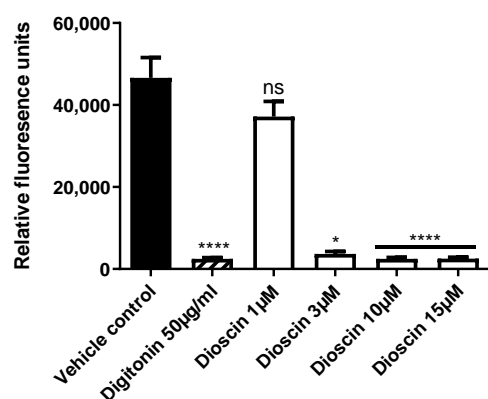


Supplementary Materials

Identification of the natural steroid sapogenin diosgenin as a direct dual-specific ROR α / γ inverse agonist

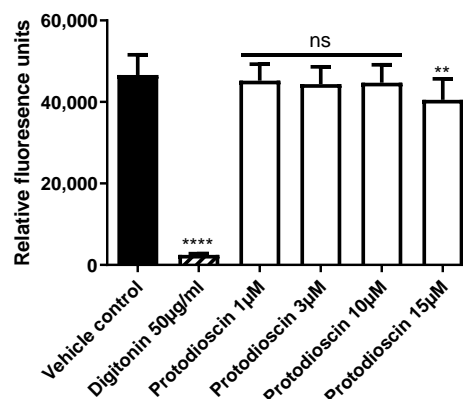
Patrik F. Schwarz, Alexander F. Perhal, Lucia N. Schöberl, Martin M. Kraus, Johannes Kirchmair, and Verena M. Dirsch

Resazurin conversion assay (HEK293 cells)
(n=3)



(a)

Resazurin conversion assay (HEK293 cells)
(n=3)



(b)

Figure S1. Resazurin conversion assay of dioscin and protodioscin in HEK293 cells. To exclude potential cytotoxic effects of dioscin and protodioscin in HEK293 cells, resazurin conversion assay were performed. Cells were treated with digitonin (50 µg/ml) as a positive control or dioscin/protodioscin at the indicated concentrations for 18 hours. After addition of resazurin (10 µg/ml) cells were incubated for another 5 hours before RFU values were measured at $\lambda_{em} = 590$ nm. Data are presented as means \pm SD of three biological replicates (n=3) measured in technical quadruplicates. Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Dunn's post hoc test (a) or one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post hoc test (b) were used for statistical analysis. ****p \leq 0.0001, **p \leq 0.01, *p \leq 0.05, ns p $>$ 0.05 as compared to vehicle control.

Nuclear receptor-Gal4 assays (n=2-3)

