Supplementary Information

Decreased Paneth cell α-defensins promote fibrosis in a choline-deficient L-amino acid-defined high-fat diet-induced mouse model of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis via disrupting intestinal microbiota

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Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure 1. Progression of liver fibrosis in the CDAHFD group is associated with hepatic inflammation and apoptosis. a Correlation analysis between steatosis area, the number of inflammatory foci and fibrosis area using CDAHFD group data at 1, 3, 6, and 12 wk. **b** Correlation analysis between the number of TUNEL-positive cells, steatosis area, the number of inflammatory foci and fibrosis area using CDAHFD group data at 1, 3, 6, and 12 wk. **b** Correlation foci and fibrosis area using CDAHFD group data at 1, 3, 6, and 12 wk. **b** Positive cells, steatosis area, the number of inflammatory foci and fibrosis area using CDAHFD group data at 1, 3, 6, and 12 wk. **b** Positive cells, steatosis area, the number of inflammatory foci and fibrosis area using CDAHFD group data at 1, 3, 6, and 12 wk. (**a** and **b**) *r* and *P* values by Pearson correlation test are presented.



Supplementary Figure 2. Decreased secretion of Crp1 in intestinal lumen is associated with hepatic steatosis, inflammation, apoptosis, and fibrosis. Correlation analysis between fecal Crp1 levels and NASH pathology including steatosis area, the number of inflammatory foci, the number of TUNEL positive cells, and Sirius red-positive area using SD and CDAHFD group data at 12 wk. *r* and *P* values by Pearson correlation test are presented.



Supplementary Figure 3. Expression of Crp1 is not affected by CDAHFD. mRNA levels of Crp1 in ileum of SD and CDAHFD group at 3 wk (a), and 6 wk (b) analyzed by real time-PCR. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM for n = 3 per group. The data represent mean \pm SEM. *P < 0.05, by unpaired 2-tailed Student's *t* test. NS, not significant.



Supplementary Figure 4. Abnormal Paneth cell granules are observed in the CDAHFD group. Representative images of transmission electron microscopy of Paneth cells at the base of the ileal crypts in SD and CDAHFD group at 1, 3, 6, and 12 wk. Paneth cells in the SD group have tightly packed electron-dense core granules, in contrast, Paneth cells in the CDAHFD group have fewer loosely packed granules with a halo appearance. n = 1 for each group. Scale bars: 5 µm.



Supplementary Figure 5. Phylogenetic comparison of the intestinal microbiota in SD and CDAHFD groups. Relative abundance of individual genera that were significantly different between the SD and CDAHFD groups at the family (a) and genus level (b). Data are shown as mean \pm SEM for n = 5-6 per group. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001, by unpaired 2-tailed Student's *t* test.



Supplementary Figure 6. mRNA expression of clauidn-1 decreased in the ileum of the CDAHFD group. mRNA expression of tight junction proteins, claudin-1 and ZO-1, in the ileum of SD and CDAHFD group at 3 wk (a) and 6 wk (b) analyzed by real-time PCR. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001, by unpaired 2-tailed Student's t test.



Supplementary Figure 7. R-Spo1 treatment prevents intestinal dysbiosis at the family level. a Relative abundance of individual genera that were significantly recovered in CDAHFD+R-Spo1 group from CDAHFD mice of 11 family in supplementary Fig. 5a. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM for n = 3 per group. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001, by unpaired 2-tailed Student's *t* test. **b** Correlation analysis between fecal Crp1 levels and relative abundance of individual genera CDAHFD+PBS and CDAHFD+R-Spo1 group. *r* and *P* values by Pearson correlation test are presented.



Supplementary Figure 8. Oral administered Crp4 is accumulates in the intestinal lumen. Sixweek-old C57BL/6J mice were fed with CDAHFD to induce NASH and orally administered with Crp4 at a dose of 110 µg twice daily for 6 weeks. Fecal levels of Crp4 in CDAHFD+Crp4 group were analyzed by sandwich ELISA at 0 and 6 wk. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM for n = 8 per group. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001, by unpaired 2-tailed Student's *t* test.



Supplementary Figure 9. Oral administration of Crp4 attenuates intestinal dysbiosis at family level. Relative abundance of individual genera that were significantly recovered in CDAHFD+Crp4 group from CDAHFD group of 11 family in Supplemental Fig. 5a. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM for n = 6-8 per group. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001, by unpaired 2-tailed Student's *t* test.

