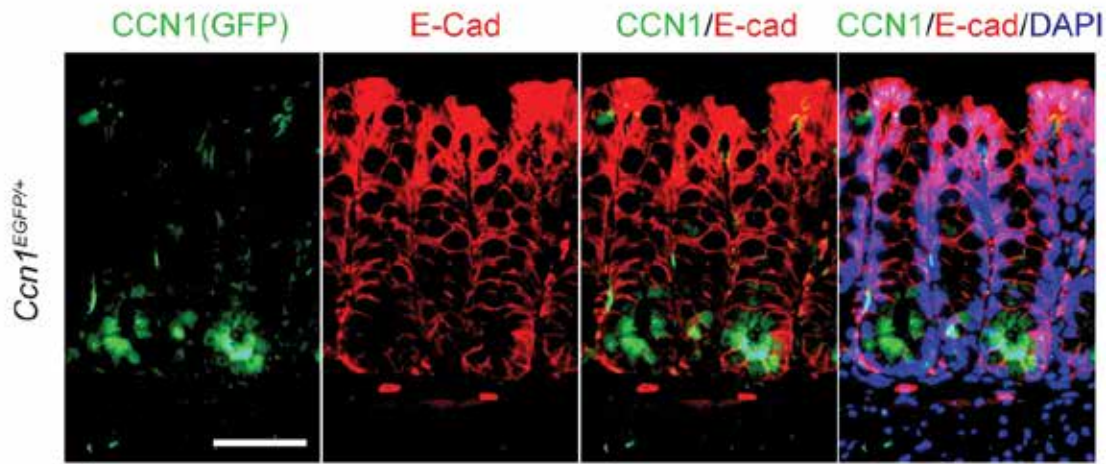


Supplementary information

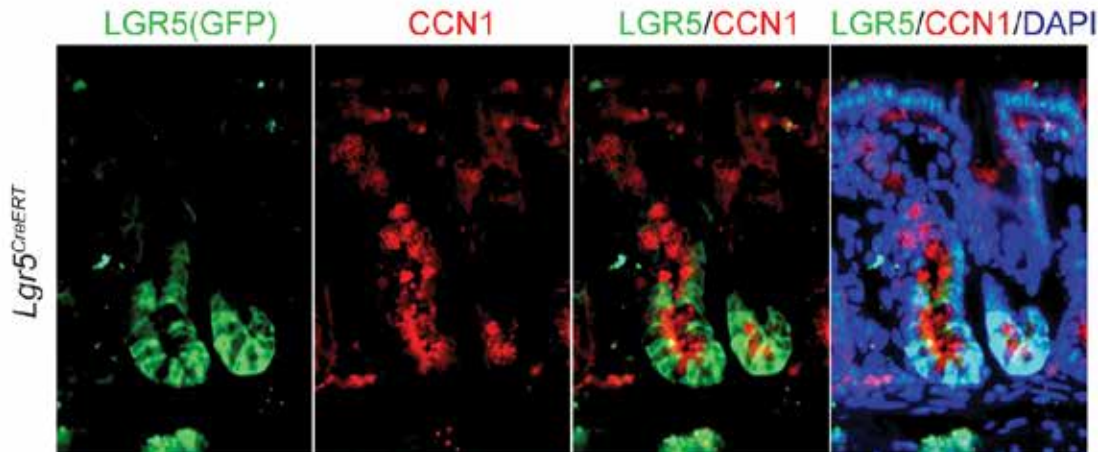
CCN1 coordinately regulates intestinal stem cell proliferation and differentiation through integrins $\alpha_v\beta_3/\alpha_v\beta_5$

