## **Supporting Information**

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Marine-Derived Piericidin Diglycoside S18 Alleviates Inflammatory 2 **Responses in the Aortic Valve** *via* **Interaction with Interleukin 37** 3 Shunyi Li<sup>1,#</sup>, Jianglian She<sup>2,3,#</sup>, Jingxin Zeng<sup>1,4</sup>, Kaiji Xie<sup>1,4</sup>, Zichao Luo<sup>1,4</sup>, Shuwen 4 Su<sup>1,4</sup>, Jun Chen<sup>1,4</sup>, Gaopeng Xian<sup>1,4,5</sup>, Zhendong Cheng<sup>1,4</sup>, Jing Zhao<sup>6</sup>, Shaoping Li<sup>6</sup>, 5 Xingbo Xu<sup>7</sup>, Dingli Xu<sup>1,4,\*</sup>, Lan Tang<sup>3,\*</sup>, Xuefeng Zhou<sup>2,\*</sup>, Qingchun Zeng<sup>1,4,5,\*</sup> 6 7 <sup>1</sup> State Key Laboratory of Organ Failure Research, Department of Cardiology, Nanfang 8 Hospital, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, 510515, China 9 <sup>2</sup>CAS Key Laboratory of Tropical Marine Bio-resources and Ecology, Guangdong Key 10 Laboratory of Marine Materia Medica, South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, Chinese 11 Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou, 510301, China 12 <sup>3</sup> NMPA Key Laboratory for Research and Evaluation of Drug Metabolism, Guangdong 13 Provincial Key Laboratory of New Drug Screening, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 14 Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, 510515, China. 15 <sup>4</sup> Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Shock and Microcirculation, Southern 16 Medical University, Guangzhou, 510515, China. 17 <sup>5</sup> Bioland Laboratory (Guangzhou Regenerative Medicine and Health Guangdong 18 Laboratory), Guangzhou, 510005, China 19 <sup>6</sup> State Key Laboratory of Quality Research in Chinese Medicine, Institute of Chinese 20 Medical Sciences, University of Macau, Macau, China 21 <sup>7</sup> Department of Cardiology and Pneumology, University Medical Center of Göttingen, 22 Georg-August-University, Göttingen, Germany 23 <sup>#</sup> Shunyi Li and Jianglian She contributed equally to this work. 24 \*Correspondence shoulde be addressed to Dingli Xu, Lan Tang, Xuefang Zhou and 25 Qingchun Zeng 26 27 28 29 30 31

Contents				
Supplementary Figures and Tables				
Methods and Materials.				
Figure S1. Structures of piericidin analogues PA, GPA, S14, S18 and S40.				
Figure S2. MS, <sup>1</sup> H-, <sup>13</sup> C-NMR spectra of PA.				
Figure S3. MS, <sup>1</sup> H-, <sup>13</sup> C-NMR spectra of GPA.				
Figure S4. MS, <sup>1</sup> H-, <sup>13</sup> C-NMR spectra of S14.				
Figure S5. MS, <sup>1</sup> H-, <sup>13</sup> C-NMR spectra of S18.				
Figure S6. MS, <sup>1</sup> H-, <sup>13</sup> C-NMR spectra of S40.				
Figure S7. Effect of GPA on the expression of IL-37 protein in HAVICs.				
Figure S8. Docking results of some piericidin aglycones binding with IL-37 (6NCU).				
Figure S9. Renal function in mice fed an adenine diet or after vitamin D injection.				
Table S1. Demographic Characteristics of Enrolled Patients				
Table S2. The primer sequences used for RT-qPCR.				

## 52 Methods and Materials.

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**1.Cell Viability Analysis.** HAVICs  $(3 \times 10^3)$  were cultured in each well of a 96-well 54 plate in M199 growth medium supplemented with 10% FBS for 24 hours. Then, the cells 55 were starved in serum-free medium for 12 hours. Subsequently, the cells were treated 56 with different final concentrations of S18 (0-4 µM) for 48 hours. Cell viability was 57 analyzed using CKK-8 assay kits (Glpbio, GK10005, USA). CCK8 solution was added to 58 each well of the plate according to the manufacturer's instructions, and the plate was 59 incubated in an incubator with 5% CO2 at 37°C for 3 hours. The absorbance of the 60 samples was determined spectrophotometrically at 450 nm using a microplate reader. 61