Supplementary Table 1

Differentially expressed genes and their functional clustering associated with Paneth cell function measured by RNA-seq in Paneth cells of the SD and CDAHFD group.

Function	Entrez Gene ID	Gene symbol	Description	Log ₂ (CDAHFD/SD)
Ion transporter	12351	Car4	carbonic anhydrase 4	1.4896
	381812	Cracr2a	calcium release activated channel regulator 2A	-0.5982
	12638	Cftr	cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator	-0.8138
	16535	Kcnq 1	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily Q, member 1	-0.8197
	16534	Kcnn4	potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4	-1.0385
Oxidative stress	69065	Chac1	ChaC, cation transport regulator 1	0.8618
	11865	Arntl1	aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator-like 1	-2.0807
Glycosylation	21982	Tmem165	transmembrane protein 165	0.6842
Secretion	20910	Stxbp1	syntaxin binding protein 1	0.6202
Vesicle transporter	71648	Optn	optineurin	-0.6083
	76510	Trappc9	trafficking protein particle complex 9	-0.6181
	22318	Vamp2	vesicle-associated membrane protein 2	-0.6436
	320615	Dopla	DOP1 leucine zipper like protein A	-0.6872
	328778	Rab26	RAB26, member RAS oncogene family	-0.7285
	80877	Lrba	LPS-responsive beige-like anchor	-0.7782
	76688	Arfrp 1	ADP-ribosylation factor related protein 1	-0.7875
	260302	Gga3	golgi associated, gamma adaptin ear containing, ARF binding protein 3	-0.8248
Autophagy	226541	Klhl20	kelch-like 20	-0.6205
	101613	Nlrp6	NLR family, pyrin domain containing 6	-0.6714
	11781	Ap4m1	adaptor-related protein complex AP-4, mu 1	-0.7185
	12217	Bsn	bassoon	-0.7440

Supplementary Table 2

PCR primers

Gene	Primer sequence (5'-3')	Universal Probe Library	
Pdia3	F: TGGCCACTGTAAGAATCTGGA	#33	
	R: TGACAATATTTGGATCTTTGCTG		
Perk	F: CCTTGGTTTCATCTAGCCTCA	#106	
	R: ATCCAGGGAGGGGGATGAT		
Chop	F: GCGACAGAGCCAGAATAACA	#91	
	R: GATGCACTTCCTTCTGGAACA		
Nox2	F: GATGCACTTCCTTCTGGAACA	#20	
	R: GTGCACAGCAAAGTGATTGG		
Prdx6	F: TTTCAATAGACAGTGTTGAGGATCA	#1	
	R: CCGTGGGTGTTTCACCAT		
Atg3	F: GTACCTGACCCCGGTCCT	#78	
	R: TTGGACAGTGGTGGACTAAGTG		
Atg12	F: CATTGACTTCATCAAAAAGTTCCTT	- #49	
	R: GGCAAAGGACTGATTCACATAA		
Lc3b	F: CCCCACCAAGATCCCAGT	#7	
	R: CGCTCATGTTCACGTGGT		
F4/80	F: GGAGGACTTCTCCAAGCCTATT	#42	
F4/80	R: AGGCCTCTCAGACTTCTGCTT		
Cd11b	F: CAATAGCCAGCCTCAGTGC	#76	
	R: GAGCCCAGGGGAGAAGTG		
Cd11c	F: AGCCTCAAGACAGGACATCG	#106	
	R: TGAATCCTGGAGGGGATCT		
Tgfb1	F: CTGGGCACCATCCATGAC	#68	
	R: CAGTTCTTCTCTGTGGAGCTGA		
Trailr2	F: CCCTGAGATCTGCCAGTCAT	#103	
	R: TTTCTCTGGGGGGTACAGGAA		
Bax	F: GAACCATCATGGGCTGGA	#69	
	R: GGTCCCGAAGTAGGAGAGGA		
Crp1	F: CCAAAACACAGATGAAGAGACTAAAA	#68	
	R: GCATACCAGATCTCTCAACGATT		
Claudin-1	F: ACTCCTTGCTGAATCTGAACAGT	#18	
	R: GGACACAAAGATTGCGATCAG		
ZO-1	F: TGCAGACCCAGCAAAGGT	#12	
	R: GGTTTTGTCTCATCATTTCTTCAG		
HPRT-1	F: TCCTCCTCAGACCGCTTTT	#95	
	R: CCTGGTTCATCATCATCGGCTAATC		