Jong Hoon Won, Jacob S. Choi, and Joon-Il Jun

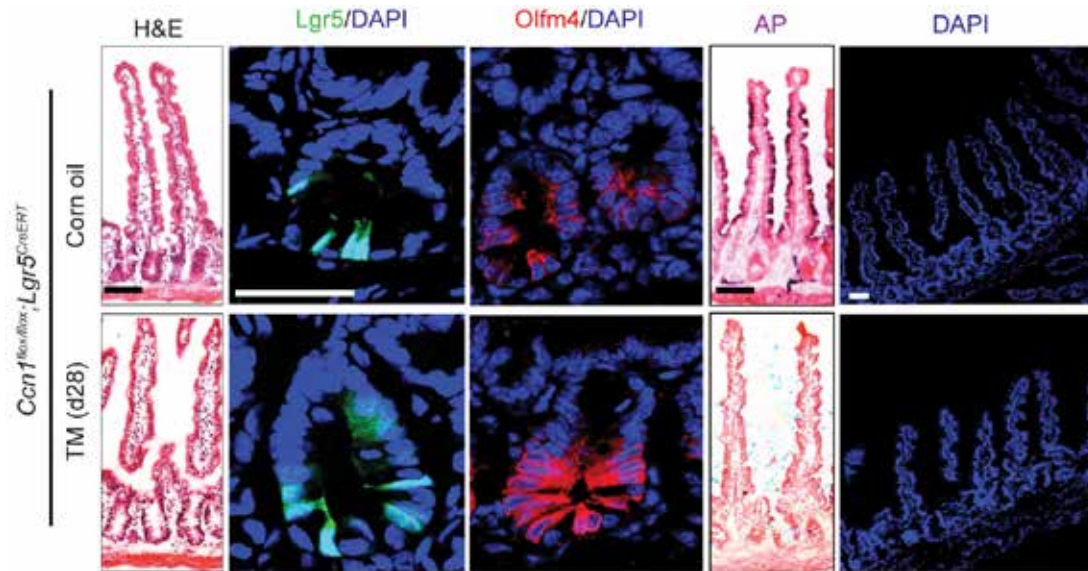
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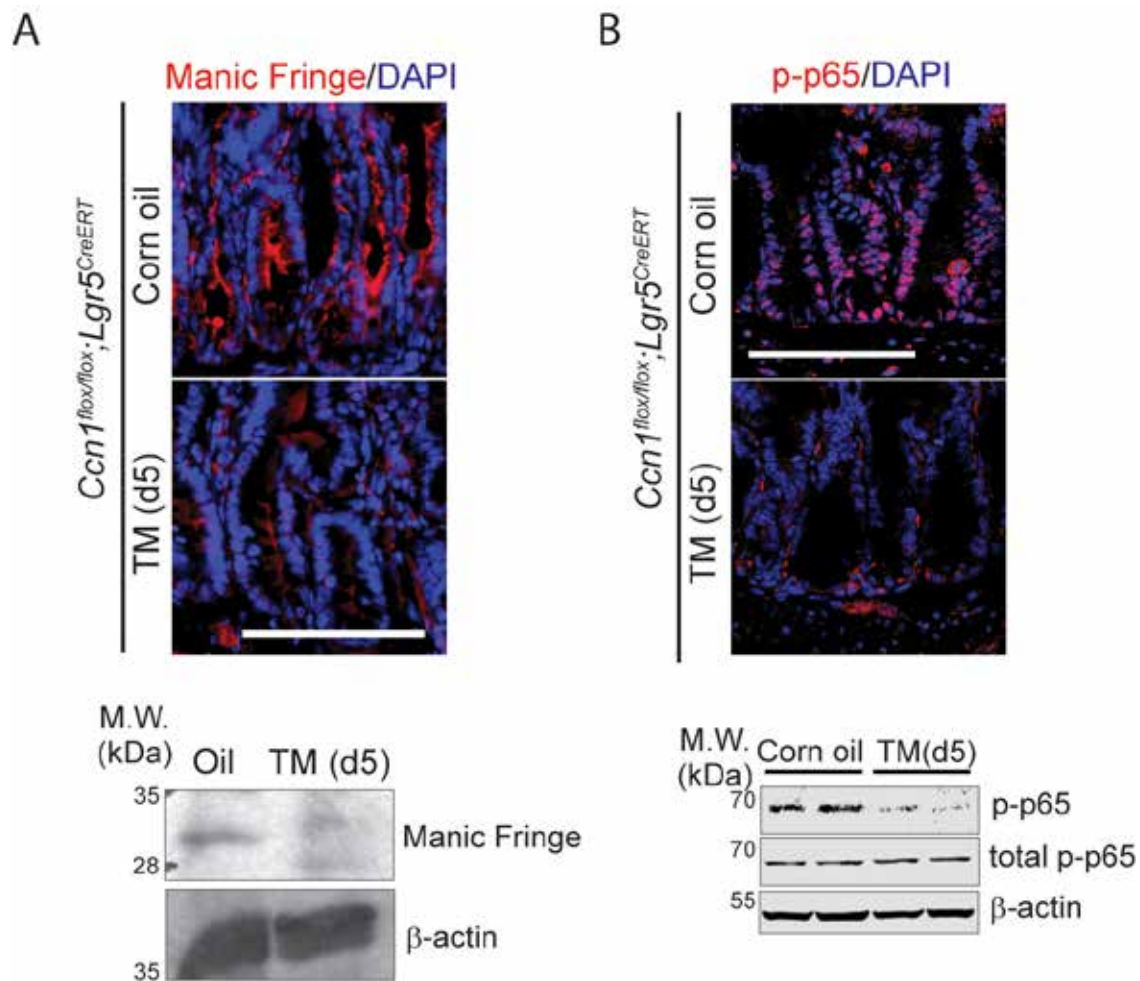
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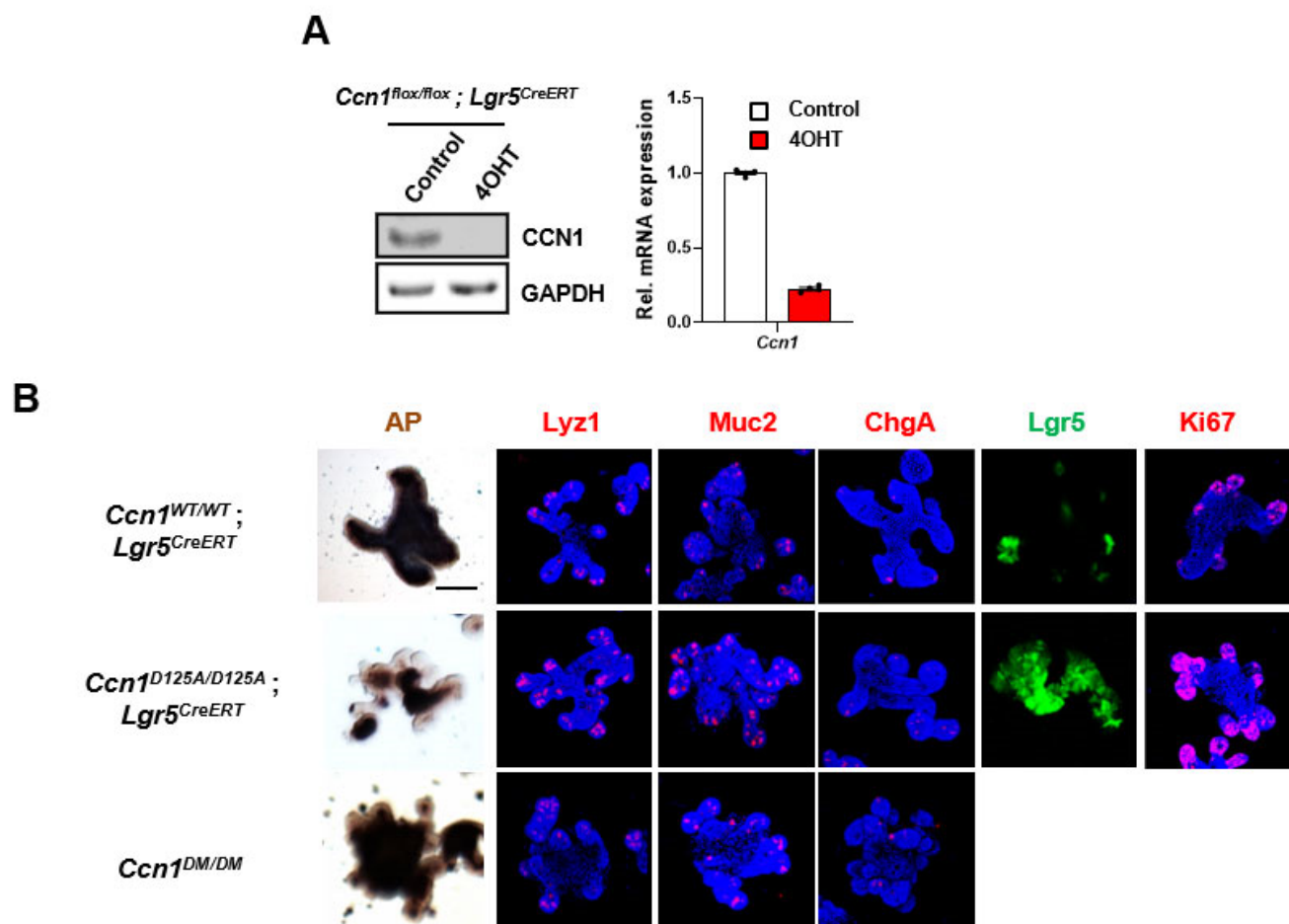
Supplementary Figure S1. Analysis of CCN1 expression in colon epithelium. (A) *Ccn1* expression (GFP) in colon epithelium in *Ccn1^{EGFP/+}* mice. E-cadherin (E-Cad, red) stains epithelial cells. DAPI is counterstaining. (B) Immunofluorescence staining of CCN1 (red) and GFP (*Lgr5*⁺ ISCs) in the colon of *Lgr5^{CreERT}* mice. Representative images are shown. Bar: 50 μ m.



Supplementary Figure S2. Histological evaluation of the jejunum in *Ccn1^{LoxPax}, Lgr5^{CreERT}* mice. The jejunum sections of *Ccn1^{LoxPax}, Lgr5^{CreERT}* mice treated with corn oil or TM for 28 days were stained with H&E and visualized for *Lgr5*+ ISCs (GFP, green) and *Olfr4* (red) using Immunofluorescence. AP staining is to mark enterocytes. DAPI is counterstaining to show the overall structure of the jejunum. Representative Images are shown (n=3). Bars: 50 μ m.

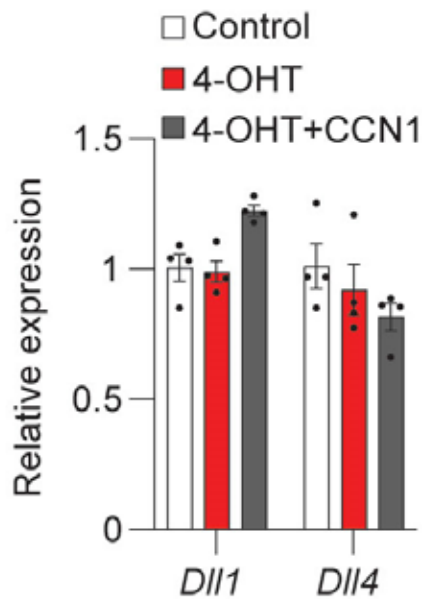


Supplementary Figure S3. Reduced MFNG expression and NF- κ B activation in the crypt of mice with *Ccn1* deletion in *Lgr5*⁺ ISCs. (A, B) The jejunum sections of *Ccn1^{flx/flx};Lgr5^{CreERT}* mice treated with corn oil or TM for 5 days were analyzed for Manic Fringe (MFNG) and p-p65 in immunofluorescence staining (*top* panels) and immunoblot analysis (*bottom* panels). DAPI is counterstaining. β -actin is a loading control. Representative images are shown (n=3). Bar: 100 μ m.

