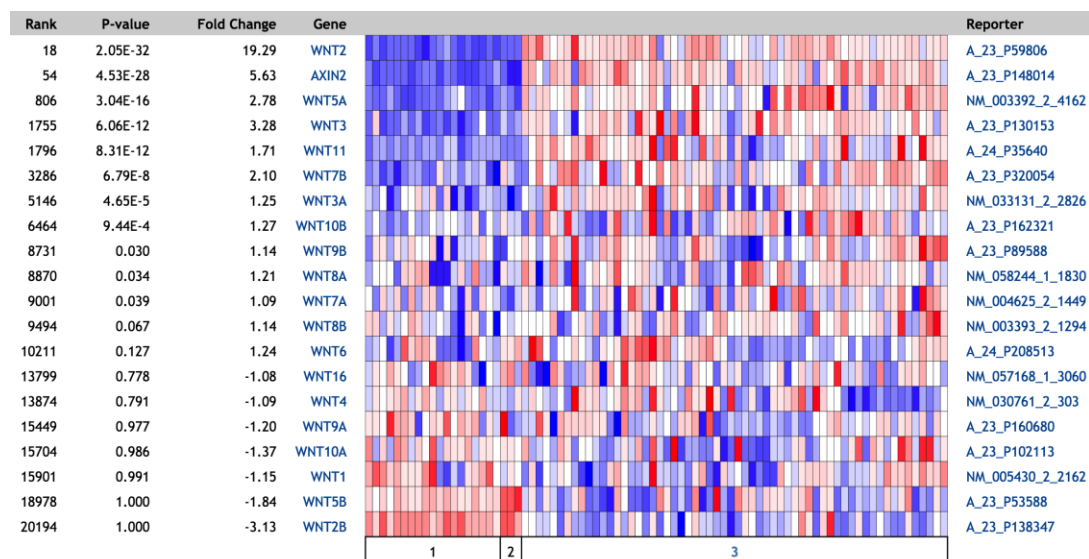


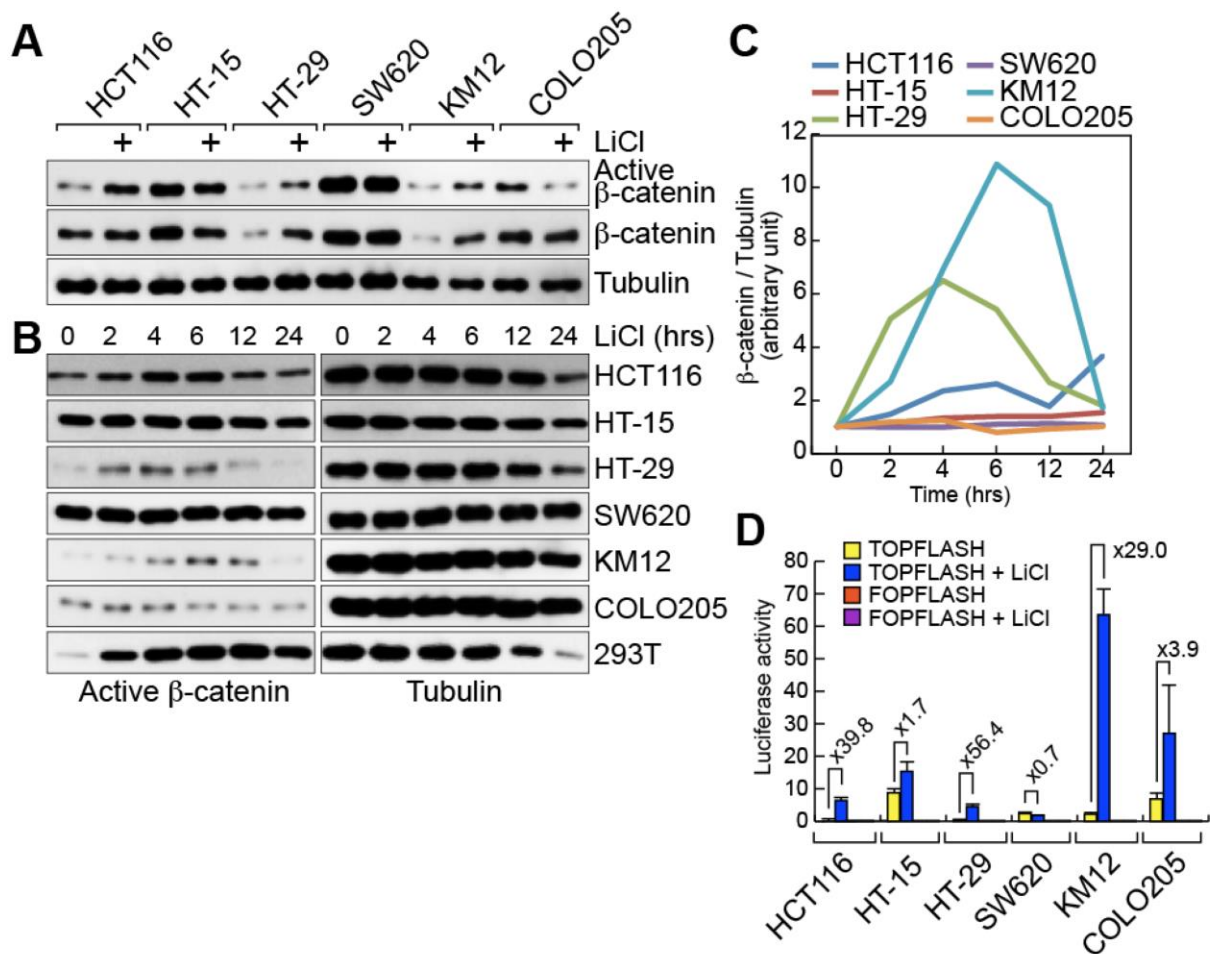
Wnt2 complements Wnt/ β -catenin signaling in colorectal cancer

Supplementary Material



Supplementary Figure 1. Correlation between Wnt ligands and *AXIN2* expression

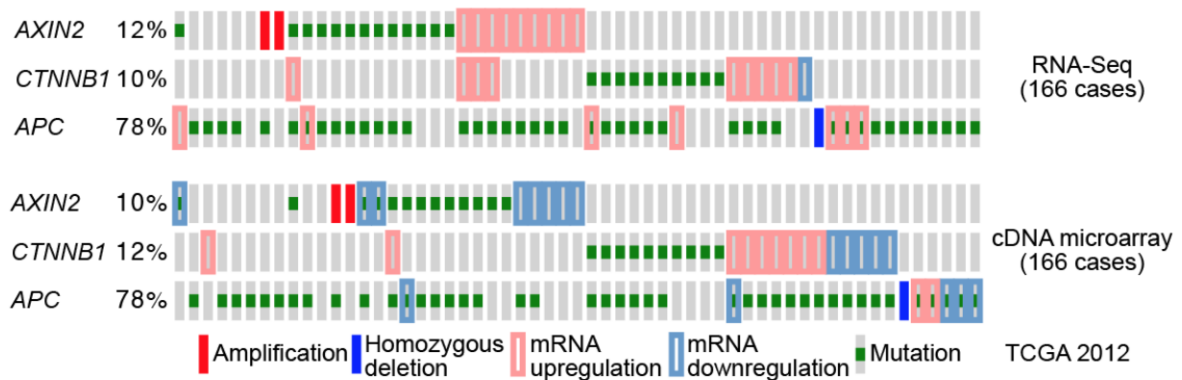
OncoPrint analysis of TCGA dataset (TCGA Colorectal, 237 samples, 20,423 measured genes); colon (19), rectum (3), and rectal adenocarcinoma (60); downregulation (blue), upregulation (red). *WNT2* (the first row; 19.29 fold increase) and *AXIN2* (the second row; 5.63 fold increase) display the highest expression in CRC cells, with the significantly low P values (2.05E-32 and 4.53E-28, respectively).



