

## Supplementary Information for

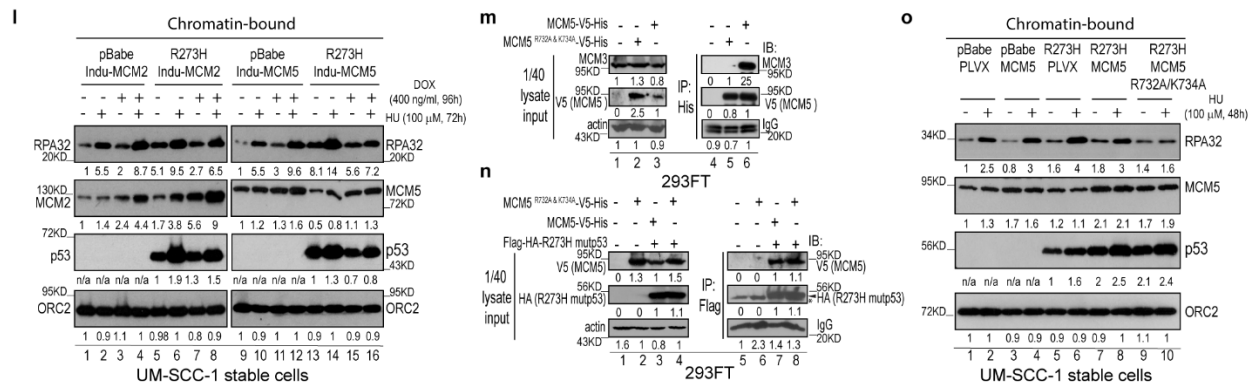
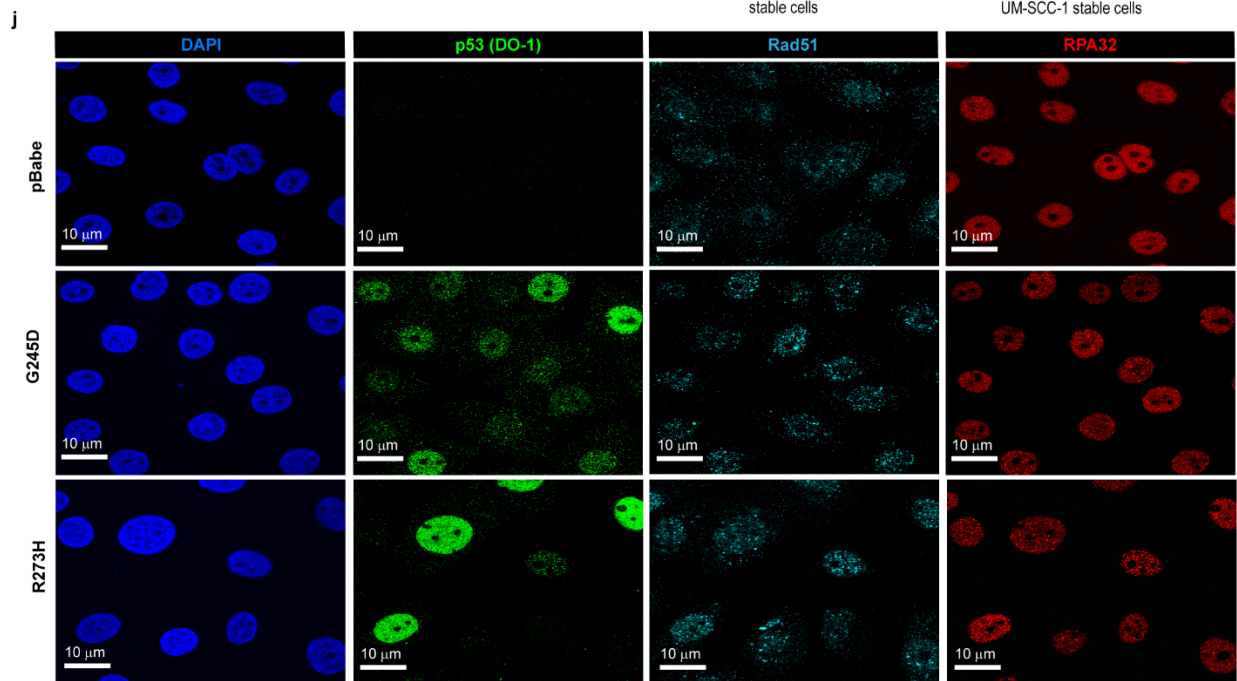
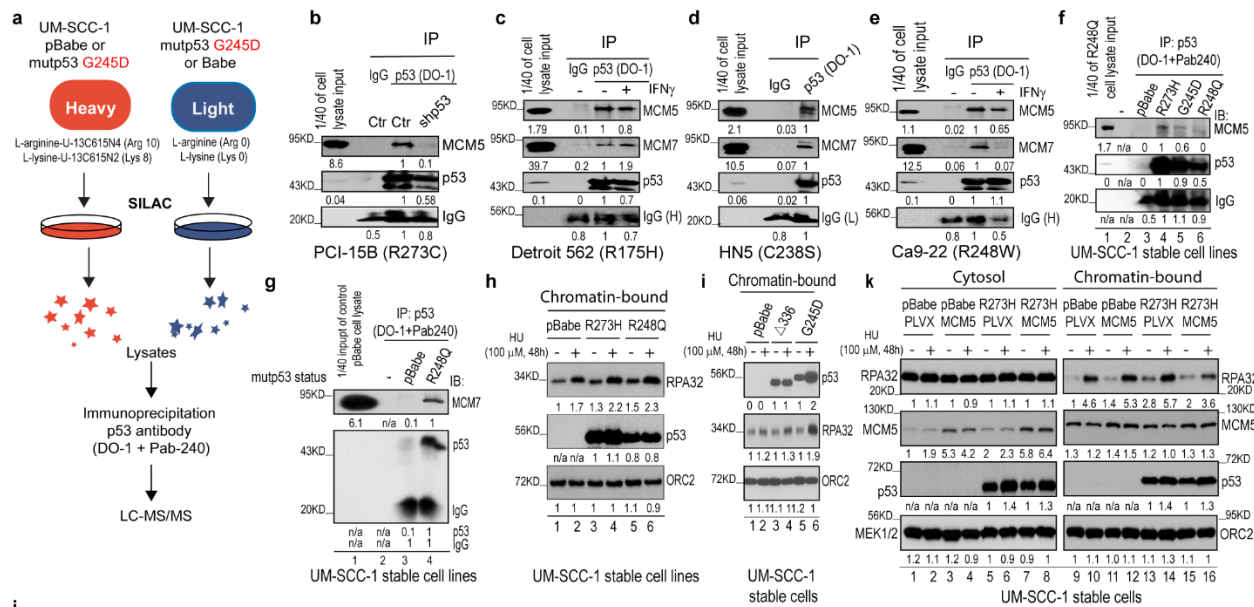
### **Mutant p53 gains oncogenic functions through a chromosomal instability-induced cytosolic DNA response**

