

Supplemental Information

Shear stress regulates cystathionine γ lyase expression to preserve endothelial redox balance and reduce membrane lipid peroxidation

Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1. Relationship between shear stress, KLF2 and miR-27b in human endothelial cells. Human endothelial cells (passage 1) were left untreated or incubated with a control siRNA (siCTL) or a siRNA directed against KLF2 (siKLF2) for 36 hours. **(A)** Effect of shear stress (12 dynes cm^{-2}) on miR-27b levels. **(B)** Consequence of siRNA-mediated KLF2 downregulation (siKLF2) on miR-27b mRNA levels under static conditions and following exposure to shear stress for 24 hours. **(C)** Sequence of the human wild-type (CSE-WT) versus the mutated CSE (CSE-mut) 3'UTR reporter and the seeding sequence of miR-27b. Graphs summarize data from n=6 different cell batches of endothelial cells. $**P<0.01$, $***P<0.001$ (ANOVA, Newman-Keuls).

Supplementary Figure 2. Shear stress-induced changes in CSE, eNOS and miR-27b in murine endothelial cells. **(A)** Effect of shear stress (12 dynes cm^{-2}) on the expression of CSE and eNOS protein. Endothelial cells from CSE^{IEC} mice (iEC) were included as a negative control. **(B)** Effect of shear stress on the expression of CSE and eNOS protein and the generation of H_2S_n ; n=6 independent cell batches (ANOVA, Newman-Keuls). **(C)** Consequence of KLF2 downregulation (siKLF2) and a control siRNA (siCTL) on KLF2, eNOS and CSE protein levels in static conditions and after exposure to shear stress (12 dynes cm^{-2} , 24 hours); n=6 independent cell batches (ANOVA, Newman-Keuls). **(D)** Effect of shear stress on CSE, eNOS, miR-27b and KLF2 mRNA levels; n=6 Independent cell batches (ANOVA, Newman-Keuls). **(E)** Effect of pre-miR-27b (48 hours) on CSE protein levels; n=6 independent cell batches (Student's t-test). $**P<0.01$, $***P<0.001$.

Supplementary Figure 3. CSE activity and inflammation in human endothelial cells from healthy and atherosclerotic arteries. **(A)** Cystathionine levels in endothelial cells isolated from plaque-free (PF) and atherosclerotic plaque-containing arteries with (P+Sim) or without statin (P) treatment. **(B)** Circulating levels of IL-1 β in the plaque-free (PF) individuals and patients with atherosclerotic plaques, with or without statin treatment from which endothelial cells (see Figure 4) were isolated; n=4-12 (Student's t-test). $*P<0.05$, $**P<0.01$.

Supplementary Figure 4. CSE deletion and Prx6 sulfhydration in murine arteries. **(A)** Prx6 sulfhydration (S-SH Prx6) in endothelial cells from wild-type (WT) and CSE^{IEC} mice. DTT was included to demonstrate the specificity of the signal. **(B)** Dihydroethidium derivatives generated by reactive oxygen species (O_2^- as the superoxide specific products and ethidium as a general ROS unspecific product) in the lesser curvature of aortae from wild-type and CSE^{IEC} mice. n=6 independent cell batches or animals (Student's t-test). $**P<0.01$, $***P<0.001$.

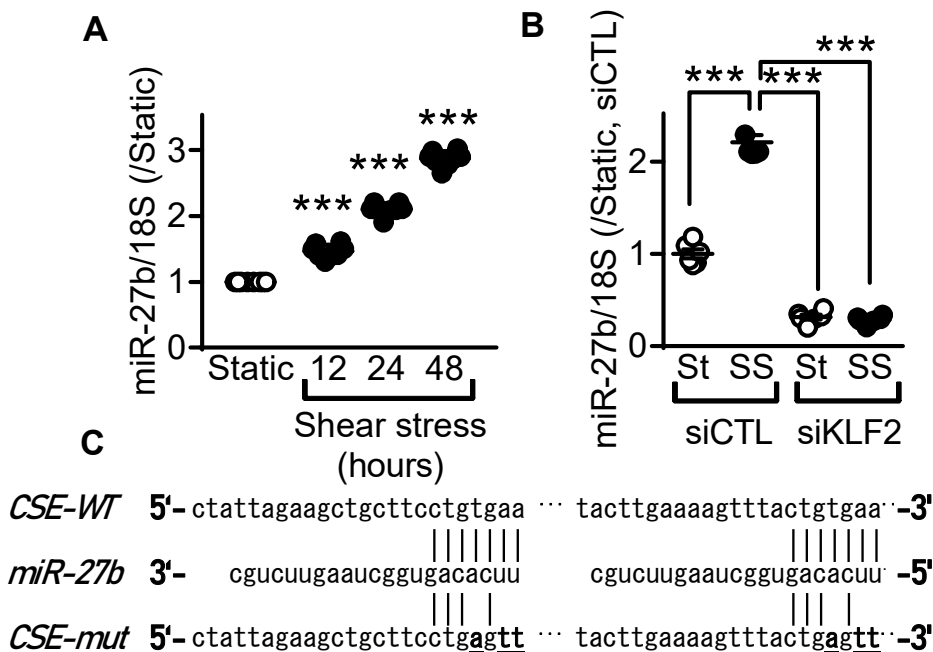
Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. Clinical and demographic data from the human subjects

