

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Estrogen receptors interact with the alpha catalytic subunit of AMP-activated protein kinase

Running title: Estrogen receptors interact with AMPK

**Yulia Lipovka^{1,3}, Hao Chen^{2,3}, Josef Vagner⁴, Theodore J. Price^{5,7}, Tsu-Shuen Tsao⁶,
John P. Konhilas^{2,3*}**

¹Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, ²Department of Physiology, ³Sarver Molecular Cardiovascular Research Program, ⁴The BIO5 Research Institute, ⁵Department of Pharmacology, ⁶Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85724

⁷Current address: School of Behavioral and Brain Sciences, University of Texas at Dallas, JO 4.212, 800 W Campbell Rd, Richardson TX 75080

*To whom correspondence should be addressed:

John P. Konhilas, PhD
University of Arizona
Department of Physiology, Sarver Molecular Cardiovascular Research Program, Medical Research Building, room 320
Tucson, AZ 85721-0241
Tel: (520)-626-6578
Fax: (520)-626-7600
E-mail: konhilas@arizona.edu

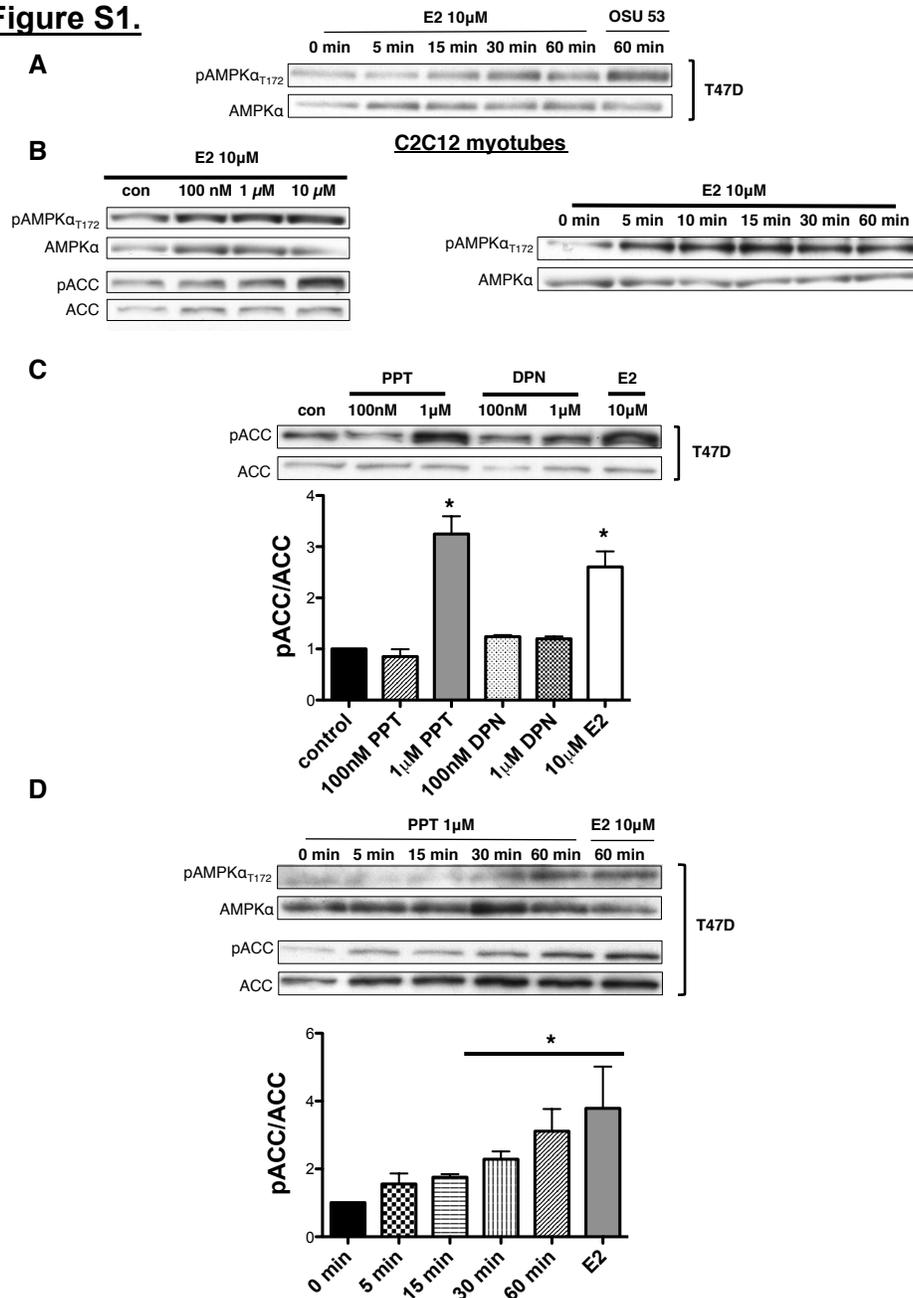
Figure S1.