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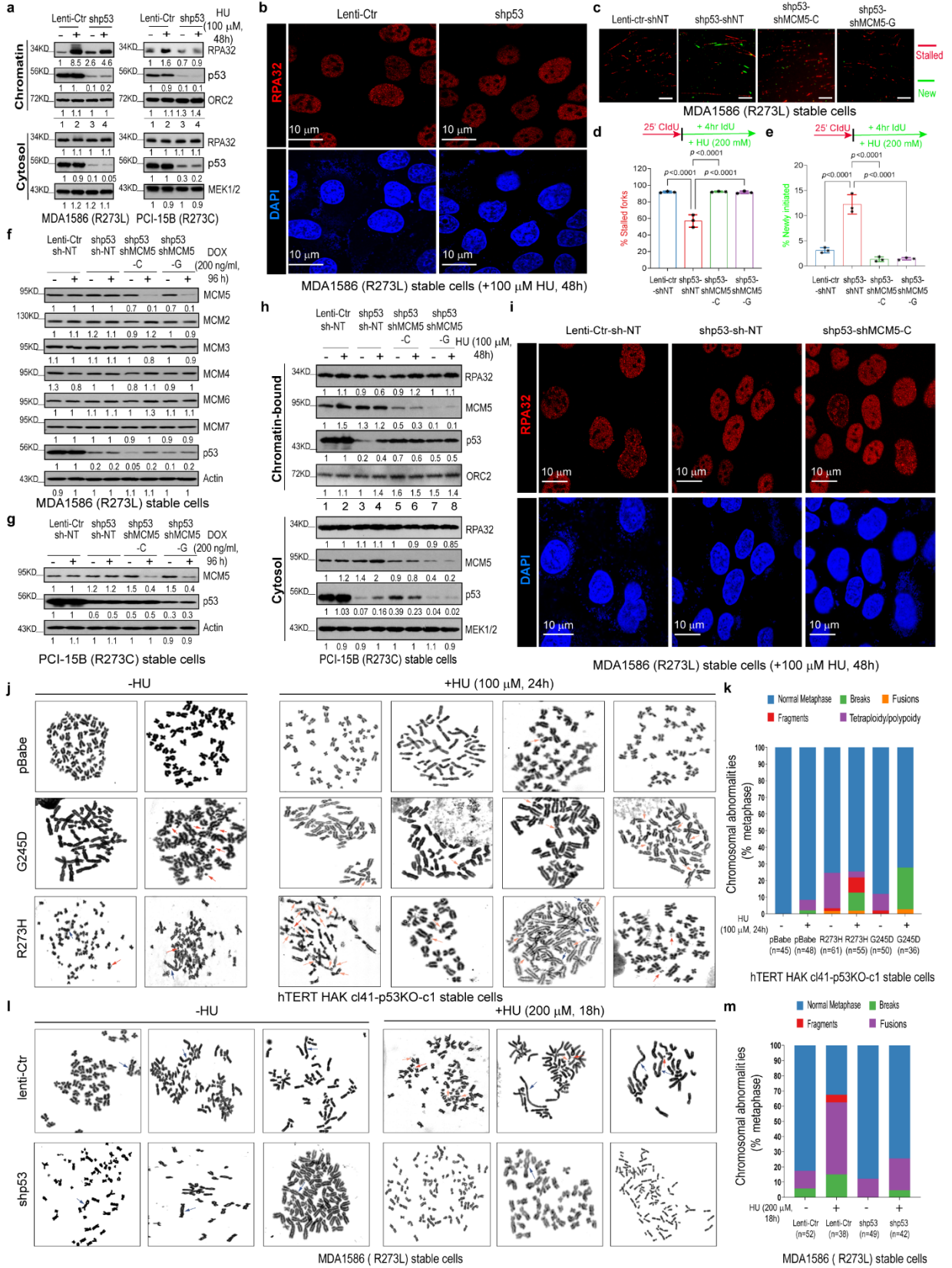
#### **The PDF file includes:**

Supplementary Figs. 1-8  
Figure legends to Supplementary Figs. 1-8



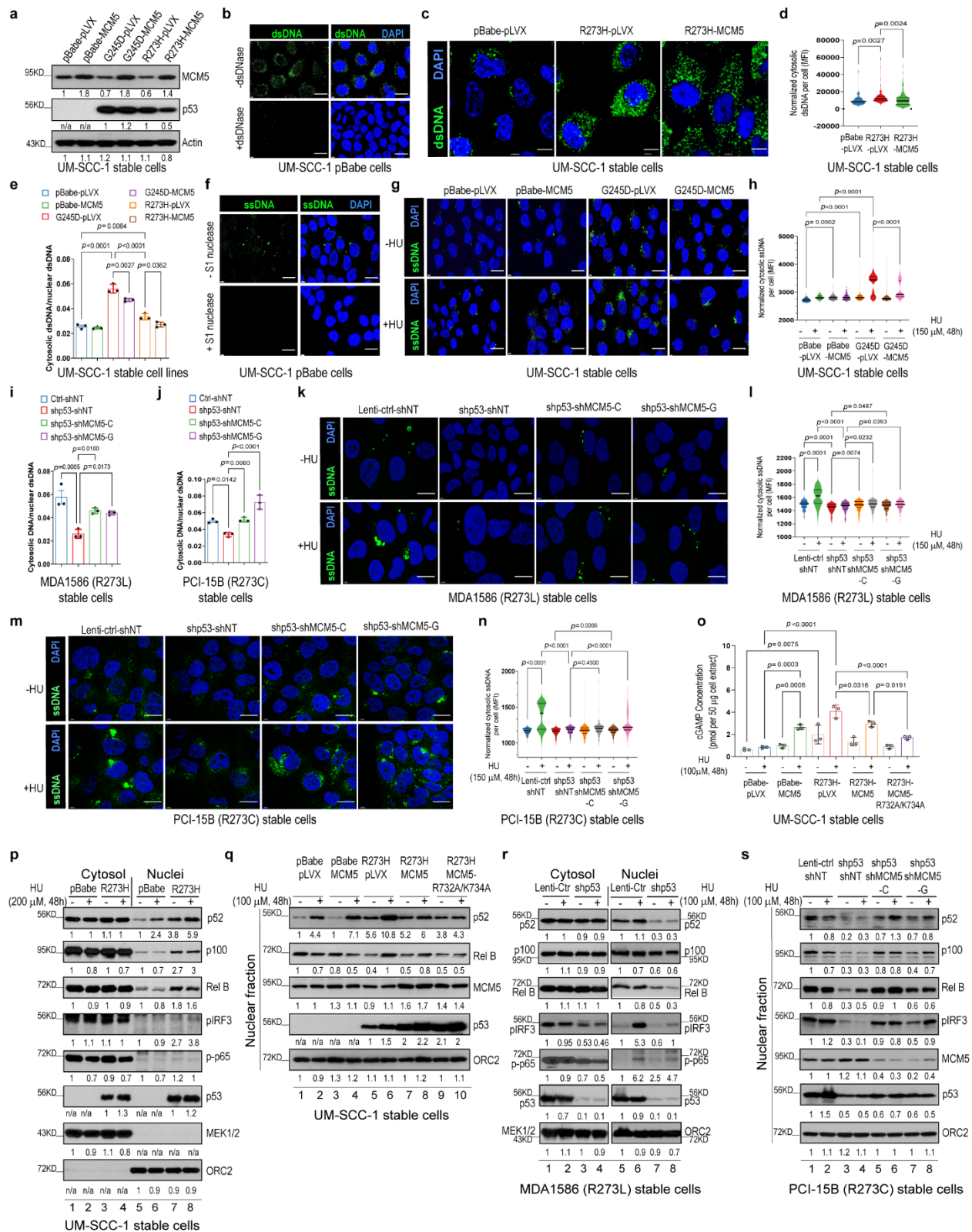
**Supplementary Fig. 1: mutp53 interacts with MCMs and predisposes cells to replication stress**

