

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Statins Induce a DAF-16/Foxo-dependent Longevity Phenotype via JNK-1 through Mevalonate Depletion in *C. elegans*

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Supplementary Table 1. Mean survival of populations, pre-treated with different statin concentrations, after oxidative or thermal stress.

Pretreatment/ Posttreatment	Survival \pm SD [%]			
	Control	50 μ M Lovastatin	100 μ M Lovastatin	150 μ M Lovastatin
Wt (adult +1)				
3 h 37 °C	85.62 \pm 7.95	89.11 \pm 5.73	87.21 \pm 3.23	89.31 \pm 3.17
4 h 37 °C	64.61 \pm 7.05	78.30 \pm 3.03*	71.21 \pm 6.56	70.00 \pm 2.89
5 h 37 °C	45.72 \pm 6.12	66.23 \pm 6.92*	69.48 \pm 2.78*	69.39 \pm 3.43*
6 h 37 °C	17.46 \pm 9.07	34.12 \pm 3.88*	32.83 \pm 6.84*	34.21 \pm 1.44*
Wt (adult +1)				
4 h 2 mM H ₂ O ₂	57.50 \pm 18.87	71.67 \pm 20.21	60.42 \pm 25.75	63.43 \pm 36.12
4 h 4 mM H ₂ O ₂	42.79 \pm 22.06	46.39 \pm 25.77	26.98 \pm 28.85	29.80 \pm 22.17
4 h 6 mM H ₂ O ₂	29.74 \pm 22.28	32.95 \pm 38.51	27.68 \pm 33.89	27.78 \pm 25.46

*($p \leq 0.05$)

Each value represents the mean from three independent experiments with at least 20 individuals each (N>60, n=3). * $p \leq 0.05$ (1 way ANOVA with uncorrected Fisher's LSD post hoc test).

Supplementary Table 2. Mean chemotactic index (CI) for lovastatin.

chemotactic index (CI) of lovastatin
-0.006 \pm 0.079

Shown is the mean \pm SD from three independent trials (n = 3, N \geq 300).

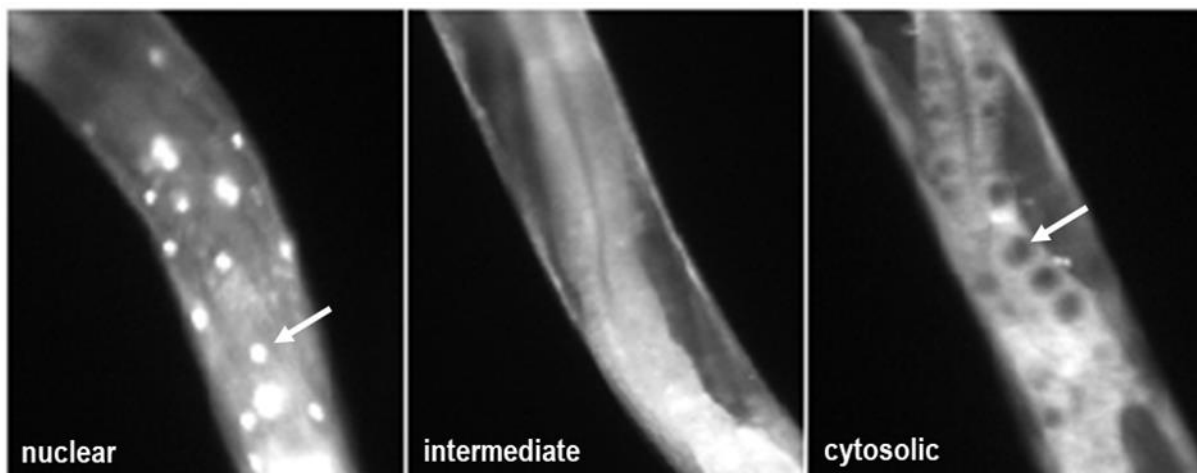
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Supplementary Table 3. Mean or post-reproductive lifespan of each individual trial of populations with different genetic backgrounds with and without statin treatment.

