Molecular dissection of the valproic acid effects on glioma cells

Supplementary Material

gene name	forward primer	reverse primer		
CDKN1A/p21	5'-GCAGACCAGCATGACAGATTT-3'	5'-AAGATGTAGAGCGGGCCTTT-3'		
GAPDH	5'-CATGACAACTTTGGTATCGTG-3'	5'-GTCCACCACTGACACGTTG-3'		
SLC2A13	5'-GTCAGGTCAGAACGCCACTT-3'	5'-CTTGTAGCAGAAACCGCAGTC-3'		
SLC6A12	5'-CTTGCCTGGGCTCTCTTCTA-3'	5'-TTCAGAAAGTCCGTGCAATG-3'		
SLC17A7	5'-TGGGGCTACATTGTCACTCA-3'	5'-CTGAGGGGGATCAGCATGTTT-3'		
SLC25A27	5'-TGAATACACCACTTGAGGACAA-3'	5'-TTTGATGACATCGGCTGGT-3'		
SLC30A3	5'-CTGCAGAGCTTTGGGGGTACT-3'	5'-AAGGGCACAGATGGAGAAGA-3'		
SLC44A3	5'-CGGCATGGTTATTCCTGTTC-3'	5'-ACATGTTGCCAAAGCTGTCA-3'		

Table S1: Primer sequences used for expression analysis performing real-time RT-PCR.

Table S2: Overview on the number of H3ac-enriched promoter regions, transcriptionally upregulated genes and an overlap of both after VPA treatment. Provided is the number of regions/genes per cell line using different fold change cut-offs (≥ 2 , ≥ 3 , ≥ 4 and ≥ 5). P-value cut-off is <0.01 for all comparisons. Additionally, at the bottom of the table the number of genes and SLC transporters is displayed that are upregulated in at least four out of the seven adherent and four out of the seven glioblastoma stem cell lines.

	ChIP-Seq		RNA-Seq						list some site of	list second second
cell line	enriched regions (p<0.01)	Promoter correlation	upregulated genes	upregulated genes	upregulated genes	upregulated genes	List comparison ChIP & RNA (FC ≥ 2)	List comparison ChIP & RNA (FC ≥ 3)	List comparison ChIP & RNA (FC ≥ 4)	List comparison ChIP & RNA (FC ≥ 5)
		-1000 to 0 bp	(p<0.01, FC ≥ 2)	(p<0.01, FC ≥ 3)	(p<0.01, FC ≥ 4)	(p<0.01, FC ≥ 5)				
T98G	78,539	7,578	3,234	2,183	1,753	1,508	802	499	380	310
TP365MG	586,695	39,909	3,284	2,202	1,795	1,572	2,038	1,324	1,067	929
U87MG	759,187	53,630	3,780	2,631	2,127	1,813	2,570	1,723	1,375	1,178
U118MG	533,322	33,245	4,149	2,855	2,281	1,952	2,356	1,588	1,269	1,085
U251MG	130,235	9,973	5,532	3,752	2,871	2,362	1,953	1,289	954	769
U373MG	1,008,547	60,082	3,095	2,159	1,769	1,524	2,240	1,536	1,253	1,086
HS683	630,964	42,730	2,719	1,800	1,461	1,271	1,811	1,161	920	793
NCH1425	103,423	5,064	3,658	2,461	1,965	1,677	530	352	262	212
NCH421k	577,244	25,497	4,196	3,000	2,516	2,234	1,833	1,246	1,030	915
NCH465	201,424	14,905	3,375	1,990	1,449	1,176	1,294	731	517	413
NCH601	555,889	35,143	4,147	2,889	2,325	2,032	2,501	1,724	1,359	1,181
NCH636	441,038	31,005	2,653	1,686	1,288	1,076	1,512	921	687	566
NCH644	453,295	27,450	4,863	3,356	2,771	2,441	2,647	1,762	1,421	1,245
NCH660h	725,521	48,981	3,278	2,111	1,678	1,434	2,217	1,395	1,105	940
upregulated in \ge 4 of 7 adherent and in \ge 4 of 7 stem cell lines		1,607	863	623	497	379	178	114	87	
upregulated SLC transporters		48	23	19	16	16	8	6	4	

Table S3: Immunhistochemical staining scores for the six matched pairs of patient biopsy samples before and under VPA treatment. Ranges for staining intensities arise from heterogeneous tissue samples. Numbers correspond to 0=no/minimal, 1=weak, 2=moderate/intermediate and 3=strong staining intensity. †, biopsy in recurrence not taken under but three years after VPA treatment. VPA doses provided are daily doses.