**a**, Diagram of SILAC/IP purification of G245D mutp53 interactome in UM-SCC-1 stable cells. LC-MS/MS, liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry. **b-e**, p53 antibody (DO-1) IP/Western blot analyses using cell lines with the indicated endogenous mutp53s. shp53, cells with mutp53 knockdown. IFN- $\gamma$ , 200 IU, 30 min. **f** and **g**, p53 antibody (DO-1 & Pab240) IP/Western blot analyses of UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines with the indicated mutp53s. **h** and **i**, Western blot analyses of chromatin-bound fractions from indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines in response to HU treatment. **j**, IF staining of hTERT HAK c141-p53KO-c1 stable cells 48 h after treatment with 100  $\mu$ M of hydroxyurea (HU). Note that more nuclear RPA32 foci were seen in cells expressing mutp53s than in the control cells, which showed homogenous RPA32 staining. **k**, Western blot analysis of cytosol-soluble and chromatin-bound fractions from different UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines in response to HU treatment. **l**, Western blot analysis of chromatin-bound fraction from indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines with doxycycline-inducible expression of MCM2 (indu-MCM2) or MCM5 (indu-MCM5). **m**, His antibody IP/Western blot analysis of HEK293-FT cells co-transfected with V5-His tagged MCM5 or V5-His tagged R732A/K734A mutant MCM5. **n**, Flag antibody IP/Western blot analysis of HEK293-FT cells co-transfected with Flag-HA-tagged R273H mutp53 and V5-His tagged MCM5 or with Flag-HA-tagged R273H mutp53 and V5-His tagged R732A/K734A mutant MCM5. \*, non-specific. **o**, Western blot analysis of chromatin-bound fractions from different UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines in response to HU treatment. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



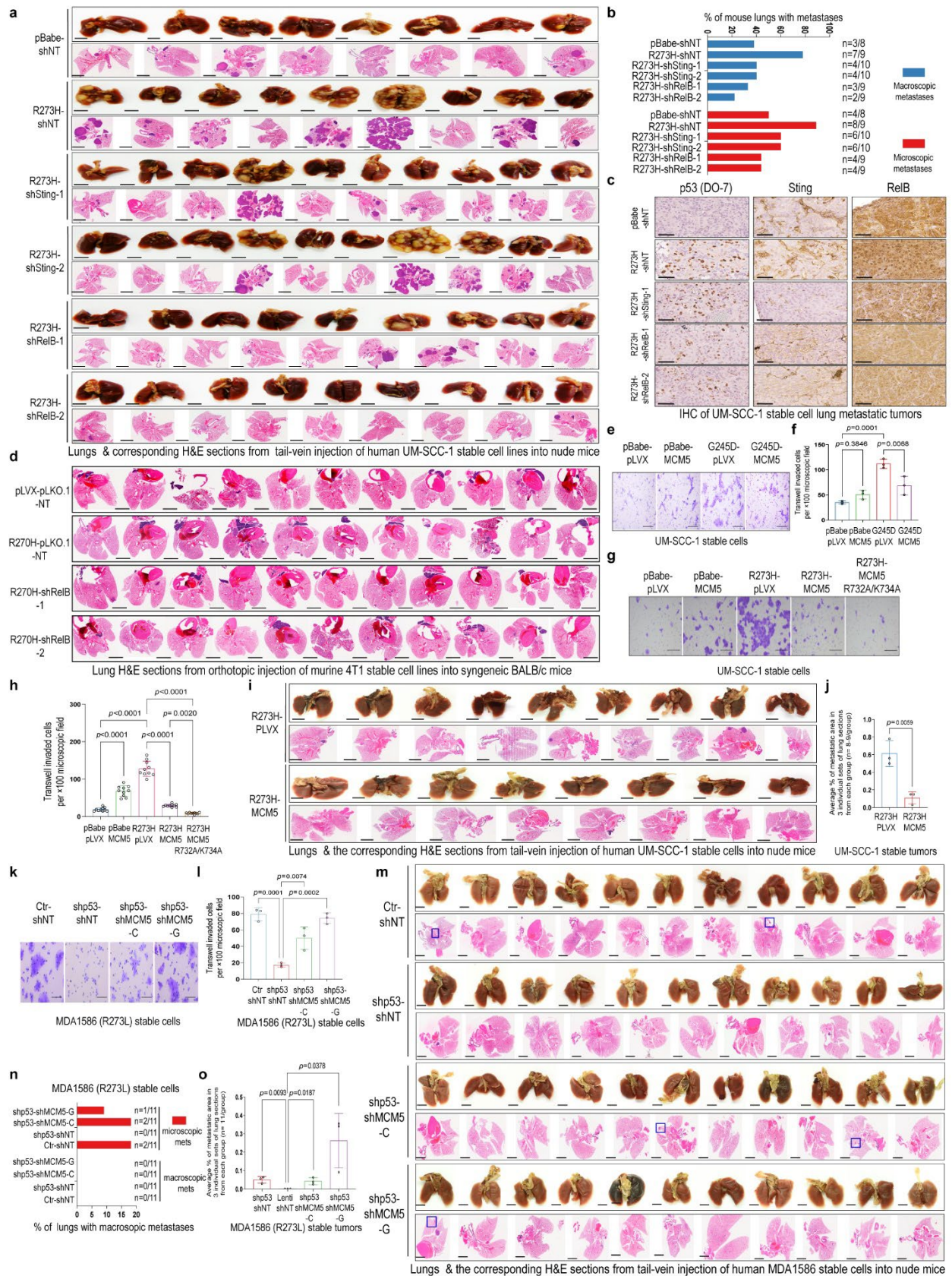
**Supplementary Fig. 2: mutp53 predisposes cells to replication stress and CIN via MCM5**

