1	Supplemental Material
2	HINT1 Aggravates Aortic Aneurysm by Targeting ITGA6/FAK Axis
3	in Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells
4	
5	Supplemental Tables

6 Supplemental table 1. Characteristics of aortic aneurysm patients

	Patient-1	Patient-2	Patient-3	Patient-4	Patient-5	Patient-6
Age (y)	84	60	59	75	64	59
Sex, Male (M) / Famale (F)	М	М	М	М	М	М
Smoking	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	22.86	23.15	22.49	20.15	25.06	27.02
Hypertension	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Diabetes Mellitus	No	No	No	No	No	No
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	2.53	5.38	3.64	3.26	2.65	3.57
HDL (mmol/L)	0.72	0.83	1.01	1.01	0.78	0.98
Triglyceride (mmol/L)	1.31	1.8	2.02	0.42	1.03	2.24
CCB	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
ACEI	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
ARB	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Beta-blockers	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Statins	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Aspirin	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Duration of the disease	3 days	2 months	2 weeks	1 months	5 years	6 days

7 HDL, high-density lipoprotein; CCB, calcium channel blocker; ACEI, angiotensin-

8 converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker.

	Control-1	Control-2	Control-3	Control-4	Control-5	Control-6
Age (y)	65	61	63	70	58	60
Sex, Male (M) /	E	М	М	М	М	М
Famale (F)	F	IVI	1 V1	IVI	IVI	IVI

10 Supplemental table 2. The age and sex information of the controls.

11

12 Supplemental table 3. The primer sequences used for quantitative polymerase

13 chain reaction (qPCR) analysis were described

Gene	Forward (5' to 3' sequence)	Reverse (5' to 3' sequence)	Species
Acta2	CGCCTCCAGTTCCTTTCCAA	AGAGGGGGCCACCCTATAAT	Mouse
Tagln	GGTGACATCACTGCCTA	GACTGCACTTCTCGGCTCAT	Mouse
Cnnl	GGGTTACGGTTTGGGGAGAT	AACTCAGTGCTTCCTTCGGG	Mouse
Opn	AATCTCCTTGCGCCACAGAA	GGACATCGACTGTAGGGACG	Mouse
Klf4	TGGCCATCGGACCTACTTATC	CATGTCAGACTCGCCAGGTG	Mouse
Myh10	GGAATCCTTTGGAAATGCGAAGA	GCCCCAACAATATAGCCAGTTAC	Mouse
Hint1	GCGACACGATCTTCGGCAA	GGTGCTTGAGGGGAAATGTCA	Mouse
Itga6	GGGATCGTCCGTGTAGAACAA	TCTCTCCACCAACTTCATAGGG	Mouse
Itga7	GGATTCCGAGGTGCGATTTTC	GCCGGTGGTAAGAACAGTCC	Mouse
Itga8	CGAAGCCGAACTCTTTGTTATCA	GGCCTCAGTCCCTTGTTGT	Mouse
Itgb8	TGCATGTTGTAACGTCAAGTGA	GATGCTGACACATCAACCAGATA	Mouse
HINT1	GATCATCCGCAAGGAAATACCA	TCACCACCATTCGATAACCCT	Human
ITGA6	ATGCACGCGGATCGAGTTT	TTCCTGCTTCGTATTAACATGCT	Human
ACTA2	AAAAGACAGCTACGTGGGTGA	AAAAGACAGCTACGTGGGTGA	Human
TAGLN	AGTGCAGTCCAAAATCGAGAAG	CTTGCTCAGAATCACGCCAT	Human
CNN1	AAAAGACAGCTACGTGGGTGA	GAGGCCGTCCATGAAGTTGTT	Human
OPN	CTCCATTGACTCGAACGACTC	CAGGTCTGCGAAACTTCTTAGAT	Human
KLF4	CGGACATCAACGACGTGAG	GACGCCTTCAGCACGAACT	Human
MYH10	TGGTTTTGAGGCAGCTAGTATCA	AGTCCTGAATAGTAGCGATCCTT	Human

