

# **MCT1-mediated transport of a toxic molecule is an effective strategy for targeting glycolytic tumors**

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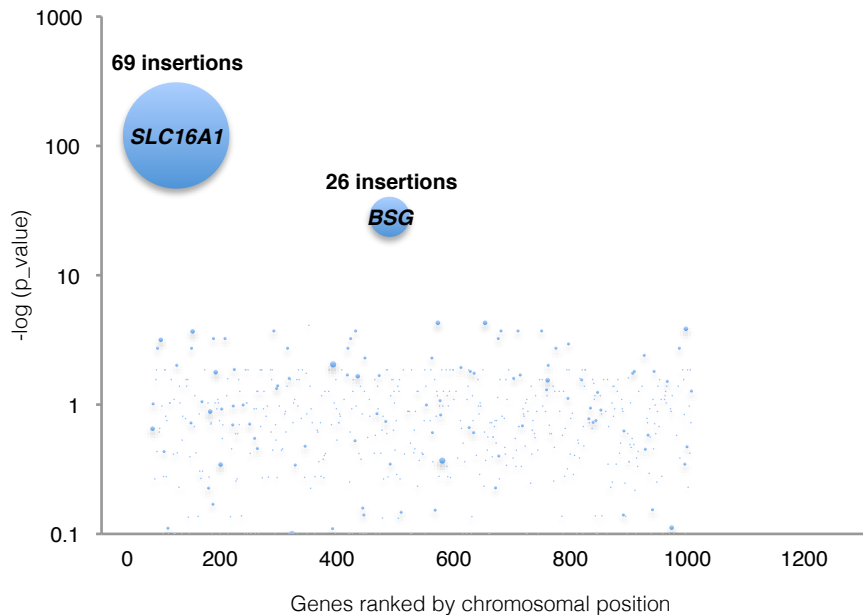
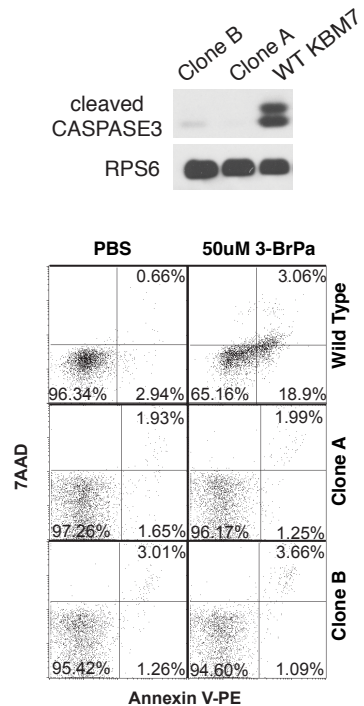
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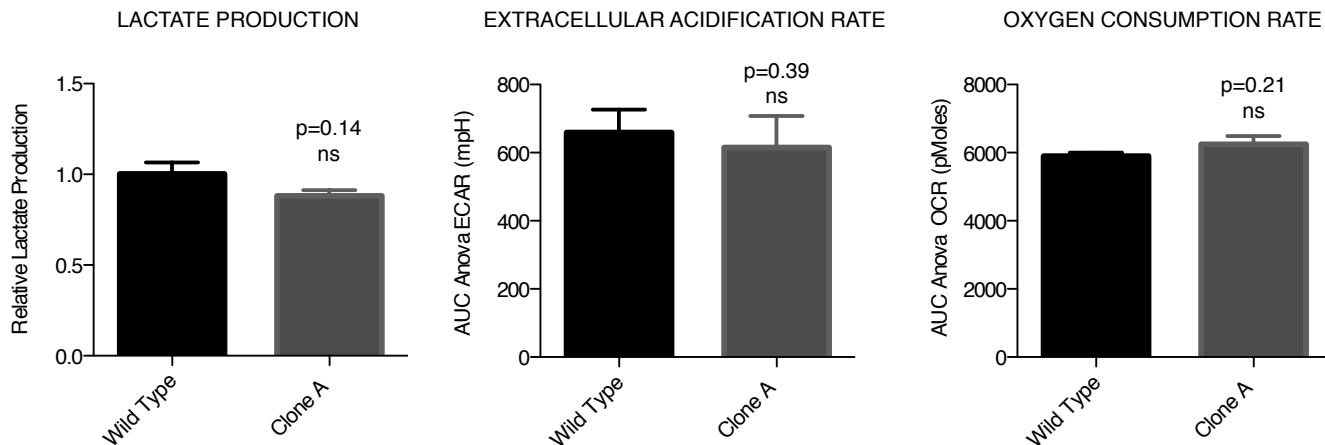
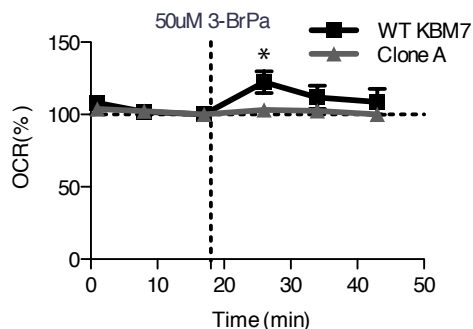
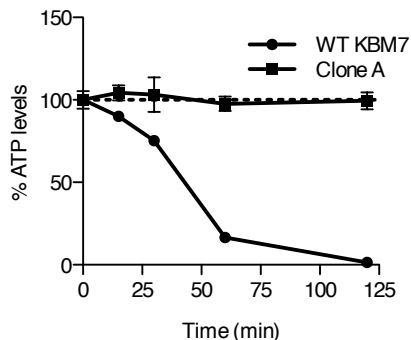
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### Supplementary Figure 1 - Loss of *SLC16A1* and *BSG* prevents 3-BrPA induced cell death.