**a**, Western blot analyses of chromatin-bound and cytosol-soluble fractions from the indicated stable cell lines. **b**, IF staining of MDA1586 stable cells in response to HU treatment. Note that parental cells formed more RPA32 foci than did the mutp53 knockdown (shp53) cells. **c**, Representative images of DNA fiber assay of MDA1586 stable cell lines in the presence of HU treatment (200  $\mu$ M, 4h). Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m. **d** and **e**, Summary of DNA fiber assay of MDA1586 stable cell lines in (**c**). error bars represent SD; significances were tested by one-way ANOVA summary with Dunn's multiple comparisons test. **f** and **g**, Western blot analyses of whole cell extracts from stable cells with doxycycline (DOX)-inducible knockdown of MCM5 as indicated. **h**, Western blot analysis using the cytosol and chromatin-bound fractions from PCI-15B stable cell lines treated with HU as indicated. **i**, IF staining of MDA1586 stable cell lines in the presence of HU as indicated. Note that although mutp53 knockdown (shp53-shNT) cells exhibited reduced RPA32 foci formation compared to the control cells (Lenti-Ctr-shNT), further MCM5 knockdown (shp53-shMCM5-C) rescued foci formation. Cells were cultured in medium with DOX (200 ng/mL) for at least 96 h before further HU treatment (**h,i**). **j**, Examples of the metaphase spreads of hTERT HAK cl41-p53KO-c1 stable cell lines in the absence or presence of HU. **k**, Summary of chromosomal abnormalities in the metaphase spreads of hTERT HAK cl41-p53KO-c1 stable cell lines in the absence or presence of HU treatment. **l**, Examples of the metaphase spreads of MDA1586 stable cell lines in the absence or presence of HU treatment. **m**, Summary of chromosomal abnormalities in the metaphase spreads of MDA1586 stable cell lines in the absence or presence of HU treatment. Representative chromosomal abnormalities are marked by arrows (pink, breaks; red, fragments; light blue, fusions) (**j**) and (**l**). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



**Supplementary Fig. 3: GOF mutp53-MCM5-mediated replication stress and CIN stimulate cytosolic DNA accumulation and NC-NF- $\kappa$ B activation**

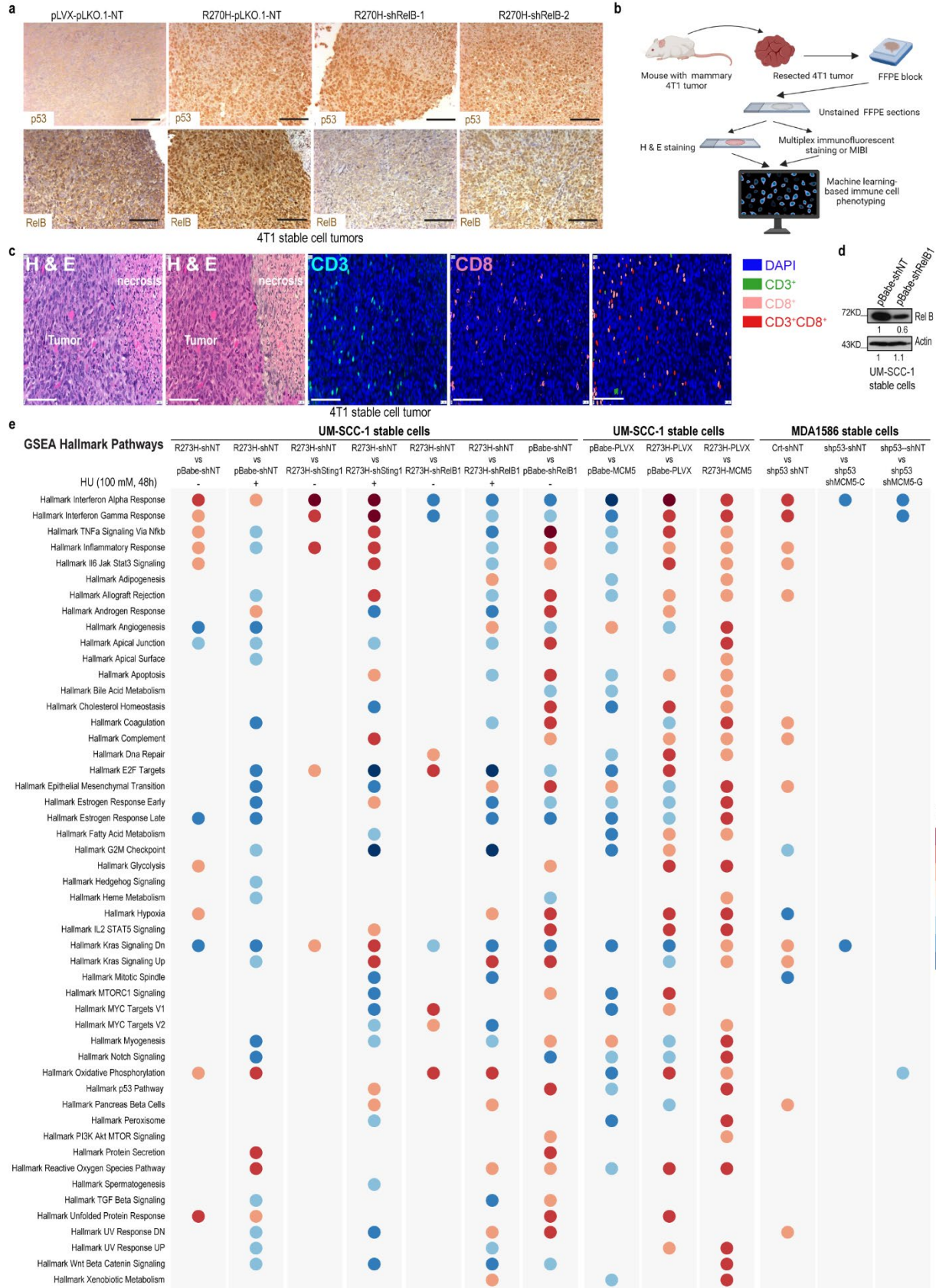
**a**, Western blot analysis of whole cell extracts of UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines. **b**, Representative IF staining images of cytosolic dsDNA in UM-SCC-1 stable cells with or without dsDNase. Note that dsDNA staining was eliminated by dsDNase treatment. **c**, Representative IF staining images of cytosolic dsDNA in the indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cells. **d**, Violin plot of the MFI of cytosolic dsDNA per cell in the indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cells;  $n = 68$  (pBabe-pLVX), 176 (R273H-pLVX), 182 (R273H-MCM5). **e**, Dot plot of the relative cytosolic dsDNA concentration of the indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cells.  $n = 3$  in each group. **f**, Representative IF staining images of cytosolic ssDNA in UM-SCC-1 stable cells with or without S1 nuclease. Note that ssDNA staining was eliminated by S1 nuclease treatment. **g**, Representative IF staining images of cytosolic ssDNA in the indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines treated with or without HU (150  $\mu$ M, 48 h). **h**, Violin plot of the MFI of cytosolic ssDNA per cell in the indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cells in the absence or presence of HU;  $n = 203$  (pBabe-pLVX), 346 (pBabe-pLVX + HU), 303 (pBabe-MCM5), 328 (pBabe-MCM5 + HU), 216 (G245D-pLVX), 400 (G245D-pLVX + HU), 198 (G245D-MCM5), 327 (G245D-MCM5 + HU). **i** and **j**, Dot plots of the relative cytosolic dsDNA concentration of the indicated stable cells.  $n = 3$  in each group. **k** and **m**, Representative IF staining images of cytosolic ssDNA in the indicated stable cell lines in the absence or presence of HU (100  $\mu$ M, 48 h). Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m (**b**, **c**, **f**, **g**, **k** and **m**). **l** and **n**, Violin plots of the MFI of cytosolic ssDNA per cell in the indicated stable cells;  $n = 110$  (Lenti-ctrl-shNT), 164 (Lenti-ctrl-shNT + HU), 136 (shp53-shNT), 111 (shp53-shNT + HU), 108 (shp53-shMCM5-C), 128 (shp53-shMCM5-C + HU), 107 (shp53-shMCM5-G), 266 (shp53-shMCM5-G + HU) (**l**);  $n = 343$  (Lenti-ctrl-shNT), 254 (Lenti-ctrl-shNT + HU), 343 (shp53-shNT), 357 (shp53-shNT + HU), 189 (shp53-shMCM5-C), 208 (shp53-shMCM5-C + HU), 204 (shp53-shMCM5-G), 202 (shp53-shMCM5-G + HU) (**n**). **o**, Intracellular cGAMP concentration of the indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines in the absence or presence of HU.  $n = 3$  in each group. **p-s**, Western blot analyses of the cytosolic and/or nuclear fractions from the indicated stable cells. Cells were incubated with doxycycline (200 ng/mL) for 48 h before further HU treatment (**k**)-(**n**), and (**s**). Bars represent the median  $\pm$  quartiles (**d**), (**h**), (**l**), and (**n**), mean  $\pm$  SD (**e**), (**i**), (**j**), and (**o**). Significances were tested by the Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparisons test (**d**), (**h**), and (**n**) or by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test (**e**), (**i**), (**j**), (**l**) and (**o**). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