14

15

16 Supplemental Methods

17 Human Samples

18 Two types of human abdominal aortic tissues were used in this study: aorta samples from aortic aneurysm patients and normal aorta samples from organ donors. The 19 20 diagnosis of aortic aneurysm was confirmed by computed tomographic angiography 21 (Aortic aneurysm patients were recruited with abdominal aortic diameters \geq 55 mm in men). Abdominal aortic tissues from aortic aneurysm patients were freshly isolated 22 23 during surgical repair for aortic aneurysm. The aortic tissue was placed in ice-cold 24 physiological salt solution immediately upon removal, followed by stripped of the periaortic tissue and mural thrombus. The aortic tissue was divided into several 25 segments, which were either fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for histologic analyses or 26 27 snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen followed by storage at -80°C for RNA or protein extraction. Control aortic tissues were collected from donors for kidney transplantation. 28 To minimize the effect of aortic damage caused by poor circulation, we selected donors 29 30 with cardiac arrest for less than 60 minutes and the aortic tissues were collected within 60 minutes of termination of life support. The aortic tissue was placed in ice-cold 31 32 physiological salt solution immediately upon removal, followed by stripped of the periaortic tissue and mural thrombus. The aortic tissue was divided into several 33 segments, which were either fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for histologic analyses or 34 snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen followed by storage at -80°C for RNA or protein 35 36 extraction.

37

39	Antibodys against HINT1 (ab124912), α-sma (ab5694), Tagln (ab14106), Vimentin
40	(ab92547), TFAP2A (ab108311) for western blotting were obtained from Abcam
41	(Cambridge, MA, UK). Antibodys against ITGA6 (27189-1-AP), Tubulin (11224-1-
42	AP), β-actin (66009-1-lg), GAPDH (60004-1-Ig) for western blotting, HA-tag (51064-
43	2-AP; 66006-2-lg), Flag-tag (20543-1-AP; 66008-4-Ig), GST-tag (66001-2-Ig) for
44	western blotting and immunoprecipitation assay were obtained from Proteintech
45	(Chicago, IL, USA); antibody against HINT1 (sc-271790) for western blotting,
46	immunoprecipitation assay and immunofluorescence, α -sma (sc-53015), TFAP2A (sc-
47	12726) for immunofluorescence were obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (CA,
48	USA). Antibody against Phospho-FAK (Tyr397) (44-624G) for western blotting was
49	obtained from Thermo Fisher Scientific (Rockford, CA, USA). Antibodys against
50	NUP98 (5246S), FAK (3285T), STAT3 (9139T), Phospho-STAT3 (Tyr705) (9145T)
51	for western blotting were obtained from Cell Signaling Technology (Boston, MA,
52	USA). Antibody against LaminB1 for western blotting was obtained from Beyotime
53	(Shanghai, China). Normal mouse IgG (sc-2025) used as a negative control for Co-IP
54	assay was obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. (Dallas, USA). Normal rabbit
55	IgG (A7016) used for Co-IP assay was obtained from Beyotime (Shanghai, China).
56	Nuclei were stained with 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI, #0100-20) from
57	SouthernBiotech (AL, USA). Alexa Fluor TM 488 donkey anti-mouse (H+L) antibody
58	(A21202), Alexa Fluor TM 594 donkey anti-Rabbit (H+L) antibody (A21207) for
59	confocal fluorescence microscopy were purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific

60	(Rochester, USA). Angiotensin II (Ang II, ab120183) was purchased from Abcam
61	(Cambridge, MA, UK). Defactinib (S7654) was purchased from Selleck (Shanghai,
62	China). PDGF-BB (100-14B-50) was purchased from PeproTech, Inc. (Rocky Hill,
63	USA). Lipofectamine® 3000 Transfection Reagent (L3000015) used for siRNAs and
64	plasmids transfection were purchased from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, USA). Firefly &
65	Renilla Luciferase Reporter Assay Kit was purchased from meilunBio (Dalian, China).
66	Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP) Assay Kit was purchased from Beyotime
67	(Shanghai, China).
68	Aortic Aneurysm Animal Model
69	To establish an angiotensin II (Ang II)-induced Aortic Aneurysm model, a mini osmotic
70	pump (Alzet model 2004, 28-day delivery; Durect Corporation, USA) loaded with Ang
71	II (1000 ng/kg/min) or saline (0.9% NaCl) was implanted subcutaneously at the dorsum
72	of the neck for 28 days. The aorta was considered to be aneurysmal if the abdominal
73	aorta diameter increased by 50% or more.
74	Blood pressure measurement
75	Arterial blood pressure (BP) was measured by the mouse-tail cuff method without
76	anesthesia using the automated BP-2000 Blood Pressure Analysis System (Visitech
77	Systems, Apex, NC, USA).
78	siRNA transfection
79	RASMC or HASMC were transfected with 50 nM siRNA targeting Hint1, Itga6,

80 *Tfap2a* or *Nup98* using Lipofectamine 3000 according to the manufacturer's protocol.

- 81 Scrambled siRNA was used as a negative control (NC). After 24 h, culture medium was
- 82 changed to complete growth medium.

