

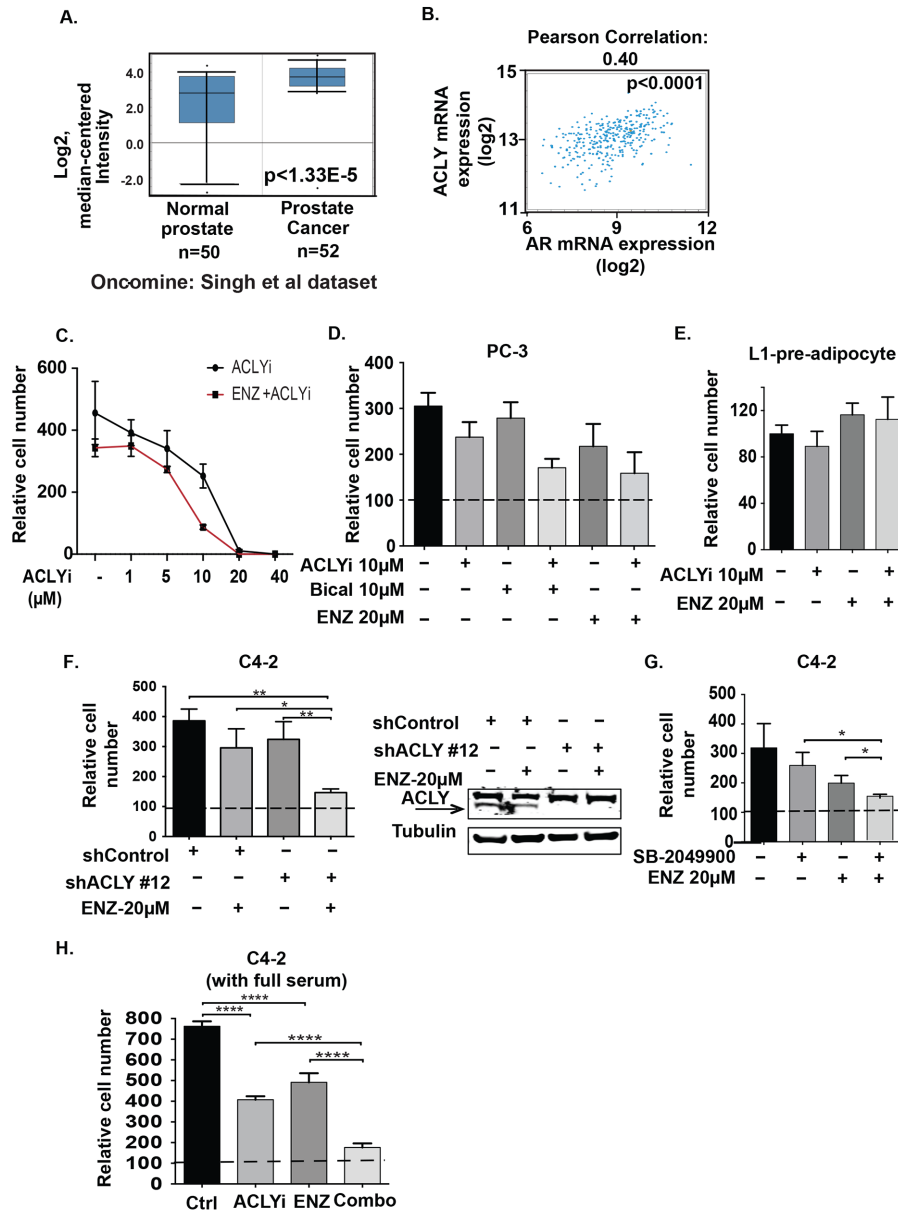
Targeting ACLY sensitizes castration-resistant prostate cancer cells to AR antagonism by impinging on an ACLY-AMPK-AR feedback mechanism

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

REFERENCES

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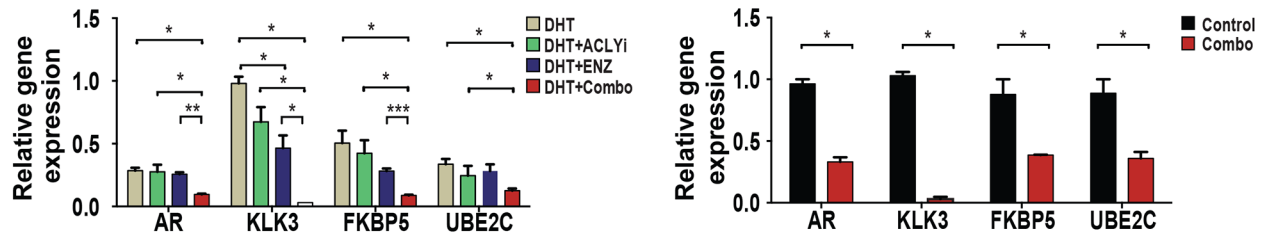
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES AND TABLE



