Supplemental Tables

Table S1. Top differentially methylated loci (in CpG islands of gene upstream regions) in CD14++CD16+ monocytes as compared to CD14++CD16- and CD14+CD16++ monocytes that are associated with miRNAs

Table S2. Differentially methylated loci associated with differential gene expression of corresponding genes¹

Table S3. Differentially methylated loci in uremic monocytes (in CpG islands of gene upstream regions) associated with cardiovascular disease (CVD), immune disease (IMM) and infection disease (INF)

NML: normalized tag count (tags per million); Prob: probability; FC: fold change; CVD: cardiovascular disease; INF: infections; IMM: immune disease

Figure S1. Representative example of isolated monocyte subsets. Mean purity (±SD) of 7 isolations is given in each dot plot.

Figure S2. Interaction analysis of differentially methylated loci in intermediate monocytes. Interaction network was generated with the string database using most differentially methylated loci within CpG islands of gene upstream regions (Prob≥0.95) in intermediate monocytes as compared to classical and nonclassical monocytes. Shown are interactions at a confidence score of 0.9. In line with the proinflammatory and distinct role of intermediate monocytes in immunity, the interaction analysis of differentially methylated loci reveals a strong cluster containing genes linked to NF-κB signaling (*RELA*, *NFKB1*, *NFKB2*), which are presented in the central position of the pathway analysis. In addition, several genes that are linked to transcriptional regulation (*STAT1*, *CEBPB*, *FOS*) are also located in this cluster. Gene ontology (GO) analysis of genes that are presented in this network confirm an enrichment of genes connected to regulation of gene expression, indicating that several remodeling processes are induced in intermediate monocytes. In line, further significant GO terms comprise cell differentiation and cellular biosynthesis processes.

Figure S3. Interaction analysis of selected pathways enriched in intermediate monocytes. Enrichment analysis was performed among genes with differentially (Prob≥0.8) methylated promoters in intermediate as compared to classical and nonclassical monocytes by using the WEBGESTALT platform. Genes enriched in the pathways "Immune System", "TNF receptor

signaling pathway", "Metabolism of lipids and lipoproteins" and "Cell cycle" were used as input to GeneMANIA to construct networks of interactions. Enriched functions in the networks were highlighted with the GeneMANIA module ("Immune System": Antigenreceptor-mediated signaling pathway [yellow], Toll-like receptor signaling pathway [blue], Regulation of innate immune response [red]; "TNF receptor signaling pathway": Immune response-regulating cell surface receptor signaling pathway [red]; "Metabolism of lipids and lipoproteins": Triglyceride metabolic process [red]; "Cell cycle": Cell cycle G2/M phase transition [blue], Cell cycle checkpoint [red]). In line with the interaction analysis that was generated with the string database (**Figure S2**), the cluster that contains genes linked NF-κB signaling (*RELA*, *NFKB1*, *NFKB2*) is also located at central positions within the networks "Immune System" and "TNF receptor signaling pathway". The inflammatory potential of intermediate monocytes^{1,2} is supported by the enrichment of genes connected to the Toll-like receptor signaling pathway; the potential of intermediate monocytes for antigen processing and presentation^{1,3} is supported by the enrichment of genes connected to Antigen-receptormediated signaling pathway within "Immune System". The pathway "Metabolism of lipids and lipoproteins", which is enriched in intermediate monocytes, is in line with the distinct function of intermediate monocytes in the cholesterol metabolism. 4 The three monocyte subsets represent different stages of monocyte differentiation⁵. The conversion of one subset to another requires regulation of cell differentiation and cell cycle, which involves genes that are differentially methylated in intermediate monocytes in comparison to classical and nonclassical monocytes.

Figure S4. Analysis of *in vitro* **differentiated classical monocytes.** Percentages of classical monocytes (left panel) as well as the capacity of classical monocytes to produce reactive oxygen species (middle panel) and to phagocyte (right panel) were determined with flowcytometry. Data are presented as means±SEM and compared by Student t test. *P<0.05. ROS indicates reactive oxygen species.

Figure S5. Methyl-Seq analysis of uremic monocytes. Schematic representation of differences in DNA methylation between monocytes which were differentiated under control or under uremic conditions. Presented are total loci (left panel) as well as loci within CpG islands of gene upstream regions (right panel). Loci with differential methylation are given as circles (Prob≥0.9 in red, Prob between 0.8 and 0.9 in black) and all other loci are given as grey dots.