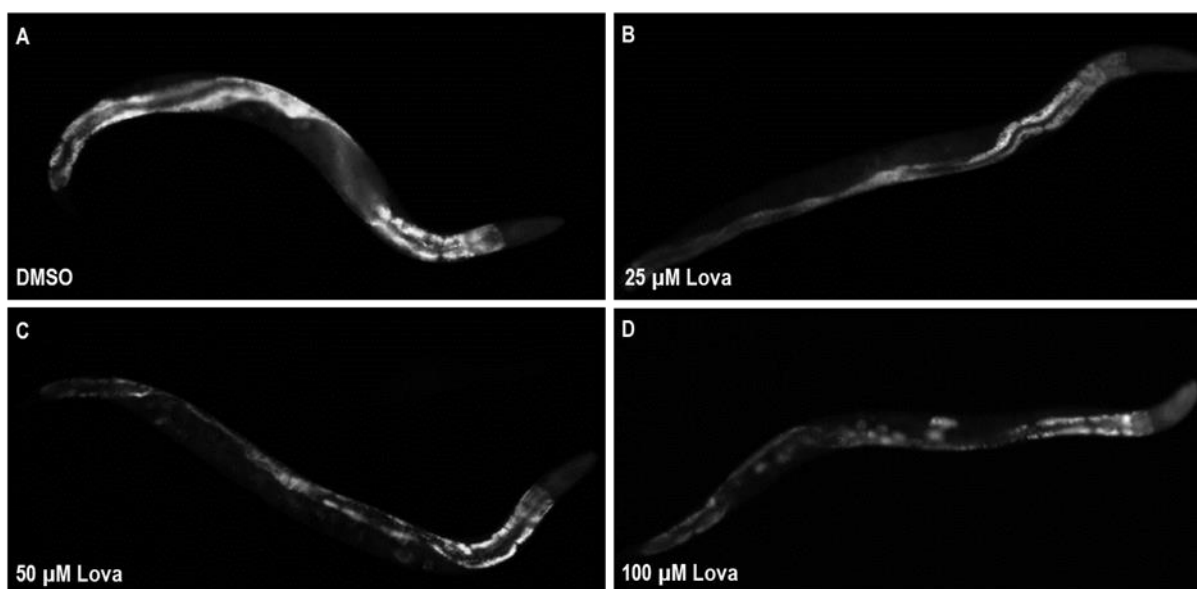
<i>Genetic background(allele) [start of treatment] group</i>	<i>Mean lifespan ± SEM (days)</i>			
	1. trial	2. trial	3. trial	4. trial
<i>Wt [adult +1]</i>				
<i>control</i>	25,10±1,39	17,08±1,67	23,54±1,27	21,92±0,99
<i>25 μM lovastatin</i>				
<i>50 μM lovastatin</i>	24,14±1,34	22,18±1,72	24,69±1,34	25,86±0,98*
<i>100 μM lovastatin</i>				
	23,39±1,72	20,79±1,93	24,76±1,43	26,73±0,98*
	27,13±2,43	25,20±1,66*	24,72±1,47	29,18±1,08*
<i>Wt [adult +8]</i>				
<i>control</i>	11,79±1,22	13,43±0,74	12,74±0,75	
<i>25 μM lovastatin</i>				
<i>50 μM lovastatin</i>	14,63±1,35	15,47±0,62	15,26±0,76*	
<i>100 μM lovastatin</i>				
	14,73±1,45	16,65±0,90*	15,78±0,60*	
	15,46±1,87	17,06±0,80*	16,70±0,65*	
<i>Wt [adult+1]</i>				
<i>control</i>	15,42±1,04	18,46±0,91	17,52±1,03	
<i>25 μM simvastatin</i>				
<i>50 μM simvastatin</i>	16,02±0,83	18,41±1,05	17,94±1,03	
<i>100 μM simvastatin</i>				
	18,52±1,16*	19,21±1,08	19,78±1,13	
	17,10±1,27	19,97±1,45	20,91±1,21*	
<i>daf-16(mu86)[adult +1]</i>				
<i>control</i>	18,60±0,60	17,38±0,39	15,14±0,69	
<i>100 μM lovastatin</i>				
	18,74±0,58	17,74±0,33	14,68±0,70	
<i>daf-2(e1370)[adult +1]</i>				
<i>control</i>	22,17±1,27	30,083±1,33	23,93±0,84	
<i>100 μM lovastatin</i>				
	21,91±1,4	34,96±1,64*	28,37±1,14*	
<i>jnk-1(gk7)[adult +1]</i>				
<i>control</i>	25,39±0,93	19,78±0,47	22,89±0,68	
<i>100 μM lovastatin</i>				
	23,73±0,96	20,88±0,39	21,09±0,99	