**a.** *SLC16A1* and *BSG* genes contain the highest degree of insertional enrichment in 3-BrPA selected cells compared to the unselected control cells ( $p=4.7E-121$  and  $p=5E-29$ , respectively). Y axis represents the inverse logarithm of p values, calculated by Fisher Exact Test. The X-axis represents the insertion sites ordered by their genomic position. The diameter of the bubbles denotes the number of insertions for each gene.

**b.** Wild type and MCT1 null KBM7 cells were treated for 3 hours with 3-BrPA (50uM) and FACS analysis have been performed using 7AAD and Annexin V staining.

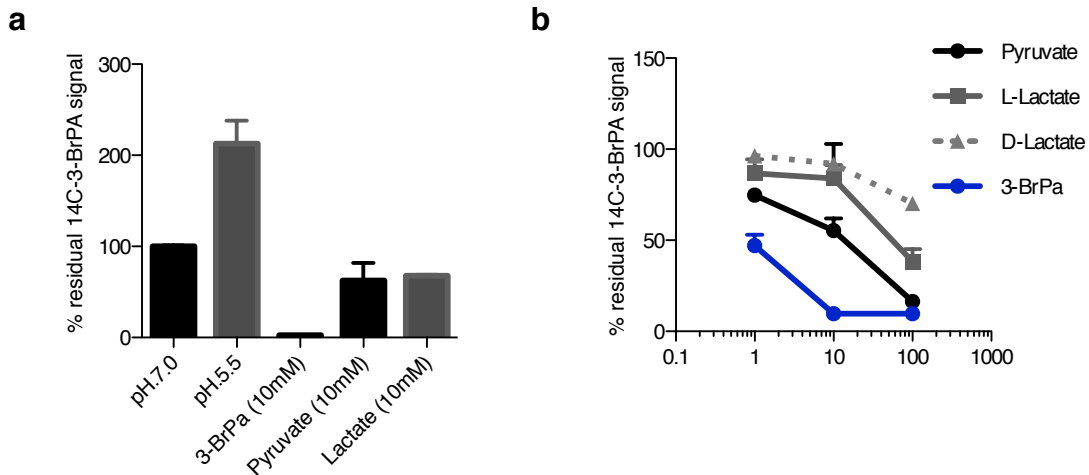
**a****b****c**

## Supplementary Figure 2 - Metabolic characterization of Wild Type and MCT1 null KBM7 cells

**a.** Lactate production of wild type and MCT1 null KBM7 cells were measured using a colorimetric assay and normalized by cell number. ECAR and OCR reading were measured using Seahorse Extracellular Flux Analyzer. AUC (area under curve) converts OCR rate data to accumulation of total oxygen consumed upon three separate readings.

**b.** Extracellular Flux Analysis of wild type and MCT1 null KBM7 cells upon 3-BrPA (50 uM) addition. Changes in OCR, a proxy for oxygen consumption, were monitored upon the addition of 50 uM 3-BrPA. Results are displayed as a percentage of the OCR reading immediately before 3-BrPA addition. Error bars are SEM.