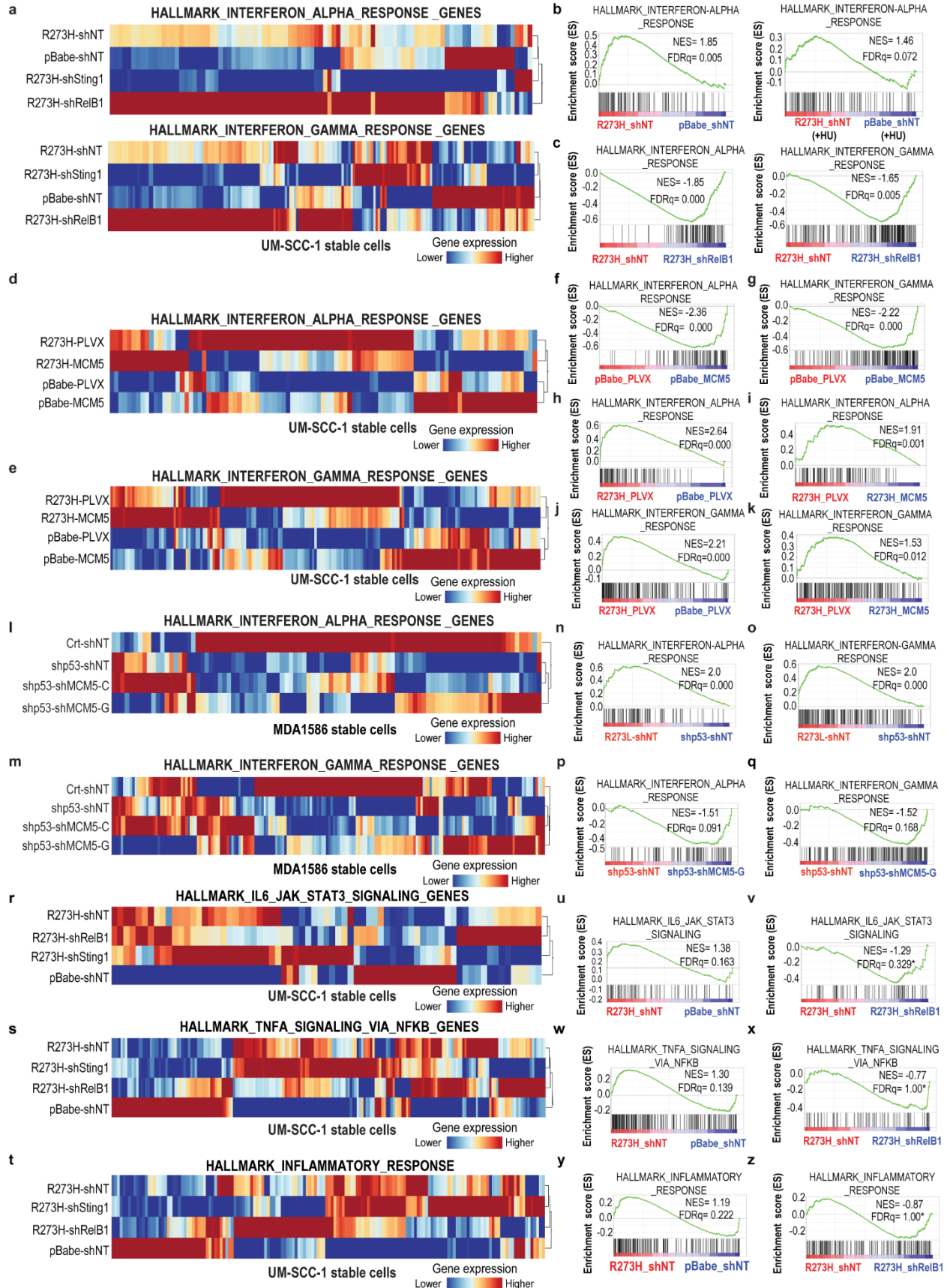


**Supplementary Fig. 4: GOF mutp53-MCM5-STING-NC-NF-κB signaling promotes tumor cell migration, invasion and metastasis**