We calculated the mean lifespans within the respective observation period. Usually this is day one of adulthood (adult +1) until death, but for the post-reproductive lifespan (adult +8) it represents only the average number of days between day eight of adulthood and death. The log rank post-hoc test was performed for determining statistical difference in comparison to the control for all treatment groups (*p≤0.05).

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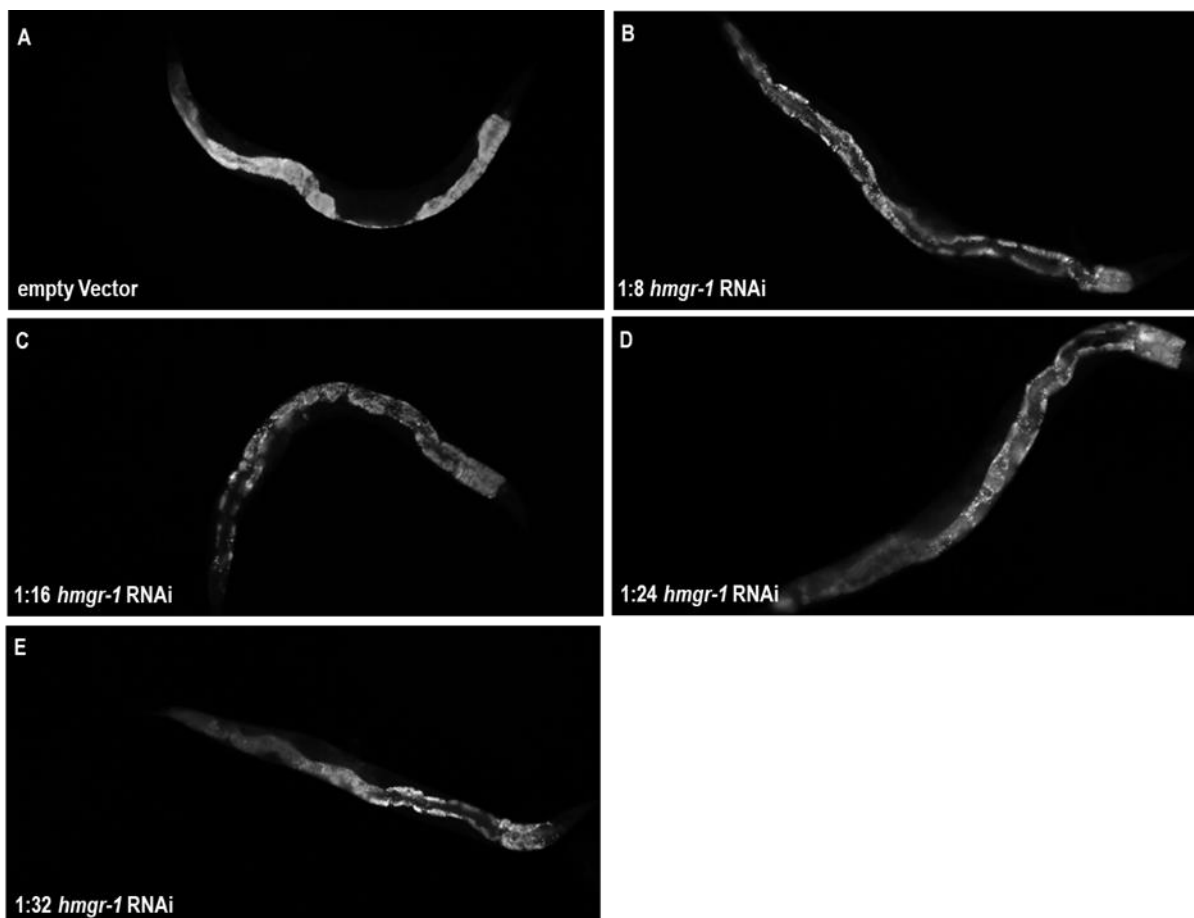