83 Quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR)

Total RNA was extracted using Trizol (Takara, Japan), followed by synthesizing cDNA with HiScript® II Q RT SuperMix (Vazyme). Real-time PCR amplification involved the use of an ABI QuantStudioTM 6 Real-Time PCR System (Rockford, CA, USA). The mRNA expression levels were normalized to 18S or GAPDH. The primer sequences for the target genes are listed in Supplementary material, *Table S1*.

89 Co-immunoprecipitation

Total proteins of RASMC, HASMC or HEK293T cells were extracted by the lysis 90 buffer (40 mM 349 Hepes, pH 7.4, 2 mM EDTA, 10 mM pyrophosphate, 10 mM 91 92 glycerophosphate, 0.5% Triton) supplemented with protease inhibitor cocktail. Supernatants were harvested after centrifugation at 12,000 g for 10 min. Cell lysates 93 were mixed with IgG, HINT1, GST-tag, HA-tag, or Flag-Tag antibody at 4°C overnight, 94 95 followed by precipitation with protein A/G beads for 4 h at 4°C. After washing, immunoprecipitated complex was immediately identified by SDS-PAGE and 96 97 immunoblotting.

98 Extraction of cytosolic and nuclear fraction

For separation of cytosolic and nuclear fractions, HASMC were washed with cold PBS
and scraped with lysis buffer (10 mmol/L HEPES, 0.1 mmol/L EDTA, 7 1 mmol/L KCl,
50 mmol/L NaF, 0.1 mmol/L EGTA, 1 mmol/L Na₃VO₄, 1 mmol/L DTT, and cocktail
100×). The homogenate was then oscillated and centrifuged for 10,000 rpm for 5

minutes at 4°C. The supernatant collected was the cytosolic fraction. Next, the pellet was further lysed with buffer containing 20 mmol/L HEPES, 1 mmol/L EDTA, 0.4 mol/L NaCl, 50 mmol/L NaF, 1 mmol/L EGTA, 25% Glycerol, 1 mmol/L DTT and cocktail and centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 minutes at 4°C, the supernatant was reserved as the nuclear fraction.

108 In situ zymography

MMP activity was determined by in situ zymography, using an EnzChek 109 Gelatinase/Collagenase assay kit. The suprarenal abdominal aortic tissue of mice was 110 embedded into OCT solution and rapidly frozen with dry ice. Freshly cut frozen aortic 111 sections were incubated with a fluorogenic gelatin substrate (DQ gelatin, D12054, 112 Thermo Fisher Scientific) at a concentration of 25 µg/mL at 37°C for 24 hours, in a 113 114 dark environment. MMP-catalyzed hydrolysis of DQ gelatin resulted in fluorescence, with the fluorescence intensity directly positively correlating to MMP activity. The 115 samples were then fixed in 4% PFA and stained with DAPI. Proteolytic activity was 116 117 detected as green fluorescence (at 495 nm absorption/515 nm emission) by confocal microscopy (Zeiss LSM 800). To eliminate the interference of vascular tissue 118 autofluorescence, negative control was set up. As a negative control, tissue sections 119 were pre-incubated with 10 mM 1,10-phenanthroline (an MMP inhibitor) for 30 120 minutes before adding DQ gelatin, to inhibit MMP activity in the tissue. This 121 fluorescence produced in this case was identified as tissue autofluorescence, since 122 MMP activity has been inhibited by phenanthroline. Anhydrous ethanol was used to 123

dissolve the 1,10-phenanthroline since it is sparingly soluble in water. Solvent control
was set up to exclude the effect of anhydrous ethanol on MMP activity.

126 Dual luciferase reporter assay

Wild-type and mutant Itga6 promoters were cloned into pGL6 luciferase reporter
vectors, respectively. Recombinant pGL6 dual luciferase reporter vectors were co
transfected into HEK293T cells with or without TFAP2A or HINT1 encoding plasmid.
Followed fluorescein-labeled reporter gene detection was carried out using a Firefly &
Renilla Luciferase Reporter Assay Kit (meilunBio, Dalian, China), according to the
manufacturer's instructions.

133 LC-MS/MS analysis

HINT1 was immunoprecipitated with anti-HINT1 antibody to identify proteins
interacted with HINT1 in VSMC. Gel was cut into small pieces and in-gel digestion
was performed. Extracted peptides were solubilised in 0.1% TFA, desalted by C18
StageTip (Thermofisher) and then lyophilized.

