

## **Bile acid composition regulates the manganese transporter Slc30a10 in intestine**

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Tables S1 to S3  
Supp. Fig. 1

**Table S1. Composition of BA pools with and without LCA**

BA group	BA species	% in H10	% in H90	% in H10 –LCA	% in H90 –LCA
12HBA	G-CA	7	63	7	63
12HBA	G-DCA	3	27	3	27
Non-12HBA	G-CDCA	86.85	9.65	87.7	9.75
Non-12HBA	G-UDCA	2.25	0.25	2.3	0.25
Non-12HBA	LCA	0.90	0.10	0	0

G- = Glycine-conjugated

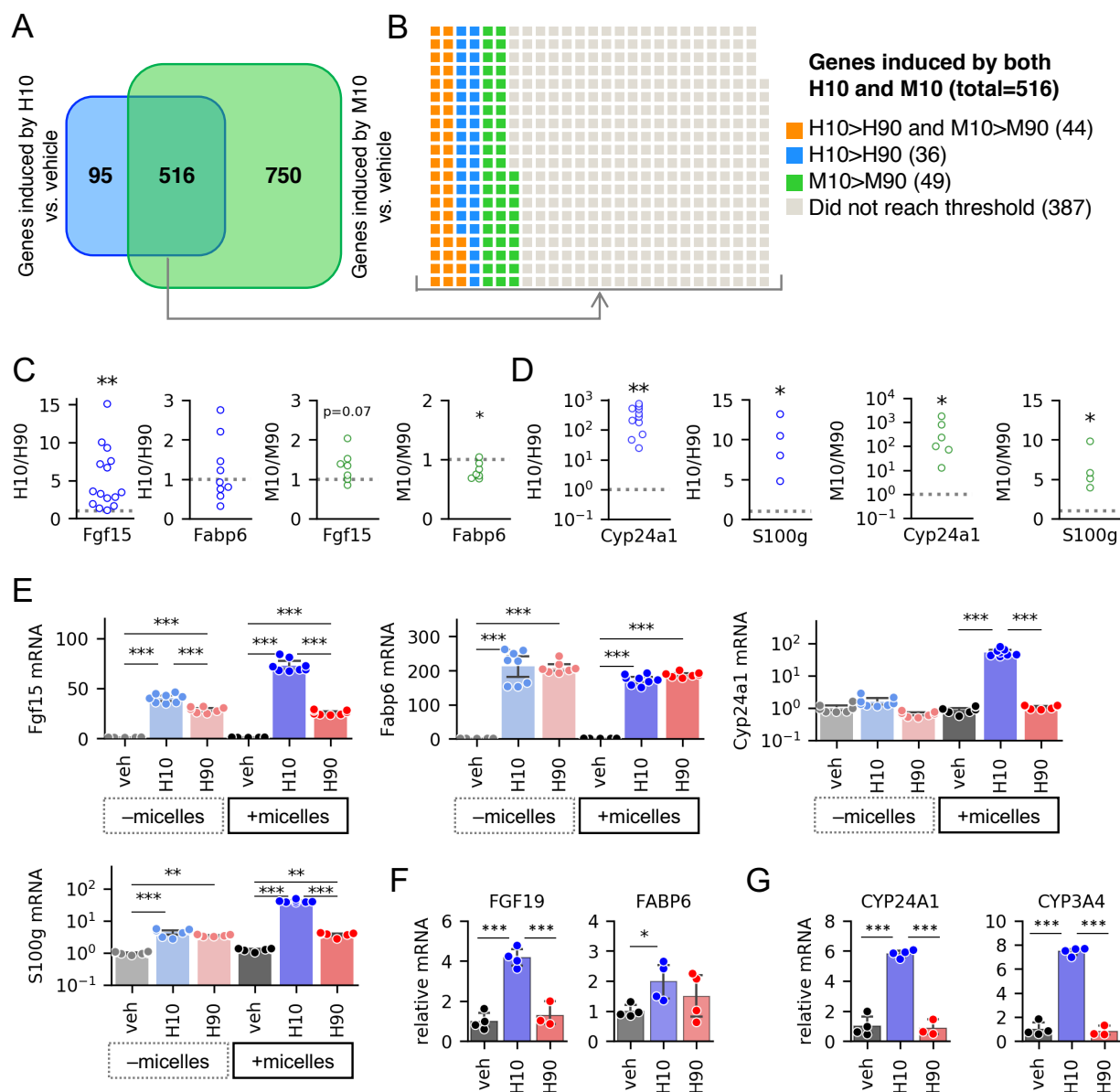
**Table S2. Composition of BA pools with and without CDCA**

