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Supplemental information

GCN2 is a determinant of the response to WEE1

kinase inhibition in small-cell lung cancer

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Figure S1

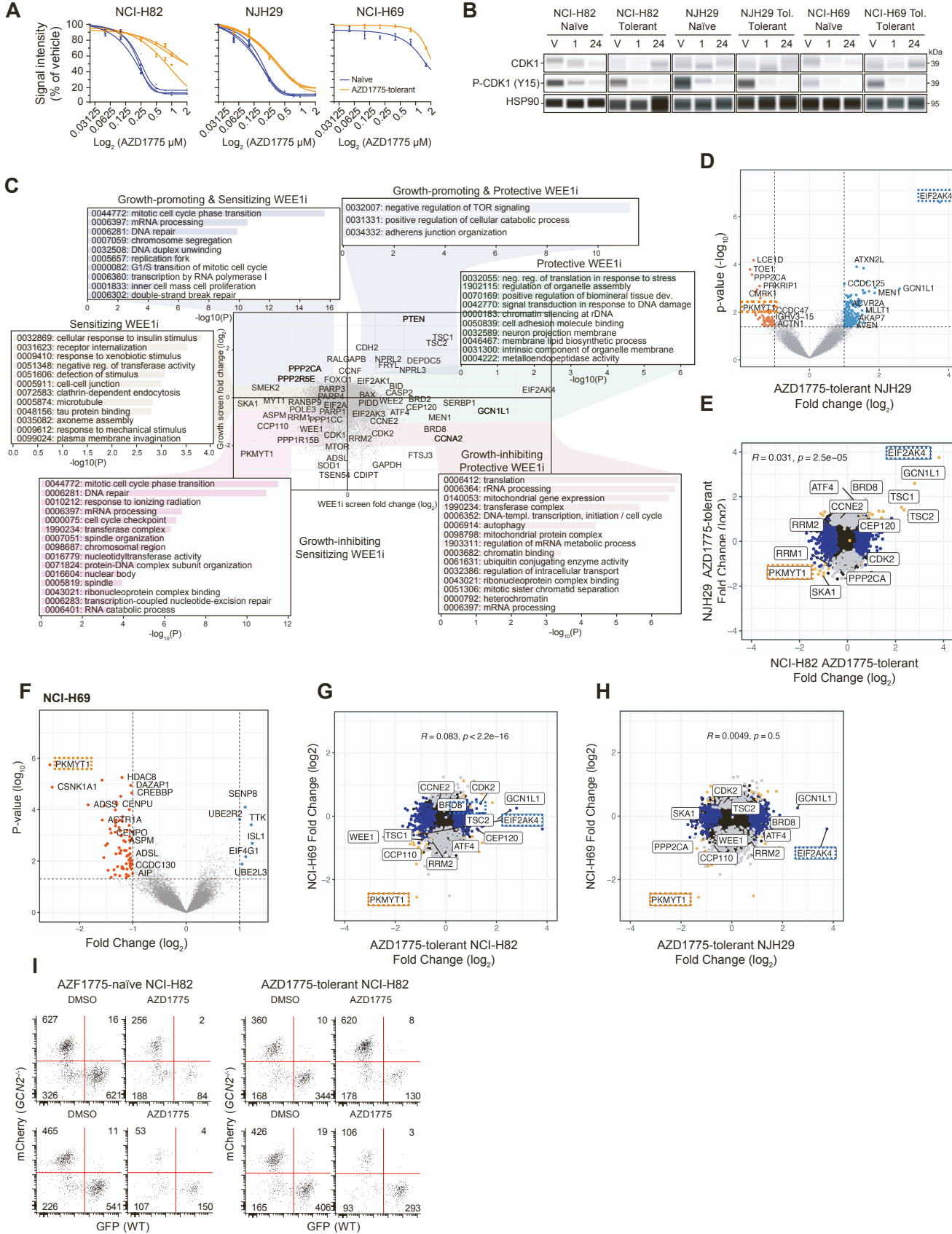


Figure S1, related to Figure 1. Characterization of the response of human SCLC cell lines to AZD1775 treatment and overview of the genome-wide CRISPR/Cas9 screens.