138 LC-MS/MS analyses were performed on an EkspertTM nano LC 415 equipped with a TripleTOF® 5600+ (AB Sciex) mass spectrometer. Obtained Peptides were loaded on 139 a Chrom XP C18 trap column (3 µm, 120 Å, 350 µm 0.5 mm; Eksigent) at a flow rate 140 of 3 µL/min for 10 min and eluted through a separation column (3 µm, 120 Å, 75 µm 141 150 mm; Eksigent) at a flow rate of 300 nL/min using 98% water/0.1% formic acid and 142 98% acetonitrile/0.1% formic acid as the mobile phases A and B, respectively. The 143 144 component of mobile phase B was collected on the basis of the following scheme: 0-0.1 min, 5-9%; 0.1-35 min, 9-25%; 35-45 min, 25-50%; 45-45.1 min, 50-80%; 45.1-50 145

146	min, 80%; 50-50.5 min, 80-5%; 50.5-60 min, 5%. Raw files were processed by using
147	the MaxQuant software (version: 1.5.2.8), and searched against the UniProt reference
148	sequences for Rat proteome.
149	RNA sequencing analysis
150	Total RNA from PDGF-BB-treated MASMC isolated from WT or <i>Hint1^{-/-}</i> mice was
151	isolated using Trizol (Takara, Japan) according to manufacturer's instruction. RNA
152	sequencing was performed using a BGISEQ-500 apparatus (BGI, Wuhan, China) with
153	a read length of 50bp. Reads were mapped to the mm10 build of the Mus musculus
154	genome with the Hisat2. DESEQ2 (version 1.4.5) identified the differentially expressed
155	genes (DEG) with fold change>1.5 and FDR<0.05. Gene Ontology (GO) and Kyoto
156	Encyclopaedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) enrichment analysis was conducted by
157	using R packages "Clusterprofile".

158 Isolation of mouse aortic smooth muscle cells (MASMCs)

MASMCs were isolated from the whole aortas of mice. Mice were dissected and the 159 thoracic cavity was exposed, and then perfused with cold sterile PBS. The whole aorta 160 of mice was isolated, followed by rinsing the aorta in cold sterile PBS. Then adventitia 161 and endothelium were gently removed, and the aorta was cut into 1-2 mm explants. The 162 explants were digested in collagenase type II at 37°C with 5% CO2 for 3-4 hours. Then 163 fetal bovine serum (FBS) was used to stop the enzymatic reaction. Cell pellets were 164 collected by centrifuging at 2,000g for 10 minutes. Cells were resuspended with 165 DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and 100 U/mL penicillin/streptomycin. 166

Supplemental Figure and Figure Legends



Supplemental Figure 1: HINT1 expression in mice aortic endothelial cells and bone marrow derived macrophages treated with Ang II.

(A), Western blotting analysis of *Hint1* in suprarenal abdominal aortas at various timepoints (0, 3, 7, 28 days) after Ang II infusion. n=6 per group. (**B and C**), qPCR (**B**) and Western blotting (**C**) analysis of *Hint1* in isolated mice aortic endothelial cells (ECs) treated with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M). n=3 per group. (**D and E**), qPCR (**D**) and Western blotting (**E**) analysis of *Hint1* in isolated mice bone marrow derived macrophages (BMDMs) treated with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M). n=3 per group. Statistical analysis was performed by One-way ANOVA for (**A**), Student *t* test for (**B through E**). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean \pm SEM.



Supplemental Figure 2: *Hint1* deficiency in vascular smooth muscle cells mitigates aortic aneurysm.

(**A and B**), Western blotting (**A**) and qPCR (**B**) analysis of HINT1 expression in MASMCs isolated from aortas of WT and *Hint1*^{SMKO} mice. n=3 per group. (**C**), Systolic blood pressure at 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 weeks for *Apoe*-/-/*Hint1*^{ff} and *Apoe*-/-/*Hint1*^{SMKO} mice after saline or Ang II infusion. (**D**), The aortic rupture rate in Ang II-infused mice. (**E**), Maximum abdominal aortic diameters were assessed by measuring external aortic diameter from images. Statistical analysis was performed by Student *t* test for (**A and B**), Two-way ANOVA with mixed-effects analysis for (**C**), Fisher exact test for (**D**), One-way ANOVA for (**E**). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean \pm SEM. ns, no significance.



DAPI /F-actin

Supplemental Figure 3: HINT1 promotes vascular smooth muscle cell phenotypic switching.