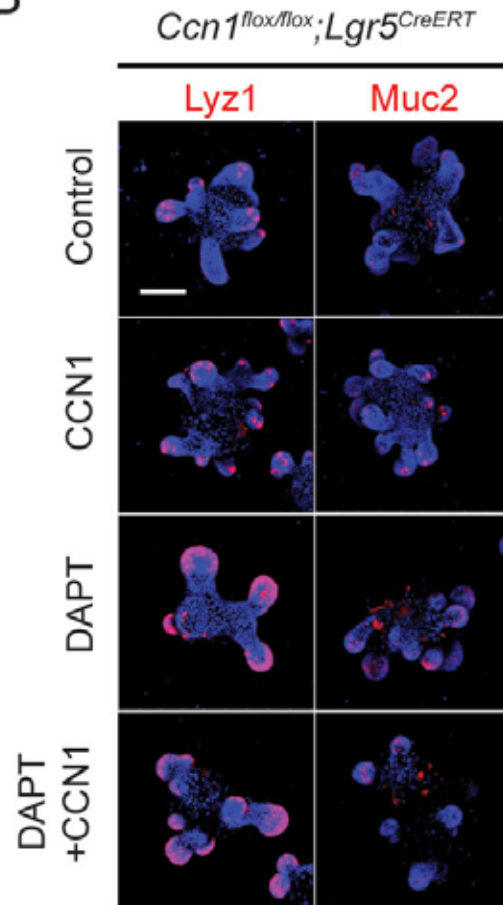


Supplementary Figure S4. Integrin-mediated CCN1 function in differentiation and proliferation of ISCs. (A) Immunoblot and qPCR analysis to confirm *Ccn1* deletion in *Ccn1^{D_{Lgr5}}* organoids with the treatment of 4-OHT (1 μ M) for 5 days. Immunoblot images are representative (n=3) and qPCR data represent mean $\pm$ s.e.m. (n=4). (B) AP staining and immunofluorescence staining of markers (Lyz1, Muc2, ChgA, Ki67; red, *Lgr5*+GFP; green) in organoids from *Ccn1^{WT/WT}; Lgr5^{CreERT}*, *Ccn1^{D125A/D125A}; Lgr5^{CreERT}*, or *Ccn1^{DM/DM}* mice. Representative images are shown (n=3). Bar: 100 μ m.

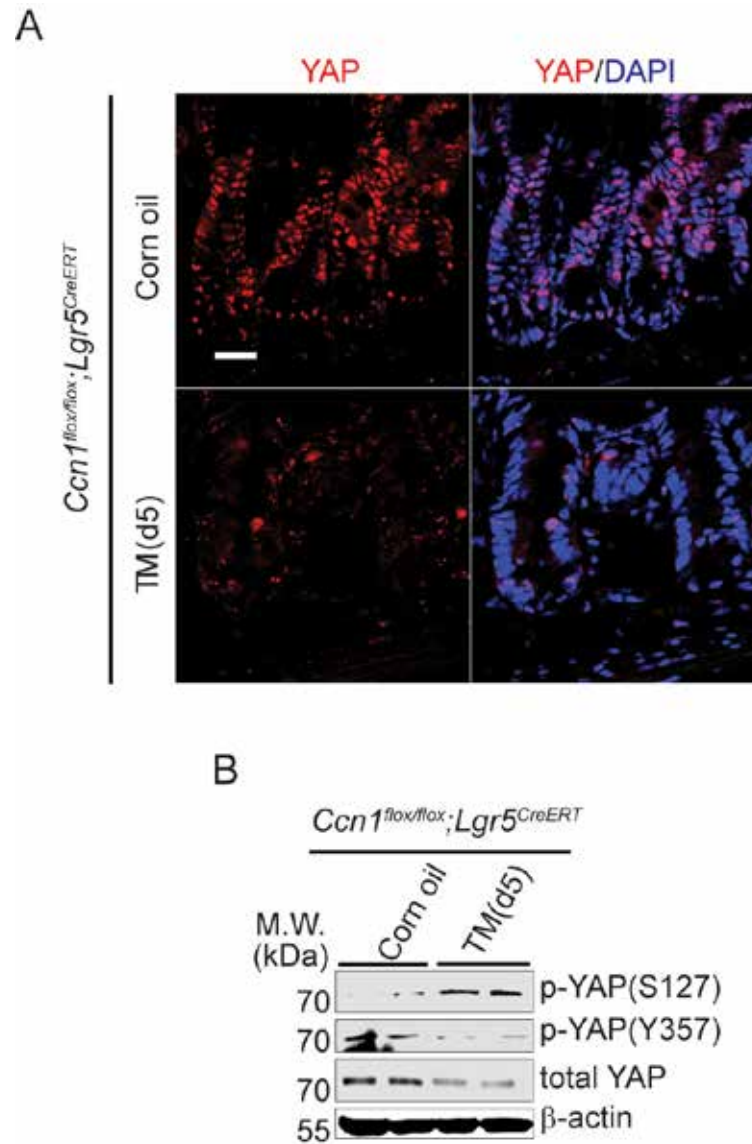
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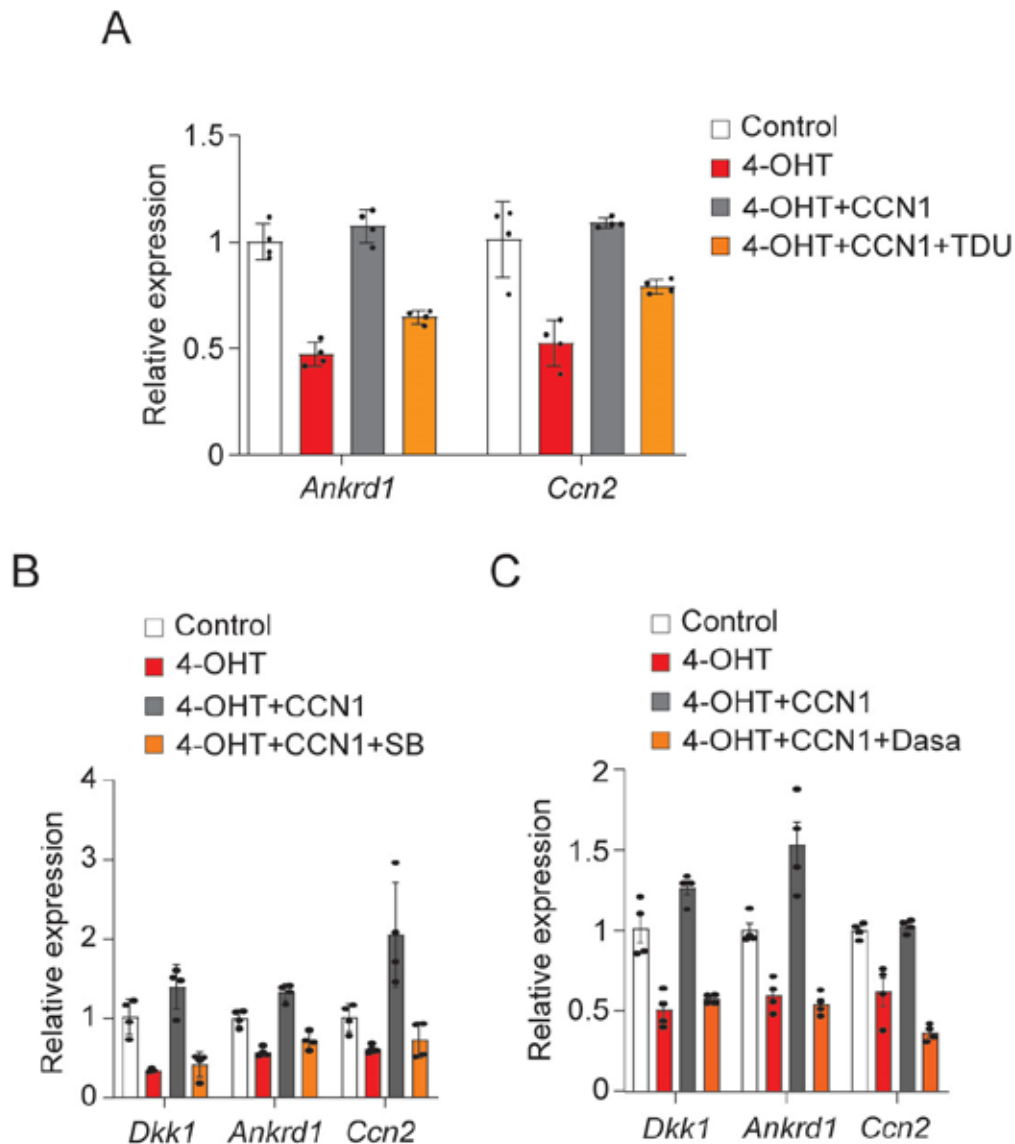
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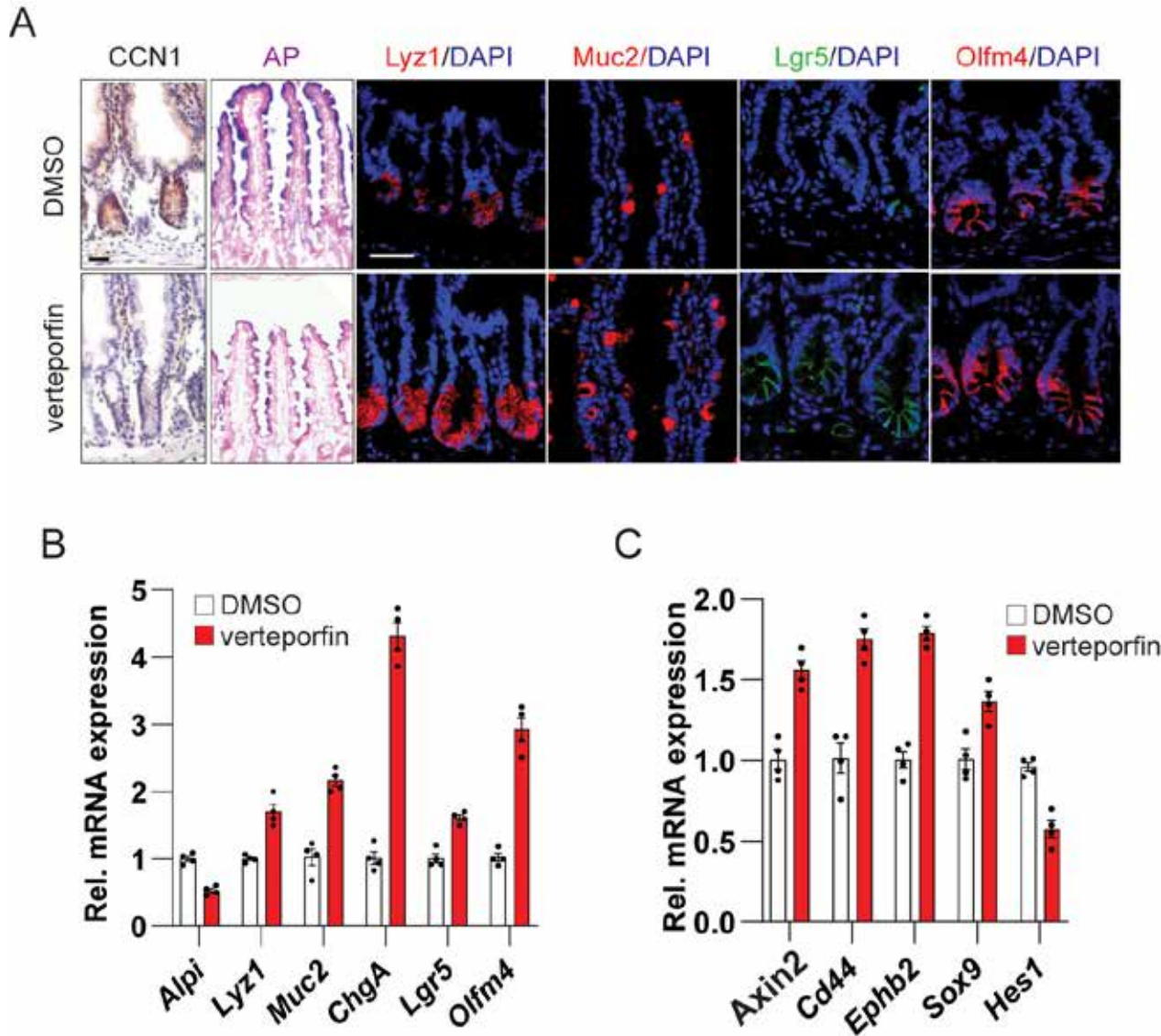
Supplementary Figure S5. Analysis of Notch ligands *Dll1* and *Dll4*, and DAPT effect on secretory cell differentiation. (A) qPCR analysis of *Dll1* and *Dll4* expression in 4-OHT (1 μ M)-treated *Ccn1^{Lgr5}* organoids with or without CCN1 add-back (4 μ g per ml). Data represent mean $\pm$ s.e.m. (n=4). (B) Immunofluorescence staining of secretory cell markers (Lyz1 and Muc2; red) in *Ccn1^{Lgr5}* organoids treated with γ -secretase inhibitor DAPT (10 μ M) in the presence or absence of CCN1 (4 μ g per ml). DAPI is counterstaining. Bar: 100 μ m. Images are representative (n=3).