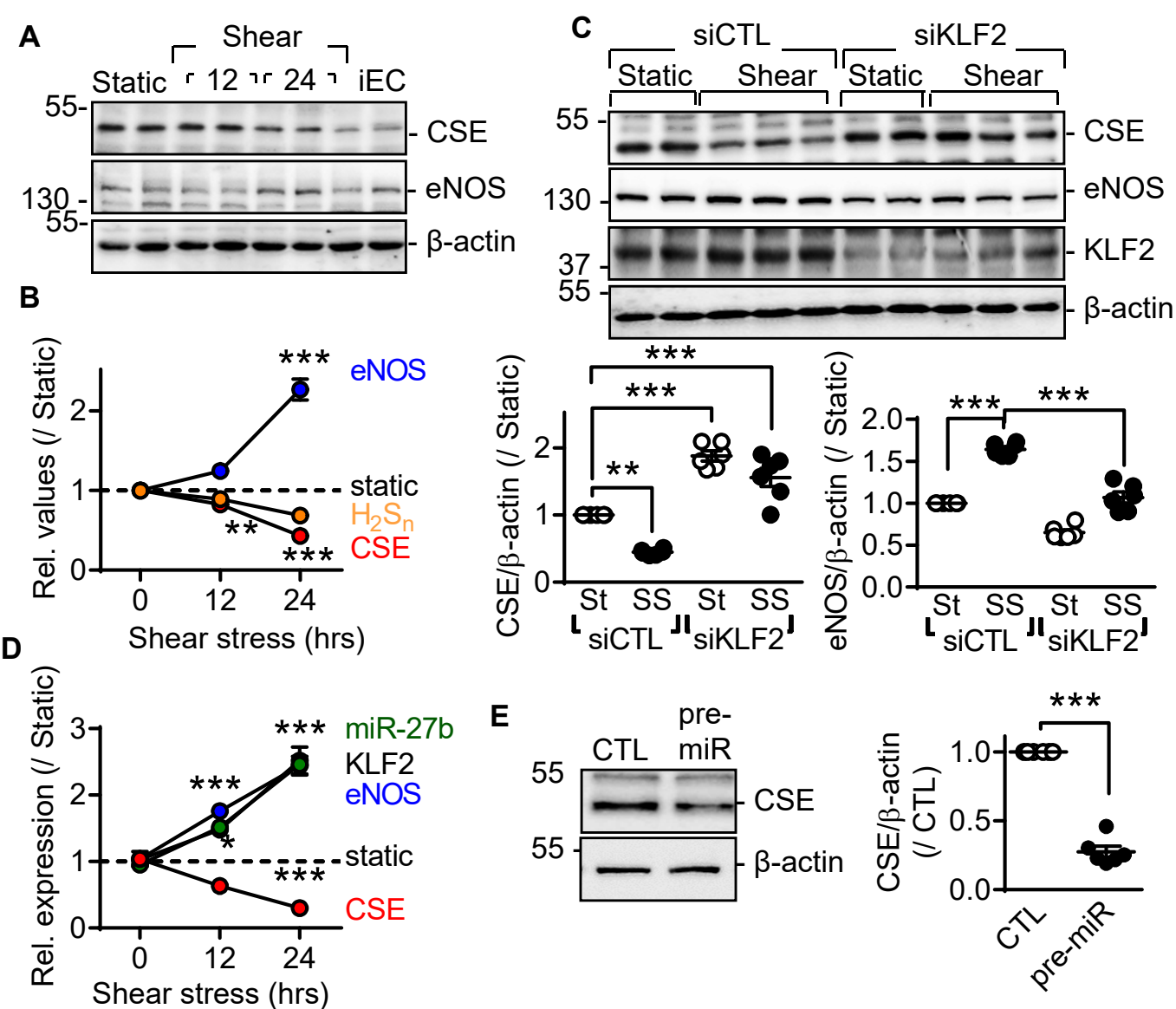
	Healthy	Patients
Demographic data		
No	8	45
Mean age (range)	68 (55–76)	66 (56–78)
Male /female	8/0	35/10
Smokers	0	20
Clinical data		
Hypertension	0	35
Diabetes	0	5
Hyperlipidemia	0	45
Coronary disease	0	12
Myocardial Infraction	0	0
Valve insufficiency	0	0
Renal disease	0	0
Heart failure	0	0
Angiographic carotid stenosis		
<90%	0	45
Plaque histopathology		
Unstable	0	25
Stable	0	20
Medication		
ACE inhibitors	0	28
b-blockers	0	14
Simvastatin	0	15

