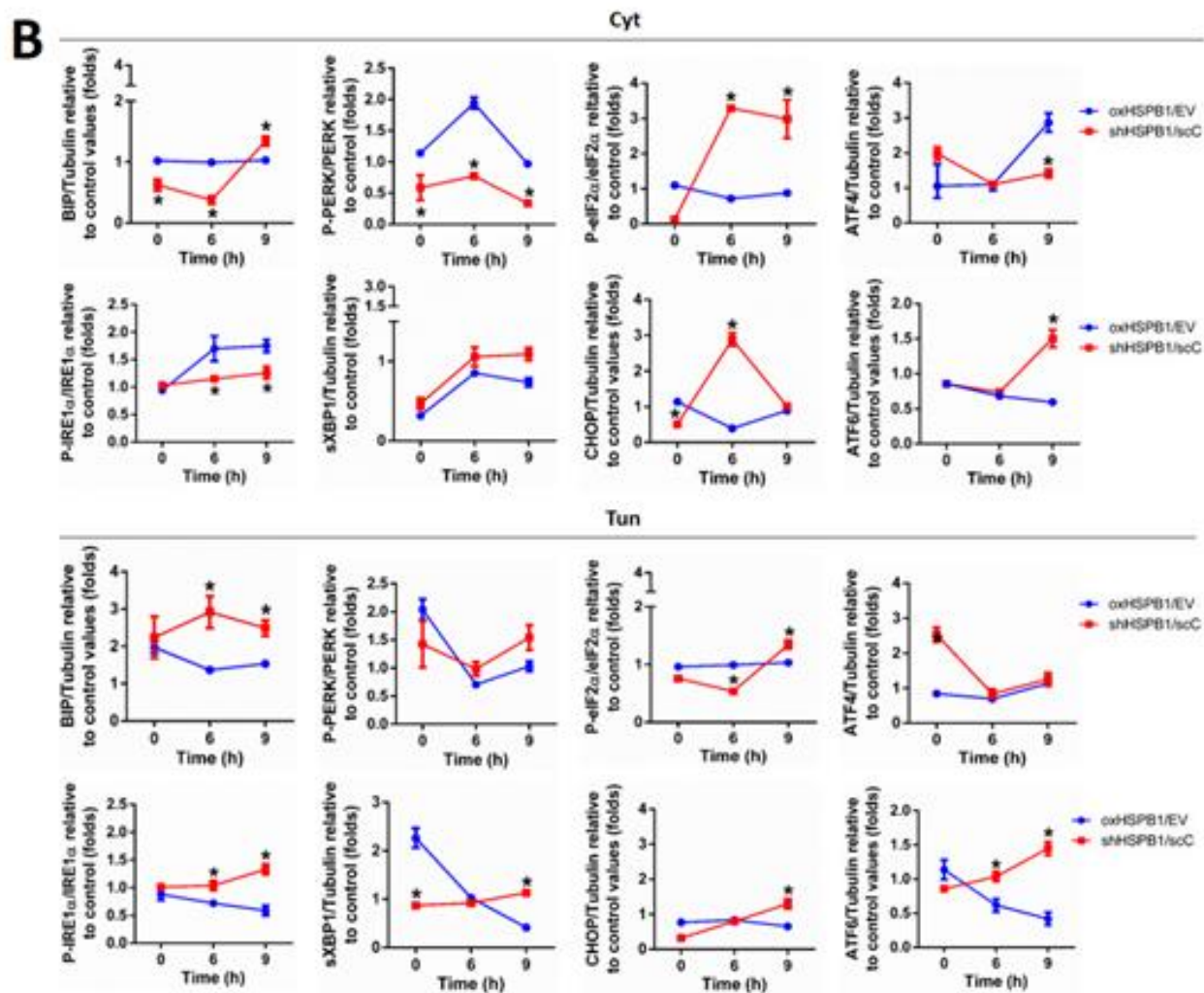