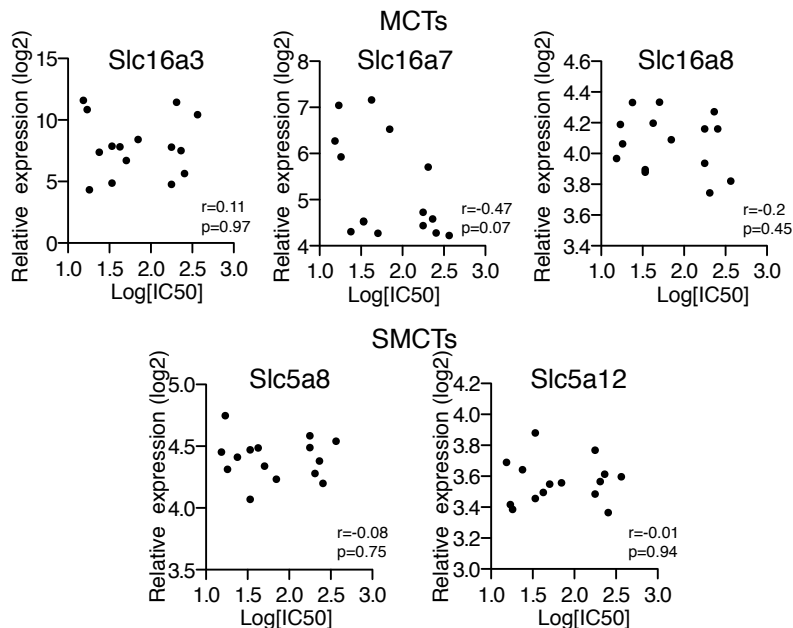
**c.** Relative cellular ATP levels during a time course following 3-BrPA treatment. 50uM 3-BrPA was added onto wild type and MCT1 null KBM7 cells. Relative ATP levels were measured using a luciferase based assay for 2 hours. Error bars are SEM.



**Supplementary Figure 3 - Pyruvate and Lactate can compete with 3-BrPA uptake in KBM7 cells.**

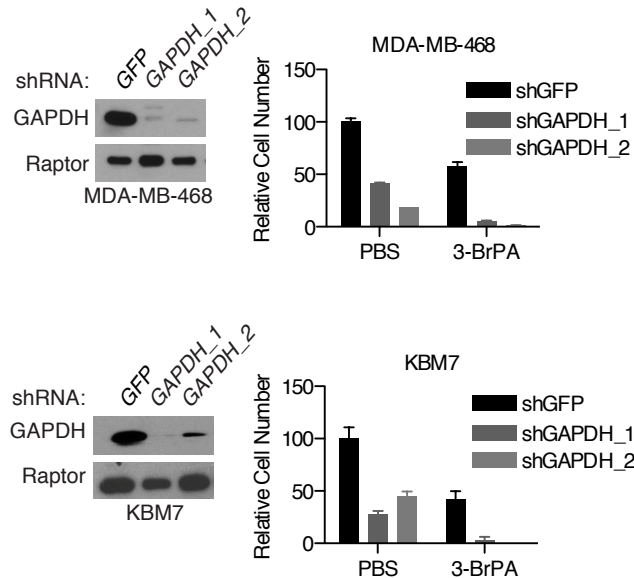
**a.** pH dependence of MCT1 mediated 3-BrPA transport. Wild Type KBM7 cells were incubated with 100  $\mu$ M of radiatively labeled 3-BrPA for 20 minutes in HBSS in presence of indicated pH conditions and various monocarboxylates (n=3).

**b.** Dose dependent inhibition of labeled 3-BrPA transport by D-Lactate, L-Lactate and Pyruvate. Wild Type KBM7 cells were incubated with 100  $\mu$ M radiatively labeled 3-BrPA for 20 minutes in presence of different concentrations of indicated monocarboxylates.