Supplementary Figure 1. Representative images for the three stages of DAF-16::GFP. (cytosolic) DAF-16::GFP is only present in the cytosol and not in the nucleus (arrow). (intermediate) DAF-16::GFP is localized both in the nucleus and in the cytosol. (nuclear). DAF-16::GFP is only present in the nucleus (arrow).



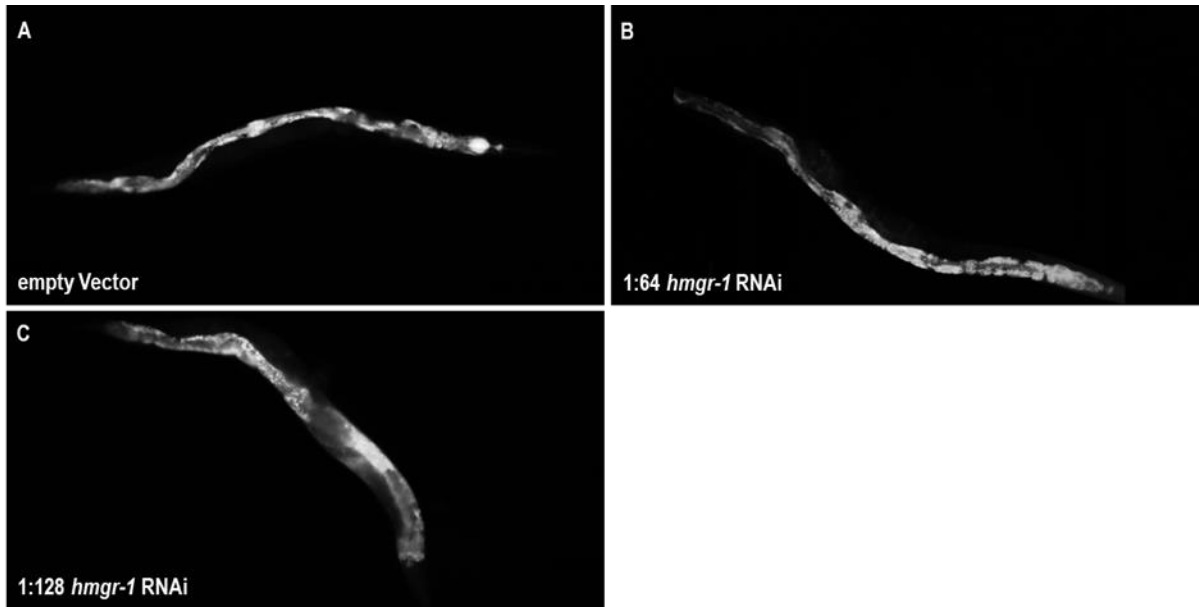
Supplementary Figure 2. Lovastatin reduces the accumulation of aging pigments in the intestine of *C. elegans*. After twelve days of incubation the autofluorescence of aging pigments was determined (DAPI filter: extinction 360-370 nm; emission 420-460 nm). Treatment with 100 μM lovastatin (D) reduces accumulation of aging pigments (about 40 %) compared to the control group (A). Shown are representative images of the accumulation of aging pigments of at least 3 individual trials ($n = 3$, $N \geq 30$).