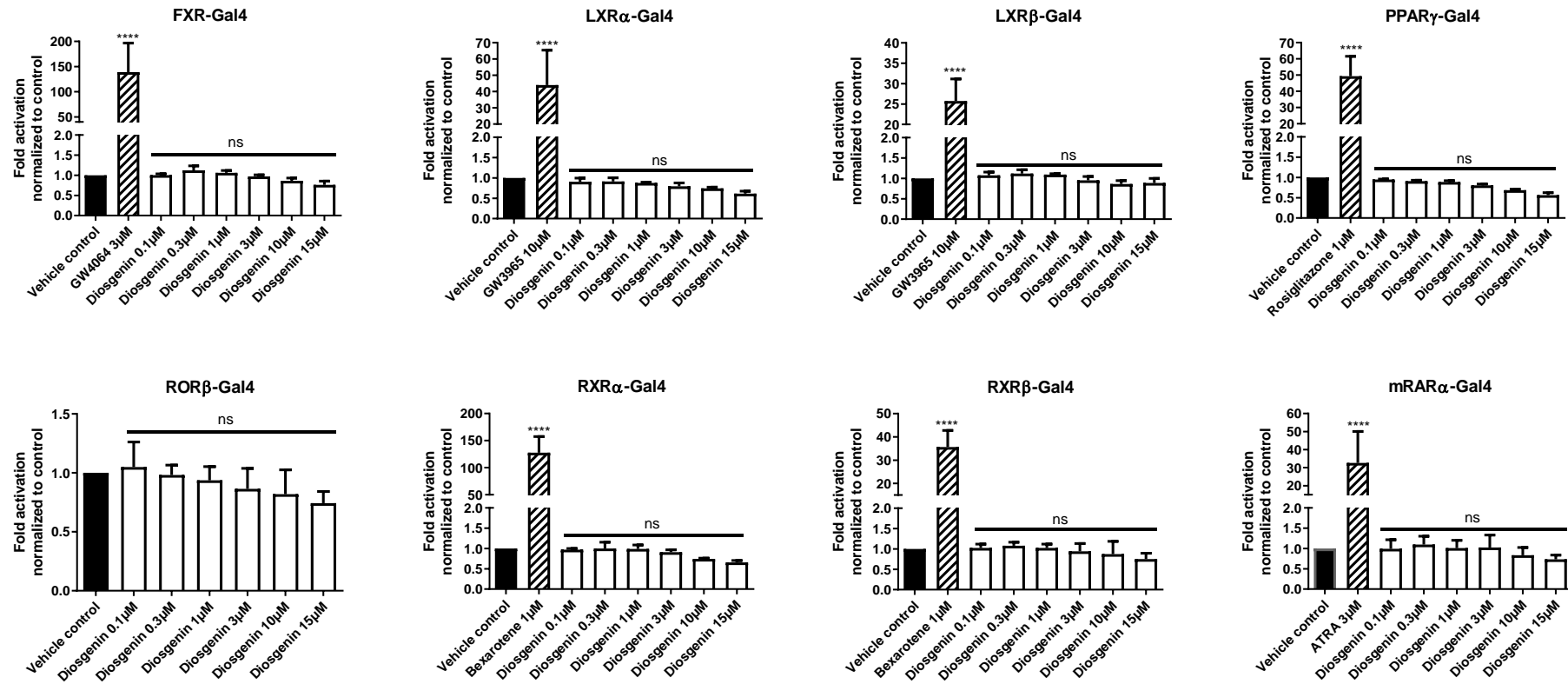
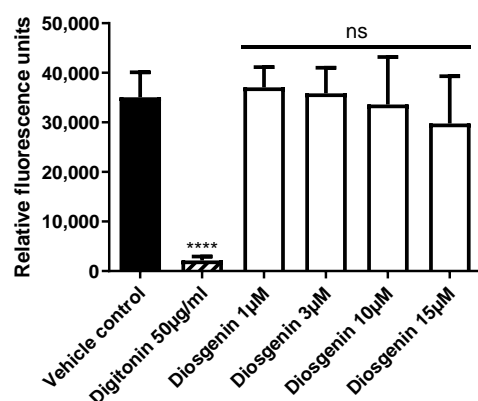


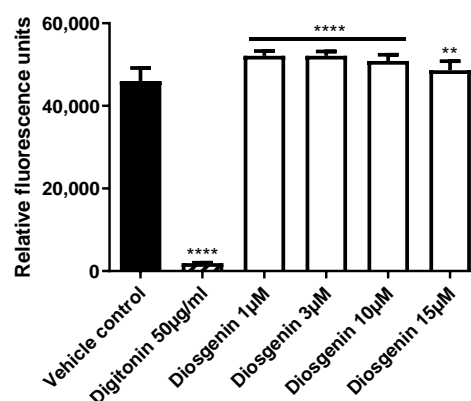
Figure S2. Nuclear receptor-Gal4 luciferase assays of diosgenin in HEK293 cells. Diosgenin was tested at different concentrations in cell-based nuclear receptor-Gal4 luciferase assays to determine its selectivity for ROR γ and ROR α . The luminescence signals derived from the luciferase reporter were normalized to eGFP fluorescence and expressed as fold activation normalized to the vehicle control (0.096% EtOH). Published agonists of the respective nuclear receptors were used as positive controls (except ROR β -Gal4, where a suitable positive control was not available). Bar charts represent transactivation activities expressed as mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (n=3; except for GW3965 at LXR α -Gal4, n=2) measured in technical quadruplicates. One-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post hoc test were used for statistical analysis. **** p \leq 0.0001, ns p>0.05 as compared to vehicle control.