(A), MASMCs were isolated from the whole aortas of mice. qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of Hint1 in MASMCs, HASMCs and RASMCs treated with PBS or platelet-derived growth factor BB (PDGF-BB; 20 ng/ml). n=6 per group. (B), MASMCs were isolated from the whole aortas of mice. Western blotting analysis of HINT1 in MASMCs, HASMCs or RASMCs with PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml). n=6 per group. (C), Western blotting analysis of VSMC contractile markers (α -SMA and SM22) and synthetic markers (Vimentin) in WT or Hint1-/- MASMCs treated with PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml). n=6 per group. (D), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (Acta2, Tagln and Cnn1) and synthetic markers (Klf4, Opn and Myh10) in MASMCs isolated from the whole aorta of WT and Hint1-/- mice and treated with PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml). n=6 per group. (E), Representative immunofluorescence images of F-actin (green) stained with phalloidin in MASMCs isolated from the whole aorta of WT and Hint1-/- mice and treated with PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml). (F), Western blotting analysis of VSMC contractile markers (aSMA and SM22) and synthetic markers (Vimentin) in HASMCs that transfected with siRNA expressing negative control (siN) or siRNA targeting HINT1 (siHINT1) followed with PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (G), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (ACTA2, TAGLN and CNN1) and synthetic markers (KLF4, OPN and MYH10) in HASMCs transfected with siN or siHINT1 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (H), Representative immunofluorescence images of F-actin (green) stained with phalloidin in RASMCs that transfected with siN or siHint1 followed with PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation; scale bar = 20 μ m. Statistical analysis was performed by Student t test for (A and B), One-way ANOVA for (C, D, F and G). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean \pm SEM.















Supplemental Figure 4: HINT1 promotes Ang II-induced vascular smooth muscle cell phenotypic switching.

(A), Western blotting analysis of VSMC contractile markers (a-SMA and SM22) and synthetic markers (Vimentin) in MASMCs isolated from the whole aorta of WT and Hint1-/- mice and treated with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M). n=6 per group. (B), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (Acta2, Cnn1, and Tagln) and synthetic markers (Klf4, Opn and Myh10) in MASMCs isolated from the whole aorta of WT and *Hint1^{-/-}* mice and treated with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M). n=6 per group. (C). Representative immunofluorescence images of F-actin (green) stained with phalloidin in MASMCs isolated from the whole aorta of WT and *Hint1-/-* mice and treated with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M). (**D**), Western blotting analysis of VSMC contractile markers (α -SMA and SM22) and synthetic markers (Vimentin) in HASMCs that transfected with siRNA expressing negative control (siN) or siRNA targeting HINT1 (siHINT1) followed with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M) stimulation. n=6 per group. (E), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (ACTA2, CNN1 and TAGLN) and synthetic markers (KLF4, OPN and MYH10) in HASMCs transfected with siN or siHINT1 followed by PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M) stimulation. n=6 per group. (F), Representative immunofluorescence images of F-actin (green) stained with phalloidin in RASMCs that transfected with siN or siHint1 followed with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M) stimulation; scale bar=20 µm. Statistical analysis was performed by One-way ANOVA for (A, B, D and E). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean \pm SEM.



Supplemental Figure 5

(A), qPCR analysis of *Itga6*, *Itga7*, *Itga8*, *Itgb8* in MASMCs isolated from the whole aorta of WT and *Hint1*^{-/-} mice and treated with Ang II (10⁻⁶ M). n=6 per group. (**B**), qPCR analysis of *Itga6* in MASMCs isolated from the whole aorta of WT and *Hint1*^{-/-} mice and treated with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M). n=6 per group. (**C**), Western blotting analysis of ITGA6 in MASMCs isolated from the whole aorta of WT and *Hint1*^{-/-} mice and treated with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M). n=6 per group. (**C**), Western blotting analysis of ITGA6 in MASMCs isolated from the whole aorta of WT and *Hint1*^{-/-} mice and treated with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M). n=6 per group. (**D**), qPCR analysis of *ITGA6* in HASMCs that transfected with siN or si*HINT1* followed by PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M) stimulation. n=6 per group. (**E**), Western blotting analysis of ITGA6 in HASMCs that transfected with siN or si*HINT1* followed by PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M) stimulation. n=6 per group. (**E**), Western blotting analysis of ITGA6 in HASMCs that transfected with siN or si*HINT1* followed by PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M) stimulation. n=6 per group. (**E**), Western blotting analysis of ITGA6 in HASMCs that transfected with siN or si*HINT1* followed by PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M) stimulation. n=6 per group. Statistical analysis was performed by Student t test for (**A**), One-way ANOVA for (**B through E**). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean ± SEM.



Supplemental Figure 6: ITGA6 promotes vascular smooth muscle cell phenotypic switching.

