

Supplementary figures

Reduced spontaneous itch in mouse models of cholestasis

Authors:

Jacqueline Langedijk^{1§}, Ruth Bolier^{1§}, Dagmar Tolenaars¹, Lysbeth ten Bloemendaal¹, Suzanne Duijst¹, Dirk de Waart¹, Ulrich Beuers¹, Piter Bosma¹, Ronald Oude Elferink^{1*}

Affiliations:

¹Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Tytgat Institute for Liver and Intestinal Research, Amsterdam Gastroenterology Endocrinology Metabolism Research Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

[§]These authors contributed equally to this work

*Ronald Oude Elferink (ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1779-0833>)

Correspondence author address:

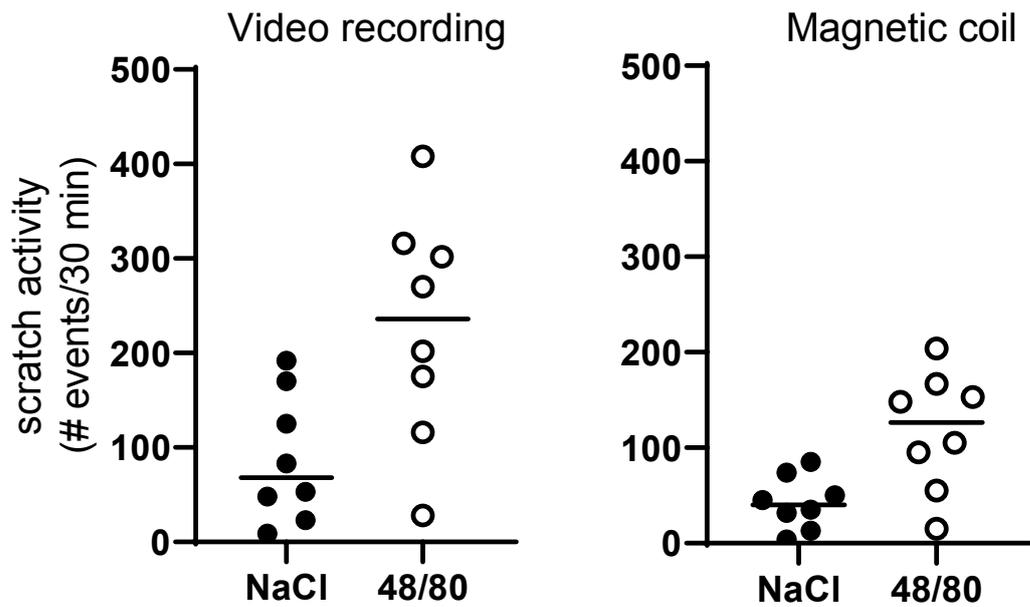
Tytgat Institute for Liver and Intestinal Research

Meibergdreef 69-71

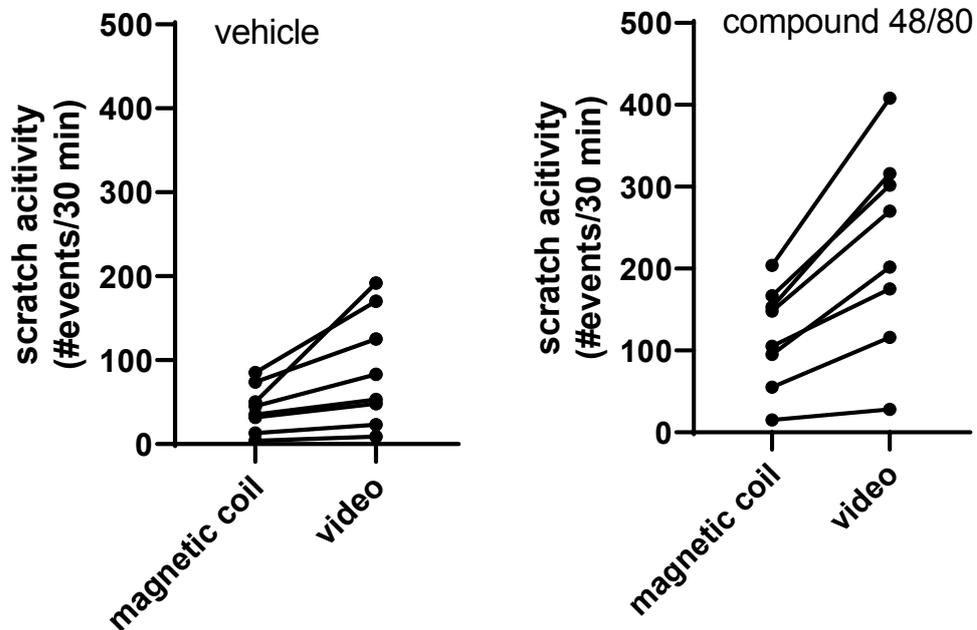
1105 BK Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Tel. +31-20-5663828