Resazurin conversion assay (Jurkat T cells)
(n=3)



(a)

Resazurin conversion assay (HepG2 cells)
(n=3)



(b)

Figure S3. Resazurin conversion assay of diosgenin in Jurkat T and HepG2 cells. To exclude potential cytotoxic effects of diosgenin in Jurkat T (a) and HepG2 cells (b), a resazurin conversion assay was performed. Cells were treated with digitonin (50 µg/ml) as a positive control or diosgenin at the indicated concentrations for 18 hours. After addition of resazurin (10 µg/ml) cells were incubated for another 5 hours before RFU values were measured at $\lambda_{em} = 590$ nm. In HepG2 cells, diosgenin led to a slight but significant increase in fluorescence values. Data are presented as means \pm SD of three biological replicates (n=3) measured in technical quadruplicates. one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post hoc test was used for statistical analysis. ****p \leq 0.0001, **p \leq 0.01, ns p>0.05 as compared to vehicle control.

Table S1. Donated plasmids and providers.

Plasmid	Provider
FXR-Gal4	Prof. Daniel Merk (Department of Pharmacy, Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Munich, Bavaria, Germany)
LXR α / β -Gal4	Prof. Makoto Makishima (Nihon University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Kantō, Japan)
mRAR α -Gal4, RXR β -Gal4	Prof. Hinrich Gronemeyer (IGBMC: Institut de génétique, biologie moléculaire et cellulaire, Strasbourg, Grand Est, France)
PPAR γ -Gal4, RXR α -Gal4, tk(MH1000)4xLuc	Prof. Ronald Evans (Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, California, USA)
ROR α -Gal4, ROR γ V1, RORE-Luc	Prof. Patrick Griffin (UF Scripps Biomedical Research, University of Florida, Jupiter, Florida, USA)
ROR β -Gal4	Prof. Laura A. Solt (UF Scripps Biomedical Research, University of Florida, Jupiter, Florida, USA)
ROR γ -Gal4	Dr. Fabio R. Santori (Center for Molecular Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, USA)

Table S2. Catalog numbers and providers of commercially obtained materials.

Material	Catalog number	Provider
<i>5X reporter lysis buffer</i>	E3971	Promega
<i>ATRA</i>	R2625	Sigma-Aldrich
<i>beta actin primer</i>	249900	Qiagen
<i>Bexarotene</i>	SML0282	Sigma-Aldrich
<i>Cell activation cocktail (without Brefeldin A)</i>	423302	BioLegend
<i>Digitonin</i>	D141	Sigma-Aldrich
<i>Dioscin</i>	Cay11834	Biomol
<i>Diosgenin</i>	D1634	Sigma-Aldrich
<i>DMEM</i>	12-917F	Lonza
<i>EDTA</i>	8043.2	Carl Roth
<i>EMEM</i>	12-125F	Lonza
<i>EtOH 96%</i>	9065	Carl Roth
<i>FBS</i>	S1810 (batch number: S00CN)	biowest
<i>G6PC primer</i>	/	Microsynth
<i>GAPDH primer</i>	249900	Qiagen
<i>GoTaq Green Master Mix</i>	M712	Promega
<i>GW3965</i>	G6295	Sigma-Aldrich
<i>GW4064</i>	G5172	Sigma-Aldrich
<i>HEK293 cells</i>	CRL-1573	ATCC
<i>HepG2 cells</i>	HB-8065	ATCC
<i>High-capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit</i>	4368814	Thermo Fisher Scientific
<i>IL-17 primer</i>	/	Microsynth
<i>innuPREP RNA Mini Kit 2.0</i>	845-KS-2040250	Analytik Jena
<i>L-glutamine</i>	BE17-605E	Lonza
<i>Lipofectamine 3000</i>	L3000001	Thermo Fisher Scientific
<i>Lipofectamine LTX with PLUS Reagent</i>	A12621	Thermo Fisher Scientific
<i>pEGFP-N1</i>	6085-1	Clontech
<i>Penicillin-Streptomycin mixture</i>	DE17-602E	Lonza
<i>Protodioscin</i>	Cay11887	Biomol
<i>Resazurin sodium salt</i>	199303	Sigma-Aldrich
<i>Rosiglitazone</i>	R2408	Sigma-Aldrich
<i>RPMI-1640</i>	12-167F	Lonza
<i>SR2211</i>	SML1170	Sigma-Aldrich
<i>T0901317</i>	T2320	Sigma-Aldrich
<i>Trypsin</i>	27250-018	Thermo Fisher Scientific