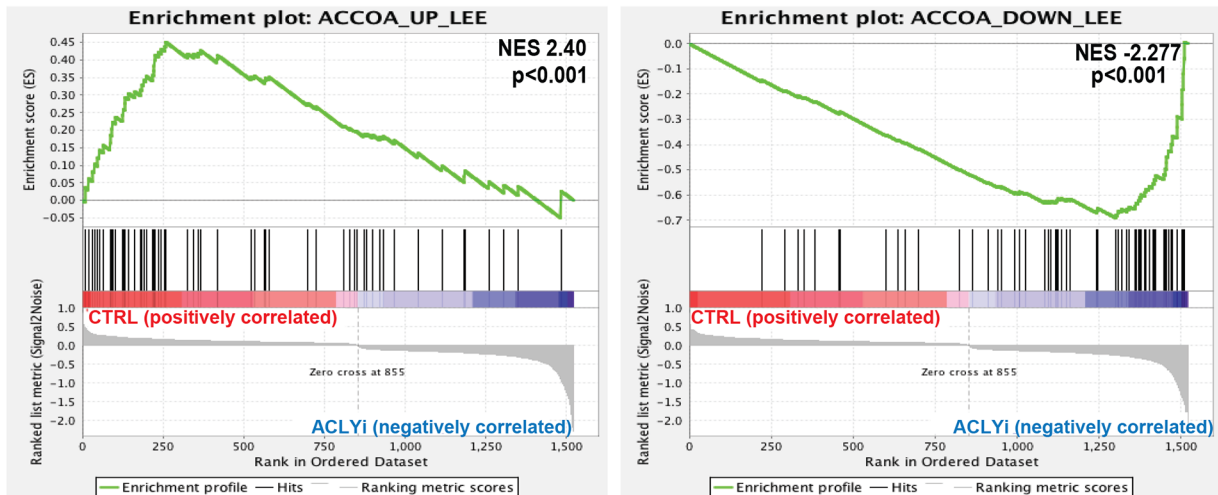
Supplementary Figure S1: ACLY inhibition sensitizes AR+ CRPC cells to AR antagonism. **A.** ACLY expression in Prostate Carcinoma vs. Normal Prostate Gland in Singh Prostate dataset (accessed using Oncomine) [1]. In this dataset, ACLY expression is higher in Prostate Carcinoma (top 2% of over-expressed genes). **B.** Correlation between AR and ACLY in the TCGA prostate adenocarcinoma dataset, examined using cBioPortal for Cancer Genomics (www.cbioportal.org) [2–4]. **C.** C4-2 cells were treated for 72 hours in indicated doses of ACLYi (BMS-303141), +/- 20 μM ENZ, in androgen-depleted conditions. Viable cells were counted and normalized to starting cell count at time 0, which was set to 100. **D.** PC-3 cells cultured in androgen-depleted conditions were treated as indicated for 72 hours and viable cells counted. **E.** 3T3-L1 pre-adipocytes were treated as indicated for 72 hours and viable cells counted. **F.** C4-2 cells were infected with lentiviral shRNA and treated +/- ENZ for an additional 72 hours in androgen-depleted conditions, and viable cells counted. Panel on the right indicates the silencing efficiency using immunoblotting. **G.** C4-2 cells cultured in androgen-depleted conditions were treated with ENZ, +/- a second ACLYi (25 nM, SB204990), and viable cells counted after 72 hours. **H.** C4-2 cells cultured in RPMI + 5% standard FBS were treated as indicated for 72 hours and viable cells counted. For all bar graphs, mean +/- SEM of triplicates is graphed; *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$; ****, $p < 0.0001$.

A.