(A) AlamarBlue cell viability assays with naïve SCLC cell lines and the same cell lines selected to be more tolerant to AZD1775 by growth in increasing concentrations of this drug in response to different concentrations of AZD1775 (2 μ M to 0.03125 μ M for 5 days). N=3 for NCI-H82 and NJH29 naïve and AZD1775-tolerant cells (6 replicates per condition); n=1 for NCI-H69 naïve and AZD1775-tolerant cells (6 replicates per condition).

(B) Immunoassay for CDK1 and CDK1 phosphorylated at tyrosine 15 (Y15) in response to AZD1775 treatment (1 hr or 24 hr, NCI-H82 and NJH29: 0.4 μ M; rest 0.8 μ M), compared to vehicle-treated cells (V, 1 hr) in naïve and AZD1775-tolerant SCLC cell lines (n=1). HSP90 is a loading control. Y15 is the direct target of WEE1 on CDK1.

(C) Gene ontology of six categories (as noted) from the fold change between the AZD1775 vs. DMSO comparison (day 21) and the day 0 vs. day 21 comparison (DMSO condition) in the CRISPR/Cas9 screens for NCI-H82 tolerant cells. As an example, “Protective WEE1i” means protective effects of the gene knockout in the screen when cells are treated with AZD1775.

(D) Enrichment of genes from AZD1775-tolerant NJH29 cells in a genome-wide CRISPR/Cas9 screen (AZD1775 vs. Control, day 21), as in Figure 1B with NCI-H82 cells.

(E) Correlation of the fold change values from the CRISPR/Cas9 screens in AZD1775-tolerant NJH29 and AZD1775-tolerant NCI-H82 cells.

(F) Enrichment of genes from AZD1775-tolerant NCI-H69 cells in a genome-wide CRISPR/Cas9 screen (AZD1775 vs. Control, day 21), as in Figure 1B with NCI-H82 cells.

(G) Correlation of the fold change values from the CRISPR/Cas9 screens in AZD1775-tolerant NCI-H69 and AZD1775-tolerant NCI-H82 cells.

(H) Correlation of the fold change values from the CRISPR/Cas9 screens in AZD1775-tolerant NCI-H69 and AZD1775-tolerant NJH29 cells.

(I) Representative flow cytometry analysis in competition assays between naïve and tolerant NCI-H82 cells: *GCN2*^{-/-} or *CReP*^{-/-} cells were labeled with a lentiviral vector expressing mCherry while control wild-type cells were labeled with lentiviral vector expressing GFP.

Figure S2, related to Figure 2. GCN2 activity in different SCLC cell lines upon WEE1 kinase inhibition.

(A) Analysis of the GCN2 pathway by immunoassay in NCI-H82 cells (AZD1775-naïve) in response to arginine starvation. HSP90 is a loading control (n=1).

(B) Analysis of the GCN2 pathway by immunoassay with AZD1775 treatment (0.4 μ M) in NCI-H82 and NJH29 naïve and AZD1775-tolerant cells. Control: DMSO at 1 hour. HSP90 is a loading control (n=1 per cell line).

(C) As in (B) with NCI-H69 cells and 0.8 μ M AZD1775.

(D) As in (A) with NCI-H69 cells.

(E) As in (B) with NCI-H2081 cells and 0.8 μ M AZD1775.

(F) Commonly downregulated genes in an RNA-seq analysis of NCI-H82 and NJH29 cells (n=3 per condition) after a 24-hour treatment with AZD1775 (0.4 μ M). Heatmaps indicate gene counts in each replicate.

(G) GO term analysis for commonly upregulated gene in NCI-H82 or NJH29 after a 24-hour treatment with AZD1775 (0.4 μ M) (n=3 per condition).

(H) Differentially regulated genes between naïve and AZD1775-tolerant NCI-H82 and NJH29 cells following RNA-seq analysis (p-adj < 0.05).

(I) Enrichment analysis of transcription factors using TRRUST transcriptional regulatory database using differentially regulated genes between naïve and AZD1775-tolerant NCI-H82 and NJH29 cells. ATF4 is highlighted in red.

(J) Immunoblot for GCN2 on the eluate and captured fractions with different concentrations of AZD1775.

(K) Immunoblot for GCN2 on the eluate and captured fractions with different concentrations of PD407824.

(L) Raphin1 titration in naïve and AZD1775-tolerant NCI-H82 cells measured by alamarBlue assays, SEM (n=6).

