



## Supplementary Figure 6. Extended analysis of *PARP7* expression in prostate cancer

(A) Violin plots (boxplots inserted) with the *PARP7* expression data in Counts Per Million (CPM) from Figure 8A, with the additional *PARP7* expression data (grey shading), from Stelloo, S. et al. Nat Commun. 2018. *PARP7* expression is similar in the two primary prostate cancer tumor data sets. The red line indicates the *PARP7* level in VCaP cells induced by R1881 and found to sensitize cells to RBN2397-mediated growth inhibition, and the gray line shows the basal level of *PARP7* in VCaP cells. P-values calculated for pairwise comparisons using the Wilcoxon Rank Sum test are indicated (\*\*\*, <0.001; \*\*, <0.01; \*, < 0.05; ns, not significant). These comparisons were done only for additional dataset, since the rest is shown on the fig. 8A. All compared values come from the recount3 project.

(B) Boxplots comparing *PARP7* expression levels (CPM, log<sub>2</sub> transformed) in *ERG* fusion positive and negative primary prostate cancers (TCGA-PRAD). P-value calculated using Wilcoxon Rank Sum test is indicated on the figure.

(C) Bar plot showing the percentage of tumors with *PARP7* gene amplification in primary prostate cancer tumors (TCGA-PRAD) and metastatic prostate cancer tumors (SU2C/PCF Dream Team, PNAS 2019). Data was acquired from cBioPortal (<https://www.cbioportal.org/>).

(D) Boxplots comparing *PARP7* expression level Fragments Per Kilobase Million, FPKM (log<sub>2</sub> transformed) in metastatic prostate cancer tumors (SU2C/PCF Dream Team, PNAS 2019) with (AMP) and without (DIPLOID) *PARP7* gene amplification. Data was acquired from cBioPortal (<https://www.cbioportal.org/>). The data shown reflects the subset of tumors for which RNA-seq data is available. P-value calculated using Wilcoxon Rank Sum test is indicated on the figure.

(E) Scatter plot comparing expression of *PARP7* with AR (FPKM, log<sub>2</sub> transformed) in metastatic prostate cancer tumors (SU2C/PCF Dream Team, PNAS 2019). Spearman correlation coefficient and the p-value are shown on the plot. Tumors with (AMP) and without (DIPLOID) *PARP7* gene amplification are labeled as indicated in the legend. Data was acquired from cBioPortal (<https://www.cbioportal.org/>).

(F) Boxplots comparing enrichment scores for the HALLMARK\_ANDROGEN\_RESPONSE gene set, calculated using the GSVA method between high *PARP7* expression (top quartile, n=124) and low *PARP7* expression (bottom quartile, n=124) in primary prostate cancer tumors (TCGA-PRAD). P-value calculated using Wilcoxon Rank Sum test is indicated on the figure.

(G) Boxplots comparing enrichment scores for the HALLMARK\_ANDROGEN\_RESPONSE gene set, calculated using the GSVA method between high *AR* expression (top quartile), high *PARP7* expression (top quartile) (n=32) and with high *AR* expression (top quartile), low *PARP7* expression (bottom quartile) (n=26) in primary prostate cancer tumors (TCGA-PRAD). P-value calculated using Wilcoxon Rank Sum test is indicated on the figure.

(H) Boxplots comparing enrichment scores for the HALLMARK\_ANDROGEN\_RESPONSE gene set, calculated using the GSVA method between low *AR* expression (bottom quartile), high *PARP7* expression (top quartile) (n=26) and with low *AR* expression (bottom quartile), low *PARP7* expression (bottom quartile) (n=46) in primary prostate cancer tumors (TCGA-PRAD). P-value calculated using Wilcoxon Rank Sum test is indicated on the figure.