(A through C), Eight-week-old male *Apoe^{-/-}* mice were infused with saline or angiotensin II (Ang II; 1000 ng/kg/min) for 28 days. Western blotting (A) and qPCR (B) analysis of ITGA6 expression in suprarenal abdominal aortas. n=6 mice per group. (C), Representative immunofluorescence images of α -SMA and ITGA6 in suprarenal abdominal aortas; scale bar = 20 μ m. (**D** and **E**), MASMCs were isolated from the whole aortas of mice. qPCR (D) and Western blotting (E) analysis of Itga6 in MASMCs, HASMCs and RASMCs treated with PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml). n=6-7 per group. (F), Western blotting analysis of VSMC contractile markers (α -SMA and SM22) and synthetic markers (Vimentin) in HASMCs that transfected with siRNA expressing negative control (siN) or siRNA targeting ITGA6 (siITGA6) followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (G), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (ACTA2, TAGLN and CNN1) and synthetic markers (KLF4, OPN and MYH10) in HASMCs that transfected with siN or siITGA6 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (H), Representative immunofluorescence images of F-actin (green) stained with phalloidin in RASMCs that transfected with siN or siItga6 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation; scale bar = 20 μ m. Statistical analysis was performed by Student t test for (A, B, D and E), One-way ANOVA for (F and **G**). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean \pm SEM.

Lenti-shNC Lenti-shltga6 Osmotic pump implantation ITGA6 119kDa or Saline (1000ng/kg/min) Lenti-shNC/Lenti-shItga6 β-actin 42kDa Т I | 7 I Lenti-shNC -14 0 14 21 28 (day) Apoe-/-/TagIn-Cre Lenti-shltga6 1.5 P<0.0001 ITGA6/8-actin 000 1.0 8 0.5 ဂိုး 0.0 Apoe^{-/-}/TagIn-cre+Lenti-shNC+Saline Apoe^{-/-}/TagIn-cre+Lenti-shItga6+Saline С D Ε Apoe^{-/-}/TagIn-cre+Lenti-shNC Apoe^{-/-}/TagIn-cre+Lenti-shNC Apoe-///TagIn-cre+Lenti-shNC+Ang II Apoe^{-/-}/TagIn-cre+Lenti-shItga6 Apoe-/-/TagIn-cre+Lenti-shItga6 ----Apoe^{-/-}/TagIn-cre+Lenti-shItga6+Ang II Maximal external dimeter (mm) P=0.2932 P<0.0001 P=0.0033 210-30 3 Aortic rupture rate (%) Systolic BP(mmHg) 3/11 ° °° 180] IS P<0.05 20. 2-150 00 ° 80 120 8000 1/11 °008 10-33 1 8008 90-60 0 0 0 1 2 3 4 Ang II Saline Ang II Weeks Apoe^{-/-}/TagIn-cre+Lenti-shNC+Saline F Apoe^{-/-}/TagIn-cre+Lenti-shItga6+Saline Apoe-/-/TagIn-cre+Lenti-shNC+Ang II Apoe-/-/TagIn-cre+Lenti-sh/tga6+Ang II Synthetic Contractile Relative mRNA expression Relative mRNA expression P<0.0001 P<0.0001 1.5 8 P<0.0001 P<0.0001 P<0.0001 P<0.0001 00 00 8 8 9° P=0.0006 P<0.0001 P<0.0001 ٥٥ o o P<0.0001 6 P=0.0137 0 0 8 P<0.0001 0 000 1.0ŵ 8 000 0 8 88 88 0 80 ° 4 0 8 000 0.5 88 8 å o 2

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Supplemental Figure 7: Downregulation of *Itga6* in vascular smooth muscle cells mitigates aortic aneurysm.

(A), Experimental design. Six-week-old male *Apoe^{-/-}/Tagln-cre* mice were injected with lentivirus vector encoding negative shRNA control (Lenti-shNC) or lentivirus vector encoding shRNA targeting *Itga6* (Lenti-shItga6) with 2 reverse loxP sites, which can be recognized by Cre recombinase. After injection for 14 days, mice were infused with saline or angiotensin II (Ang II; 1000 ng/kg/min) for 28 days. (B), Western blotting analysis of ITGA6 expression in aortas from saline-infused *Apoe^{-/-}/Tagln-cre* mice infected with Lenti-shNC or Lenti-shItga6. n=6 per group. (C), Systolic blood pressure at 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 weeks for saline or Ang II-infused *Apoe^{-/-}/Tagln-cre* mice infected with Lenti-shNC or Lenti-shItga6. (D), Maximum abdominal aortic diameters were assessed by measuring external aortic diameter from images. (E), The aortic rupture rate in Ang II-infused mice. (F), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (*Acta2, Tagln and Cnn1*) and synthetic markers (*Klf4, Opn and Myh10*) in suprarenal abdominal aortas from saline or Ang II-infused *Apoe^{-/-}/Tagln cre* mice injected Lenti-shNC or Lenti-shItga6. n=6 per group. Statistical analysis was performed by Student *t* test for (B), Two-way ANOVA with mixed-effects analysis for (C), One-way ANOVA for (D and F), Fisher exact test for (E). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean ± SEM. ns, no significance.







Apoe-/-/TagIn-cre+Lenti-Ctrl+Saline

Supplemental figure 8: Impact of HINT1 on aortic aneurysm depends on ITGA6.

(A), Experimental design. Six-week-old male Apoe-/-/Tagln-cre and Apoe-/-/Hint1^{SMKO} mice were injected with lentivirus vectors encoding control (Lenti-Ctrl) or Itga6 (Lenti-Itga6) with 2 reverse loxP sites, which can be recognized by Cre recombinase. After injection for 14 days, mice were infused with saline or angiotensin II (Ang II; 1000 ng/kg/min) for 28 days. (B), Systolic blood pressure at 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 weeks of saline or Ang II-infused Apoe-/-/Tagln-cre or Apoe-/-/Hint1^{SMKO} mice infected with Lenti-Ctrl or Lenti-Itga6. (C), Maximum abdominal aortic diameters were assessed by measuring external aortic diameter from images. (D), The aortic rupture rate in Ang II-infused mice. (E), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (Acta2, Tagln and Cnn1) in suprarenal abdominal aortas from saline or Ang II-infused Apoe^{-/-}/Tagln-cre or Apoe^{-/-}/Hint1^{SMKO} mice infected with Lenti-Ctrl or Lenti-Itga6. n=6 per group. (F), Western blotting analysis of VSMC contractile markers (a-SMA and SM22) and synthetic markers (Vimentin) in HASMCs that infected with Lenti-Ctrl or Lenti-ITGA6 and transfected with siN or siHINT1 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (G), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (ACTA2, TAGLN and CNN1) and synthetic markers (KLF4, OPN and MYH10) in HASMCs that infected with Lenti-Ctrl or Lenti-ITGA6 and transfected with siN or siHINT1 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (H), Representative immunofluorescence images of F-actin (red) stained with phalloidin in RASMCs that infected with Lenti-Ctrl or Lenti-Itga6 and transfected with siN or siHint1 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation; scale bar = 20µm. Statistical analysis was performed by Two-way ANOVA with mixed-effects analysis for (B), Fisher exact test for (**D**), Two-way ANOVA for (**C**, **E through G**). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean \pm SEM. ns, no significance.



Supplemental Figure 9: HINT1 regulates ITGA6 expression via combining with TFAP2A.

(A), Luciferase reporter constructs with full-length Itga6 promoter were co-transfected with plasmids of TFAP2A, TCF21, AR or PCDNA into HEK293T cells, and luciferase activity was evaluated and normalized to renilla luciferase. n=4 per group. (B and C), Western blotting (B) and qPCR (C) analysis of ITGA6 expression in HASMCs that were transfected with siRNA expressing negative control (siN) or siRNA targeting TFAP2A (siTFAP2A) followed by PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M) stimulation. n=6 per group. (D), Chromatin immunoprecipitation assays of TFAP2A binding to the ITGA6 promoter in RASMCs with PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (E), Chromatin immunoprecipitation assays of TFAP2A binding to the ITGA6 promoter in RASMCs transfected with siN or siHint1 and treated with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M). n=6 per group. (F), HEK293T cells were co-transfected with Flag-TFAP2A and HA-HINT1 plasmids. Co-immunoprecipitation analysis of Flag-TFAP2A and HA-HINT1 interaction (immunoprecipitated by Flag antibody). (G), In vitro binding assay of purified HINT1 and GST-TFAP2A protein (immunoprecipitated by GST antibody). (H), Co-immunoprecipitation assay of HINT1 and TFAP2A interaction in HASMCs with PBS or Ang II (10⁻⁶ M) stimulation for 4h (immunoprecipitated by HINT1 antibody). (I), Confocal fluorescence microscopy of TFAP2A (red) and HINT1 (green) in HASMCs. DAPI, blue; scale bar=10 and 5µm. Statistical analysis was performed by One-way ANOVA for (A through D)), Two-way ANOVA for (E). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean \pm SEM.





Supplemental Figure 10: HINT1 enhances the interaction with TFAP2A by its increased nuclear translocation under stimulation of PDGF-BB.

(A), Western blotting analysis of the nuclear translocation of HINT1 in HASMCs under PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (B), Representative confocal microscopy images showing the nuclear translocation of HINT1 (red) in HASMCs treated with PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml). DAPI, blue; scale bar = 20 μ m. (C), NUP98 peptide fragmentation was detected by the liquid chromatographytandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) analysis form the proteins immunoprecipitated with anti-HINT1 antibody. (D), Co-immunoprecipitation assay of HINT1 and TFAP2A interaction in RASMCs under PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation (immunoprecipitated by HINT1 antibody). (E), Coimmunoprecipitation assay of HINT1 and TFAP2A interaction in HASMCs under PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation (immunoprecipitated by HINT1 antibody). (F), Western blotting analysis of the nuclear translocation of HINT1 in HASMCs that transfected with siN or siNUP98 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (G), Co-immunoprecipitation assay of HINT1 and TFAP2A interaction in HASMCs that transfected with siN or siNUP98 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation (immunoprecipitated by HINT1 antibody). n=3 per group. (H and I), qPCR (H) and western blotting (I) analysis of ITGA6 in HASMCs that transfected with siN or siNUP98 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (J), Western blotting analysis of VSMC contractile markers (α-SMA and SM22) and synthetic markers (Vimentin) in HASMCs that transfected with siN or siNUP98 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=5 per group. (K), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (ACTA2, CNN1 and TAGLN) and synthetic markers (KLF4, OPN and MYH10) in HASMCs that transfected with siN or siNUP98 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. Statistical analysis was performed by Student t test for (A), One-way ANOVA for (F through K). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean \pm SEM.





Supplemental Figure 11: ITGA6 promotes vascular smooth muscle cell phenotypic switching through activating FAK/STAT3 signal pathway.

(A), Proteins that interact with ITGA6 were identified to construct the protein-protein interactive (PPI) network using STRING. (B), Western blotting analysis of the nuclear translocation of STAT3 in HASMCs that transfected with siN or siITGA6 followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=3 per group. (C), Western blotting analysis of phosphorylation levels of FAK and STAT3 in HASMCs pretreated with or without Defactinib (2.5 µM) followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation for 30 min. n=6 per group. (**D**), Representative confocal microscopy images showing the nuclear translocation of STAT3 (red) in HASMCs that pretreated with or without Defactinib (2.5 µM) followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. DAPI, blue; scale bar = 20 μ m. (E), Western blotting analysis of the nuclear translocation of STAT3 in HASMCs that pretreated with or without Defactinib (2.5 µM) followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=3 per group. (F), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (ACTA2, CNN1 and TAGLN) and synthetic markers (KLF4, OPN and MYH10) in HASMCs that pretreated with or without Defactinib (2.5 µM) followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (G), Western blotting analysis of phosphorylation levels of FAK and STAT3 in HASMCs infected with Lenti-Ctrl or Lenti-ITGA6 and pretreated with or without Defactinib (2.5µM) followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation for 30 min. n=6 per group. (H), Western blotting analysis of the nuclear translocation of STAT3 in HASMCs infected with Lenti-Ctrl or Lenti-ITGA6 and pretreated with or without Defactinib (2.5 µM), followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=3 per group. (I), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (ACTA2, CNN1 and TAGLN) and synthetic markers (KLF4, OPN and MYH10) in HASMCs infected with Lenti-Ctrl or Lenti-ITGA6 and pretreated with or without Defactinib (2.5 µM) followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. (J), Representative immunofluorescence images of F-actin (red) stained with phalloidin in RASMCs infected with Lenti-*Ctrl* or Lenti-*Itga6* and pretreated with or without Defactinib (2.5 μ M) followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. scale bar = 20 μ m. (K), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (ACTA2, CNN1 and TAGLN) and synthetic markers (KLF4, OPN and MYH10) in HASMCs infected with Lenti-Ctrl or Lenti-HINT1 and pretreated with or without Defactinib (2.5 µM) followed by PBS or PDGF-BB (20 ng/ml) stimulation. n=6 per group. Statistical analysis was performed by One-way ANOVA for (B, C, E and F), Two-way ANOVA for (G, H, I and K). For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean ± SEM.





(A), Maximum abdominal aortic diameters were assessed by measuring external aortic diameter from images. (B), The aortic rupture rate in Ang II-infused mice. (C and D), Systolic blood pressure (C) and Body weight (D) at 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 weeks for saline or Ang II-infused *Apoe*^{-/-} mice. (E), Severity stratification of Ang II-induced aortic aneurysm. (F), qPCR analysis of the mRNA levels of VSMC contractile markers (*Acta2, Tagln and Cnn1*) in suprarenal abdominal aortas from saline or Ang II-infused *Apoe*^{-/-} mice. n=6 per group. Statistical analysis was performed by mixed-effects analysis followed by One-way ANOVA for (A and E), Fisher exact test for (B), Two-way ANOVA with mixed-effects analysis for (C and D),. For all statistical plots, the data are presented as mean \pm SEM. ns, no significance.



Supplemental Figure 13: Schematic illustration of the involvement of HINT1 in the progression of aortic aneurysm.