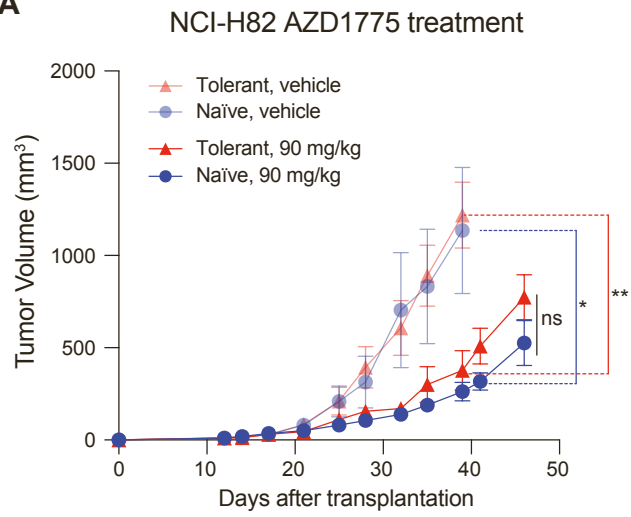
(M) Analysis of the EIF2A phosphorylation by immunoassay in NCI-H82 cells and NJH29 cells (AZD1775-naïve) upon increasing concentrations of Raphin1 (0-256 μ M) (n=1).

(N) Raphin1 titration in NCI-H82 cells treated with different concentrations of siRNA targeting WEE1 (siWEE1).

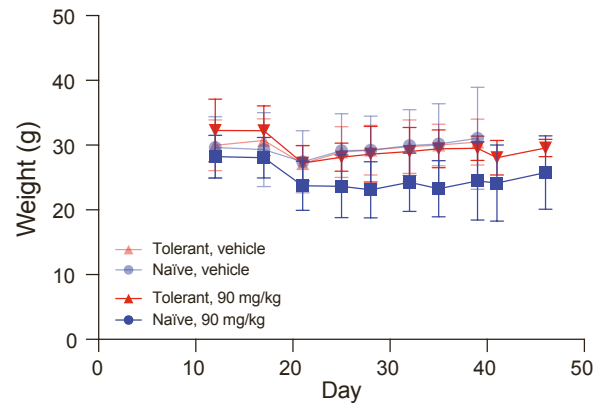
(O) Raphin1 titration in NJH29 cells treated with different concentrations of siWEE1 (n=3, SEM).

Supplemental Figure 3

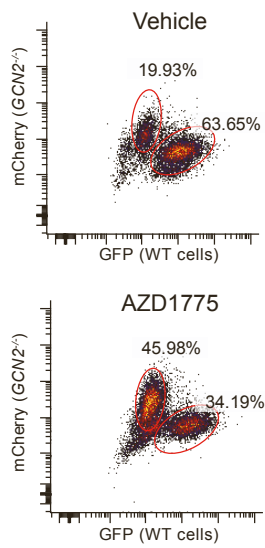
A



B



C



D

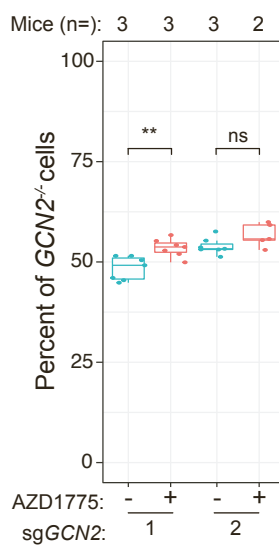


Figure S3, related to Figure 3. AZD1775 treatment reduces SCLC tumor growth.

(A) Tumor growth of NCI-H82 cells in subcutaneous tumors in NSG mice with vehicle or AZD1775 treatment (90 mg/kg, dosed by oral gavage for 5 days followed by a 2-day break per week). Mice per group: Tolerant vehicle: n=4; Naïve vehicle: n=4; Tolerant treated: n=3; Naïve treated: n=4; n=1 experiment. T-Test, p-value: 0.05-0.01 (*), 0.01-0.001 (**), < 0.001 (***).

(B) Body weight of mice as in (A).

(C) Representative flow cytometry data for the *in vivo* competition assays. Cell populations displayed and percentage of cells in each gate.

(D) *In vivo* competition assay with *GCN2*^{-/-} (mCherry⁺) and WT (GFP⁺) NCI-H82 cells. Percent of *GCN2*^{-/-} cells are displayed between the treated group and untreated group. T-Test, p-value: 0.05-0.01 (*), 0.01-0.001 (**), < 0.001 (***). Mouse numbers per condition indicated in plot.