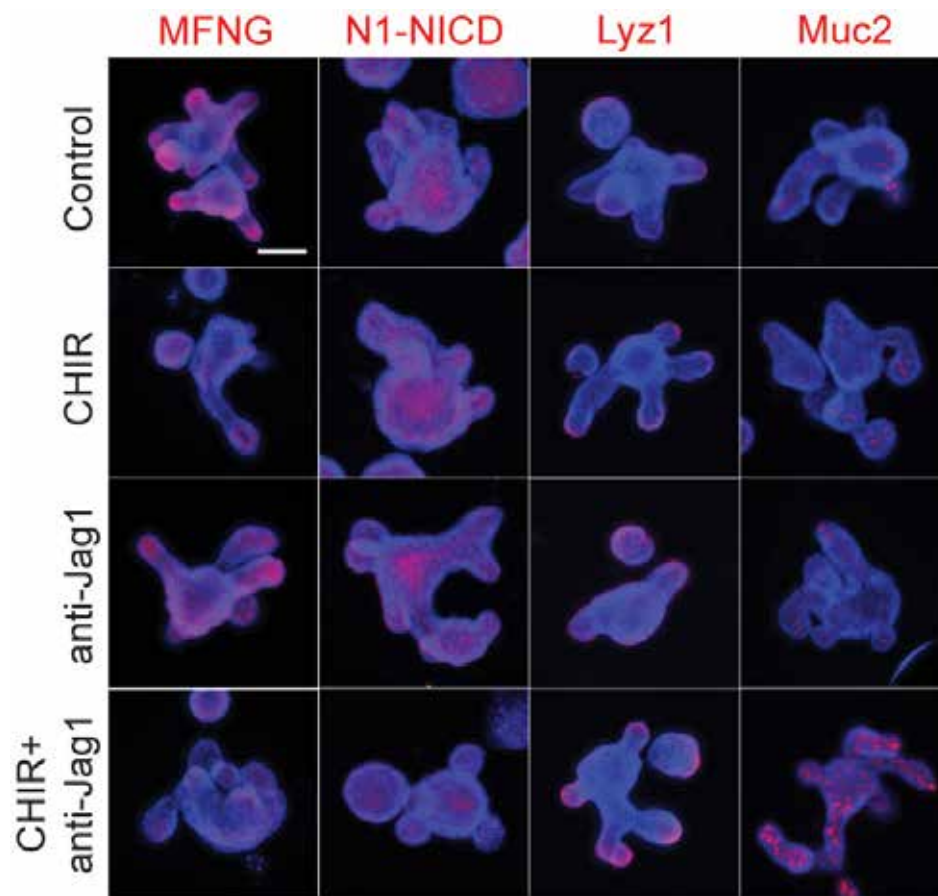
Supplementary Figure S6. Reduced YAP activation in the crypt of mice with *Ccn1* deletion in *Lgr5*+ ISCs. *Ccn1^{ΔLgr5}* mice were treated with corn oil or TM for 5 days. **(A)** Immunofluorescence staining of YAP (red) in the jejunum sections. Representative images are shown (n=3). Bars: 20 μ m. **(B)** Immunoblot analysis of YAP phosphorylation (S127 or Y357). Representative images are shown (n=2).