Figure S1: Estradiol activates AMPK. (A) T47D cells were treated with E2 concentrations (10 μ M) for 0, 5, 15, 30, and 60 minutes. An increase in pAMPK α_{T172} was observed after 15 minutes of E2 exposure. OSU 53: AMPK activator. (B) Time and dose-dependent activation of AMPK in C2C12 myotubes as indicated by an increase in pAMPK α_{T172} by Western blot analysis was performed on total cell lysate. (C) T47D cells were treated with 2 concentrations (100 nm or 1 μ M) of PPT or DPN. Western blot (**top panel**) and bar graph representation (**bottom panel**) of pACC/ACC ratio. (* $P < 0.05$ from control.) (D) T47D cells were treated with 1 μ M PPT for 5, 15, 30 and 60 minutes; a Western blot analysis was performed on total cell lysate. Western blot (**top panel**) and bar graph representation (**bottom panel**) of pACC/ACC ratio. (* $P < 0.05$ from control.)

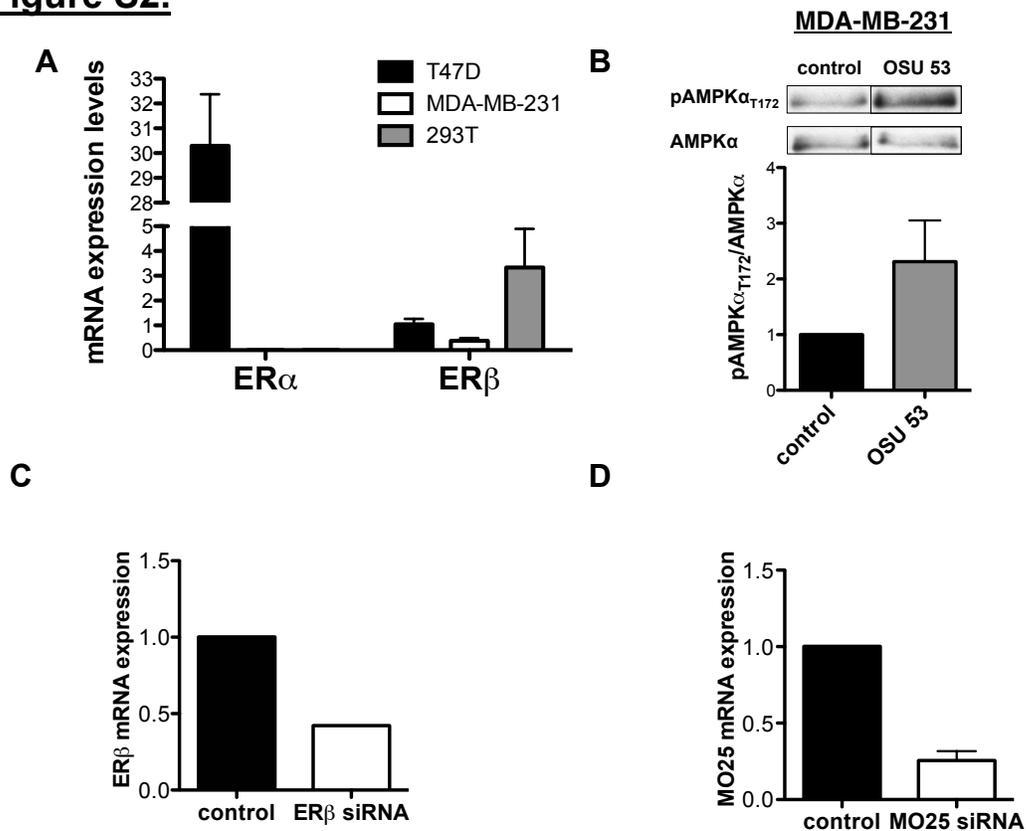
Figure S2.