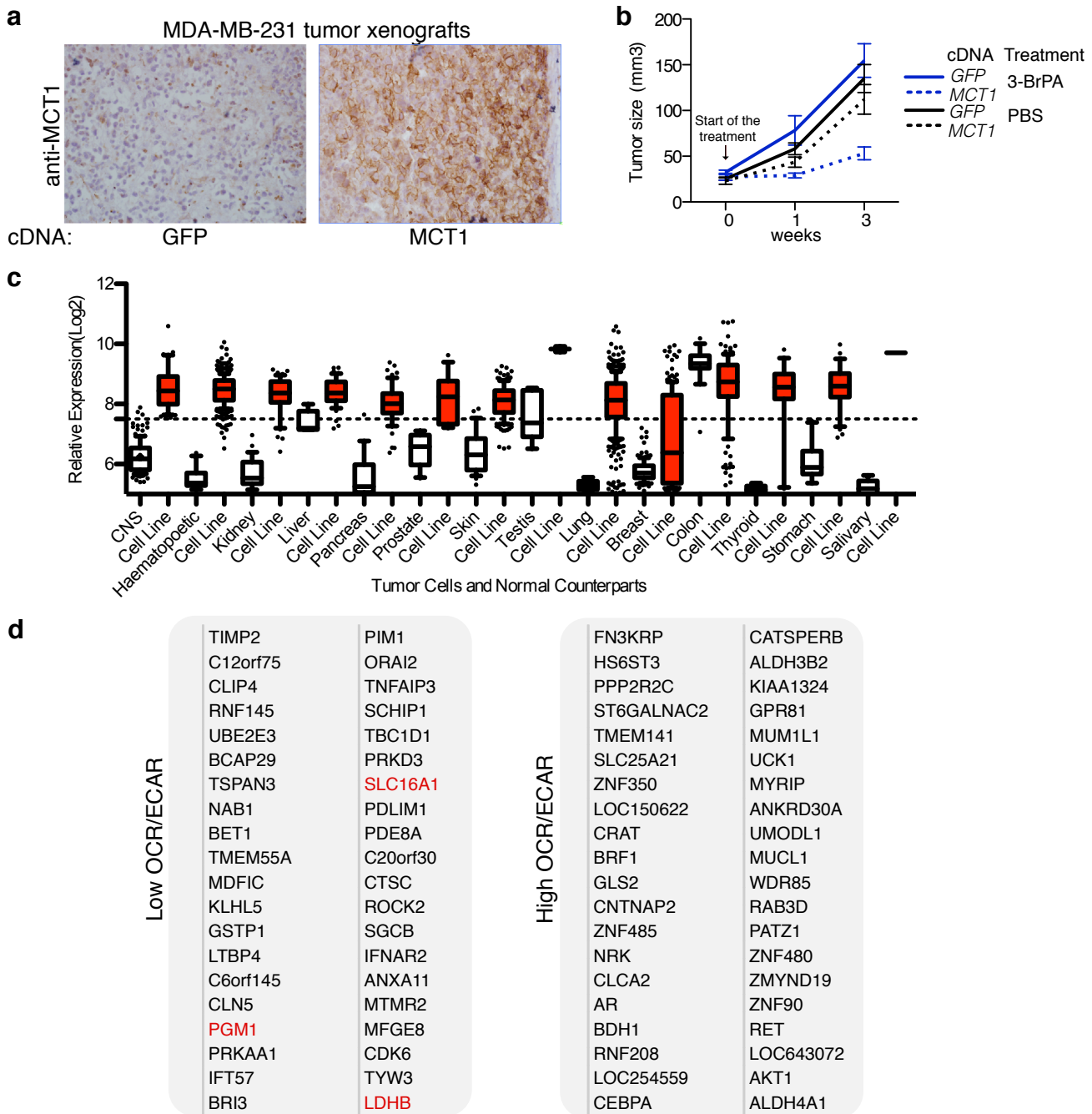
#### Supplementary Figure 4 - Correlation of other MCT transporter expression levels with 3-BrPA sensitivity

The concentration of 3-BrPA at which 50% cell growth inhibition occurred after 3 days of administration (IC<sub>50</sub>) was determined for a panel of cancer cell lines. These values were correlated with transcriptome-wide mRNA expression data from the Cancer Cell Line Encyclopedia (CCLE) and the resulting Pearson correlation coefficients were plotted. Relative expression levels for known lactate transporters (MCTs and SMCTs) were correlated with the corresponding IC<sub>50</sub> values for 3-BrPA of each cell line.



### Supplementary Figure 5 - Effect of GAPDH silencing on 3-BrPA sensitivity

Silencing GAPDH expression in cancer cell lines using RNAi causes a decrease in cell proliferation. Cells were infected with corresponding shRNAs and grown in RPMI media in presence and absence of 3-BrPA. 50uM and 10uM 3-BrPA were used for MDA-MB-468 and KBM7, respectively. Note the synergistic effect of GAPDH inhibition and 3-BrPA treatment on cell number.



**Supplementary Figure 6 - MCT1 expression in cancers**

- a.** IHC staining of MDA-MB-231 tumors expressing GFP and MCT1 cDNAs using an anti-MCT1 antibody.
- b.** Time course weight measurements of tumors formed by MDA-MB-231 cells expressing the MCT1 or GFP cDNA during 3 weeks of treatment with vehicle or 3-BrPA (8 mg/kg). Error bars are  $\pm$  SD (n = 5).
- c.** Relative expression of MCT1 in cancer cell lines and their normal tissue of origins. Data was collected from CCLE and GEO browser and quantile normalized.
- d.** Top 40 genes correlating with low (glycolytic) and high (OXPHOS) OCR/ECAR values.

**Supplementary Table 1 - Primer Sequences**

<b>Cloning vector</b>	<b>Forward Primer</b>	<b>Reverse Primer</b>
<b>pMXs-IRES-blasticidin</b>	AGGGATCCATGCCACCAGCAGTTGGAGG	AGGCGGCCGCTCAGACTGGACTTTCCTCCTCCTTG
<b>PLJM1-puro</b>	ATTGAATTCTATGCCACCAGCAGTTGGAGG	ATTAATTCGTTCGAATCAGACTGGACTTTCCTCCTCCTTG