# Smooth muscle Hgs deficiency leads to impaired esophageal motility

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#### Supplementary Table.1. The primer sequences for real-time PCR

nNOS-S	AGACACGGCAAGCCTCCA	Il-1b-S	TGACGGACCCCAAAAGAT
nNOS-AS	GCCAAGACGACTCCCACAG	Il-1b-AS	GTGATACTGCCTGCCTGA
ACHE-S	ACCTGTGGGGCTCACGTAGATT	Il-6-S	TAGTCCTTCCTACCCCAATTTCC
ACHE-AS	CCACGTACTGGTAGCAGACATT	Il-6-AS	TTGGTCCTTAGCCACTCCTTC
VIP-S	TGCTGTTCTCTCAGTCGCTG	TNF-a-S	CAGGCGGTGCCTATGTCTC
VIP-AS	GCTCCTTCAAACGGCATCCT	TNF-a-AS	CGATCACCCCGAAGTTCAGTAG
ChAT-S	GCCAGTGGAAGAATCGTCAT	Cxcl9-S	ATAAGGAATGCACGATGC
ChAT-AS	TTGTGCATGTGAGTGTGTGG	Cxcl9-AS	TCTTCACATTTGCCGAGT
NGF-S	TGATCGGCGTACAGGCAGA	Cxcl10-S	GAGCCTATCCTGCCCACG
NGF-AS	GCTGAAGTTTAGTCCAGTGGG	Cxcl10-AS	GGAGCCCTTTTAGACCTT
GDNF-S	CTTGGGTTTGGGCTATGAAA	Cxcl16-S	CGCAGGGTACTTTGGATC
GDNF-AS	ACAGGAACCGCTGCAATATC	Cxcl16-AS	CTCGTGTCCGAAGGTGTC
HPRT1-S	ATTAGCGATGATGAACCA		
HPRT1-AS	AGCAGGTCAGCAAAGAAC		





**Supplementary Fig.1. Generation of** *Hgs*-floxed mice. (A) Schematic representation of the *Hgs* genomic locus, targeting vector, and *Hgs* mutated locus. The targeting vector was designed to replace exon 2 (E2) to E7. A length of 124 bp in E5 was depleted in the knockout allele. (B) Genotyping analysis of wild-type,  $Hgs^{fl/t}$  and  $Hgs^{fl/f}$  mice using primers P2: 5'-GCCTGTATTCCTCGCCTGTG-3' and P3: 5'-TTCCGTGCTTCCTCCTGTTT-3'.



Supplementary Fig.2. Thinning muscle layer of the mutant esophagus revealed by Masson trichrome staining. (A) Masson trichrome staining of the esophagus from 3-month-old  $\alpha$ -SMA-Cre;Hgs<sup>fl/+</sup> (Cre;fl/+) and  $\alpha$ -SMA-Cre;Hgs<sup>fl/fl</sup> (Cre;fl/fl) mice, showing a remarkable thinning muscle layer and collagenous fibrosis in the mutants. (B) Masson trichrome staining on the longitudinal sections of the esophagus from 3-month-old  $\alpha$ -SMA-Cre;Hgs<sup>fl/+</sup> and  $\alpha$ -SMA-Cre;Hgs<sup>fl/fl</sup> mice. Scale bars: 200 µm.



Supplementary Fig.3. Both proliferation and apoptosis were increased in the esophageal muscle layer of the *Hgs* mutants. (A) Ki-67 immunohistochemistry staining of the esophagus from 1-month and 3-month-old  $\alpha$ -*SMA*-*Cre*;*Hgs*<sup>fl/+</sup> (*Cre*;*fl*/+) and  $\alpha$ -*SMA*-*Cre*;*Hgs*<sup>fl/fl</sup> (*Cre*;*fl*/*fl*) mice. (B) TUNEL staining of the esophagus from 1-month and 3-month-old  $\alpha$ -*SMA*-*Cre*;*Hgs*<sup>fl/+</sup> and  $\alpha$ -*SMA*-*Cre*;*Hgs*<sup>fl/+</sup> mice. (B) TUNEL



Supplementary Fig.4. Normal expression and location of E-cadherin in the esophageal epithelium of the *Hgs* mutants. E-cadherin immunohistochemistry staining of the esophagus from 1-month-old  $\alpha$ -*SMA*-*Cre*;*Hgs*<sup>fl/+</sup> (*Cre*;*fl*/+) and  $\alpha$ -*SMA*-*Cre*;*Hgs*<sup>fl/fl</sup> (*Cre*;*fl*/*fl*) mice. Scale bars: 200 µm (upper), 80 µm (lower).



Supplementary Fig.5. No obvious morphological abnormality in the small intestine of the *Hgs* mutants. H&E staining of the small intestine from 3-month-old  $\alpha$ -*SMA*-*Cre*;*Hgs*<sup>fl/+</sup> (*Cre*;*fl*/+) and  $\alpha$ -*SMA*-*Cre*;*Hgs*<sup>fl/fl</sup> (*Cre*;*fl*/*fl*) mice. Scale bars: 200 µm.



Supplementary Fig.6. Increased T lymphocyte infiltration in the esophageal muscle layer of the *Hgs* mutants. Immunohistochemistry staining of CD3 in the esophagus from 6-week-old  $\alpha$ -SMA-Cre;Hgs<sup>fl/fl</sup> (Cre;fl/fl) mice. Scale bars: 200 µm.