052.
2. Institute of Heart and Vessel Diseases, Affiliated Second Hospital, Dalian Medical University, Dalian 116023, China.
3. Division of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21201.
4. Center for Molecular Physiology Research, Children's Research Institute, Children's National Medical Center, Washington, DC 20010.
5. Department of Pediatrics, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, DC 20007.
6. Kidney Disease Section, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Bethesda, MD 20892.
7. Institute of Laboratory Animal Science, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Comparative Medicine Center, Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100021, China
8. Center for Molecular Medicine and Genetics and Cardiovascular Research Institute, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI 48201.
9. Department of Pathology, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville, VA 22908.
10. Molecular Neuropharmacology Section, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, Bethesda, MD 20892.
11. Department of Anesthesiology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21201.
12. Department of Pharmacology and Physiology, The George Washington University School of Medicine & Health Sciences, Washington, DC 20052.

Running head: Dopamine D₅ receptor regulation of mitochondrial ROS

*Corresponding author

Pedro A. Jose, MD, PhD

Department of Medicine and Department of Pharmacology and Physiology

The George Washington University

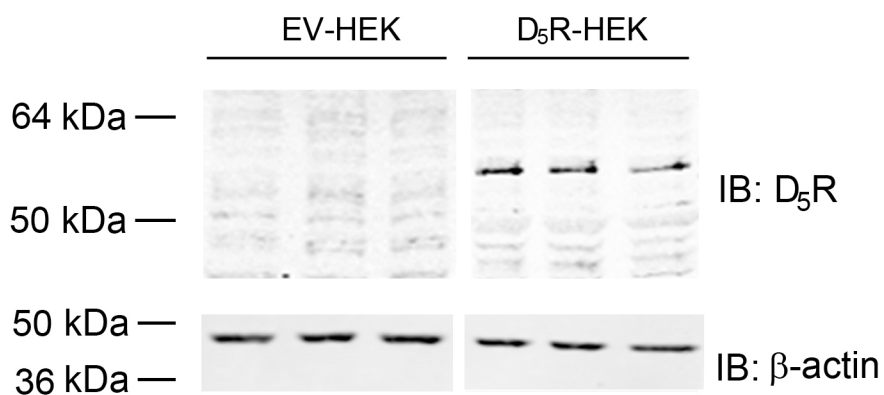
2300 Eye Street, NW

Washington, DC 20052

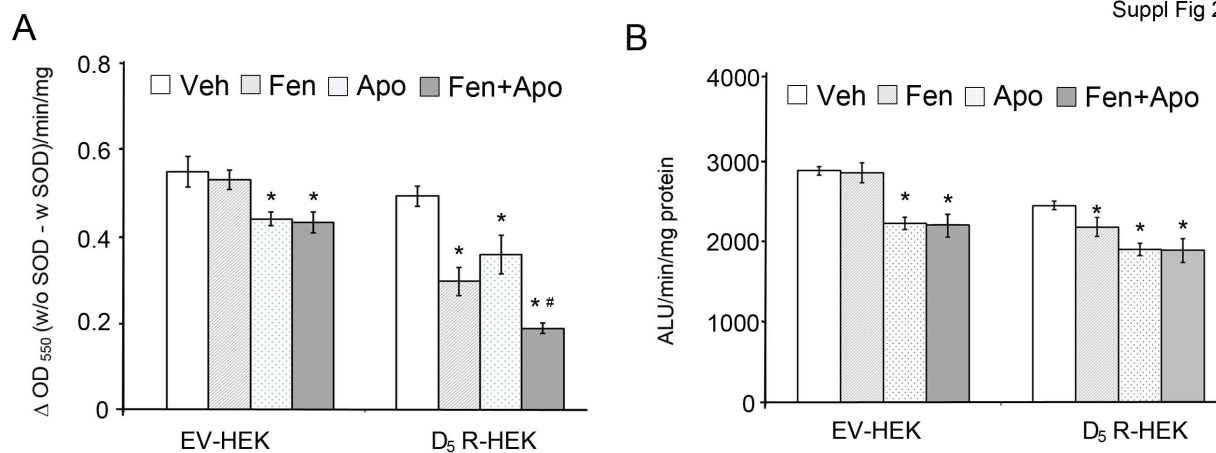
Tel.: 202-994-0195

Email: pjose@mfa.gwu.edu

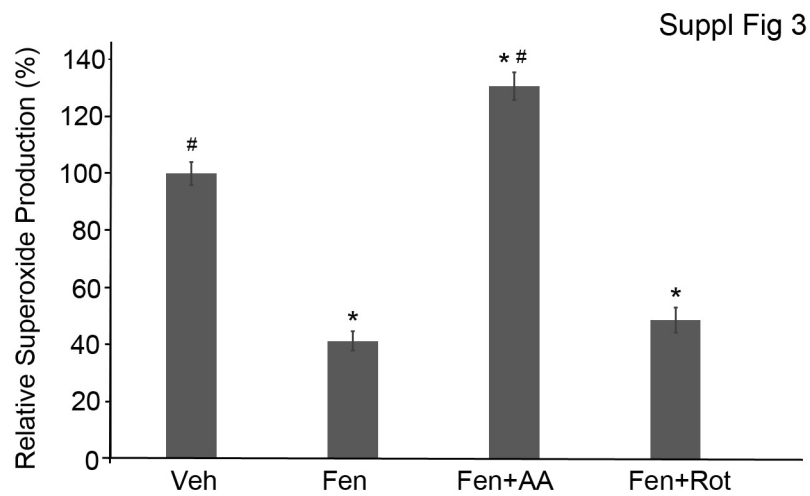
Suppl Fig 1



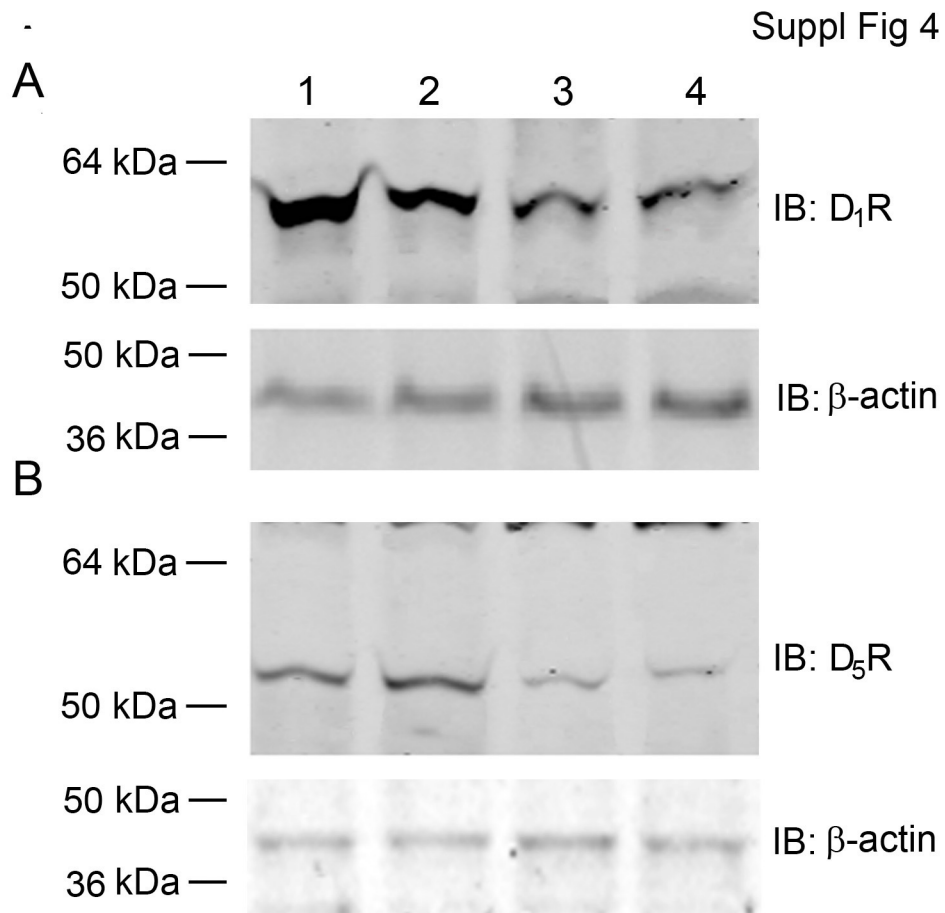
Supplementary Figure 1 D₅R protein overexpression in D₅R-HEK 293 cells. D₅R-HEK 293 cells were homogenized and D₅R protein was immunoblotted with specific anti-D₅R antibody. The β -actin protein level was used to measure the amount of sample loaded in each lane. EV-HEK, empty vector-transfected HEK293 cells; D₅R-HEK, D₅R-overexpressing HEK293 cells. One set of blots from 3 independent experiments is shown. The lanes for the EV-HEK and D₅R-HEK blot were run on the same gel but were noncontiguous.