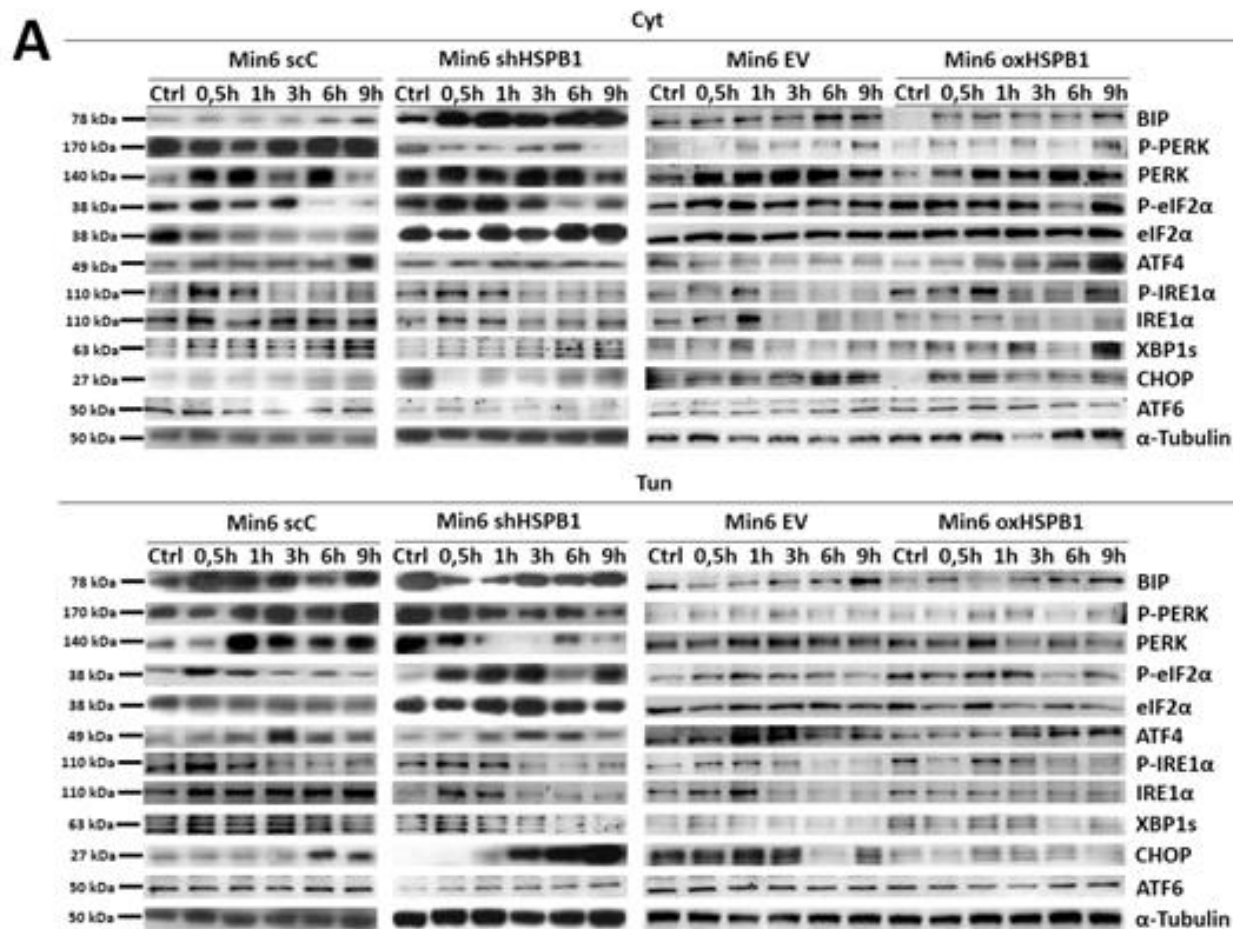