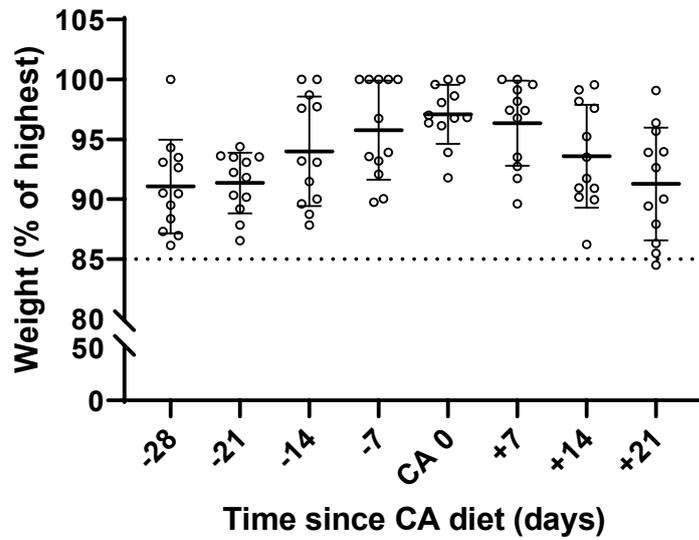
E-mail: r.p.oude-elferink@amsterdamumc.nl