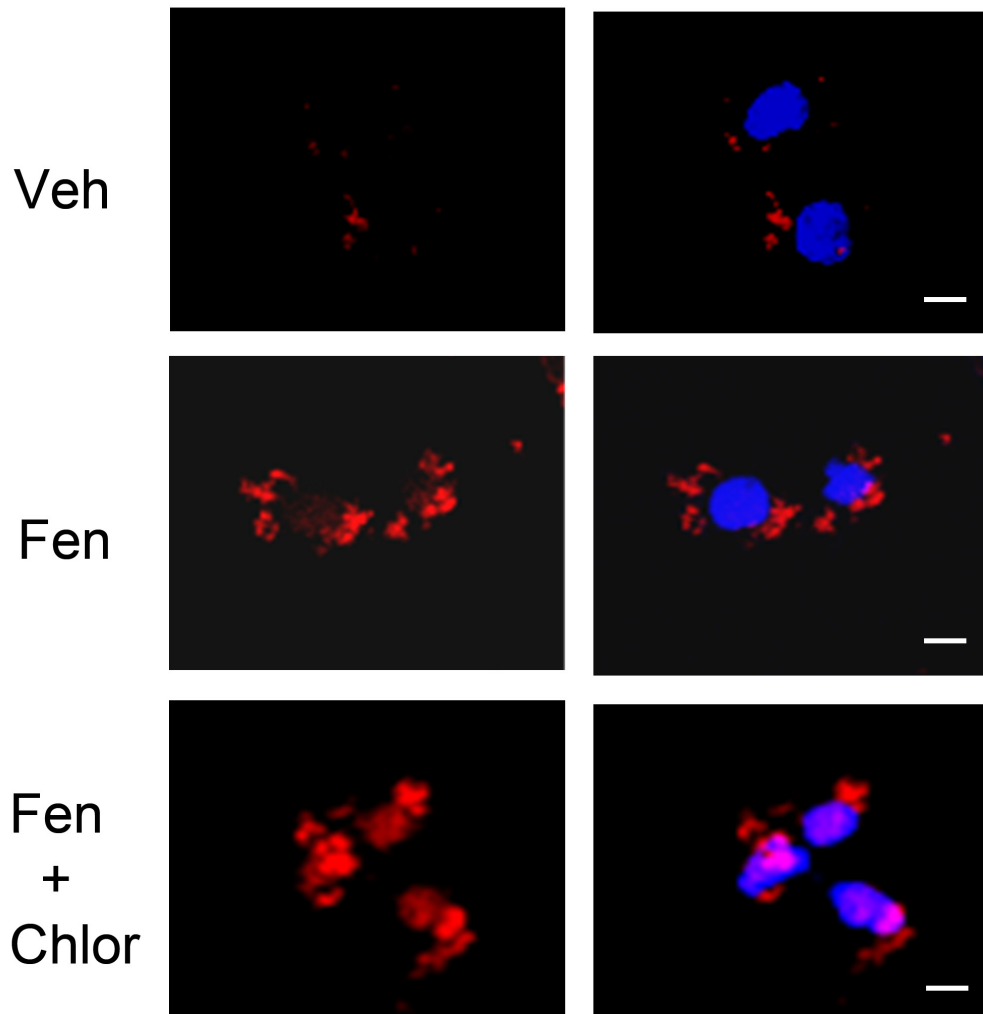
Supplementary Figure 2 ROS production in D₅R-HEK293 cells. **(A)** Superoxide production, per min per mg protein, is the difference between the OD₅₅₀ in the absence (w/o) and presence (w) of superoxide dismutase (SOD). **(B)** NADPH oxidase activity is expressed as arbitrary light units (ALU) per min per mg protein. The D₅R-HEK293 cells were treated for 12 hr with Veh (vehicle), Fen (fenoldopam, D₁R/D₅R agonist, 1.0 μM), Apo (apocynin, NADPH inhibitor, 10 μM), or Fen+Apo. OD, optical density; EV-HEK, empty vector-transfected HEK293 cells; D₅R-HEK, D₅R-overexpressing HEK293 cells; n=4-8/group, *P<0.05 vs Veh, #P<0.05 vs Apo.