2.Immunoblotting. Immunoblotting was applied to analyze ICAM-1 (Santa Cruz, Sc-62 8439), IL-8 (Proteintech, 27095-1-AP), MCP-1 (Abclonal, A7277), IL-37 (Abcam, 63 ab278499), phosphorylated NF-KB p65(Cell Signaling Technology, 3033), total p65 (Cell 64 Signaling Technology, 8242) levels. Briefly, cells were lysed in lysis buffer (Solarbio, 65 R0010) containing phosphatase and protease inhibitors (Solarbio, P6730, P1260) and 66 quantified with a bicinchoninic acid protein assay. The protein samples were transferred 67 onto PVDF membranes (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA). After blocking with 5% 68 skim milk in TBST solution (Boster, AR0031) at room temperature for 1 hour, the 69 70 blocked membranes were incubated overnight at 4°C with primary antibodies. After washing with TBST, the membranes were incubated with HRP-conjugated secondary 71 antibodies specific to the primary antibodies for 1 hour at room temperature. GAPDH 72 (Protechtein, 60004-1-Ig) and  $\beta$ -actin (Protechtein, 66009-1-Ig) was analyzed for 73 74 normalizing protein loading. In the phosphorylation assay, total NF-kB were used for normalization. Finally, immunoreactive bands were detected with FDbio-Dura ECL Kit 75 76 (Fdbio Science, FD8020) and GeneGnome imaging system (Syngene, Frederick, MD, USA). The images were analyzed with ImageJ software. 77

3.ELISA. Cell culture supernatants were obtained. The levels of IL-8 and MCP-1 were
detected using ELISA kits (R&D, DY208, DY279) as described in the manufacturer's
protocol.

4.RNA Purification and Quantitative Real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction(qRT PCR). Total RNA was extracted from HAVICs using EZ-press RNA Purification Kit
 (EZBioscience, B004D) following the manufacturer's instructions. The cDNA for each

sample was reverse transcribed using the EVO M-MLV First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit 84 (Accurate Biotechnology(Hunan)Co.,Ltd, AG11706). PCR was performed using SYBR 85 Green premix Pro Taq HS qPCR Kit (Accurate Biotechnology(Hunan)Co.,Ltd, AG11701) 86 and LightCycler 480 (Roche Diagnostics, Basel, Switzerland). The following primers 87 were used to amplify specific cDNA fragments: human ICAM-1, human IL-8, human 88 MCP-1, GAPDH, and the sequences were listed in Table S2. The mean relative gene 89 expression was calculated with the 2- $\Delta\Delta$ Ct method after normalization of the cycle 90 91 threshold (Ct) values to GAPDH gene expression.

5. ROS and MMP Detection. ROS levels were detected using DCFH-DA (Beyotime, 92 S0033S) as described in the manufacturer's protocol. The MMP was determined using 93 the JC-1 Kit and TMRE Kit (Beyotime, C2001S) following the manufacturer's 94 instructions. For mitochondrial staining, cells were incubated in M199 medium 95 containing 100 nmol/L MitoTracker Green (Beyotime, C1048) in dark at 37°C for 30 96 minutes. Cell nuclei were stained with Hoechst 33342 (Beyotime, C1022) for 10 min. 97 98 The images were acquired using a Leica TCS SP8 and were analyzed using ImageJ software. 99

6. Histopathological and Immunofluorescence Staining. After cell treatment, 100 HAVICs were rinsed briefly with PBS, fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes, 101 and permeabilized with PBS containing 0.3% Triton X-100 for 10 minutes at room 102 temperature. Nonspecific immunoreactions were blocked using 5% BSA in PBS for 1 103 hour at room temperature. HAVICs were incubated overnight with primary antibodies 104 against NF-KB p65 (Cell Signaling Technology, 8242). After secondary antibody 105 (Proteintech, SA00013-2) incubation, the cell nuclei were stained with DAPI (Solarbio, 106 C0060) for 15 minutes, and then confocal images were visualized using Leica TCS SP8. 107

A similar protocol was performed to stain the tissue sections. The mouse valves and human valves were deparaffinized with xylene and grades of ethanol, followed by antigen retrieval. After permeabilization and blocking with 5% BSA for 1 hour, the sections were incubated with primary antibodies against ALP (ABclonal, A1080), BMP2 (Abcam, ab214821). After washing with PBS, the sections were incubated with secondary antibodies conjugated to Alexa Fluor 552 (Proteintech, SA00009-1, SA00009-2). Cell nuclei were stained with DAPI for 15 minutes, and images were acquired using a LeicaTCS SP8.