BA group	BA species	% in M10	% in M90	% in M10 –CDCA	% in M90 –CDCA
12HBA	T-CA	9.0	81.0	9.0	81.0
12HBA	T-DCA	1.0	9.0	1.0	9.0
Non-12HBA	T-CDCA	13.5	1.5	0	0
Non-12HBA	T-UDCA	8.1	0.9	8.1	0.9
Non-12HBA	LCA	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.1
Non-12HBA	T- $\alpha$ -MCA	22.5	2.5	27.0	3.0
Non-12HBA	T- $\beta$ -MCA	45.0	5.0	54.0	6.0

T- = Taurine-conjugated

**Table S3. Primer sequences**

Gene	Primer 1	Primer 2
<b>Mouse primers</b>		
<i>36b4</i>	AGATGCAGCAGATCCGCAT	GTTCTTGCCCATCAGCACC
<i>Cyp24a1</i>	CCAAGGTCCGTGACATCCAA	GATGCACCGAGTCGAAGGAG
<i>Fabp6</i>	GACGTGATTGAAAGGGGACG	CTCATCTTCACGGTAGCCT
<i>Fgf15</i>	ACGGGCTGATTGCTACTC	TGTAGCCTAACAGTCCATTTCT
<i>S100g</i>	GCTGTTCCCTGTCTGACTCCT	GCTGGGGAACTCTGACTGAA
<i>Slc11a2</i>	CAGGAAGTCATTGGCTCAGC	TATCCAAACGTGAGGGCCAT
<i>Slc30a10</i>	GAGATGGGCCGTTACTCAGG	GCCTCCACGAAGATGGTGAA
<i>Slc39a14</i>	ATCCAGAATCTTGGCCTCCT	AAGAGCTGCCTTTTCCATGA
<i>Slc39a8</i>	CTGTCACTGAGCCTAACGGA	GCCGTCGATGAAATTGTGGA
<i>Slc51b</i>	GAAGATGCGGCTCCTTGA	GCTCTGTGTTTCTGTGGGT
<b>Human primers</b>		
<i>RPLP0</i>	QIAGEN PPH21138F-200	
<i>CYP3A4</i>	GCAGGAGGAAATTGATGCAGTT	GTCAAGATACTCCATCTGTAGCACAGT
<i>CYP24A1</i>	GGGTCTCAAGAAACAGCACG	GCCTTCCACGGTTTGATCTC
<i>FABP6</i>	ACTTGGTCCCAGCACTACTC	TAGGCCAGTCTCTTGCTCAC
<i>FGF19</i>	CTGACATGTTCTCTTCGCC	CGTGGACTCAGGACTGTTCT
<i>SLC11A2</i>	TGCATCTTGCTGAAGTATGTCACC	CTCCACCATCAGCCACAGGAT
<i>SLC30A10</i>	TTCAACATGCTCTCCGACCT	GAAGATGGTGAAGCAGAGCG
<i>SLC39A14</i>	TTCACCCCTGGCATTAGCAG	CACCCGTGGGATTCTCAACA
<i>SLC39A8</i>	TGCCTGGATGATAACGCTCT	AGCCCAACATAGCAGGAACA



**Supporting Figure 1. Validation of differential expression of FXR and VDR target genes.** (A) Venn diagram of differentially expressed genes induced by H10 and/or M10 compared to vehicle. (B) Genes preferentially induced by low 12HBA pools. Grouped based on  $\log_2(\text{expression in H10}/\text{expression in H90}) > 1$  or  $\log_2(\text{expression in M10}/\text{expression in M90}) > 1$  and  $p_{\text{adj}} < 0.05$ . (C, D) Ratio of gene expression induced by low 12HBA to high 12HBA. Each point represents the data derived from a different mouse ( $n=7-15$ ). The data point plotted is the ratio of (average mRNA levels in low 12HBA-treated organoids [ $n=3-8$  wells])/(average mRNA levels in high 12HBA-treated organoids [ $n=3-8$  wells]). Ratios  $> 1$  signify higher expression in low 12HBA-treated group, ratios  $< 1$  signify higher expression in high 12HBA-treated group, ratios = 1 signify no difference between low- versus high- 12HBA-treated groups. The gray dotted line marks ratio = 1. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$  one-sample t-test vs.  $\mu=1$ . (C) FXR targets, (D) VDR targets. (E) Gene expression in gut organoids treated with BA pools in the absence or presence of micelles.  $N=8$  wells of organoids per group. (F, G) Gene expression of FXR and VDR targets in Caco-2 cells.  $N=3-4$  wells of cells per group. \*\* $p < 0.01$  and \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .