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## Research article

## Biomechanical effects on microRNA expression in skeletal muscle differentiation

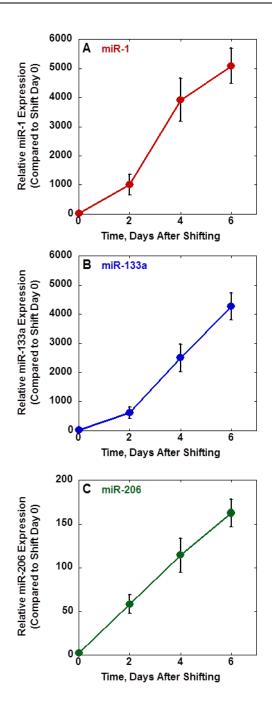
## Caroline Rhim<sup>1</sup>, William E. Kraus<sup>2</sup> and George A. Truskey<sup>1,\*</sup>

- Departments of Biomedical Engineering, Duke University, 101 Science Drive, Durham, NC 27708 USA
- <sup>2</sup> Duke Molecular Physiology Institute, Duke University School of Medicine, 300 N Duke St, Durham, NC, 27701, USA
- \* **Correspondence:** Email: george.truskey@duke.edu; Tel: +019196605147; Fax: +019196844488.

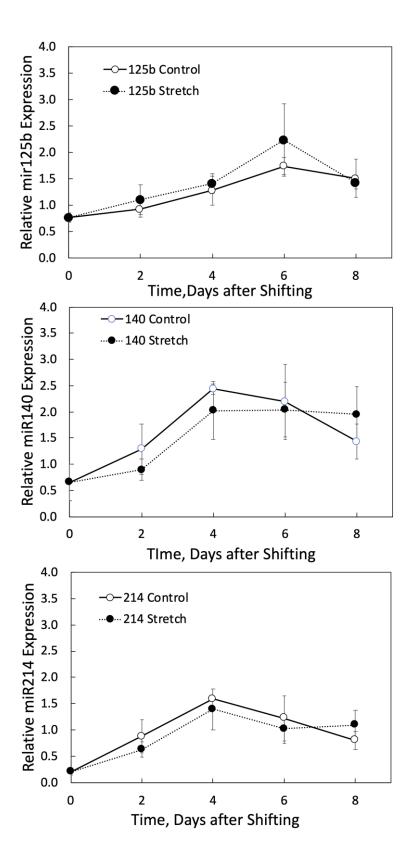
## Appendix

**Table S1.** Comparison of microarray and RT-PCR results.

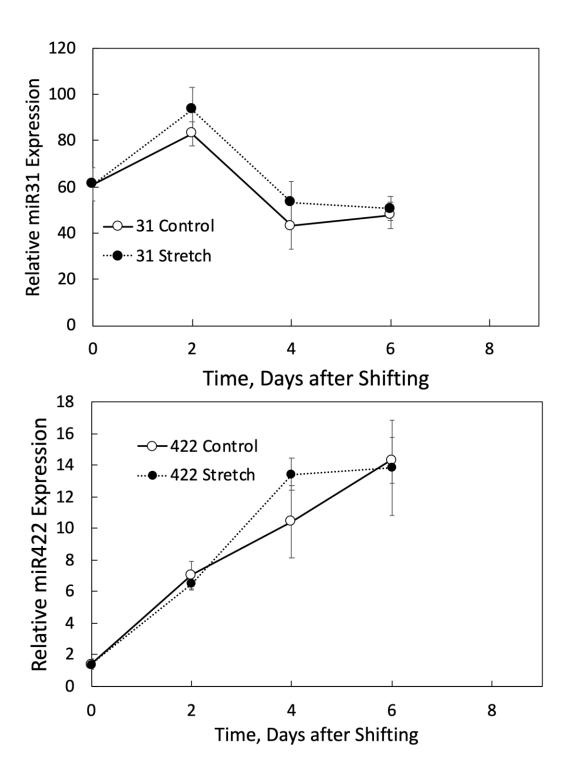
MicroRNA	MicroArray	RT PCR	
	Mean $\pm$ SEM (n)	Mean $\pm$ SEM (n)	
miR-31	$1.5 \pm 0.1 \ (n = 3)$	$1.7 \pm 0.4 \ (n = 5)$	
miR-133a	$1.62 \pm 0.19 (n = 3)$	$1.9 \pm 0.3  (n = 5)$	
miR-125b	2 (n = 1)	$1.2 \pm 0.3  (n = 4)$	
miR-206	$1.65 \pm 0.23  (n=3)$	$1.55 \pm 0.4 \ (n=4)$	
miR-214	$1.17 \pm 0.34 (n = 3)$	$1.2 \pm 0.4  (n=4)$	
miR-422b	$1.45 \pm 0.05 \ (n=2)$	$1.9 \pm 0.8 \ (n = 4)$	



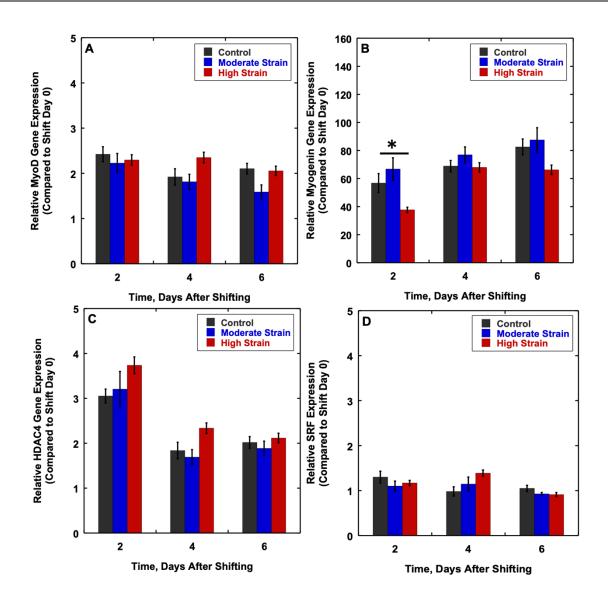
**Figure S1.** Temporal regulation of muscle specific miRNAs. (A) miR-1, (B) 133a, and (C) 206, all three exhibit this significant up-regulation with shifting media from GM to DM *in vitro*. Mean  $\pm$  SEM, n = 8.



**Figure S2.** Relative expression of miR-125b, miR-140 and miR-214 in myoblasts subjected unstretched control conditions or to the moderate strain regimen for 8 days, post differentiation. Micro RNA levels were assessed via qRT-PCR. Mean  $\pm$  SEM, n = 4



**Figure S3.** Relative expression of miR-31 and miR-422b in myoblasts subjected unstretched control conditions or to the moderate strain regimen for 6 days, post differentiation. Micro RNA levels were assessed via qRT-PCR. Mean  $\pm$  SEM n = 5 (for miR-422b) and n = 7 (for miR-31).



**Figure S4.** Gene expression analysis in myoblasts subjected to moderate and high strain regimens via quantitative RT-PCR for (A) MyoD, (B) Myogenin, (C) HDAC4, and (D) SRF. There was no major effect of time or stretch regimen on MyoD, Myogenin, HDAC4, or SRF. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM, and n = 12–13 for control samples, n = 6–7 for the moderate strain regimen, and n = 4–5 for the high strain regimen (\*p < 0.05 between moderate and high stretch).



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