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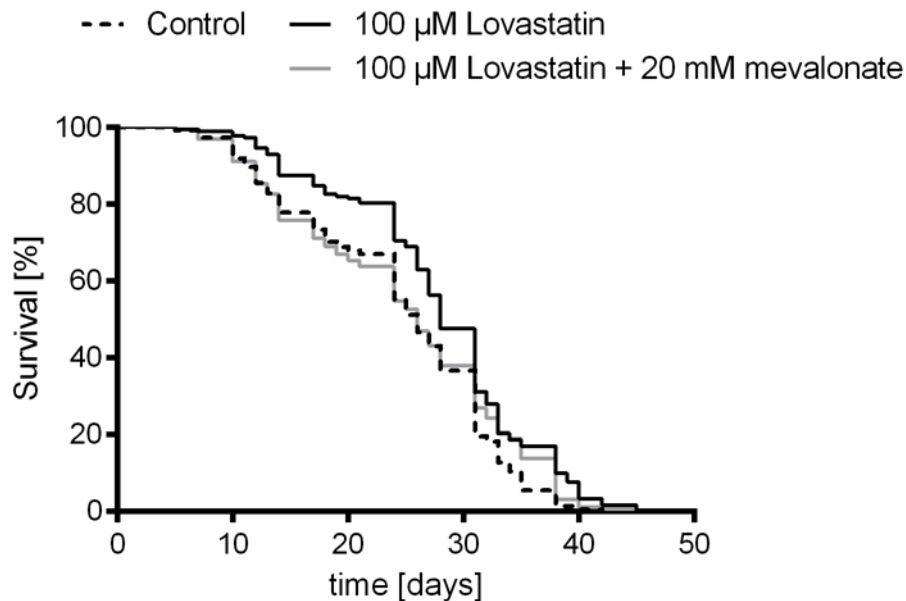


Supplementary Figure 3. Slight knockdown of HMG-CoA-reductase reduces the accumulation of age pigments in the intestine of *C. elegans*. After twelve days of incubation the autofluorescence of aging pigments was determined (DAPI filter: extinction 360-370 nm; emission 420-460 nm). Slight knockdown of HMG-CoA-reductase mRNA by RNAi (B-E) reduces accumulation of aging pigments (about 40 %) compared to the control group (A). Shown are representative images of the accumulation of aging pigment of at least 3 individual trials (n = 3, N ≥ 40).

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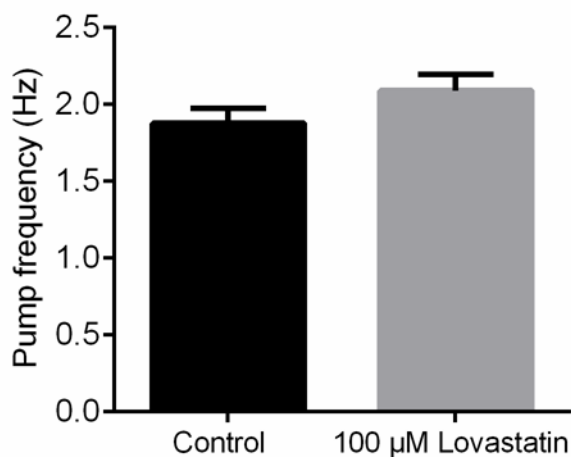


Supplementary Figure 4. Very high dilutions of *hmgr-1*(RNAi) bacteria fail to reduce the accumulation of age pigments. After twelve days of incubation the autofluorescence of aging pigments was determined (DAPI filter: extinction 360-370 nm; emission 420-460 nm). In case of very high dilutions of *hmgr-1*(RNAi) bacteria (B and C) there is no effect on accumulation of aging pigments in *C. elegans* (A). Shown are representative images of the accumulation of aging pigment of at least 3 individual trials (n = 3, N ≥ 30).

