

Additional file 1

Oct4 transcriptionally regulates the expression of long non-coding RNAs *NEATI* and *MALAT1* to promote lung cancer progression

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Supplementary methods

Anchorage-independent growth assay

Anchorage-independent growth assay was performed by seeding A549 and CL1-0 at 3×10^3 cells/well in 0.4% bactoagar on a bottom layer of solidified 0.6% bactoagar in 6-well plates. After 12~17 days for A549 cells and 7~10 days for CL1-0 cells, colonies consisted of > 30 cells were counted.

Tumor-sphere formation assay

Cells were expanded as spheres in a 10-cm ultra-low adhesion culture dish (Corning Inc., Corning, NY, USA) containing DMEM/F-12 with N2 supplement (Invitrogen), 20 ng/ml epithelial growth factor (EGF), and 20 ng/ml basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF; PeproTech Inc., Rocky Hill, NJ, USA), referred to as stem cell medium. Tumor spheres consisting of > 30 cells were counted and expressed as the means \pm SEM of triplicate within the same experiment.

Tumor formation assay

5-6-week-old BALB/c nude female mice were subcutaneously implanted with varying number (1×10^2 , 1×10^3 , or 5×10^3) of vector control (vector) or Oct4-stably expressing A549 cells (Oct4#1). Vector and Oct4#1 cells in 50 μ l Hanks' balanced salt solution (HBSS) were mixed with 50 μ l matrigel (2.5 mg/ml, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA), and then subcutaneously injected into the flanks of mice. The incidence of tumor formation was monitored within 8 weeks after implantation.

Western blot analysis

Samples containing equal amounts of protein (50 µg) were separated on an 8% sodium dodecylsulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and electroblotted onto Immobilon-P membranes (Millipore Co., Billerica, MA, USA). Immunoblotting was performed by incubating membranes with a 1:1000 dilution of anti-Oct4 antibody (Abcam, Cambridge, UK; Cat. ab-19857) overnight. GAPDH expression was used as internal control. Proteins expression was detected with indicated secondary antibody for 1 h at room temperature.

Supplementary tables

Table S1. The plasmids and their characteristics used in the current study.

Plasmid	Target	Insert (bp)	Function	Source
pPyCAGIP-vector	-- ^c	0	Vector control	From Dr. Ying Jin ^d
pPyCAGIP-Oct4	Wild-type Oct4	1,083	Overexpression	From Dr. Ying Jin ^d
pMIR-REPORT-vector	-- ^c	0	Vector control	From Dr. Tetsuro Hirose ^e
pMIR-REOPRT-NEAT1	<i>NEAT1</i>	3,756	Overexpression	From Dr. Tetsuro Hirose ^e
pCMV-vector	-- ^c	0	Vector control	From Dr. Kannanganattu V. Prasanth ^f
pCMV-MALAT1	<i>MALAT1</i>	7,161	Overexpression	From Dr. Kannanganattu V. Prasanth ^f
pGL3-Basic vector	-- ^c	0	Vector control	Promega
pGL3-NEAT1 WT ^a	<i>NEAT1</i> promoter (WT)	4,422	Promoter activity assay	Homemade
pGL3-NEAT1 Mut ^b	<i>NEAT1</i> promoter (Mut)	4,422	Promoter activity assay	Homemade
pGL3-MALAT1-pro	<i>MALAT1</i> promoter-luc	468	Enhancer activity assay	Homemade
pGL3-MALAT1-enh WT ^a	<i>MALAT1</i> promoter-luc-enhancer (WT)	435	Enhancer activity assay	Homemade
pGL3-MALAT1-enh Mut ^b	<i>MALAT1</i> promoter-luc-enhancer (Mut)	435	Enhancer activity assay	Homemade
pGL3-UCA1-pro	<i>UCA1</i> promoter-luc	519	Enhancer activity assay	Homemade
pGL3-UCA1-enh WT ^a	<i>UCA1</i> promoter-luc-enhancer (WT)	512	Enhancer activity assay	Homemade
pGL3-UCA1-enh Mut ^b	<i>UCA1</i> promoter-luc-enhancer (Mut)	512	Enhancer activity assay	Homemade

^a WT: wild-type Oct4 binding sites within *NEAT1* promoter, *MALAT1* enhancer and *UCA1* enhancer

^b Mut: mutated Oct4 binding sites within *NEAT1* promoter, *MALAT1* enhancer and *UCA1* enhancer

^c Not applicable.

^d Plasmid was kindly provided by Dr. Ying Jin at Shanghai Stem Cell Institute, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China.

^e Plasmid was kindly provided by Dr. Tetsuro Hirose at Institute for Genetic Medicine, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan.

^f Plasmid was kindly provided by Dr. Kannanganattu V. Prasanth at Department of Cell and Developmental Biology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, USA.

Table S2. The ChIP-PCR primers used in the current study.