7.Von Kossa Staining. Calcium deposition staining in mouse aortic valve was stained
using Von Kossa Kit (Servicebio, G1042) according to the manufacturer's protocol.
Calcium depositions in the mouse aortic valves were evaluated in vivo using ImageJ
software.

OH OH ОН ОĤ Ион бн PA (piericidin A) OH 0 ОН ОĤ 0 O И́о́н 0 он ⊥∕он бн ОН \_OH 0 бн 10 N S18 ŝ HO GPA (glucopiericidin A) 0 0 OH OH ́ОН 0H  $\cap$ 0 0 ÓН ОĤ С OH И́о́н 0 0 ÓН όн ÓН ,OH OH  $\cap$ ٠N 13 S14 (13-hydroxyglucopiericidin A) S40

139 Figure S1 Structures of piericidin analogues PA, GPA, S14, S18 and S40

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190 Figure S7. Effect of GPA on expression of IL-37 protein in HAVICs. (A) Human AVICs were 191 stimulated with 200 ng/ml LPS and then treated or not treated with GPA for 24 hours. Immunoblotting 192 revealed the expression of Expression in human AVICs. n=4.



Figure S8 The binding affinity was identified by MST assay and the binding mode as well as sites of ligands were predicted by molecular docking analysis, indicating that S40 could perfectly combine with Il-37 protein but S14 and PA displayed weak binding ability. The detailed docking mode of (A) S40/IL-37, (B) S14/IL-37 and (C) PA/IL-37 with docking pock. (D) Affinity activity of S40/IL-37, S14/IL-37 and PA/IL-37 binding analyzed by MST assay, n = 3. (E) Docking scores of heparin, S18, GPA, S14, S40 and PA.

211212 Figure S9



Figure S9. Renal function in mice fed an adenine diet or after vitamin D injection. The IL-37 overexpression mice were fed adenine diet for 21 days. (A) The levels of serum creatinine and BUN were increased. But no difference was found between adenine group and S18 group. (B) The content of serum creatinine and BUN also have high levels with no difference between Vit D group and S18 group. n=5, ns p>0.05, #p<0.05.

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	Non-CAVD patients (n=4)	CAVD patients (n=5)
Age (years)	$56.0\pm4.79$	$63.6\pm6.04$
Male, n (%)	2 (50%)	3 (60%)
BMI (Kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	$27.7 \pm 1.34$	$25.7\pm1.79$
Hypertension, n (%)	3 (75%)	3 (60%)
Dyslipidaemia, n (%)	1 (25%)	2 (40%)
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	1 (25%)	1 (20%)
Smoking history, n (%)	1 (25%)	2 (40%)
$\beta$ -blockers, n (%)	3 (75%)	1 (20%)
ACE inhibitors/ARB, n (%)	3 (75%)	4 (80%)
Statins, n (%)	2 (50%)	3 (60%)
LVEF (%)	$57.4\pm7.72$	$62.8\pm2.73$
AO (cm/s)	-	$367.4\pm30.31$

226 Table S1. Demographic Characteristic of Enrolled Patients

228 Data are presented as mean ± SEM, n (%), or median (interquartile range). ACE, angiotensin-converting

enzyme; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; AO, aorta valve peak flow velocity; BMI, body mass index;

230 CAVD, calcific aortic valve disease; LVEF, left ventricle Ejection fraction;

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## Table S2. The primer sequences used for RT-qPCR.

Species	Gene name		Primer (5'- 3')
human		F	TGACCGTGAATGTGCTCTCC
	ICAM-1	R	TCCCTTTTTGGGCCTGTTGT
IL-8 MCP-1		F	GGAGAAGTTTTTGAAGAGGGCTG
	IL-0	R	ACAGACCCACACAATACATGAAG
		F	CAGCCAGATGCAATCAATGCC
	MCP-1	R	TGGAATCCTGAACCCACTTCT
IL-37	11 97	F	TTCTTTGCATTAGCCTCATCCTT
	R	CGTGCTGATTCCTTTTGGGC	
		F	GGCAAGGTCATCCCAGAGCT
	GAPDH	R	CCCAGGATGCCCTTTAGTGG

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