Figure S2: Interrogation of ER specificity underlying estradiol-dependent AMPK activation. (A) ER α and ER β mRNA levels in T47D, MDA-MB-231 and 293T cells determined by RT-PCR. There was no detectable ER α expression in MDA-MB-231 and 293T cells. However, ER β mRNA was detectable in all cell lines with 293T cells showing the highest expression levels (3-fold over T47D) while MDA-MB-231 cells showed the lowest with expression levels about 50% that of T47D cells. (B) AMPK signaling remains intact in MDA-MB-231 cells. MDA-MB-231 cells were treated with 1 μ M OSU-53 for 1 hour and then analyzed for AMPK activity. Western blot analysis of pAMPK α_{T172} /AMPK showed a significant increase using this treatment strategy indicating, despite lacking ER α , AMPK signaling in MDA-MB-231 cells remains functional. (C) ER β mRNA levels in T47D cells transfected with ER β siRNA determined by RT-PCR. (D) MO25 mRNA levels in T47D cells transfected with MO25 siRNA determined by RT-PCR.

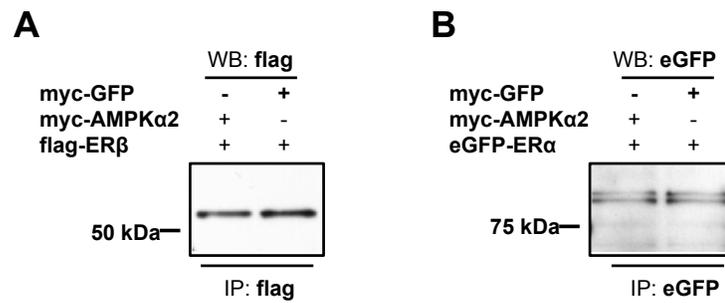
Figure S3.

Figure S3: Validation of co-immunoprecipitation. 293-T cells were co-transfected with constructs expressing flag-ER β , eGFP-ER α , myc-AMPK α 2 and myc-GFP. Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-flag (IP: **flag**) or anti-eGFP (IP: **eGFP**) antibody, followed by Western blot analysis using anti-flag (**A**, WB: **flag**) or anti-eGFP (**B**, WB: **eGFP**) antibody.

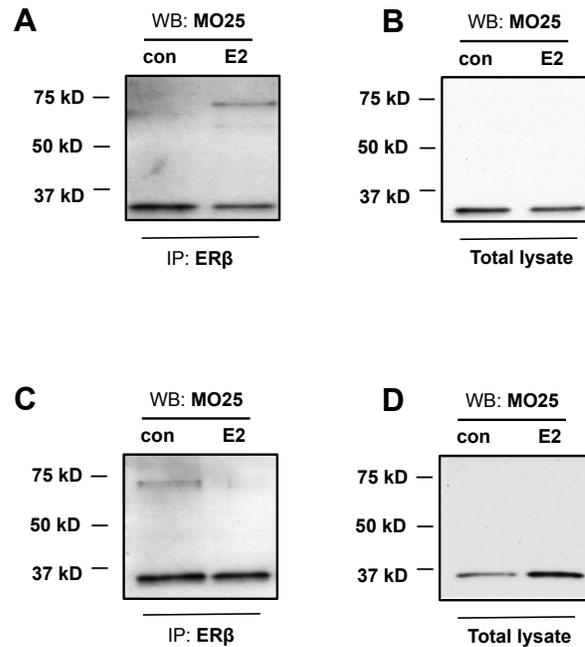
Figure S4.

Figure S4: ERβ interacts with MO25 in C2C12 cells and neonatal rat cardiomyocytes (NRCM). (A) C2C12 cells were treated with 10 μM E2 for 1 hour. Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-ERβ (IP: ERβ) antibody, followed by Western blot analysis using anti-MO25 (WB: MO25) antibody. (B) The same lysates were immunoblotted directly using anti-MO25 (WB: MO25) antibody. (C) NRCM were treated with 10 μM E2 for 1 hour. Cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-ERβ (IP: ERβ) antibody, followed by Western blot analysis using anti-MO25 (WB: MO25) antibody. (D) The same lysates were immunoblotted directly using anti-MO25 (WB: MO25) antibody.