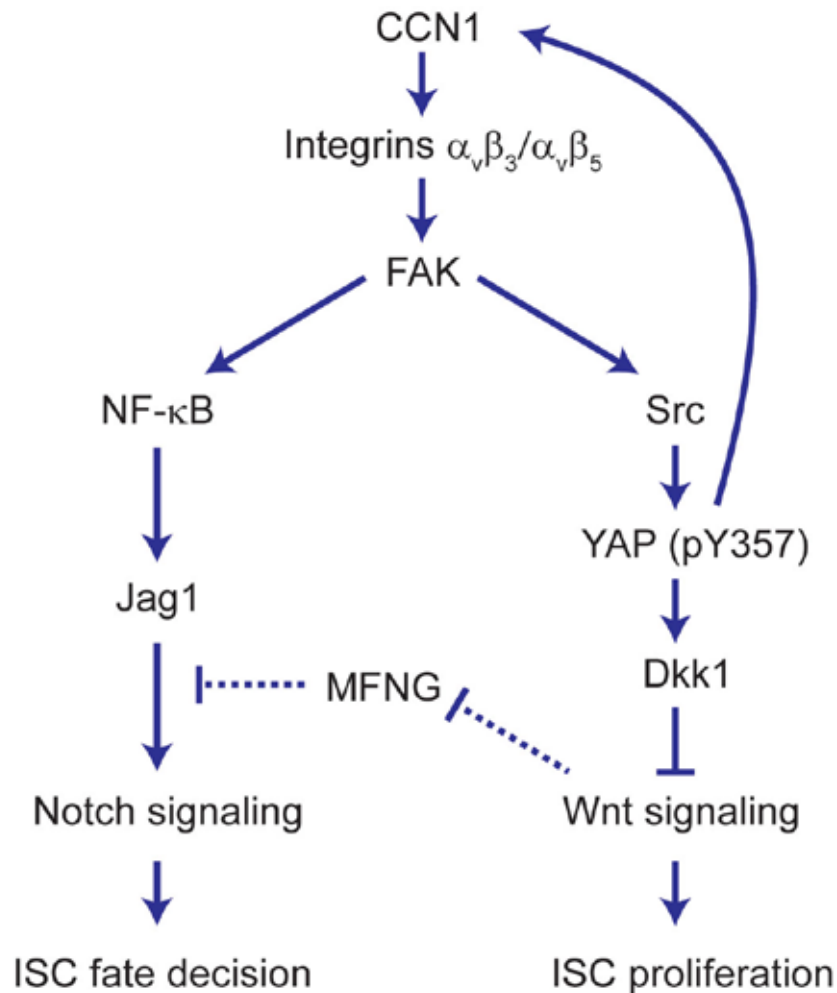
Supplementary Figure S7. CCN1 regulates *Dkk1* expression through integrin α_v -Src-Yap axis. (A-C) qPCR analysis of *Dkk1* and other YAP target genes (*Ankrd1* and *Ccn2*) in *Ccn1* ^{Δ gr5} organoids treated with vehicle or 4-OHT (1 μ M) for 5 days. CCN1 (4 μ g per ml) was added to organoids 1 day after 4-OHT. Inhibitors used are Super-TDU (50 nM, **A**), SB273005 (1 μ M, **B**), and dasatinib (10 nM, **C**). Data represent mean $\pm$ s.e.m. (n=4).



Supplementary Figure S8. YAP transcriptional activity is required for the regulation of ISCs. Control *Ccn1*^{ΔLgr5} mice were administered with either DMSO or verteporfin (30 mg per kg) for 5 days. **(A)** Immunohistochemistry of CCN1 and epithelial cell markers (*Lgr5*+GFP, *Lyz1*, and *Muc2*) and AP staining on the jejunum section. Bars: 20 μm. **(B, C)** qPCR analysis of lineage markers (*Alpi*, *Lyz1*, *Muc2*, *Chga*, *Lgr5*, and *Olfm4*; **B**) and Wnt target genes (*Axin2*, *Cd44*, *Ephb2*, and *Sox9*) and Notch target gene *Hes1* (**C**). Data represent mean±s.e.m. (n=4).



Supplementary Figure S9. Jag1 inhibition with Wnt activation resulted in secretory cell differentiation. Crypt organoids from control mice (C57BL/6) were treated with CHIR99021 (5 μ g per ml), a neutralizing anti-Jag1 antibody (3 μ g per ml), or both every 2 days for 6 days. Immunofluorescence staining of MFNG, N1-NICD, Muc2, and Lyz1. DAPI is counterstaining. Representative images are shown. Bar: 100 μ m.



Supplementary Figure S10. Proposed signaling pathways for ISC fate decision and proliferation.

CCN1 binds to integrins $\alpha_v\beta_3/\alpha_v\beta_5$ on, presumably, Paneth cells and *Lgr5*⁺ ISCs, which elicits two distinct signaling pathways bifurcating downstream of FAK. Integrin-FAK signaling results in NF- κ B activation and subsequent induction of Jag1, a Notch ligand, which may activate Notch with a reduction of MFNG in a Wnt high environment. Notch signaling is important for ISC fate decision in the crypt base. For the regulation of Wnt signaling, FAK recruits and activates Src, leading to YAP stabilization and activation through phosphorylation at tyrosine 357. Active YAP promotes the expression of Wnt antagonist *Dkk1*, thus reducing Wnt signaling important for ISC proliferation. Concurrently, YAP can further increase the expression of *Ccn1* in the crypt, suggesting a regulatory loop between CCN1 and YAP.

Supplementary Table 1. List of antibodies

Antibodies	Source	Identifier	dilution		Figure number
			WB	IF or IHC	
Sheep anti-Cyr61/CCN1	R&D Systems	AF4055, Lot CALW0114051	1:800		Fig.1D, Fig.S4A
Rabbit anti-CCN1	homemade			1:100	Fig.1C, Fig.6A, Fig.S1B, Fig.S8A
Mouse anti-Sucrase-Isomaltase (C-8)	Santa Cruz	sc-393470, K2717	1:1000		Fig.1H
Mouse anti-Na ⁺ /K ⁺ -ATPase β 1 (E-4)	Santa Cruz	sc-376406, A2918	1:1000		Fig.1H
Rabbit anti-activated Notch1 (NICD)	abcam	ab8925, Lot GR3269530-11	1:500	1:100	Fig.3A,B, Fig4C, Fig.6E, Fig.S9
Rabbit anti-Nocht 2 (25-255)	Santa Cruz	sc-5545, Lot L1812	1:500		Fig.3B
Rabbit anti-Jagged-1	abcam	ab7771	1:500		Fig.3B, Fig4C, Fig.6E
Goat anti-Dll-4	R&D Systems	AF1389, Lot: JP011503A	1:500		Fig.3B
Goat anti-Dll-1	abcam	ab85346, Lot: GR176201-33	1:500		Fig.3B
Rabbit anti- β -Catenin	Cell Signal Technology	Cat.# 9562 Lot:3	1:1000		Fig.3E, Fig.5C,F, Fig.6E
Rabbit anti-Non-phospho (Active) β -Catenin (Ser45)	Cell Signal Technology	Cat.# 19807 Lot:3	1:1000	1:3000	Fig.3D,E, Fig.5C,F, Fig.6E
Rabbit anti-Olfm4 (D6Y5A) XP® (Mouse Specific)	Cell Signal Technology	Cat.# 39141, Lot:1		1:400	Fig.2A, Fig.S2, Fig.S8A
Rabbit anti-Phospho-YAP (Ser127)	Cell Signal Technology	Cat.# 4911, Lot: 5	1:1000		Fig.5C, Fig.S6B
Rabbit anti-Phospho-NF- κ B p65 (Ser536)	Cell Signal Technology	Cat.# 3031 Lot: 11	1:500	1:100	Fig4C, Fig.S3B
Mouse anti-NF- κ B p65	Cell Signal Technology	Cat.# 6956, Lot: 9	1:1000		Fig4C, Fig.S3B
Rabbit anti-YAP	Cell Signal Technology	Cat.# 4192 Lot:1	1:500	1:100	Fig.5C, Fig.6A, Fig.6E, Fig.S6A
Rabbit anti-E-Cadherin (24E10)	Cell Signal Technology	Cat.# 3195 Lot:2		1:200	Fig.1A, Fig.S1A
Rabbit anti-YAP1 (phospho Y357)	abcam	ab62751, Lot GRC3220921-1	1:1000		Fig.5C, Fig.S6B
Rabbit anti-Lysozyme	DAKO	A0099, Lot:20025086		1:1000	Fig.2E,G, Fig.4A,E,F, Fig.5A, Fig.6A,C, Fig.S4B, Fig.S5B, Fig.S8A, Fig.S9
Rabbit anti-Mucin 2 (H-300)	Santa Cruz	sc-15334 Lot:K0315		1:500	Fig.2E,G, Fig.4A,E,F, Fig.5A, Fig.6A,6C, Fig.S4B, Fig.S5B, Fig.S8A, Fig.S9
Rabbit anti-Chromogranin A	Proteintech	10529-I-AP		1:500	Fig.2E, Fig.S4B
Rabbit anti-MFNG	Bioss Antibodies	Bs-12390R		1:200	Fig.S3A, Fig.S9
Chicken anti-GFP	abcam	ab13970		1:1500	Fig.1A, Fig.4A, Fig.5A,H, Fig.6C,F, Fig.S1A, Fig.S4B
Rabbit anti-Ki67 [SP6]	abcam	ab16667		1:250	Fig.2A, Fig.4A, Fig.5A,H, Fig.6C,F, Fig.S4B
Rabbit anti-Src (184Q20)	ThermoFisher Scientific	AHO1152 Lot:TF272605	1:500		Fig.5C
Rabbit anti-phospho-Src (Tyr419)	ThermoFisher Scientific	44-660G Lot:2196854	1:1000		Fig.5C
Rabbit anti-Lats1 (C66B5)	Cell Signal Technology	Cat #3477	1:500		Fig.5C
Rabbit Phospho-LATS1 (Thr1079) (D57D3)	Cell Signal Technology	Cat #8654	1:500		Fig.5C
Rabbit anti-GAPDH	Cell Signal Technology	2118, Lot 2	1:5000		Fig.1D,H, Fig.S4A
Mouse anti- β -actin	abcam	ab8226	1:20000		Fig.3B,E, Fig4C, Fig.5C,F, Fig6E, Fig.S3A,B, Fig.S6B
IRDye 800CW–conjugated goat anti-rabbit	LI-COR	925-32211	1:20000		
IRDye 800CW–conjugated goat anti-goat	LI-COR	925-32214	1:20000		
IRDye 680RD–conjugated goat anti-rabbit	LI-COR	925-68071	1:20000		
IRDye 680LT–conjugated goat anti-mouse	LI-COR	925-68020	1:20000		
Alexa Fluor 546 Goat anti-Rabbit	Invitrogen	A11035 Lot:2040292	1:500		
Alexa Fluor 488 Goat anti-Chicken	Invitrogen	A11039 Lot:109413	1:500		