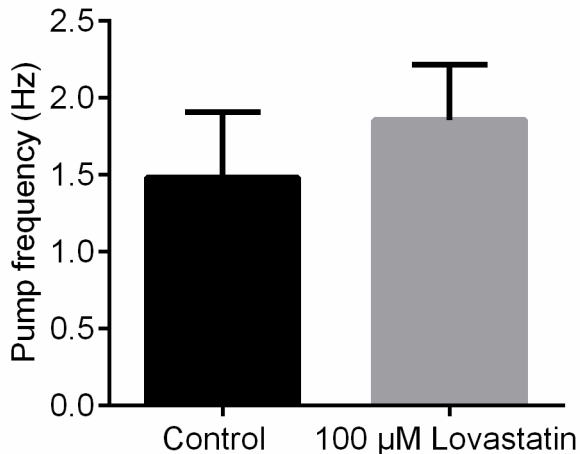


Supplementary Figure 5. Mevalonate reverts the lovastatin-induced longevity in *C. elegans*. Synchronized nematode populations (L4) were subdivided to DMSO (control), 100 μM lovastatin or 100 μM lovastatin + 20 mM mevalonate. Shown are Kaplan-Meier survival plots for the time of treatment. Supplementation with 20 mM mevalonate suppresses the lifespan extension by 100 μM lovastatin. The log rank post-hoc test showed statistical difference of the 100 μM lovastatin group in comparison to “control” as well as to “100 μM lovastatin + 20 mM mevalonate” (n = 3, N ≥ 90; *p<0.05).

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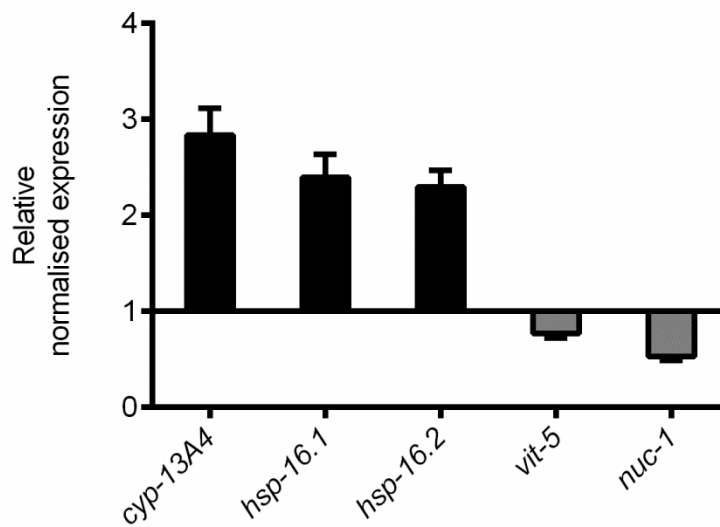


Supplementary Figure 6. Pump frequency of wild type *C. elegans* populations after 24 h treatment with 100 μM lovastatin or 0.2 % DMSO (Control). Shown is the mean \pm SD from three independent trials ($n = 3$, $N \geq 30$). There is no statistically significant difference in the pump frequency of the two groups. Test for statistical difference was performed using unpaired Student's t-test.