**a**, Macroscopic images of lungs and microscopic images of the corresponding H & E-stained sections from nude mice 18 weeks after tail-vein injection with the indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines ( $10^6$  cells/mouse). Scale bar, 6 mm. **b**, Summary graph showing percentage of mouse lungs with macroscopic and microscopic metastases in the experiment in **(a)**. **c**, Representative images of immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining of lung metastatic lesions from **(a)** as indicated. Scale bar, 60  $\mu\text{m}$ . Note that the R273H mutp53-expressing tumor (R273H-shNT) had a higher ratio of nuclear RelB staining than did the pBabe control, but this was decreased by *STING* or *RelB* knockdown. **d**, Microscopic images of the H & E-stained lung sections from BALB/c mice 4 weeks after mammary fat pad injection with the indicated mouse 4T1 stable cell lines ( $1.5 \times 10^5$  cells/mouse). Scale bar, 6 mm. **e** and **g**, Representative images of Transwell migration and invasion assays of cell lines as indicated. Scale bar, 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . **f** and **h**, Summary graphs of the indicated invading stable cell lines;  $n = 3$  in each group **(f)**,  $n = 10$  in each group **(h)**. error bars represent SD. Significances were calculated by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test. pBabe and pLVX, control vectors. **i**, Representative macroscopic images of lungs and microscopic images of the corresponding microscopic H & E-stained sections from mice 12 weeks after tail-vein injection with UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines ( $5 \times 10^5$  cells/mouse). Scale bar, 6 mm. **j**, Mean percentage of lung metastatic areas from **(i)**.  $n = 3$  in each group. Shown are mean percentages per group of lung metastatic areas from 3 consecutive sections in each lung, separated by 200  $\mu\text{m}$ . See the Methods for details. Error bars represent SD. Significance tested using two-tailed unpaired *t*-test. **k** and **l**, *MCM5* knockdown rescues impaired invasion caused by R273L mutp53 knockdown in MDA1586 stable cells. Shown are representative images **(k)** and a summary graph of Transwell invasion assays **(l)**; Scale bar, 100  $\mu\text{m}$  **(k)**,  $n = 3$  in each group **(l)**. error bars represent SD; Significances were calculated by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test **(l)**. **m**, *MCM5* knockdown rescues impaired lung metastasis induced by R273L mutp53 downregulation in MDA1586 stable cells. Shown are macroscopic images of lungs and the corresponding microscopic H & E-stained sections from nude mice 6 months after tail-vein injection with MDA1586 stable cell lines ( $0.77 \times 10^6$  cells/mouse). Scale bar, 6 mm. Positive MDA1586 microscopic metastatic lesions are marked by the blue squares. **n**, Percentage of lung area with macroscopic and microscopic metastases from **(m)**. **o**, Mean percentage of lung tumor metastatic areas from **(m)**.  $n = 3$  in each group. Shown are the group mean percentages of lung area with metastatic tumors from 3 random sections per lung, each 100  $\mu\text{m}$  apart. See the Methods for details. Error bars represent SD; Significances were calculated by the two-tailed unpaired *t*-test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