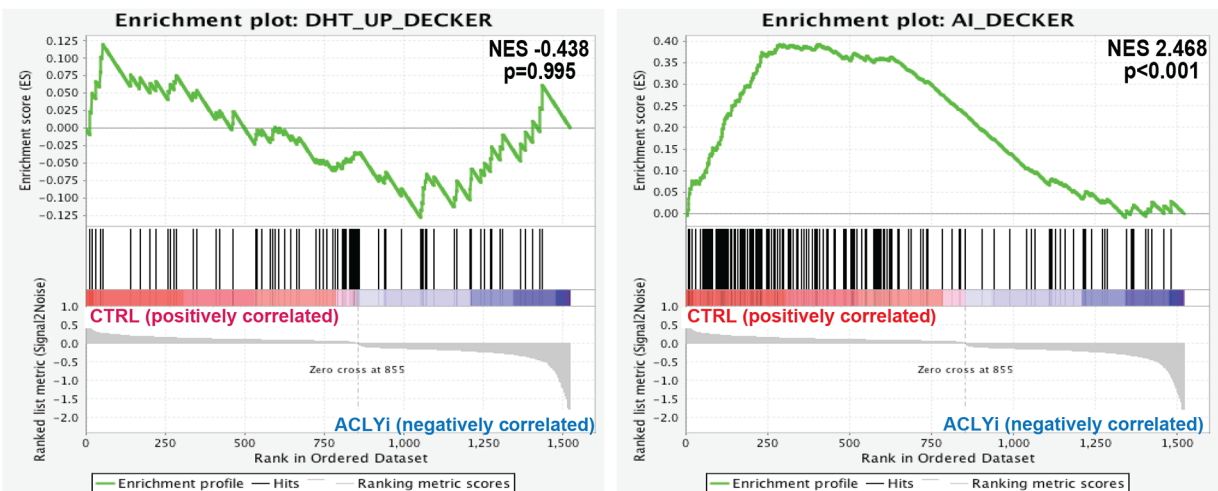
LNCaP-ABL



B.

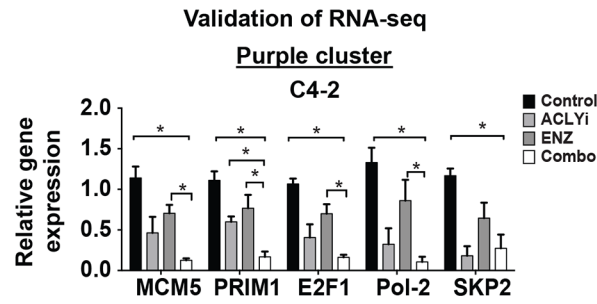


C.

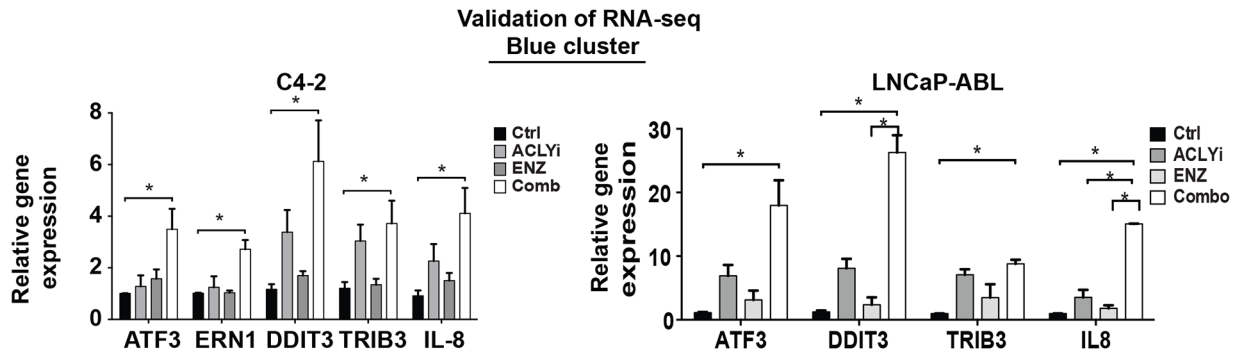


Supplementary Figure S2: ACLY inhibition suppresses “androgen-independent” and “acetyl-CoA-upregulated” genes. A. Androgen-depleted LNCaP-Abl cells were treated with DHT, alone or in combination with ACLYi and/or ENZ, for 24 hours, and gene expression analyzed by Q-PCR (left panel). LNCaP-Abl cells in androgen-depleted conditions were treated +/- Combo for 24 hours. For all bar graphs, mean +/- SEM of triplicates is graphed; *, p<0.05; **, p<0.01; ***, p<0.001. B. As assessed by GSEA, ACLYi suppresses “Acetyl-CoA-Upregulated” and enriches for “Acetyl-CoA-Downregulated” genes, as defined by Lee et al [5]. C. As assessed by GSEA, ACLYi suppresses “Androgen-independent” but not “DHT-Upregulated” gene signatures, as defined by Decker et al. [6].