## Supplementary material

**Suppl. Table 1: List of primary antibodies used for protein detection by Western blot**

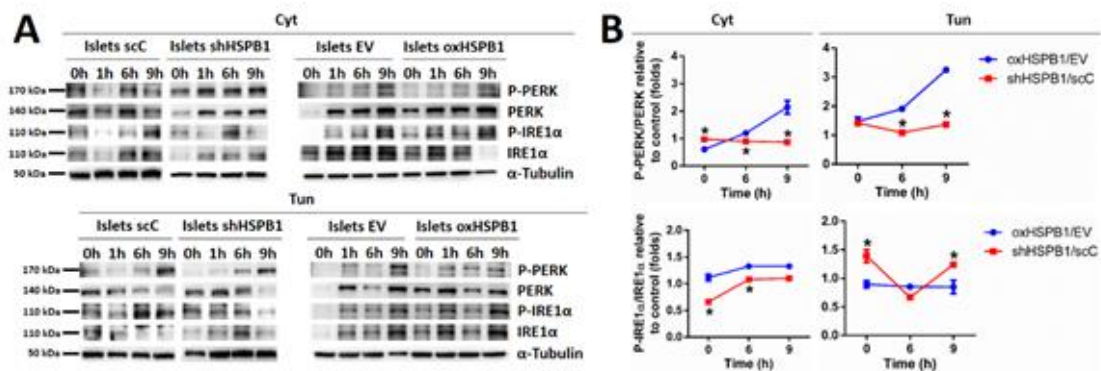
Antibody	Specificity	Order Nr	Company	Dilution
Anti-Phospho-IRE1 $\alpha$	Monoclonal	ab48187	Abcam <sup>1</sup>	1:500
Anti-HSP27 (HSPB1)	Polyclonal	ab5579	Abcam <sup>1</sup>	1:1000
Anti-ATF6	Monoclonal	sc-22799	Santa Cruz <sup>2</sup>	1:1000
Anti-HSP27 (HSPB1)	Monoclonal	sc-13132	Santa Cruz <sup>2</sup>	1:1000
Anti- $\alpha$ -Tubulin	Monoclonal	B512	Sigma-Aldrich <sup>3</sup>	1:100.000
Anti-BIM	Polyclonal	2819	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000
Anti-BIP	Polyclonal	3183	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000
Anti-Ubiquitin	Polyclonal	3933	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000
Anti-ATF4	Monoclonal	11815	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000
Anti-CHOP	Monoclonal	2832	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:500
Anti-eIF2 $\alpha$	Monoclonal	5324	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000
Anti-GFP	Monoclonal	2956	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000
Anti-IRE1 $\alpha$	Monoclonal	3294	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000
Anti-PERK	Monoclonal	3192	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000
Anti-XBP1s	Monoclonal	12782	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000
Anti-Phospho-eIF2 $\alpha$	Monoclonal	3597	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000
Anti-Phospho-PERK	Monoclonal	3179	Cell Signaling <sup>4</sup>	1:1000

<sup>1</sup>Abcam Plc, Cambridge, UK. <sup>2</sup>Santa Cruz Biotechnology, California, USA. <sup>3</sup>Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, USA. <sup>4</sup>Cell Signaling Technology, Beverly, Massachusetts, USA.



**Supplementary Figure 1. Increased HSPB1 expression modulates the UPR in Min6 cells under ER stress induced by pro-inflammatory cytokines or tunicamycin.**