Supplementary Table 3. Sulfhydrated proteins enriched in the healthy arterial endothelial cells involved in redox cellular homeostasis

Cysteine	Leading protein name	Gene names	T test	log2ratio
93	P27695	APEX1	0,000171	-9,65186
131	Q96HE7	ERO1L	0,002581	-10,6767
128	A0A087X247	GPX4	0,004496	-10,9816
85	H7BZJ3;P30101	PDIA3	0,007077	-12,0818
244	P30101	PDIA3	0,012486	-12,6647
92	H7BZJ3;P30101	PDIA3	0,000864	-11,5754
85	H7BZJ3;P30101	PDIA3	0,007077	-12,0818
231	Q14554	PDIA5	0,000888	-11,6465
465	Q14554	PDIA5	0,004625	-7,3713
47	P30041	PRDX6	0,00317	-3,09152
91	P30041	PRDX6	0,000648	-5,79393
128	Q8NBS9	TXNDC5	0,004663	-8,72552
121	Q8NBS9	TXNDC5	0,006241	-8,68166
254	Q8NBS9	TXNDC5	0,064368	-11,0099
247	Q8NBS9	TXNDC5	0,064368	-11,0099
388	Q8NBS9	TXNDC5	0,088504	-9,6878
381	Q8NBS9	TXNDC5	0,002877	-5,55595
470	A0A182DWF2	TXNRD2	0,058085	-10,4591



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Cystathionine
($\mu\text{mol/mg protein}$)

Scatter plot showing the number of correct responses for three groups: PF, P, and P+Sim. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 80. PF has 5 correct responses. P has 5 correct responses and 1 outlier at 68. P+Sim has 5 correct responses. Significance markers (**) indicate differences between P and both PF and P+Sim.

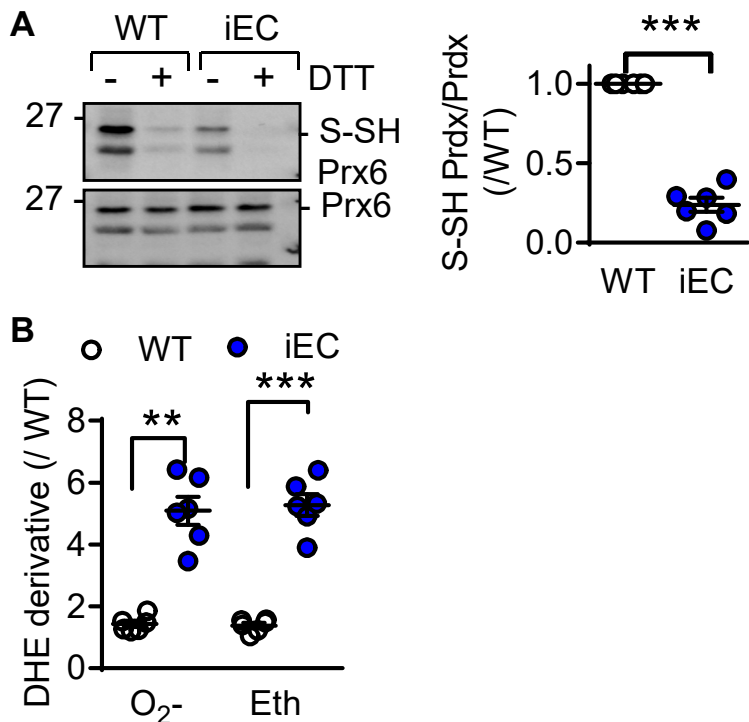
Group	Correct Responses
PF	0, 0, 0, 0, 0
P	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 68
P+Sim	0, 0, 0, 0, 0

IL-1 β ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)

Figure 1 is a scatter plot showing the number of macrophages (Y-axis, 0 to 50) in plaque for two groups: PF (Perforated Fat) and Plaque. The data is categorized by treatment: No statin (open circles) and Statin (filled circles). The mean number of macrophages is significantly lower in the Statin group compared to the No statin group in the Plaque category (indicated by asterisks *).

Group	Treatment	Macrophage Count (Mean ± SD)
PF	No statin	18 ± 4
	Statin	15 ± 4
Plaque	No statin	32 ± 5
	Statin	14 ± 5

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