Supplementary Figure 3 Superoxide production in D₅R-HEK 293 cells. Superoxide production was measured by cytochrome C assay. Cells were treated for 20 min with Veh (vehicle), Fen (fenoldopam, D₅R agonist in the absence of D₁R, 1.0 μ M), Fen+AA (antimycin A, 0.5 μ M) or Fen+Rot (rotenone, 0.75 μ M). Values were normalized with the values in Veh-treated cells. n=6/group, *P<0.05 vs Veh, #P<0.05 vs Fen.

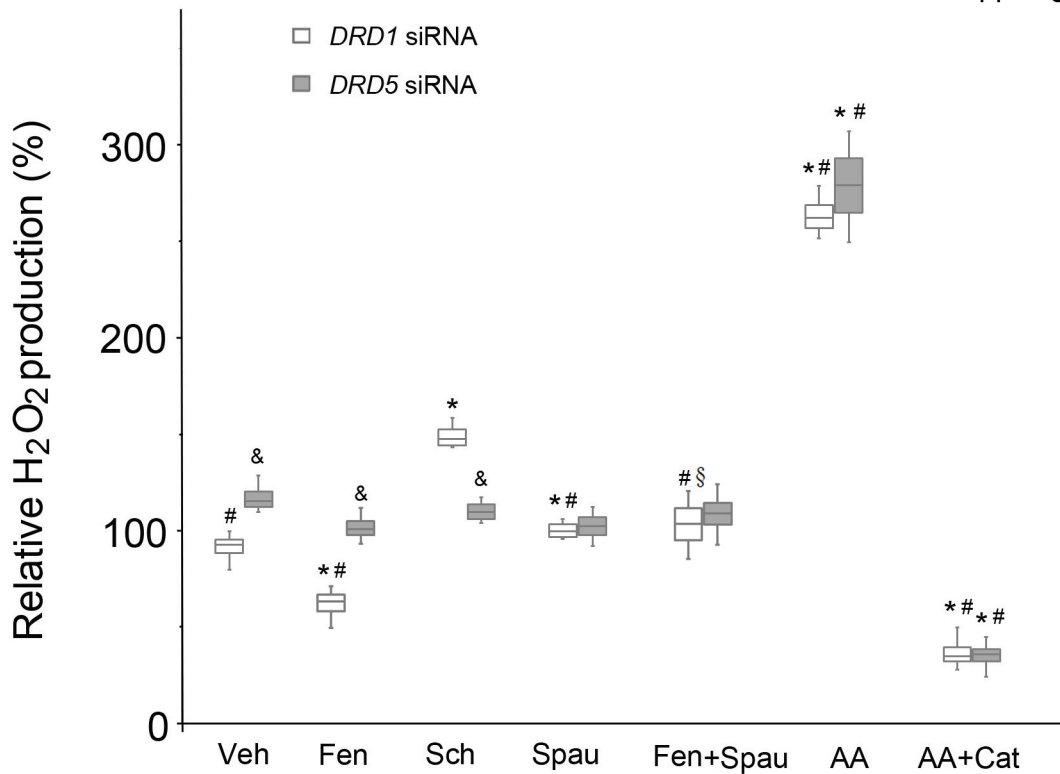


Supplementary Figure 4 Human D₁R (~60 kDa) and D₅R (~55 kDa) protein expression in human RPT cells with *DRD1* or *DRD5* gene silencing. Human RPT cells were transfected with either *DRD1* specific siRNA (**A**) or *DRD5* specific siRNA (**B**). In lanes 1 and 2, the cells were transfected with control siRNA; in lanes 3 and 4, the cells were transfected with either *DRD1*- (**A**) or *DRD5*- (**B**) specific siRNA. Immunoblots show the decrease in protein expression with the silencing of the D₁-like receptors (*DRD1* and *DRD5*), by the receptor subtype-specific siRNA. The β -actin protein level was used to measure the amount of sample loaded in each lane.