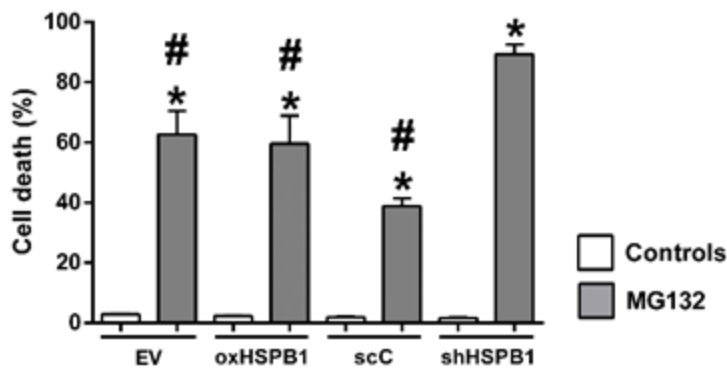
HSPB1 silenced (Min6 shHSPB1) or overexpressing Min6 cells (Min6 oxHSPB1) and their respective controls (Min6 scC, Min6 EV) were exposed after serum starvation, to a combination of cytokines (TNF- $\alpha$  8 ng/mL, INF- $\gamma$  16 ng/mL, IL-1- $\beta$  1.6 ng/mL) or tunicamycin (15  $\mu$ g/mL) for 0.5, 1, 3, 6 and 9 h. **(A)** Immunoblots of islets are shown as representative results. **(B)** Graphical representation of protein levels of ATF4, ATF6, BIP, CHOP, XBP1s and  $\alpha$ -tubulin (used as a loading control), as well as phosphorylation state of PERK, eIF2 $\alpha$  and IRE1 $\alpha$  were analyzed by western blotting. After normalization of each protein to the corresponding  $\alpha$ -tubulin, the data of the silenced HSPB1 cells (shHSPB1) or overexpressed (oxHSPB1) were plotted as the ratio between the values obtained in silenced or overexpressing cells and the one in their respective controls (scC or EV). \*:  $p < 0.05$  vs. oxHSPB1.



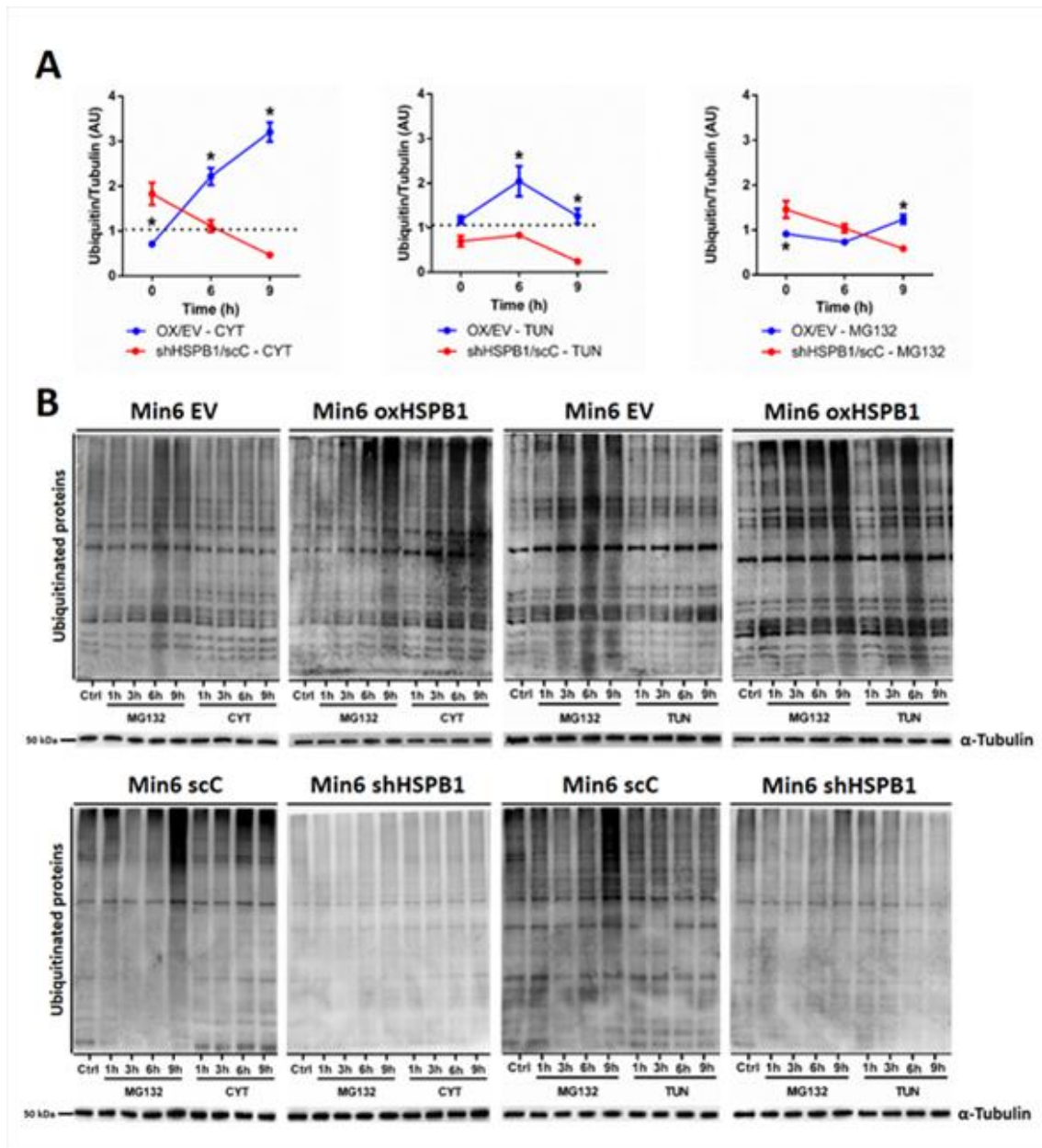
**Supplementary Figure 2. Increased HSPB1 expression modulates PERK and IRE1 $\alpha$  phosphorylation in mouse islets under ER stress induced by pro-inflammatory cytokines or tunicamycin.**