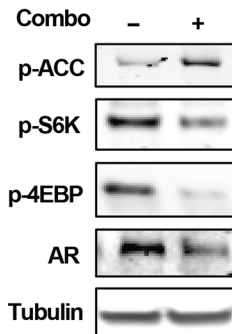
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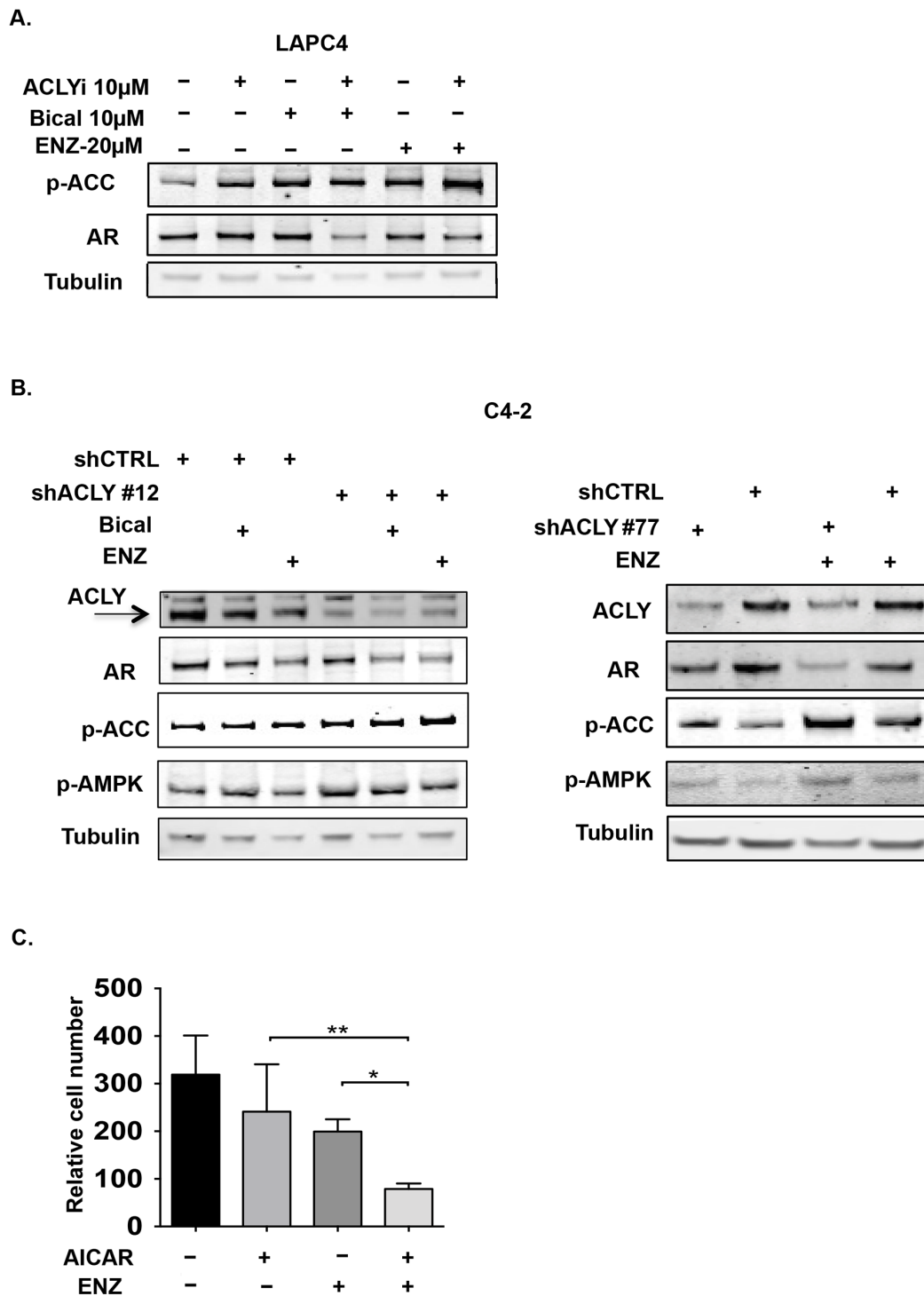
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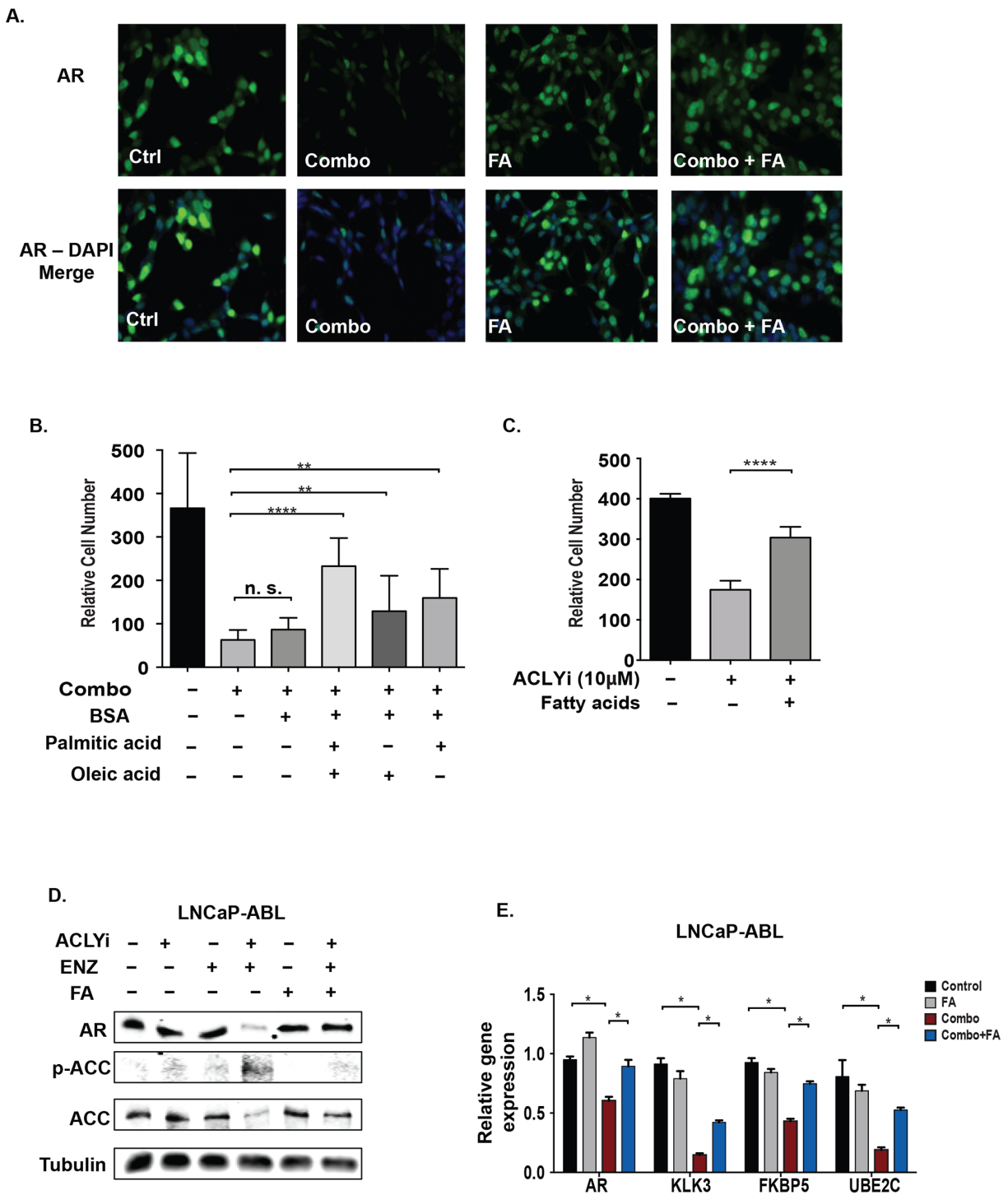
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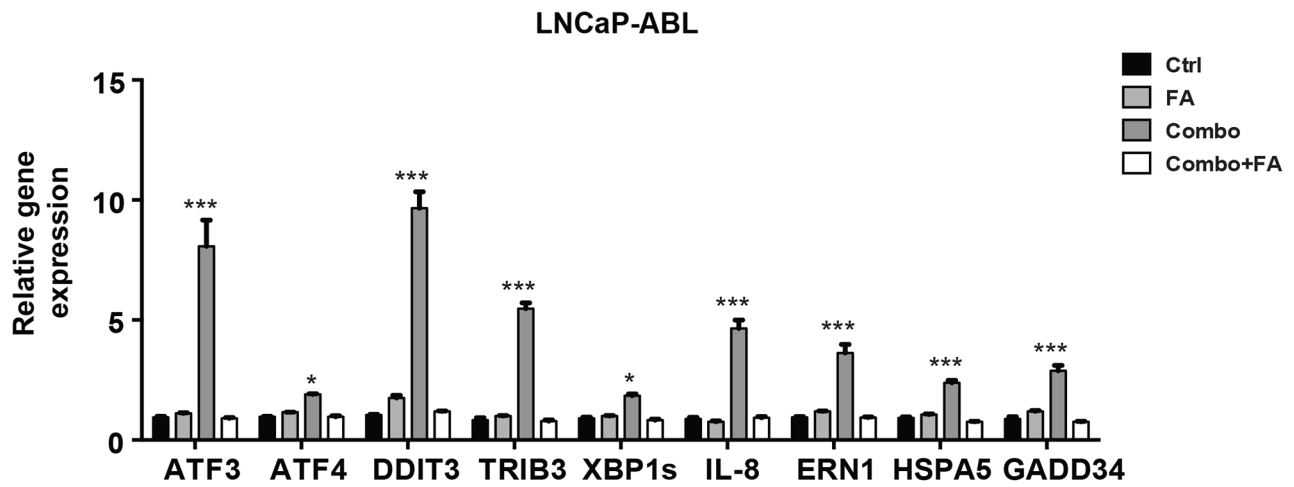
Supplementary Figure S3: Validation of gene expression from RNA-seq. A, B. C4-2 cells treated as in the RNA-Seq experiment were used for Q-PCR analysis of gene expression in both the purple cluster (A) and the blue cluster (B, left panel). Changes in genes in blue cluster were also confirmed in LNCaP-ABL cells (B, right panel). C. C4-2 cells were treated for 24 hours with Combo in androgen-depleted conditions and analyzed by Western blot.