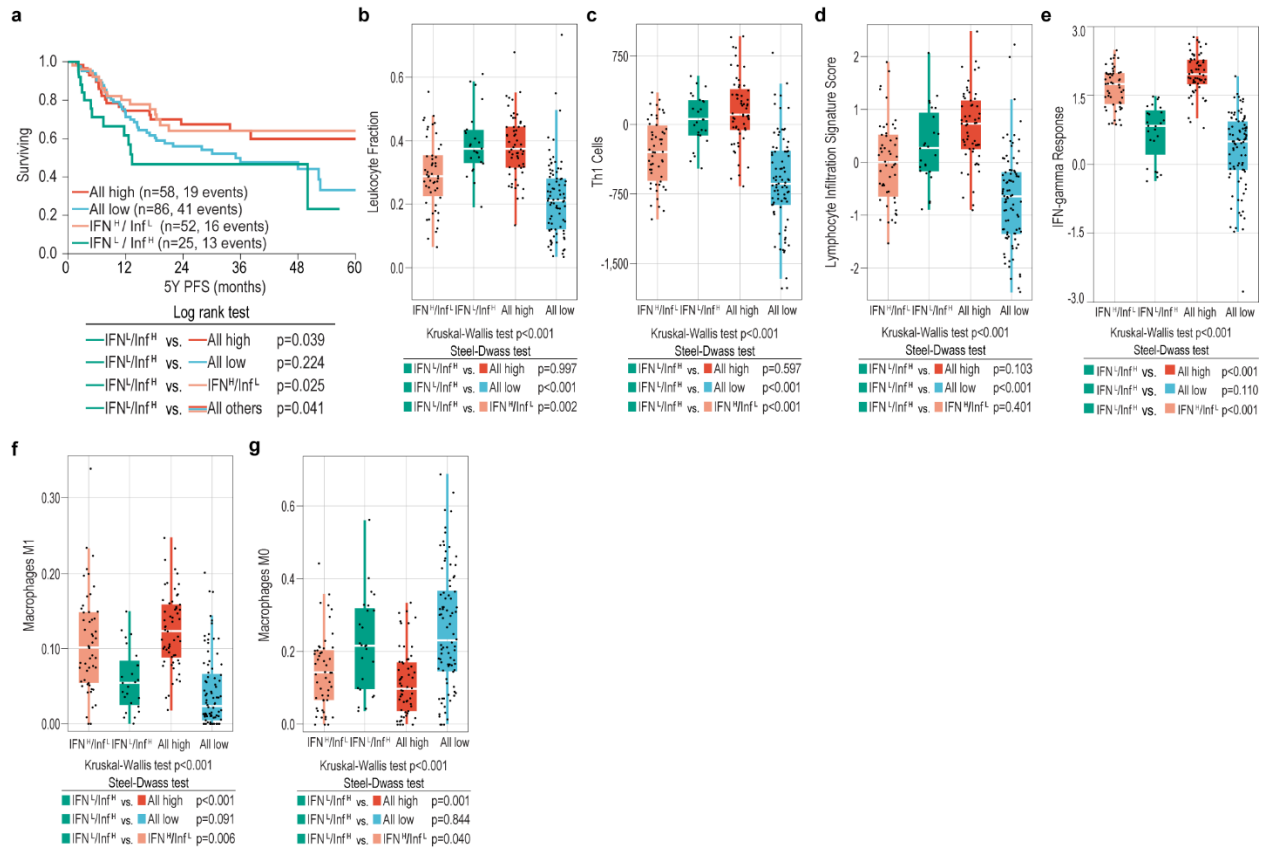


**Supplementary Fig. 5: RelB IHC, T cell multiplex immunofluorescent staining, and GSEA**  
**a**, Representative IHC staining images of p53 and RelB from 4T1 stable cell tumors from BALB/c mice as indicated. Scale bar, 89.7  $\mu\text{m}$ . **b**, Schematic representation of multiplexed IHC and MIBI analyses. Created with BioRender.com. FFPE, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded. **c**, Representative H & E staining images and their corresponding multiplex CD3 and CD8 immunofluorescent and phenotyping images from a 4T1 stable cell tumor from BALB/c mouse. Scale bar, 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . **d**, Western blot analysis of UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines as indicated. **e**, Summary of normalized enrichment scores (NES) for all the GSEA Hallmark pathways significantly enriched ( $\text{FDR}_q < 25\%$ ) in the indicated comparisons of cell lines. +HU: 100  $\mu\text{M}$ , 48 h. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



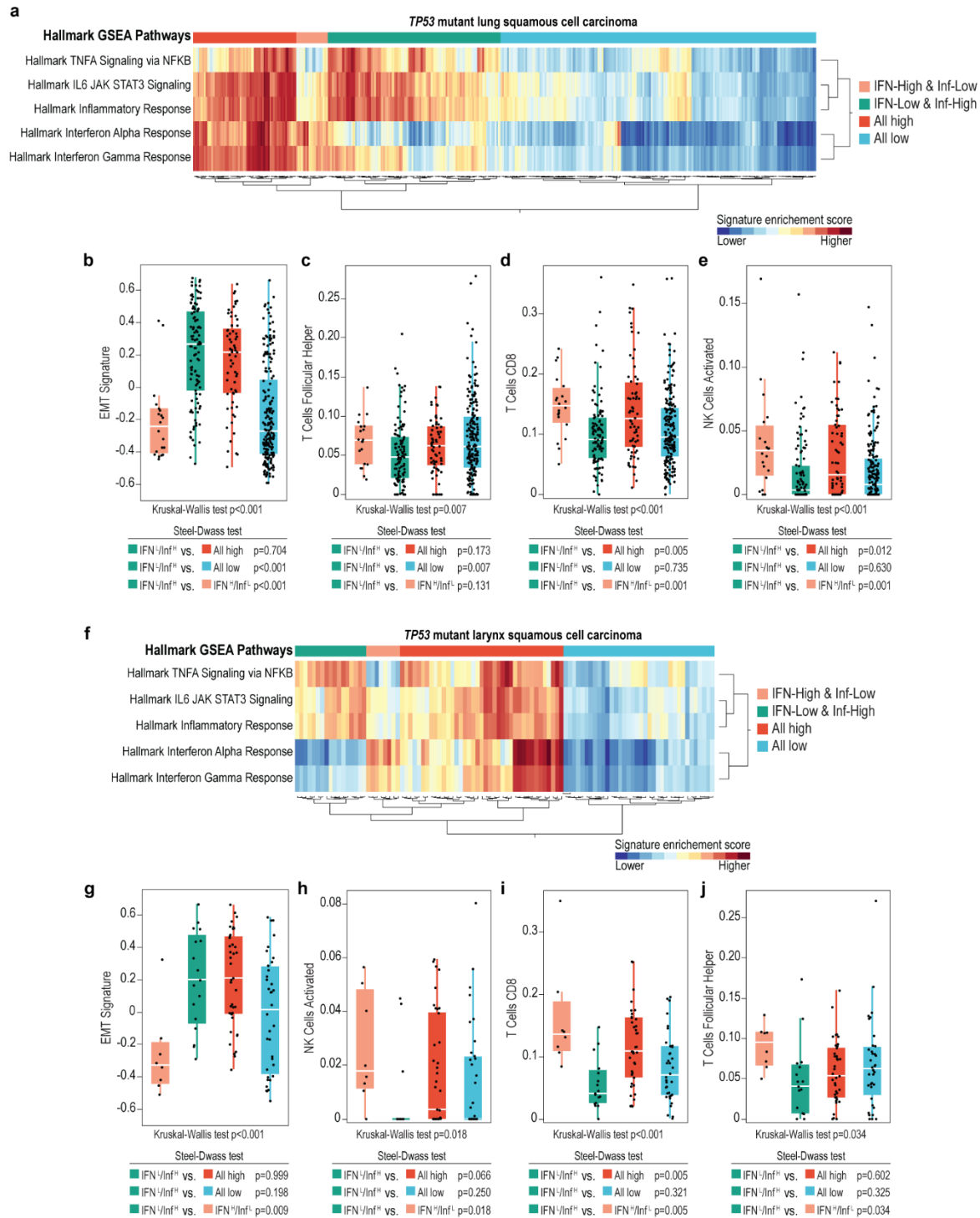
**Supplementary Fig. 6: GOF mutp53-MCM5-STING-NC-NF- $\kappa$ B signaling antagonizes IFN signaling and regulates inflammation-related gene expression**

**a**, Hierarchical clustering analyses of the Hallmark IFN $\alpha$  response gene set (97 genes, x-axis) and the Hallmark IFN $\gamma$  response gene set (200 genes) from the comparisons of UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines as indicated. **b** and **c**, GSEA of Hallmark IFN $\alpha$  and IFN $\gamma$  response signaling pathway gene sets from comparisons of the indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines treated without or with hydroxyurea (+HU: 100  $\mu$ M, 48 h). **d** and **e**, Hierarchical clustering analyses of the Hallmark IFN $\alpha$  response gene set (97 genes, x-axis) (**d**) and IFN $\gamma$  response gene set (200 genes) (**e**) from the indicated comparisons of UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines. pLVX, empty vector. **f-k**, GSEA of Hallmark IFN $\alpha$  and IFN $\gamma$  response signaling pathway gene sets from the indicated comparisons of UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines. **l** and **m**, Hierarchical clustering analyses of the Hallmark IFN $\alpha$  response gene set (97 genes, x-axis) (**l**) and IFN $\gamma$  response gene set (200 genes) (**m**) from the indicated comparisons of MDA1586 stable cell lines. NT, non-target. **n-q**, GSEA of Hallmark IFN $\alpha$  and IFN $\gamma$  response signaling gene sets from the indicated comparisons of MDA1586 stable cell lines. **r-t**, Hierarchical clustering analyses of the Hallmark IL6-JAK-STAT3 signaling gene set (87 genes, x-axis) (**r**), the Hallmark TNF $\alpha$  signaling via NF- $\kappa$ B gene set (200 genes, x-axis) (**s**), and the Hallmark Inflammatory response gene set (200 genes, x-axis) (**t**) from the indicated comparisons of UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines. **u-z**, GSEA of Hallmark IL6-JAK-STAT3, TNF $\alpha$  signaling via NF- $\kappa$ B, and Inflammatory response gene sets from the comparisons of the indicated UM-SCC-1 stable cell lines. NT, non-target. \*FDR $q > 25\%$ , not significant. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