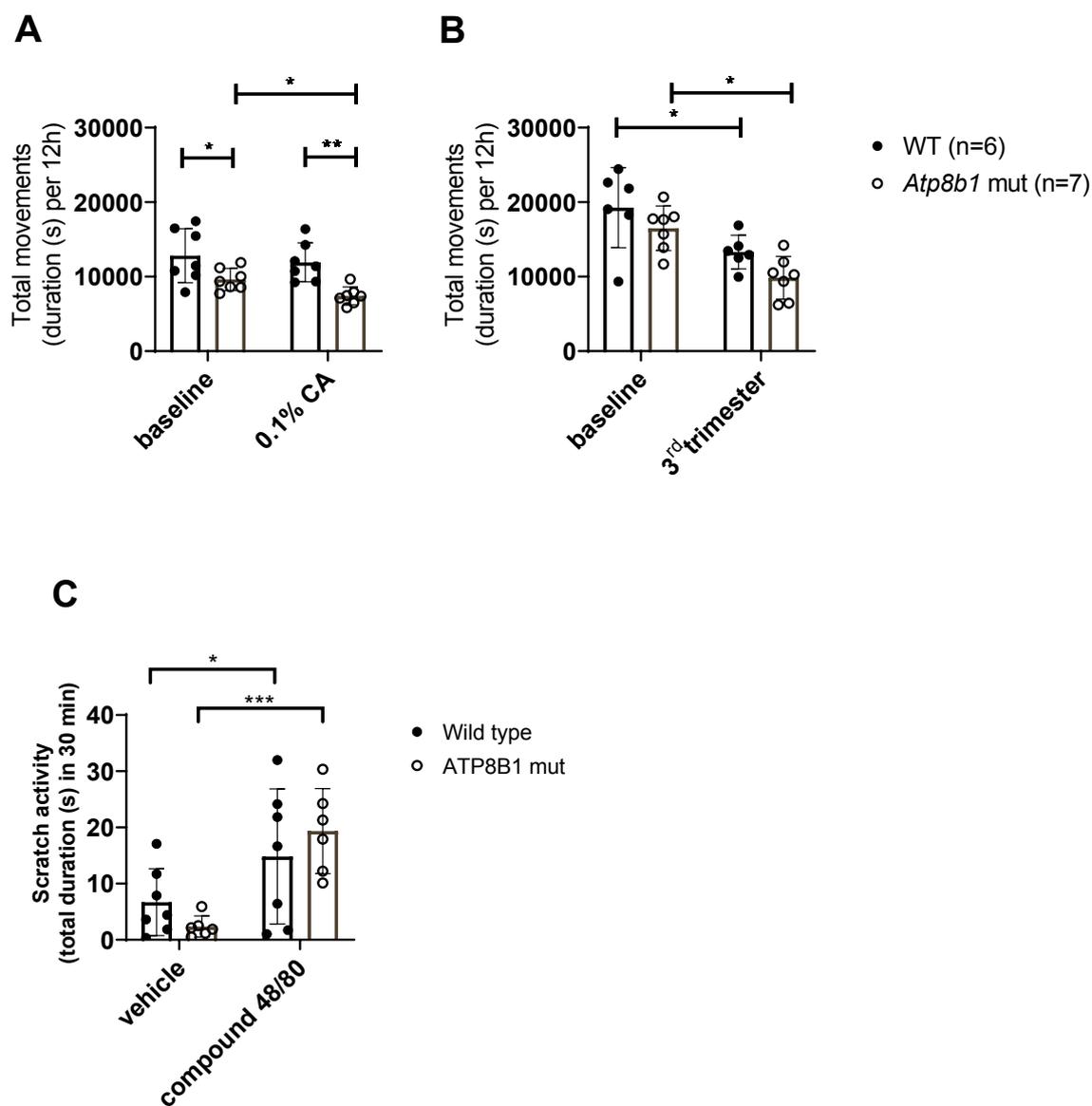
Supplementary figure 1A: Scratch activity (in seconds) measured during 30 minutes immediately after intradermal injection of 0.9% NaCl (50 μ l) or C48/80 (7 μ g in 50 μ l) in WT mice (n=7) or *Atp8b1* mutant mice (n=6) that were on a 0.1% CA diet for 17 days. Bars depict mean \pm SD. Statistics: paired t-test; * p-value <0.05, ** p-value <0.01.



Supplementary figure 1B: Comparison of scratch activity recording by magnetic coil or videorecording. Scratch activity (in events) was measured during 30 minutes immediately after intradermal injection of vehicle (saline) or C48/80 (7 μ g) in WT mice (n=8) and scratch events were monitored simultaneously by magnetic coil and by video recording

