

MiR-148a-3p/SIRT7 axis relieves inflammatory-induced endothelial dysfunction

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

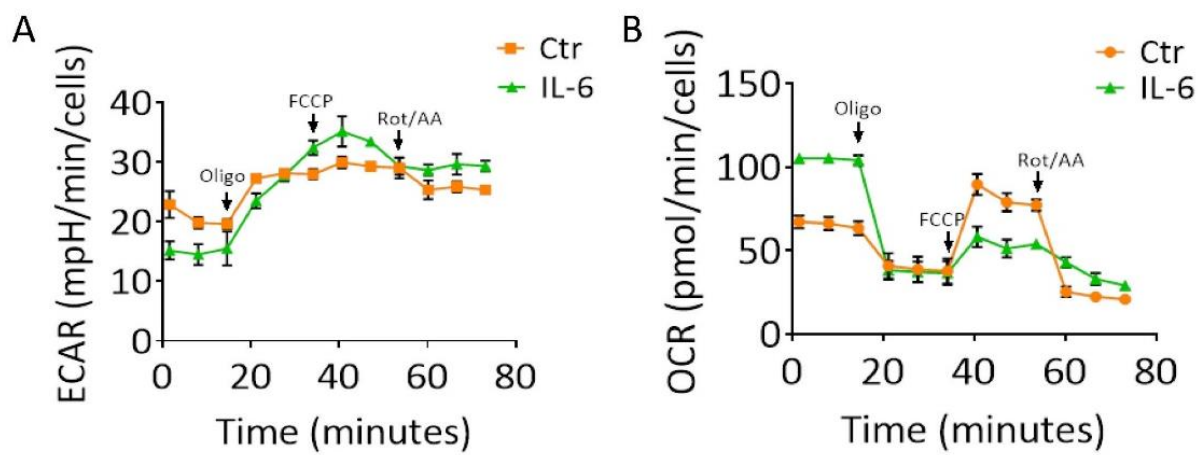


Figure S1. IL-6 effects on mitochondrial respiration. (A) Extracellular acetylation rate (ECAR) and (B) oxygen consumption rate (OCR) measured with Seahorse analyzer in TeloHAEC treated for 24h with 20 ng/mL IL-6 (IL-6) or maintained in complete culture medium with the corresponding volume of HBSS-10 mM Hepes (Ctr).

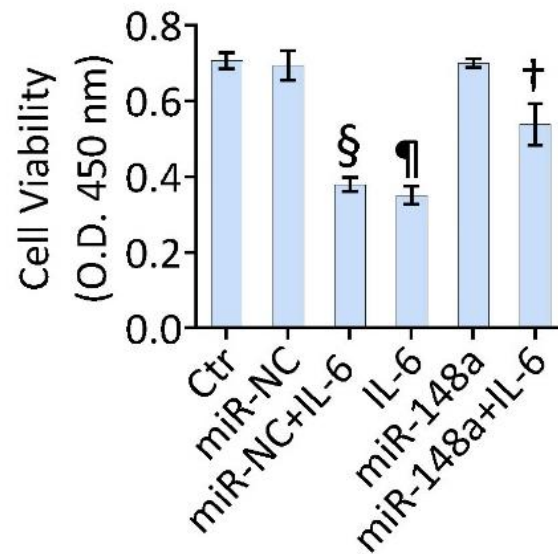


Figure S2. MiR-148a opposed the IL-6-induced cytotoxicity. Cell viability evaluated in TeloHAEC treated for 24h with 20 ng/mL IL-6 (IL-6) or transfected with mimic negative control (miR-NC) or hsa-miR-148a miRNA mimic (miR-148a) before exposure to IL-6. Control cells (Ctr) were maintained in complete culture medium with the corresponding highest volume of HBSS-10 mM Hepes. Data are expressed as the mean \pm SD of $n = 3$ independent experiments. § $p < 0.001$ vs. miR-NC; ¶ $p < 0.001$ vs. Ctr; † $p < 0.01$ vs. miR-NC+IL-6 by one-way ANOVA with a Tukey's post-test.

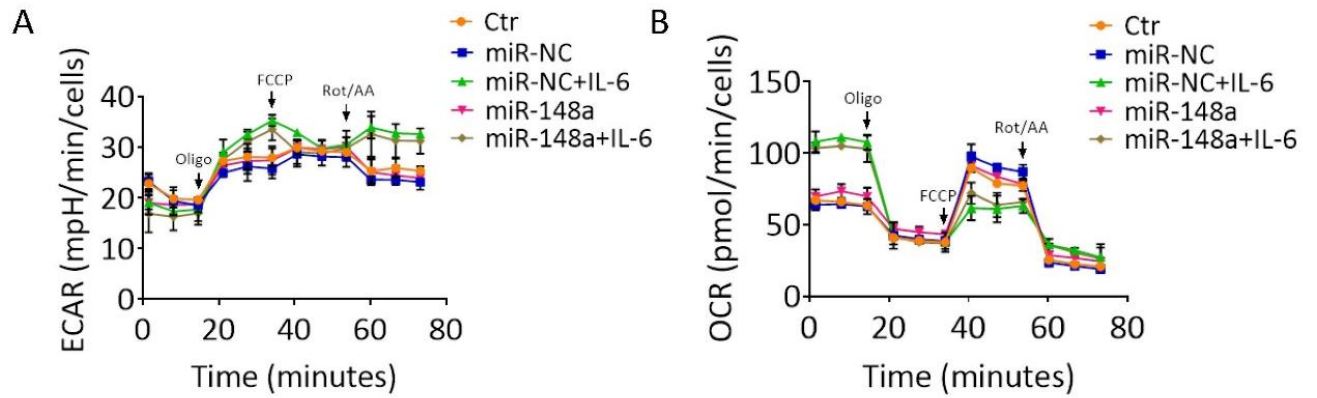


Figure S3. MiR-148a counteracted IL-6-induced mitochondrial dysfunction. (A) Extracellular acetylation rate (ECAR) and (B) oxygen consumption rate (OCR) measured with Seahorse analyzer in TeloHAEC transfected with mimic negative control (miR-NC) or hsa-miR-148a miRNA mimic (miR-148a) before IL-6 treatment. Control cells (Ctr) were maintained in complete culture medium with the corresponding highest volume of HBSS-10 mM Hepes.