Supplementary Table 2. Primers

Gene	Forward	Reverse
<i>Axin2</i>	GAGATGACGCCTGTGGAACC	CCTGCTCAGACCCCTCCTTT
<i>Atoh1</i>	ACA GAA GTG ACG GAG AGT TTT C	AGG GTG CAG GGA TAT TTG TC
<i>CD44</i>	CCACAGCCTCCTTTCAATAACC	GGAGTCTTCGCTTGGGGTA
<i>Ccn1</i>	AAA GGC AGC TCA CTG AAG	GCC GGT ATT TCT TGA CAC
<i>CypE</i>	TCC ACA AAC CAC AAT GGC ACA GGG	TGC CGT CCA GCC AAT CTG TCT TAT
<i>Dkk-1</i>	CGCTGCATGAGGCACGCTAT	GGCGGCGTTGTGGTCATTAC
<i>Dkk-2</i>	ATGATGGAAACCTGGATTGGAA	GAGGCACATAACGGAAGCA
<i>sFRP-5</i>	GGGGACCGAAAGTTGATT	GCCCGTCAGGTTGTCTA
<i>Wnt3a</i>	GGT GGC TTT GTC CAG AAC AG	GTG GCT GAG GGT GTC AAA G
<i>Wnt5a</i>	ACACAACAATGAAGCAGGCCGTAG	GGAGTTGAAGCGGCTGTTGACC
<i>Wnt5b</i>	CTGCTGACTGACGCCAACT	CCTGATACAACTGACACAGCTTT
<i>Wnt9b</i>	AAG TAC AGC ACC AAG TTC CTC AGC	GAA CAG CAC AGG AGC CTG ACA C
<i>Ephb2</i>	GCC GTG GAA GAA ACC CTG AT	GTT CAT GTT CTC GTC GTA GCC
<i>Myc</i>	CTC AGT GGT CTT TCC CTA CCC G	TGT CCA ACT TGG CCC TCT TGG C
<i>Jag-1</i>	CAG TGC CTC TGT GAG ACC AA	AGG GGT CAG AGA GAC AAG CA
<i>Dll1</i>	TAC ACA TGT TCC TGC CGA CC	AGG TGC AAG AGA AGC TGT CC
<i>Dll4</i>	GGT CGC CTG TGC AAT GAA TG	TTC TTG CAC GGA GAG TGG TG
<i>Hes1</i>	AGA GGC TGC CAA GGT TTT TG	TCC CAC TGT TGC TGG TGT AGA
<i>Hey1</i>	GTT AAC TCC TCC TTG CCC GC	TCG TTG GGG ACA TGG AAC AC
<i>HeyL</i>	GTC TTG CAG ATG ACC GTG GA	CTC GGG CAT CAA AGA ACC CT
<i>YAP</i>	ACC AAT AGT TCC GAT CCC TTT C	TGT CTC CTG TAT CCA TTT CAT CC
<i>Lgr5</i>	CAC CCC AAT GCG TTT TCT	GAT GGT ATC AGG CTC TGT AAG G
<i>Olfm4</i>	GCC ACT TTC CAA TTT CAC	GAG CCT CTT CTC ATA CAC
<i>Ascl2</i>	CCT CTC TCG GAC CCT CTC TCA G	CAG TCA AGG TGT GCT TCC ATG C
<i>Sox9</i>	CTG GAG GCT GCT GAA CGA GAG	CGG CGG ACC CTG AGA TTG C
<i>Atp1a1</i>	GTA TCG GAG CAT GGT GAC AAA	TCG TCC ATA GAC ACT TCC TTC T
<i>Atp1b1</i>	TCG GGA CCA TCC AAG TAA TGC	GGG GAA TCT GTG TCA ATC CTG
<i>Slc2a1</i>	GGT ATC AAT GCT GTG TTC TAC TAC TCA A	CCA CAG TGA AGG CCG TGT T
<i>Slc2a2</i>	GGG ACA AAC TTG GAA GGA TCA A	AAA TTT GGA ACA TCC CAT CAA GAG
<i>Slc5a1</i>	TGG TGT ACG GAT CAG GTC ATT G	TTC AGA TAG CCA CAC AGG GTA CAG
<i>Alpi</i>	CCA CAA GGC TTC TAC CTC TTT	TTA GCG TGT CCT TCT CAT TGG
<i>ChgA</i>	AGC ATC CAG TTC CCA CTT	CTC TGT CTT TCC ATC TCC ATC C
<i>Lyz1</i>	CAA AGA GGG TGG TGA GAG ATC	TGA GAA AGA GAC AGA ATG GGC
<i>Muc2</i>	TTT CAA GCA CCC CTG TAA CC	AGG TCC TGG TGT TGA ACC TG
<i>Claudin1</i>	TGG GGC TGA TCG CAA TCT TT	ATG GGG GTC AAG GGG TCA TA
<i>Claudin2</i>	CAG TGT CTC TGG CAA GCT GA	CTC TTC GAA AGG ACG GCT CC
<i>Claudin3</i>	CCT AGG AAC TGT CCA AGC CG	CCC GTT TCA TGG TTT GCC TG
<i>Claudin7</i>	CAA GGG CCC GCA TAC TTT CT	TGG TTC CAG ACA AAA GCG GT
<i>Claudin8</i>	GGA ATG CCA ATC CAT CAC GC	CTC TTT TAT CCC CAG GCC CC
<i>Zo-1</i>	GAG CAG GCT TTG GAG GAG AC	TGG GAC AAA AGT CCG GGA AG
<i>Zo-2</i>	AGC TTG TAG TTC TGA GCC GC	CCG ACA CGG CAA TTC CAA AT
<i>Zo-3</i>	ATT GTT TCC AGG CCC CTC CT	AGA GAC AGC TAT GAA GC