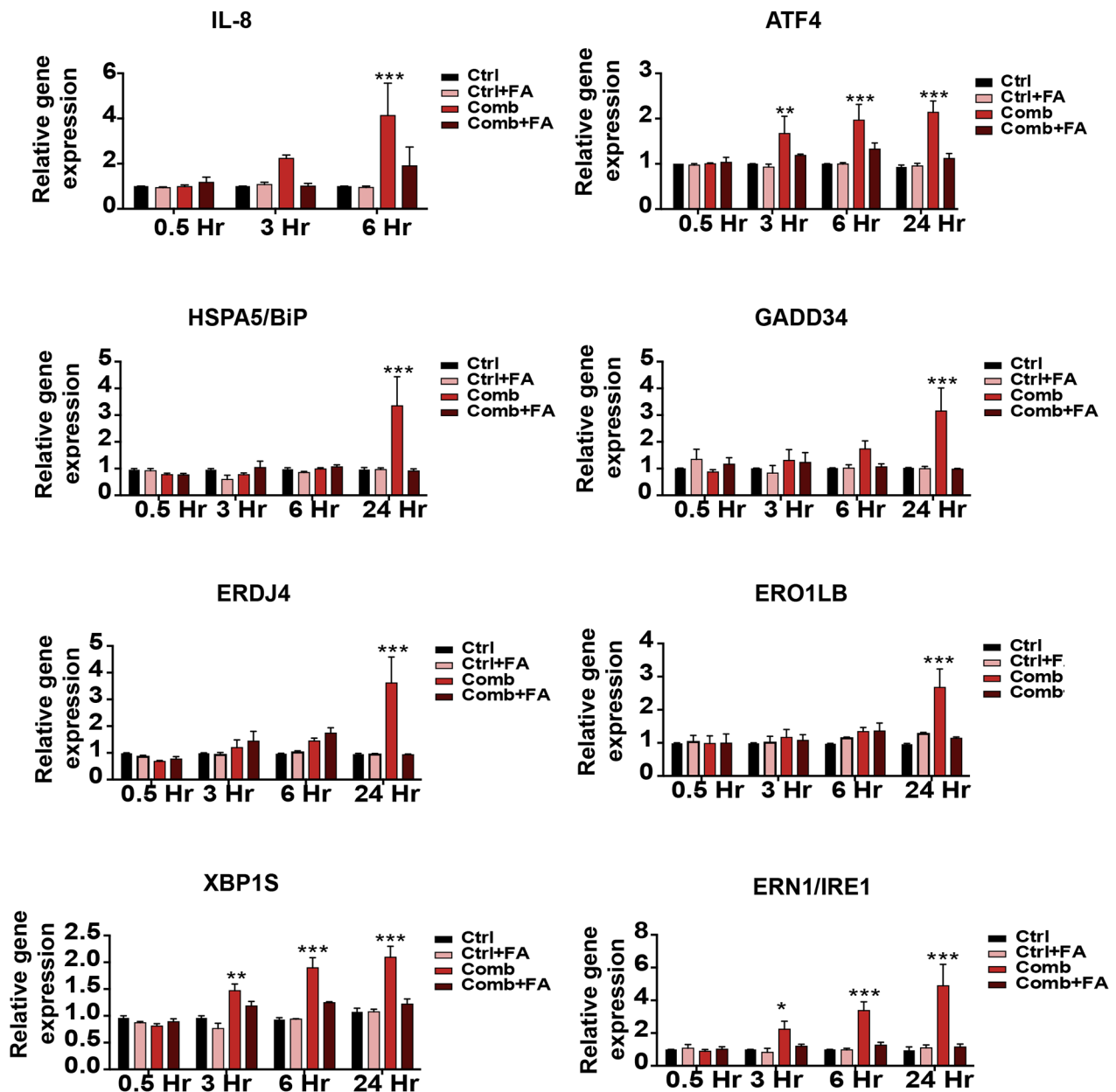
Supplementary Figure S4: Concurrent inhibition of ACLY and AR induces energetic stress and further suppression of AR protein in prostate cancer cells. **A.** LAPC4- cells were treated with ACLYi in combination with either of the AR-inhibitors (Bicalutamide, 10 μ M or Enzalutamide, 20 μ M) under androgen depleted conditions and analyzed by Western blot. **B.** C4-2 cells were infected with lentiviral shACLY #12 for 2 days and then treated with Bical (10 μ M) or ENZ (20 μ M) in androgen-depleted conditions (left panel). Results were validated with a second shRNA (shACLY #77) (right panel). Signaling was assessed by Western blot. **C.** Androgen-depleted C4-2 cells were treated for 72 hours +/- AICAR, +/- ENZ and viable cells counted.