patient no.	sex		before VPA				under VPA		
		age	diagnosis	SLC17A7	SLC25A27	VPA dosis	diagnosis	SLC17A7	SLC25A27
1	f	26	anaplastic oligoastrocytoma (WHO-III)	3	1	1,500 mg	anaplastic oligoastrocytoma (WHO-III)	3	3
2	f	67	glioblastoma (WHO-IV)	1	0	300 - 1,200 mg	glioblastoma (WHO-IV)	1-2	3
3	f	27	astrocytoma (WHO-II)	2	1	2,000 mg	anaplastic oligoastrocytoma (WHO-III)	1	2
4	f	39	anaplastic astrocytoma (WHO-III)	2	2	300 - 1,300 mg	anaplastic astrocytoma (WHO-III)†	0-3	0-2
5	m	65	glioblastoma (WHO-IV)	0-1	0-2	900 - 1,300 mg	glioblastoma (WHO-IV)	3	3
6	m	31	oligoastrocytoma (WHO-II)	3	3	600 mg	anaplastic oligoastrocytoma (WHO-III)	2	2
CTRL	m	64	non-neoplastic brain tissue	1-2	1				

Table S4: Lists of genes used for gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA).

<u>SLC TRANSPORTERS</u>: SLC17A7, SLC25A27, SLC30A3, SLC6A12, SLC44A3, SLC4A5, SLC24A6, SLC46A3, SLC12A6, SLC23A2, SLC2A13, SLC36A1, SLC40A1, SLC43A2, SLC4A8, SLC7A8.

DOUBLE-STRAND BREAK REPAIR: BLM, BRCA1, BRCA2, CHEK1, DMC1, FEN1, H2AFX, HUS1, LIG1, LIG4, MDC1, MLH1, MRE11A, NBN, PRKDC, RAD21, RAD50, RAD51, RAD51B, RAD51C, RAD51D, RAD52, RAD54L, RPA1, TP53BP1, XRCC2, XRCC2, XRCC3, XRCC4, XRCC5, XRCC6.

MISMATCH REPAIR: ABL1, EXO1, MLH1, MLH3, MSH2, MSH3, MSH4, MSH5, MSH6, PCNA, PMS1, PMS2, POLD3, TP73, TREX1.

BASE EXCISION REPAIR: ADPRT1, APEX1, APEX2, CCNO, FEN1, LIG1, LIG3, MBD4, MPG, MUTYH, NEIL1, NEIL2, NEIL3, NTHL1, OGG1, PARP1, PARP2, PARP3, PCNA, PNKP, POLB, RPA1, SIRT1, SMUG1, TDG, UNG, XRCC1.

NUCLEOTIDE EXCISION REPAIR: ATXN3, BRIP1, CCNH, CDK7, DDB1, DDB2, ERCC1, ERCC2, ERCC3, ERCC4, ERCC5, ERCC6, ERCC8, LIG1, MMS19, NTHL1, OGG1, PCNA, PNKP, POLL, RAD23A, RAD23B, RPA1, RPA3, SIRT1, SLK, TP53, XAB2, XPA, XPC, XPD.



Figure S1: Confirmation of SLC transporter reexpression after VPA treatment by real-time RT-PCR. We exemplarily validated overexpression of the four transporters (SLC17A7, SLC25A27, SLC30A3 and SLC6A12) that had displayed the highest transcriptional upregulation on RNA-Seq.



Figure S2: **Confirmation of reexpression of** *CDKN1A* **after VPA treatment by real-time RT-PCR.** These analyses confirm the upregulation observed on RNA-Seq with even all 14 cell lines displaying a VPA-induced transcriptional upregulation of cell cycle regulator *CDKN1A/p21* by this method.



Figure S3: **siRNA-mediated silencing of SLC transporter expression**. (a) siRNA transfection itself worked sufficiently in the absence (blue) as well as in the presence (red) of VPA resulting in a reasonable knockdown in both situations (exemplarily analyzed for the SLC transporters SLC2A13 and SLC44A3). (b) VPA treatment (dark red) markedly increased SLC transporter expression compared to VPA-naive cells (blue). siRNA-mediated SLC transporter knockdown in VPA-treated cells (light red), however, did not suffice to decrease SLC transporter expression to the starting level measured in VPA-naive cells and therefore did only partially rescue the expression increase induced by VPA.