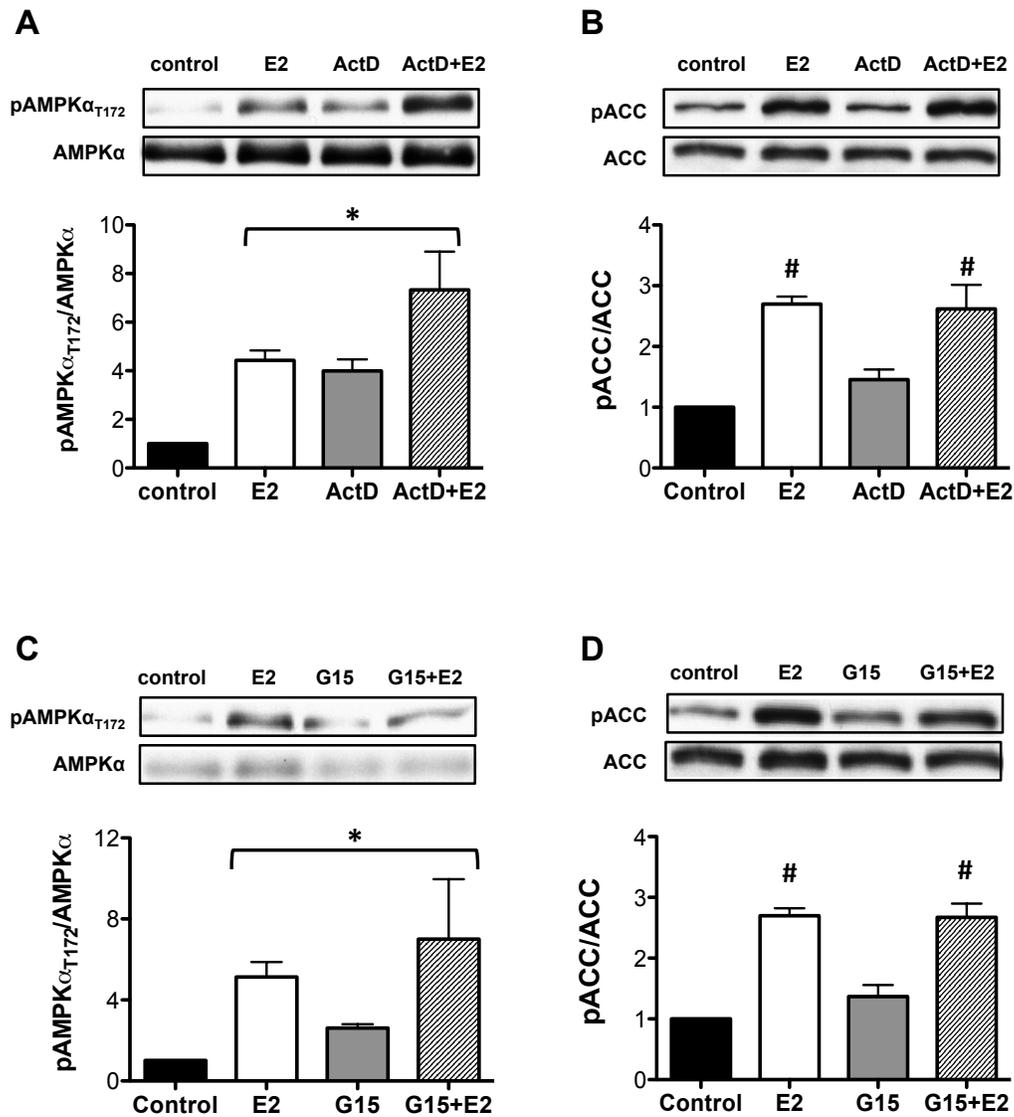
Figure S5.

Figure S5: Estradiol activates AMPK through non-genomic pathway and independent of GPER. T47D cells were treated with 10 μ M E2 in the presence or absence of 1 μ M Actinomycin D (ActD); Western blot analysis was performed on total cell lysate. **(A)** Western blot (**top panel**) and bar graph representation (**bottom panel**) of pAMPK α_{T172} /AMPK α ratio and **(B)** pACC/ACC ratio. T47D cells were pre-treated with 25nM G15, a GPER antagonist for 45 minutes and then treated with 10 μ M E2 for 1 hour; a Western blot analysis was performed on total cell lysate. **(C)** Western blot (**top panel**) and bar graph representation (**bottom panel**) of pAMPK α_{T172} /AMPK α ratio and **(D)** pACC/ACC ratio. (* $P < 0.05$ from control group; # $P < 0.05$ from control and G15- or ActD-treated group.)

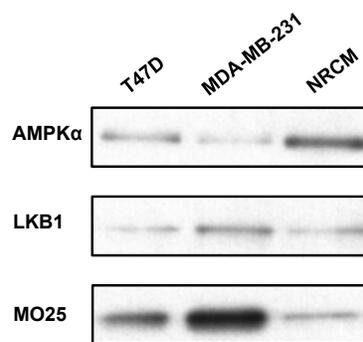
Figure S6.

Figure S6: AMPK pathway protein expression levels in T47D, MDA-MB-231 and NRCM cells. Western blot analysis was performed on total cell lysates using anti-AMPK α , LKB1 and MO25 antibodies.