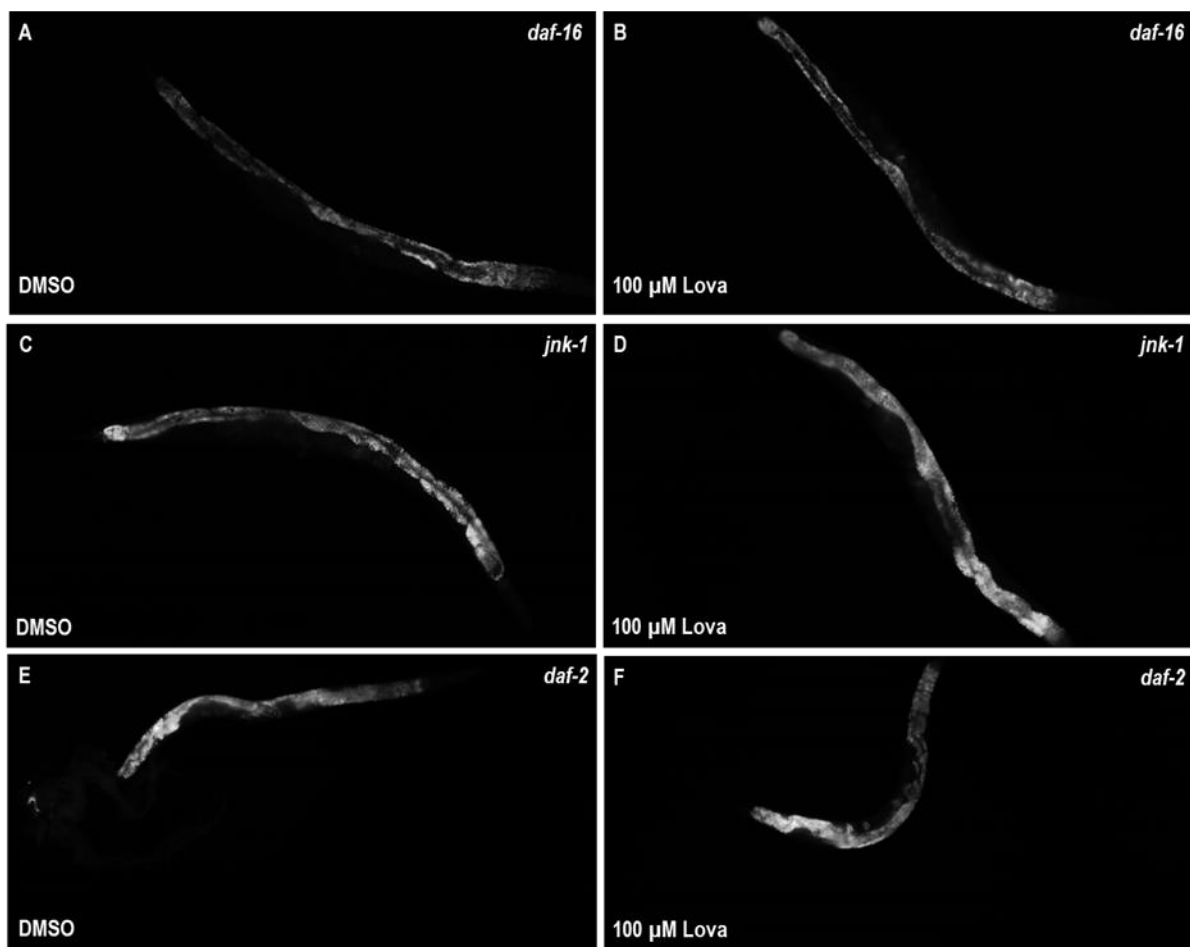
Supplementary Figure 7. Pump frequency of wild type *C. elegans* in the presence of 100 μM lovastatin or 0.2 % DMSO (Control). Shown is the mean \pm SD from three independent trials ($n = 3$, $N \geq 30$). There is no statistically significant difference in the pump frequency of the two groups. Test for statistical difference was performed using Student's t-test.

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Supplementary Figure 8. Expression levels of certain DAF-16 target genes are modulated after 96 h incubation with lovastatin. Expression levels of different DAF-16 target genes were investigated in wild type *C. elegans* populations after 96 h treatment with 100 μM lovastatin or 0.2 % DMSO. Shown are the expression changes for *cyp-14A4*, *hsp-16.1*, *hsp-16.2*, *vit-5* und *nuc1* mRNA. The expression of the target genes which are activated by DAF-16 are also upregulated after lovastatin treatment. The opposite is true for genes that are downregulated by DAF-16. Shown is the mean \pm SEM from three technical replicates (cDNA form about 2000 animals).

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Supplementary Figure 9. Without DAF-16, JNK-1 or DAF-2 lovastatin has no effect on the accumulation of age pigments. After twelve days of incubation the autofluorescence of aging pigments was determined (DAPI filter: extinction 360-370 nm; emission 420-460 nm). Shown are representative images of the accumulation of aging pigment of at least three individual trials ($n = 3$, $N \geq 30$).