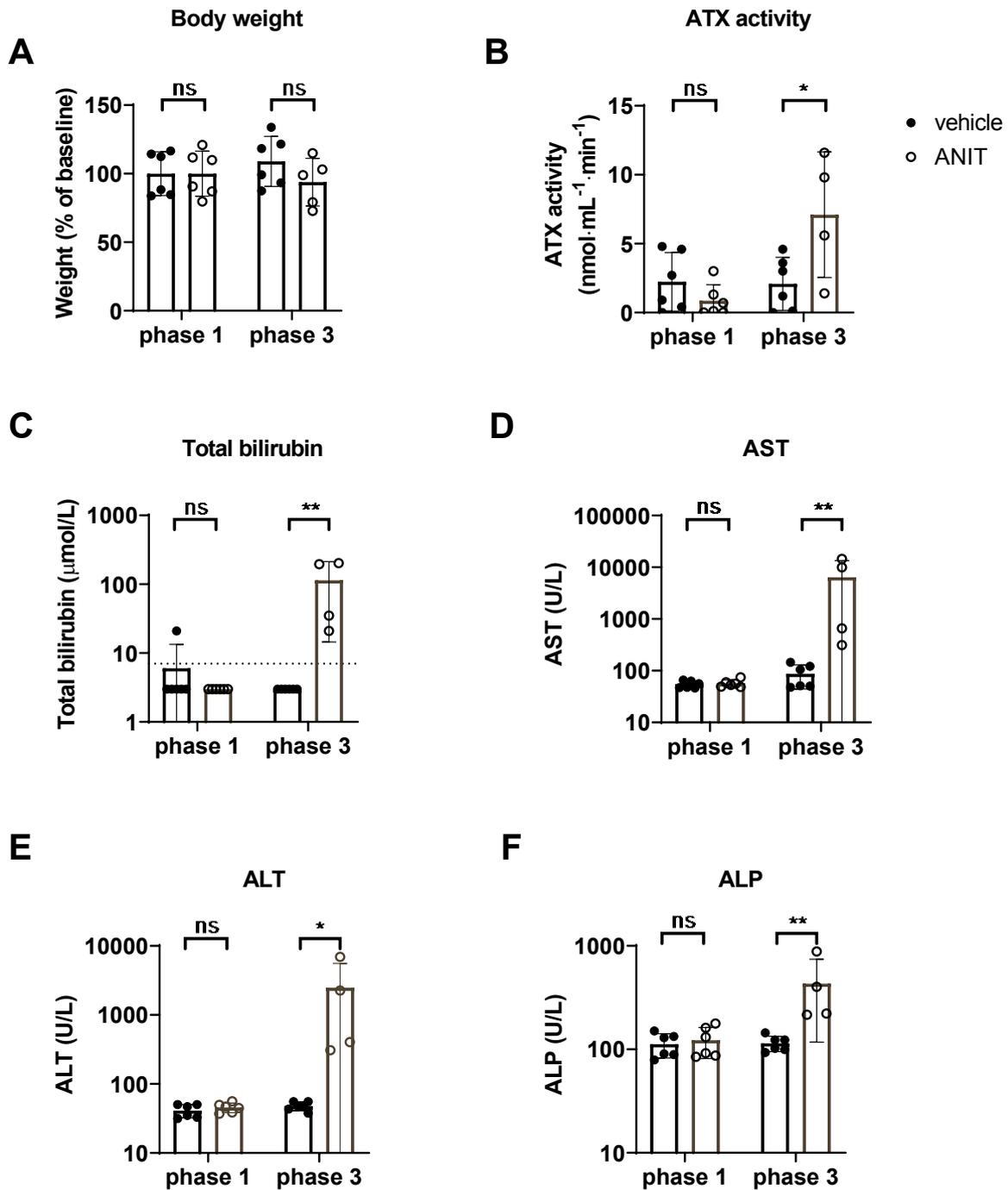


Supplementary figure 2: Weight (in percentage of highest measured weight of each animal) of *Atp8b1* mutant mice (n=12) before and after 0.1% CA diet (8-10 weeks old at start of measurements). Time in days relative to the start of CA diet. The dotted line indicates the critical humane end point of 15% weight loss. Bars depict mean \pm SD.



Supplementary figure 3: Total movements (as mean duration in seconds over four consecutive nights per experimental condition) in wild type mice on a semi-synthetic reference diet (n=7 females; n=6 pregnant females) and *Atp8b1* mutant mice on a semi-synthetic reference diet with supplementation of 0.1% CA from day 12 of pregnancy (n=7 females; n=7 pregnant females), before (**A**) and during pregnancy (**B**).

Wild type and cholestatic *Atp8b1* mice are equally sensitive to the pruritogen compound 48/80 (**C**). Mice were fed a 0.1% CA-supplemented diet as indicated in Fig. 1. Subsequently, the animals received an intradermal injection of compound 48/80 (7 μ g in 50 μ l) and scratch activity was measured for 30 min. Bars depict mean \pm SD. Statistics: two-way ANOVA followed by Sidak's post hoc test; within genotypes all symbols are shown, between genotypes only symbols are shown when significant; ns: not significant, * p-value <0.05, ** p-value <0.01.



Supplementary figure 4: (A) Body weight (in percentage of baseline), (B) plasma ATX activity (in nmol·mL⁻¹·min⁻¹), (C) plasma total bilirubin (μmol/L), (D) plasma aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (U/L), (E) plasma alanine aminotransferase (ALT) (U/L), (F) plasma alkaline phosphatase (ALP) (U/L). All measured in WT mice during baseline scratch measurement (phase 1) and after oral treatment of vehicle (n=8) or ANIT (n=8) (phase 3). Bars depict mean ± SD. Statistics: two-way ANOVA followed by Sidak's post hoc test; ns not significant, * p-value <0.05, ** p-value <0.01.