HSPB1 silenced (shHSPB1) or overexpressing mouse islets (oxHSPB1) and their respective controls (scC, EV) were exposed after serum starvation, to a combination of cytokines (TNF $\alpha$  8 ng/mL, INF $\gamma$  16 ng/mL, IL-1 $\beta$  1.6ng/mL) or tunicamycin (15  $\mu$ g/mL) for 0.5, 1, 3, 6 and 9 h.

Phosphorylation levels of PERK and IRE1 $\alpha$  were analyzed by western blotting. (A) Immunoblots are shown as representative results. Graphical representation presented as arbitrary densitometry units (AU). After the normalization of each protein to the corresponding  $\alpha$ -tubulin, the data of the HSPB1 silenced (shHSPB1) or overexpressing cells (oxHSPB1) were normalized with their respective controls (scC or EV). Each data point represents means  $\pm$  SEM from three replicates and at least three independent experiments were carried out for each cell type submitted to the different cell incubation conditions. \*:  $p < 0.05$  vs. oxHSPB1/EV.



**Supplementary Figure 3. The presence of HSPB1 promotes a longer survival of murine pancreatic beta-cell with inhibited proteasome.** Min6 cells overexpressing HSPB1 (Min6 oxHSPB1) and their respective controls (Min6 EV), were submitted to serum starvation (0.1% FCS) and were treated with the proteasome inhibitor MG132 (100 nM) for 16 h. Cell viability was then evaluated by microscopy. Results are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments. \*:  $p < 0.05$  vs. control (vehicle), #:  $p < 0.05$  vs. shHSPB1.



**Supplementary Figure 4. HSPB1 levels modulates global protein ubiquitination in Min6 cells.** HSPB1 silenced cells (shHSPB1) or overexpressing (oxHSPB1) and their respective controls (scC, EV) were serum starved and then exposed to combination of cytokines (TNF- $\alpha$  8 ng/mL, INF- $\gamma$  16 ng/mL, IL-1- $\beta$  1.6 ng/mL), tunicamycin (15  $\mu$ g/mL) or MG132 (2  $\mu$ M) for 1, 3, 6 and 9 h. **(A)** Graphical representation of ubiquitinated proteins detection presented as arbitrary densitometry units (AU) after normalization to the corresponding  $\alpha$ -tubulin. **(B)** Representative images of the immunoblots showing the levels of ubiquitinated proteins of Min6 cells treated with

cytokines or tunicamycin. Each data point represents means  $\pm$  SEM from three replicates and at least three independent experiments were carried out for each cell type submitted to the different cell incubation conditions; \*:  $p < 0.05$  vs shHSPB1/scC.