### Supplementary Fig. 7: The IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup> gene signature is associated with worse clinical outcomes and immunosuppression in OSCCs

**a**, Five-year progression-free survival (PFS) for the 221 patients with HPV-negative *TP53*-mutant OSCC with the indicated IFN and Inf gene expression profiles. L, low; H, high. **b-g**, Box plots of immune enrichment scores of 221 *TP53*-mutant OSCCs with the indicated IFN and inflammation-related (Inf) gene expression profiles. The number of tumors in each group were: IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>=52, IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup> = 25, All High = 58, and All Low = 86. The mean immune enrichment scores ( $\pm$  SD) were: **(b)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: 0.29 ( $\pm$  0.11), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.39 ( $\pm$  0.1), All High: 0.38 ( $\pm$  0.1), All Low: 0.22 ( $\pm$  0.12); **(c)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: -297.72 ( $\pm$  350.82), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 54.47 ( $\pm$  270.32), All High: 155 ( $\pm$  372.54), All low: -609.67 ( $\pm$  497.7); **(d)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: -0.01 ( $\pm$  0.79), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.3 ( $\pm$  0.71), All High: 0.66 ( $\pm$  0.69), All Low: -0.68 ( $\pm$  0.89). **(e)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: 1.67 ( $\pm$ 0.44), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.71 ( $\pm$ 0.6), All High: 1.97 ( $\pm$ 0.44), All Low: 0.3 ( $\pm$ 0.85). **(f)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: 0.11 ( $\pm$  0.07), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.06 ( $\pm$  0.04), All High: 0.12 ( $\pm$  0.05), All Low: 0.04 ( $\pm$  0.05); **(g)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: 0.14 ( $\pm$  0.1), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.22 ( $\pm$  0.13), All High: 0.11 ( $\pm$  0.09), All Low: 0.26 ( $\pm$ 0.17). Boxes represent the IQR and the horizontal line indicates the median. The whiskers extend to the last data point within 1.5 $\times$ IQR. Significances were tested using Kruskal-Wallis test and two-sided steel-dwass test (**b-g**). Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



**Supplementary Fig. 8: The IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup> gene signature is associated with immunosuppression in lung and larynx squamous cell carcinomas**

**a**, Hierarchical clustering analysis of single-sample GSEA scores for the Hallmark GSEA IFN and inflammation-related (Inf) signaling pathways for 399 TCGA patients with HPV-negative, *TP53*-mutant lung squamous cell carcinoma (x-axis). The analysis revealed 4 patient groups with distinct gene expression profiles. **b-e**, Box plots of EMT and immune enrichment scores of the 399 HPV-

negative and *TP53*-mutant lung squamous cell carcinoma with the indicated IFN and Inf gene expression profiles. The number of patients in each group were IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup> = 20, IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup> = 111, All High = 66, and All Low = 202. The mean immune enrichment scores ( $\pm$  SD) were: **(b)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: -0.25 ( $\pm$ 0.24), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.20 ( $\pm$ 0.30), All High: 0.16 ( $\pm$ 0.28), All Low: -0.18 ( $\pm$ 0.30); **(c)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: 0.07 ( $\pm$ 0.03), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.05 ( $\pm$ 0.04), All High: 0.06 ( $\pm$ 0.03), All Low: 0.07 ( $\pm$ 0.05); **(d)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: 0.15 ( $\pm$ 0.05), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.10 ( $\pm$ 0.06), All High: 0.14 ( $\pm$ 0.08), All Low: 0.11 ( $\pm$ 0.06); **(e)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: 0.04 ( $\pm$ 0.04), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.02 ( $\pm$ 0.03), All High: 0.03 ( $\pm$ 0.03), All Low: 0.02 ( $\pm$ 0.03); Boxes represent the IQR and the horizontal line indicates the median. The whiskers extend to the last data point within 1.5 $\times$ IQR. Significances were tested using Kruskal-Wallis test and two-sided steel-dwass test **(b-e)** **f**, Hierarchical clustering analysis of single-sample GSEA scores for the Hallmark GSEA IFN and inflammation-related (Inf) signaling pathways for 100 TCGA patients with HPV-negative, *TP53*-mutant larynx squamous cell carcinoma (x-axis). The analysis revealed 4 patient groups with distinct gene expression profiles. **g-j**, Box plots of EMT and immune enrichment scores of the 100 HPV-negative and *TP53*-mutant larynx squamous cell carcinoma with the indicated IFN and Inf gene expression profiles. The number of patients in each group were IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup> = 8, IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup> = 17, All High = 39, and All Low = 36. The mean immune enrichment scores ( $\pm$  SD) were: **(g)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: -0.27 ( $\pm$ 0.26), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.20 ( $\pm$ 0.30), All High: 0.20 ( $\pm$ 0.29), All Low: -0.02 ( $\pm$ 0.35); **(h)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: 0.09 ( $\pm$ 0.03), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.05 ( $\pm$ 0.05), All High: 0.06 ( $\pm$ 0.04), All Low: 0.07 ( $\pm$ 0.05); **(i)** 0.16 ( $\pm$ 0.08), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.06 ( $\pm$ 0.04), All High: 0.12 ( $\pm$ 0.06), All Low: 0.08 ( $\pm$ 0.05); **(j)** IFN<sup>H</sup>/Inf<sup>L</sup>: 0.03 ( $\pm$ 0.02), IFN<sup>L</sup>/Inf<sup>H</sup>: 0.01 ( $\pm$ 0.01), All High: 0.02 ( $\pm$ 0.02), All Low: 0.01 ( $\pm$ 0.02); Boxes represent the IQR and the horizontal line indicates the median. The whiskers extend to the last data point within 1.5 $\times$ IQR. Significances were tested using Kruskal-Wallis test and two-sided steel-dwass test **(g-j)**. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.