Uncropped immunoblot images

Fig. 1D

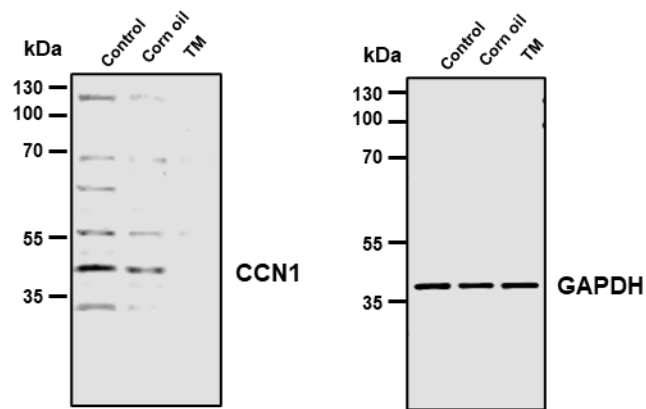


Fig. 1H

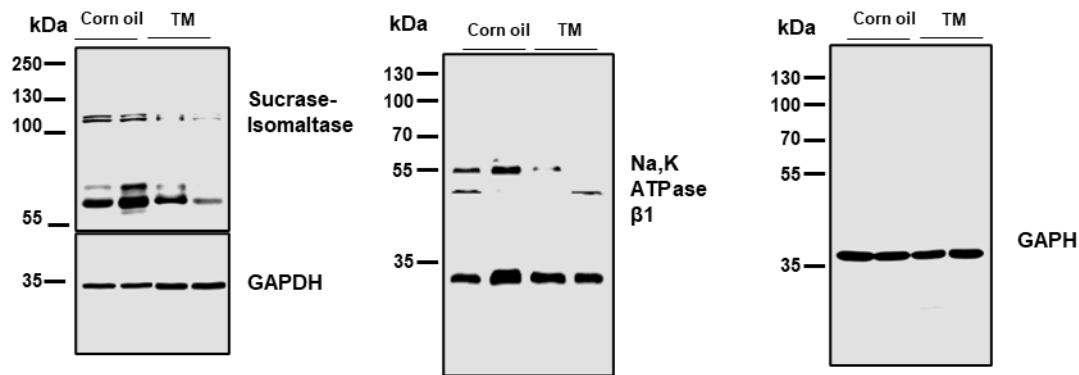


Fig. 3B

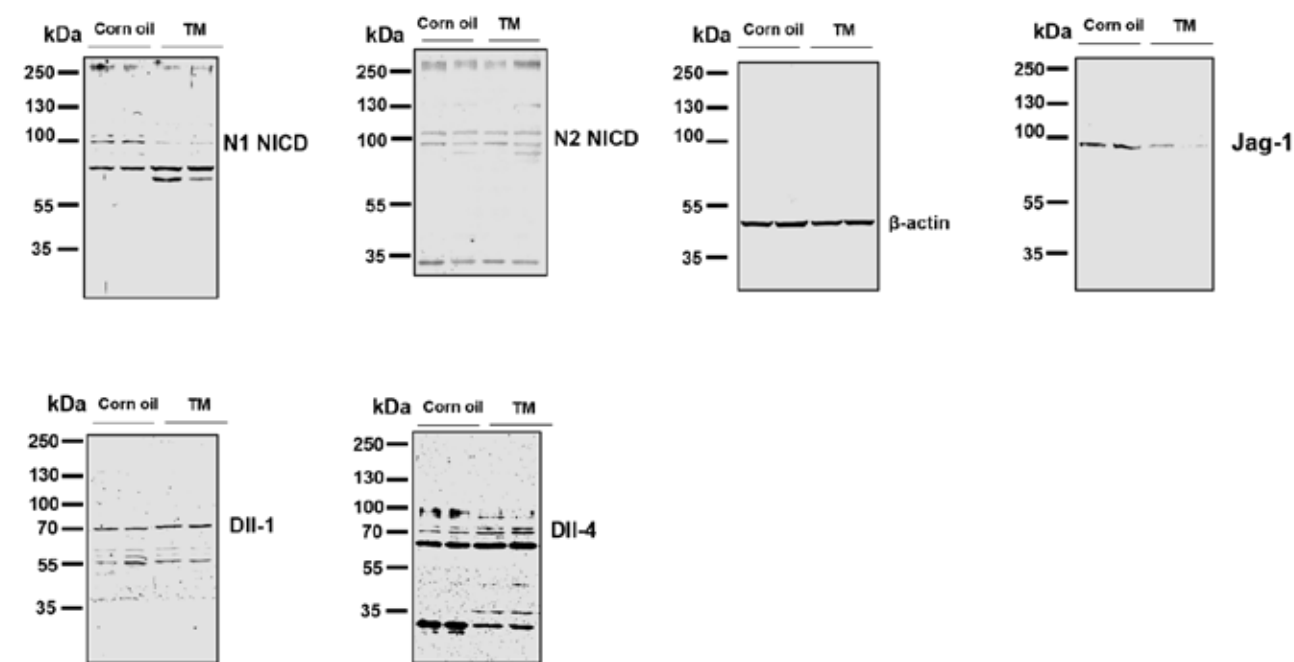


Fig. 3E

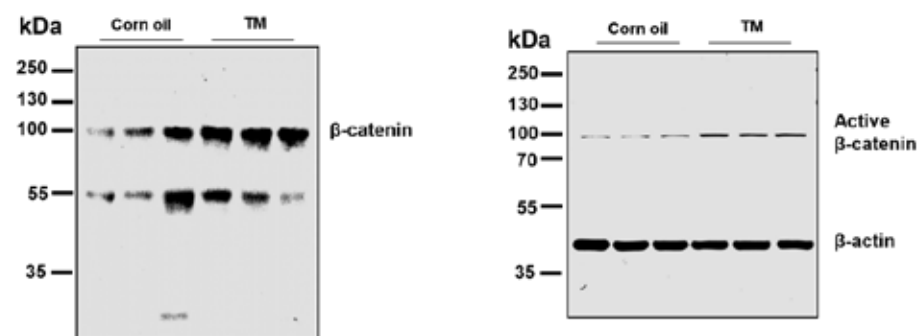


Figure 4C

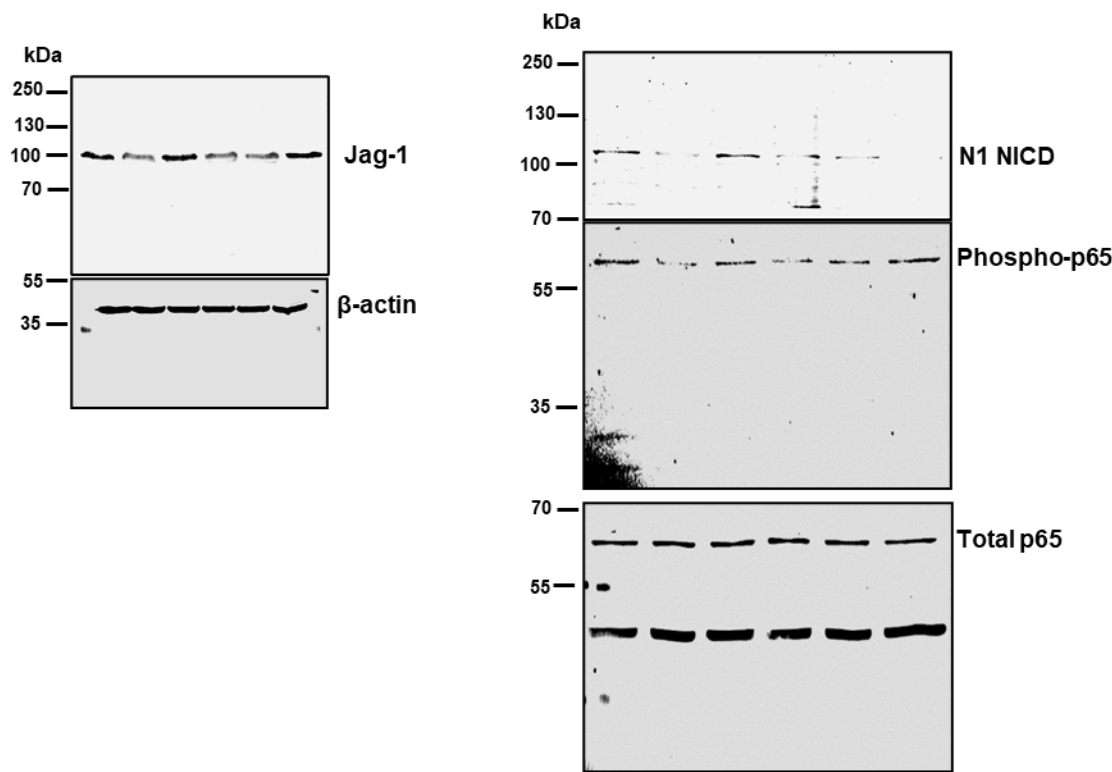


Figure 5C