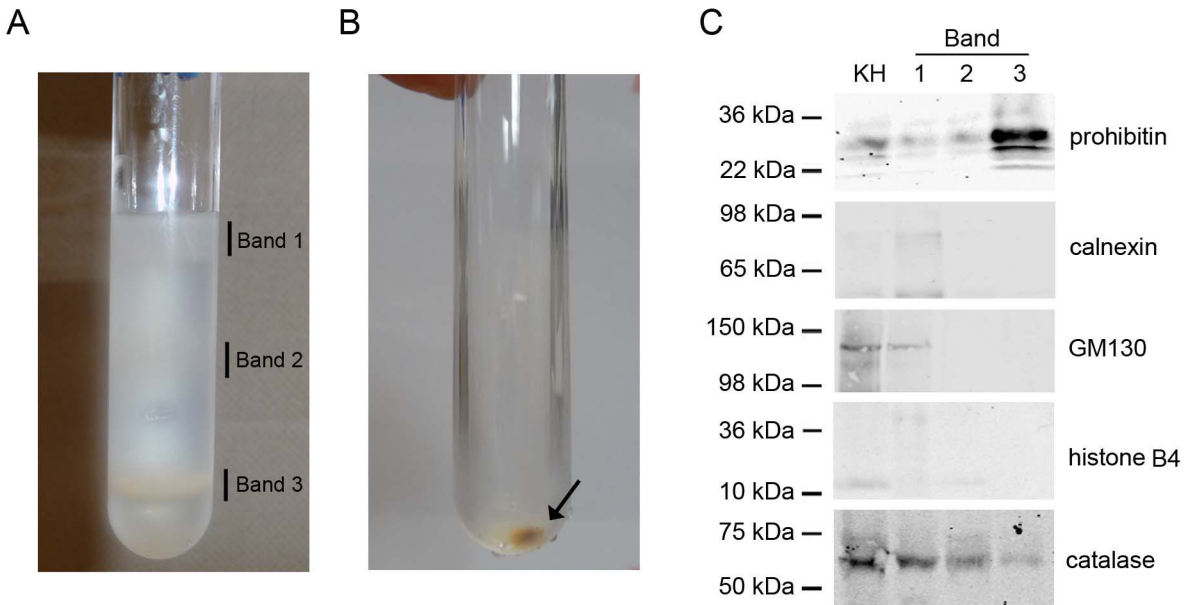


Supplementary Figure 5 D₅R-HEK293 cells were treated with Veh (vehicle), Fen (fenoldopam, 1.0 μ M, 12hr), or Fen+Chlor (fenoldopam in the presence of 10 μ M chloroquine, 12 hr) as indicated. Representative immunofluorescence images show endogenous LC3-II (red), a marker of autophagy. Blue, nuclei (DAPI). Scale bars, 20 μ m. n=4 independent experiments.

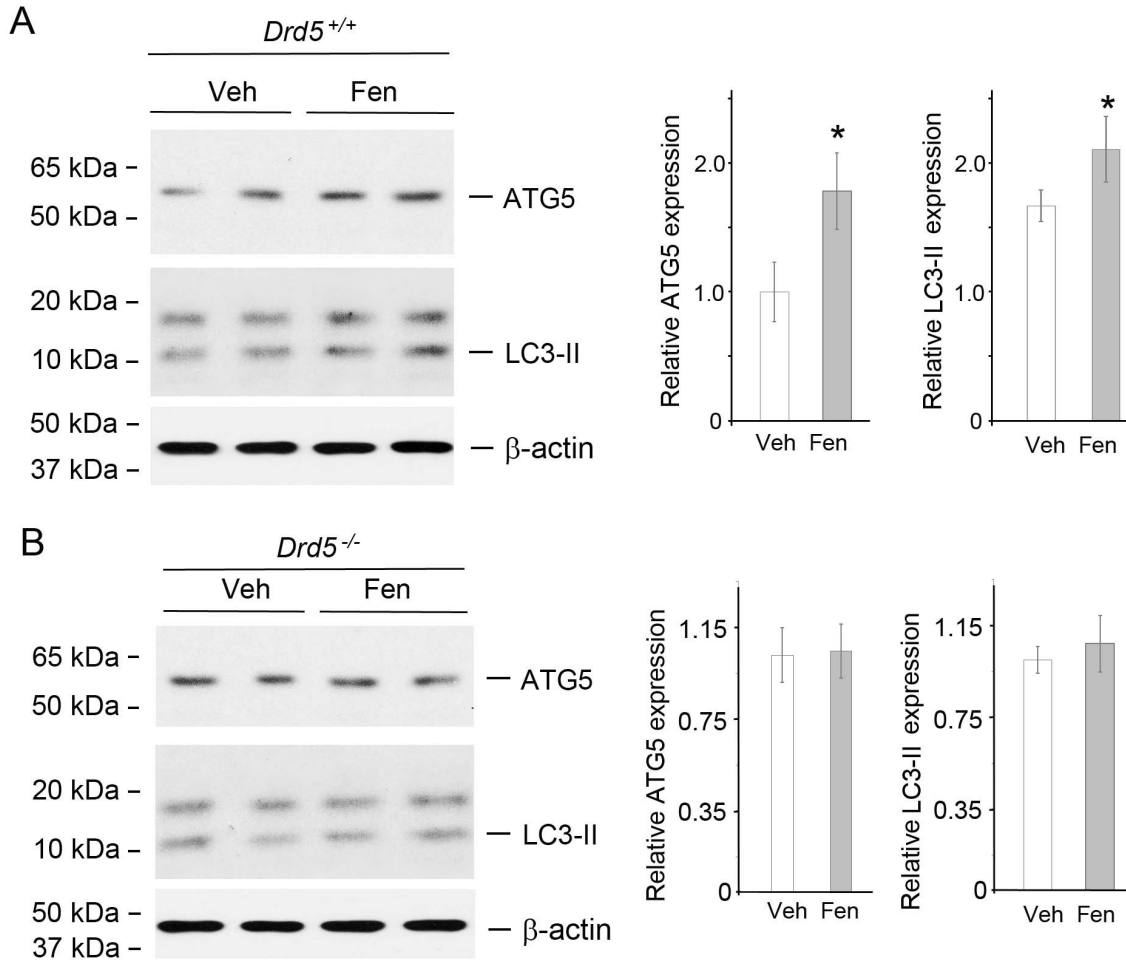
Suppl Fig 6



Supplementary Figure 6 H₂O₂ production in mitochondria isolated from human RPT cells. The *DRD1* or *DRD5*-silenced human RPT cells were prepared identically to that described in Figure 5D. Veh (vehicle); Fen (fenoldopam, 1.0 μM, 12 hr); Sch (Sch23390, 1.0 μM, 12 hr); Spau (Spautin-1, autophagy inhibitor, 10 μM, 12 hr); AA (antimycin A, Qi site inhibitor of mitochondrial ETC Complex III, 1.0 μM, 2 hr); Cat (catalase, 10 μM, 30 min prior to AA treatment). n=4/group, *P<0.05 vs Veh, #P<0.05 vs Sch, &P<0.05 vs *DRD1* siRNA, §P<0.05 vs Fen (due to space consideration in the figure, marker § is only labeled in the “Fen+Spau” group).



Supplementary Figure 7 Characterization of mitochondria purified from whole mouse kidneys by Percoll density gradient centrifugation. **(A)** Typical appearance of a centrifuge tube of Percoll density gradient centrifugation from kidney tissue is similar to that from cultured human RPT cells. Band 3 contains the purified mitochondria fraction. **(B)** Purified mitochondria pellet (arrow) from band 3 of **(A)**. **(C)** Equal protein samples (30 μg) of kidney homogenates (KH) and fractions from purified mitochondria were analyzed by immunoblotting with antibodies against markers for mitochondria (prohibitin), endoplasmic reticula (calnexin), Golgi bodies (GM130), nuclei (histone B4), and peroxisomes (catalase).



Supplementary Figure 8 Autophagy marker protein expression in the kidney cortices of *Drd5^{+/+}* (A) and *Drd5^{-/-}* (B) mice treated with Veh (vehicle) or Fen (fenoldopam, intraperitoneal injection, 1 mg/kg/day for 7 days). Immunoblots show increased protein expression of autophagy marker proteins ATG5 and LC3-II in the renal cortices from fenoldopam-treated *Drd5^{+/+}*, but not *Drd5^{-/-}* mice. n= 4/group. *P<0.05 vs Veh.