Figure S6. Interaction analysis of differentially methylated loci in uremic monocytes. Interaction network was generated with the string database using differentially methylated loci within CpG islands of gene upstream regions (Prob≥0.8) between control and uremic monocytes. Shown are interactions at a confidence score of 0.4. The interaction analysis of these differentially methylated loci reveals a strong cluster containing genes linked to regulation of gene transcription (*HDAC1*, *UBTF*, *SAP130*) and a second cluster containing genes linked to cell differentiation and cell proliferation (*FLT3*, *NOP2*, *RUNX1T1*), indicating that [hematopoietic](https://www.dict.cc/englisch-deutsch/hematopoietic.html) differentiation is disturbed under uremic conditions, which is in line with functional analyses (**Figure 2B**). A small cluster at the top of the interaction analysis contains genes linked to intercellular transport processes (*AP2M1*, *AP3M2*, *CLTB*), pointing towards different remodeling processes in control and uremic monocytes.

Figure S7. Hierarchical cluster analysis. Analysis was performed among those 10,000 loci with the highest tag count in the combined analysis that comprises both circulating classical, intermediate and nonclassical monocytes as well as *in vitro* generated monocytes.

Figure S8. Impact of C1 metabolites on monocyte subsets. Distribution of classical (left panel), intermediate (middle panel) and nonclassical monocytes (right panel) after stimulation of whole blood for 5h (upper panel) and 16h (lower panel) with increasing concentrations of homocysteine (30µM, 100µM and 500µM) or Adenosine-2',3'-dialdehyde (10µM and 50µM). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM of six (for 5h) and seven (16h) independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test. *P< 0.05 , **P< 0.001 .

Figure S9. Impact of C1 metabolites on CD16 and CD86 expression on total monocytes. Expression of CD16 (left panel) and CD86 (right panel) on total monocytes after stimulation of whole blood for 5h with increasing concentrations of homocysteine (30µM, 100µM and 500µM) or Adenosine-2′,3′-dialdehyde (10µM and 50µM). Data are standardized to the control approach and presented as mean±SEM of six independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test. *P<0.05, **P<0.001.

Figure S10. Impact of C1 metabolites on CX3CR1 and CCR5 expression on total monocytes and monocyte subsets. Expression of CX3CR1 (left panel) and CCR5 (right panel) on total monocytes (upper panel) and monocyte subsets (lower panel) after stimulation of whole blood for 5h with homocysteine (100 μ M) or Adenosine-2',3'-dialdehyde (50 μ M). Data are standardized to the control approach and presented as mean±SEM of six independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test. *P<0.05, **P<0.001.

Figure S11. Validation of the gating strategy. An additional gate was drawn within the gate which defines intermediate monocyte gate at close vicinity to the classical monocyte gate (red arrow) in the control (left panel) and stimulation approaches (right panel); within this gate, CCR5 expression was flow-cytometrically determined. Data are standardized to the control approach and presented as mean±SEM of six independent experiments. Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison post hoc test.

Figure S12. Impact of C1 metabolites on monocyte subsets. Association of nonclassical monocytes with homocysteine (left panel) and S-adenosylhomocysteine (right panel) within the I Like HOMe study. Study participants were stratified into quartiles and data were analyzed with one-way ANOVA.

Figure S13. Impact of C1 metabolites on monocyte subsets. Correlation between intermediate monocytes and homocysteine (left panel) as well as between intermediate monocytes and S-adenosylhomocysteine (right panel) within the I Like HOMe study. To allow better visualization, data from two participants (participant 1: plasma homocysteine 46.7 mmol/l; participant 2: plasma SAH 43.0 nmol/l) are not depicted in the figure, but included in all calculations. Correlation coefficients were calculated by Pearson test.

Supplemental References

- 1. Zawada AM, Rogacev KS, Rotter B, et al. SuperSAGE evidence for CD14++CD16+ monocytes as a third monocyte subset. *Blood*. 2011;118(12):e50-61.
- 2. Cros J, Cagnard N, Woollard K, et al. Human CD14dim monocytes patrol and sense nucleic acids and viruses via TLR7 and TLR8 receptors. *Immunity*. 2010;33(3):375- 386.
- 3. Wong KL, Tai JJ, Wong WC, et al. Gene expression profiling reveals the defining features of the classical, intermediate, and nonclassical human monocyte subsets. *Blood*. 2011;118(5):e16-31.
- 4. Rogacev KS, Zawada AM, Emrich I, et al. Lower Apo A-I and lower HDL-C levels are associated with higher intermediate CD14++CD16+ monocyte counts that predict cardiovascular events in chronic kidney disease. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol*. 2014;34(9):2120-2127.
- 5. Rogacev KS, Zawada AM, Hundsdorfer J, et al. Immunosuppression and monocyte subsets. *Nephrol Dial Transplant*. 2015;30(1):143-153.

Supplemental Figures

Immune System TNF receptor signaling pathway

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Figure S12

Homocysteine S-Adenosylhomocysteine

Figure S13