Supplementary Figure 2. Stabilization of β-catenin by GSK3 inhibition in CRC cells

(A~C) Stabilization of β-catenin by GSK3 inhibition in CRC cells. CRC cell lines were treated with LiCl (25 mM, 4 hours) and subjected to IB assays. LiCl treatment increases the level of active β-catenin as well as total β-catenin (A), also in a time-dependent manner (B). Kinetics of β-catenin protein stabilization by LiCl was plotted. Images were quantified using ImageJ (C). (D) β-catenin reporter activation by LiCl in CRC cells. CRC

cells were transfected with β -catenin reporter plasmids (TOPFLASH or FOPFLASH). 24 hours after transfection, cells were treated with LiCl (25 mM, 4 hours). 24 hours after LiCl, cells were collected for luciferase assays.



Supplementary Figure 3. Mutually exclusive gene alteration among Wnt signaling components

cBioPortal analysis of TCGA 2012 colorectal carcinoma data sets. 166 patient/case sets. Genome profiles: mutation, copy number alterations from GISTIC, and mRNA expression x-Scores (RNA-Seq V2 RSEM). It is noteworthy that CRC patient samples harboring genetic mutations or mRNA upregulation of *CTNNB1* or *AXIN2* also contain *APC* mutation.

Cell line	APC	CTNNB1	AXIN1	BRAF	PTEN	K-Ras	p53
HCT116	WT	ΔS45	WT	WT	WT	G13D	WT
HT-29	E853X	WT	WT	V600E	WT	WT	R273H
HCT-15	I1417fs	WT	WT	WT	WT	G13D	S241F
SW620	Q1338X	WT	WT	WT	WT	G12V	R273H, P309S
KM12	N1818fs	WT	E640fs (Del)	WT	G129X	WT	H179R
COLO205	E1554fs	WT	-	V600E	WT	WT	G266E

Supplementary Figure 4. Genetic mutations in CRC cell lines

WT: wild-type; Del: deletion; fs: frame-shift; X: stop codon (termination).

Gene	JARID2	AEBP2	EZH2	EED	SUZ12	Wnt2	RBBP7	RBBP4
JARID2	-	0.000834	0.12952	0.718848	0.643482	0.574192	0.369384	0.00719
AEBP2		-	0.354056	0.65317	0.000671	0.594107	0.648737	0.842242
EZH2			-	0.053337	0.595414	0.614593	0.048378	0.148295
EED				-	0.140013	0.679618	0.274565	0.119588
SUZ12					-	0.702526	0.254302	0.890087
Wnt2						-	0.853921	0.939255
RBBP7							-	0.949247
RBBP4								-

p values are indicated in each cell

Strong tendency towards mutual exclusivity (0 < odds ratio < 0.1)

No association (0.5 < odds ratio < 2)

Tendency toward co-occurrence (2 < odds ratio < 10)

Strong tendency toward co-occurrence (odds ratio > 10)

www.cbioportal.org

TCGA 2012, colorectal adenocarcinoma

Patient/case set: Tumor CNA (195)

Genome profiles:

mutations

copy number alterations from GISTIC

mRNA expression z-Scores (RNA-Seq V2 RSEM)

Supplementary Figure 5. Mutually exclusive gene alteration between PRC2 and WNT2

cBioPortal analysis of TCGA 2012 colorectal carcinoma data sets. 195 patient/case sets. Genome profiles: mutation, copy number alterations from GISTIC, and mRNA expression x-Scores (RNA-Seq V2 RSEM). P values are indicated in each cell. Red: strong tendency toward mutual exclusivity; empty: no association; yellow: tendency toward co-occurrence; green: strong tendency toward co-occurrence.