Supplementary Figure S5: Fatty acid supplementation restores AR activity in the presence of ACLY and AR inhibitors.
A. Immunofluorescent imaging of AR protein levels was conducted in C4-2 cells in CDT conditions 24 hours after Combo treatment, +/- fatty acids (50:50 PA: OA, BSA conjugated). **B, C.** Androgen-depleted C4-2 cells were cultured for 72 hours in androgen depleted conditions in indicated conditions and viable cells counted. PA and OA were BSA-conjugated. **D.** CRPC cell line LNCaP-Abl was treated as indicated for 24 hours in androgen-depleted conditions and analyzed by Western blot. **E.** LNCaP-Abl cells were treated as in (D) and gene expression analyzed by Q-PCR.



Supplementary Figure S6: Fatty acids rescue ER stress induction in LNCaP-Abl CRPC cells. Gene expression analyzed by Q-PCR in LNCaP-Abl cells treated with Combo, +/- fatty acid supplementation for 24 hours. Mean +/- SEM of triplicates is graphed, and ANOVA was used to compare Combo to the rest of the samples, *, $p < 0.05$; ***, $p < 0.001$.



Supplementary Figure S7: Fatty acids rescue ER stress induction in C4-2 cells, additional genes. C4-2 cells were treated with Combo, +/- fatty acid supplementation concurrently for 0.5, 3, 6, and 24 hours and gene expression analyzed by QPCR. Mean +/- SEM of triplicates is graphed, and ANOVA was used to compare Combo to the rest of the samples, *, p<0.05; ***, p<0.001.

Supplementary Table S1: Datafile for RNA-Seq significantly regulated genes and their cluster IDs.

See Supplementary File 1