

Supplementary data

Design and evaluation of IKK-activated GSK3 β inhibitory peptide as an inflammation-responsive anti-colitic therapeutics

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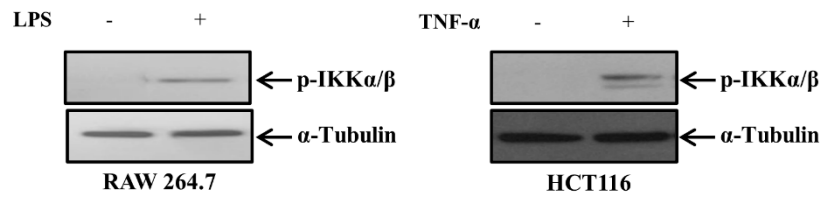


Figure S1. IKK phosphorylation by stimulation with inflammatory mediators

HCT116 and RAW 264.7 cells were stimulated with TNF- α and LPS, respectively. Cells were lysed 10 min (for TNF- α) or 1 h (for LPS) later. Western blot analysis was performed to detect p-IKK. α -Tubulin was blotted as a loading control.

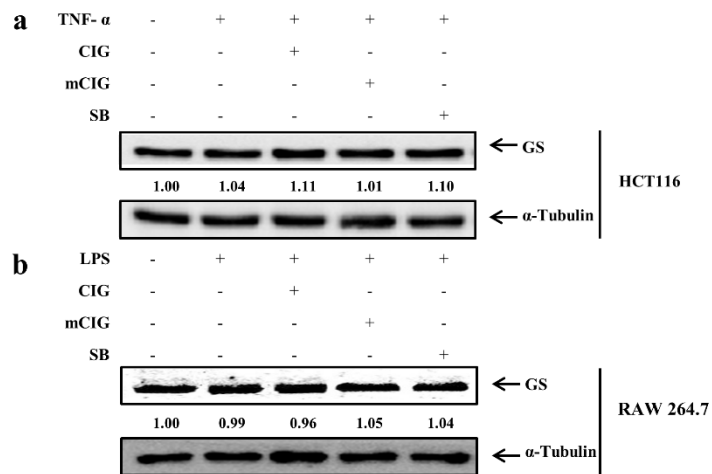


Figure S2. Levels of glycogen synthase protein after treatment with peptides and SB2106781 in cells

(A) HCT116 cells were pretreated with CTP-IAGIP (CIG, 200 μ M), CTP-mIAGIP (mCIG, 200 μ M) or SB216763 (SB, 10 μ M) for 1 h followed by stimulation with TNF- α (10 ng/mL) for 1 h. Levels of glycogen synthase (GS) protein were monitored in whole cell lysates. (B) RAW 264.7 cells were pretreated with CTP-IAGIP (CIG, 200 μ M), CTP-mIAGIP (mCIG, 200 μ M), SB216763 (SB, 10 μ M) for 1 h followed by stimulation with LPS for 1 h. Levels of GS protein were monitored in whole cell lysates. In (A) and (B), α -Tubulin was blotted as a loading control. Blots are representative of three separate experiments.

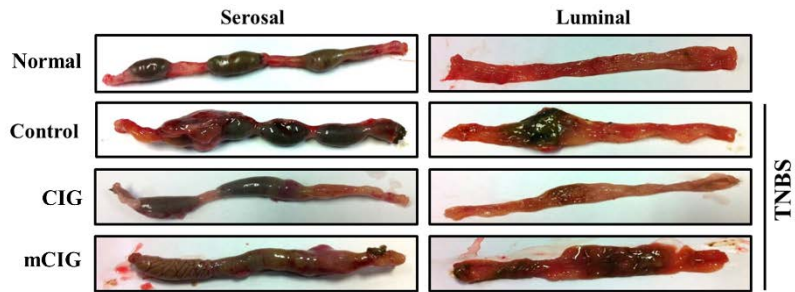


Figure S3. Photos of the luminal and serosal sides of the distal colons

CTP-IAGIP (CIG, 200 μ M, 500 μ L), CTP-mIAGIP (mCIG, 200 μ M, 500 μ L) was administered rectally to TNBS-induced colitis rats once a day for 6 days 72 h after induction of colitis. The luminal and serosal sides of the distal colons were photographed.