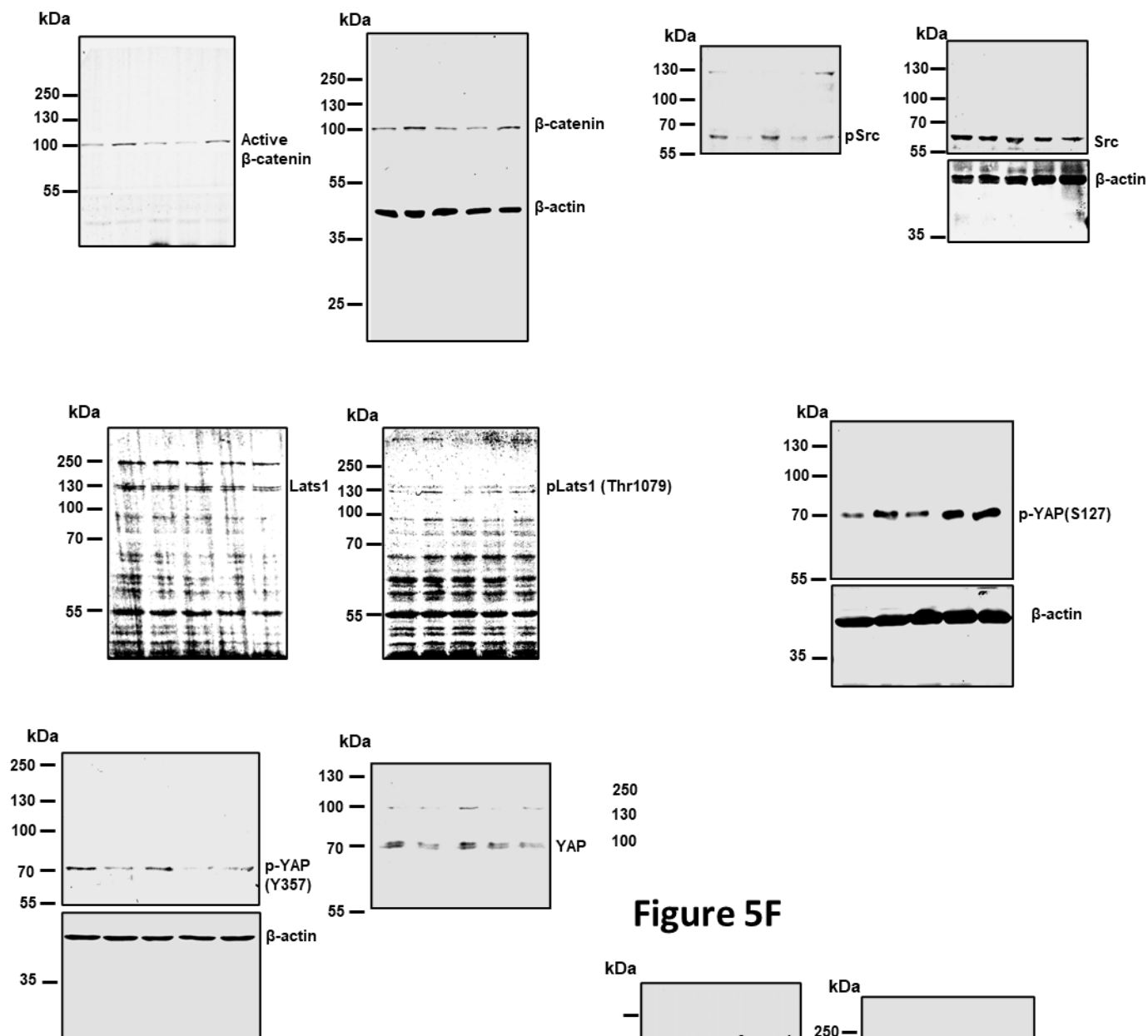


Figure 5F

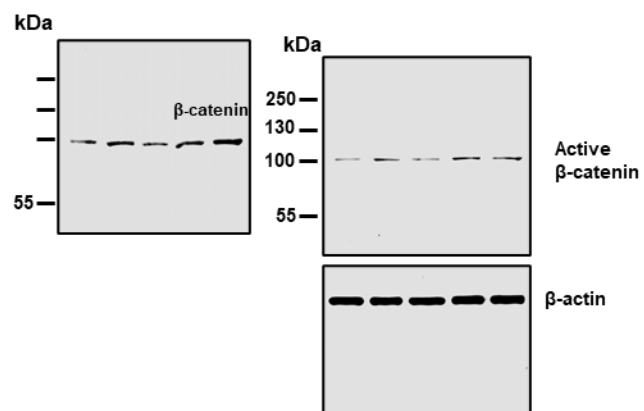
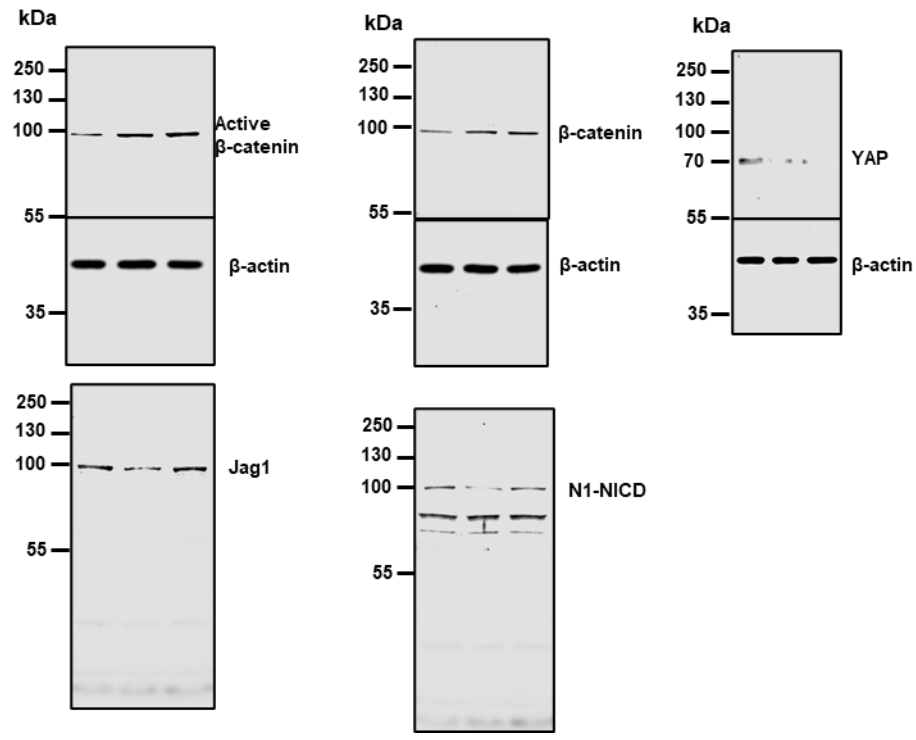
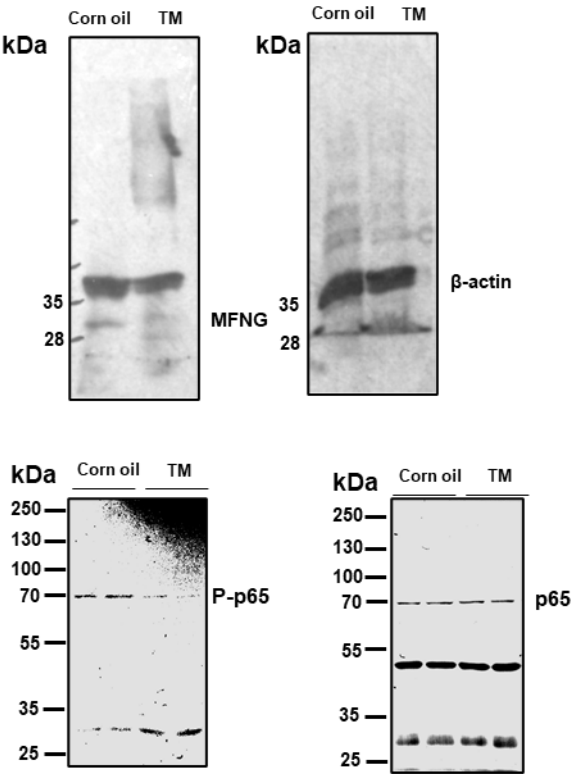


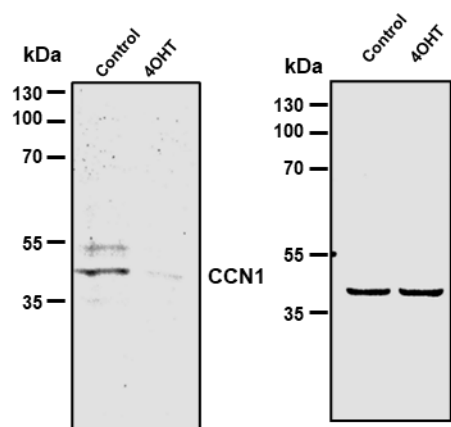
Figure 6E



Supplementary Fig. S3



Supplementary Fig. S4



Supplementary Fig. S6

