

Title: Differential immune mechanism to HIV-1 Tat variants and its regulation by AEA

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Running Title: HIV-1 clade specific effects on Müller glia

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Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1. AEA show dose- and time-dependent regulation of production of TNF- α in Müller cells on transfection of Tat plasmids.

Representative cropped Western blot image on probing with HIV-1 Tat antibody shows the expression of Tat B and Tat C protein on transfection of Tat B or Tat C plasmids. Full length blots are shown in Supplementary Figure S6. Cells transfected with empty plasmid or control cells without transfection did not show expression of HIV-1 Tat of either variant (A). Representative microscope images of primary Müller cells co-transfected with GFP and Tat C (B). 4 ug of GFP plasmid was co-transfected in Müller cells with 4 ug of either Tat plasmid. Fluorescence for GFP as measured with FACS showed on an average 55% transfection efficiency (C). ELISA measurements show TNF- α level fall with increasing concentrations of AEA (1, 5, 10, and 20 μ M) in cells transfected with Tat B/C plasmid (D, E). Time kinetics of TNF- α in Tat B and Tat C cells at mRNA (F) and protein (G) levels show highest values at 8 hours and 24 hours, respectively. Cells transfected with empty plasmid or 10 μ M AEA alone do not induce TNF- α cytokine production (H). Time kinetics of TNF- α on empty plasmid transfection or AEA alone show no TNF- α production at all time points studied (I). Results shown are the mean $\pm$ S.E (n=3). *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 vs. Control.

Supplementary Figure 2. Effect on signal transduction components of empty plasmid transfection or treatment with AEA.

Western blot image shows that empty plasmid transfection or AEA alone do not affect ERK1/2 phosphorylation, at all time points studied (A). Phosphorylation of STAT-1 α , SOCS-1, and

SOCS-3 expression do not change upto 24 hours on transfection of empty plasmid or AEA alone (B). Phosphorylation of MEK1/2, MKP-1 and MKP-2 are not induced at all time points studied on transfection with empty plasmid or AEA alone (C). Nuclear NF- κ B, pI κ B, IRAK1BP1, TAB2, and TTP expression do not increase on transfection with empty plasmid or AEA, and the CB blockers alone. pI κ B expression does not increase on treatment with MAPK blockers (D). Representative cropped immunoblots are shown. Full-length blots are presented in Supplementary Figure S6. Results shown are the mean $\pm$ S.E (n=3).

Supplementary Figure 3. pAKT was regulated by both Tat B/C

Tat B and Tat C cells showed significant phosphorylation of PI3K/AKT signalling pathway. Addition of AEA significantly dephosphorylated pAKT for both Tat B/C. The addition of either AM-251 or AM-630 abrogated effects of AEA on the Tat B cells partially and almost completely in Tat C cells. ***p<0.001 vs. Control. \$\$\$p<0.001 vs Tat B. &&&p<0.001 vs Tat C. #p < 0.05, ###p < 0.001 vs. Tat B+AEA. +p<0.5, vs. Tat C+AEA.

Supplementary Figure 4. AEA decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine production through MAPK, while increasing anti-inflammatory cytokines, in Müller glia activated by both Tat variants.

AEA induced production of IL-10 (A) was reversed by inhibition of ERK1/2, JNK, p38 with FR180204, SP600125, SB203580, respectively. TNF- α (B), IL-6 (C), IL-12p70 (D), CXCL-10 (E) and IL-8 (F) show reversal of AEA induced suppression on blocking the same pathways. Note that values are higher than those of either Tat+AEA only. PI3/AKT mediation in production of IL-6 (C), CXCL-10 (E) and IL-8 (F) in the presence of AEA is more pronounced.

Results shown are the mean $\pm$ S.E (n=3). ***p<0.001 vs. Control. \$p<0.001 \$\$p<0.01, \$\$\$p<0.001 vs Tat B. &p<0.05, &&p<0.01, &&&p<0.001 vs Tat C. #p < 0.05, ##p<0.01, ###p < 0.001 vs. Tat B+AEA. +p<0.05, ++p<0.01, +++p<0.001 vs. Tat C+AEA.

Supplementary Figure 5. AEA acts preferentially through MEK-1 in controlling cytokine

mRNA production in Tat C activated Müller glia.

Anti-inflammatory IL-10 and inflammatory MCP-1 mRNA levels were measured at 8 and 24 hours on knockdown with either MKP-1 or MEK-1 siRNA. In Tat B+AEA cells, both cytokine levels change on MKP-1 knockdown (A-B). Tat B+AEA control cells induce similar levels of cytokines as in MEK-1 siRNA treated cells. In contrast, it is MEK-1 silencing which regulates IL-10 and MCP-1 in Tat C+AEA cells (C-D). Tat C+AEA control cells induce similar levels of cytokines as in MKP-1 siRNA treated cells. Results shown are mean $\pm$ S.E. (n=3).

Supplementary Figure 6. Western blot images

Full-length pictures of the blots presented as cropped panels in main-text figures