Gene	Primer	Sequences (5' → 3')	Application ^a	PCR size (bp)	T _m (°C)
<i>BACE1AS</i>	Forward	TGG TGG GTG TTG ACT GTG ACA	ChIP-PCR	150	54
	Reverse	AAA CTC ACC TGC CGA CAA GCT			
<i>IGF2AS</i>	Forward	CTC AAT TGT TTT GTG AAG GGA AAA	ChIP-PCR	157	50
	Reverse	AAT GTA CAT ATG GAC CCC CAA GTC			
<i>MALAT1</i>	Forward	CCT GGC CAC AGT TGC GTA T	ChIP-PCR	150	61
	Reverse	GTG AAC CGA GAT CGC AAC ACT			
<i>NEAT1</i>	Forward	AGG ACA GTT GGG AAG GAG GAA	ChIP-PCR	188	65
	Reverse	GTG CAC TCT CAG CCA CAC GTT			
<i>SRA</i>	Forward	GGG CAC AGT CCT GGA ATC AG	ChIP-PCR	150	61
	Reverse	AGT AGG GCA AGC GTT TTT ATC CT			
<i>TUG1</i>	Forward	ACC ACT TTG GCA GAG CCT TTT	ChIP-PCR	200	65
	Reverse	TGA ATG GGA ACA AGC ACA CAA			
<i>UCA1</i>	Forward	TGC TTC TGC TTC ATC CCA GTA G	ChIP-PCR	202	61
	Reverse	CCT GTA GCG GAG ACA GAG ACA GT			
<i>GAS5</i>	Forward	AAT GAT ATG TAA GAA AAG GAG GCT ATA GG	ChIP-PCR	123	54
	Reverse	GAG GCT TGG GAA ATA GTG GTA GTA GA			

^aChIP-PCR: Chromatin immunoprecipitation coupled with polymerase chain reaction.

Table S3. The cDNA primers used in the current study.

Gene	Primer	Sequences (5'→3')	Application ^a	PCR size (bp)	T _m (°C)
<i>BACE1AS</i>	Forward	GAA GGG TCT AAG TGC AGA CAT CTT	qRT-PCR	61	60
	Reverse	AGG GAG GCG GTG AGA GT			
<i>GAPDH</i>	Forward	GAG TCA ACG GAT TTG GTC GT	qRT-PCR	238	60
	Reverse	TTG ATT TTG GAG GGA TCT CG			
<i>IGF2AS</i>	Forward	AGC TCT GCT TGA CGA GGC CA	qRT-PCR	119	60
	Reverse	TCT GTT GCA CCC TGG ACC CA			
<i>MALAT1</i>	Forward	TCTCCCCACAAGCAACTTCT	qRT-PCR	150	60
	Reverse	ACCTCGACACCATCGTTACC			
<i>NEAT1</i>	Forward	TCG GGT ATG CTG TTG TGA AA	qRT-PCR	95	60
	Reverse	TGA CGT AAC AGA ATT AGT TCT TAC CA			
<i>Oct4</i>	Forward	CGA AAG AGA AAG CGA ACC AG	qRT-PCR	157	60
	Reverse	GCC GGT TAC AGA ACC ACA CT			
<i>SRA</i>	Forward	AGG ATG GAT CCC CCA GAG T	qRT-PCR	87	60
	Reverse	TGG GAG CCT TAC TTG AAG GAG			
<i>TUG1</i>	Forward	TAG CAG TTC CCC AAT CCT TG	qRT-PCR	116	60
	Reverse	CAC AAA TTC CCA TCA TTC CC			
<i>UCA1</i>	Forward	CTT CTG CAT AGG ATC TGC AAT CAG	qRT-PCR	136	60
	Reverse	TTT TGT CCC CAT TTT CCA TCA TAC G			
<i>GAS5</i>	Forward	AGC TGG AAG TTG AAA TGG	qRT-PCR	149	60
	Reverse	CAA GCC GAC TCT CCA TAC C			

^aqRT-PCR: Quantitative reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction

Table S4. The construction primers of promoters and enhancers used in the current study.

Gene ^a	Primer	Sequences (5' → 3')	Application ^b	PCR size (bp)	T _m (°C)
<i>NEATI</i> promoter WT	Forward	AAG GTA CCA GGA CAG TTG GGA AGG AGG AAG	Promoter construct PCR	4,422	61
	Reverse	AGC TAG CCT TCC TCC CCC ACA ACT ACA CC			
<i>NEATI</i> promoter-1 ^c Mut	Forward	AAG GTA CCA GGA CAG TTG GGA AGG AGG AAG GGC CCG T	Site-directed mutagenesis PCR	118	54
	Reverse	GCC CTG GTT TAC GGA TCC GAG GTG AGG TGA			
<i>NEATI</i> promoter-2 Mut	Forward	TCA CCT CAC CTC GGA TCC GTA AAC CAG GGC	Site-directed mutagenesis PCR	4,334	54
	Reverse	AGC TAG CCT TCC TCC CCC ACA ACT ACA CCC AGG CGC			
<i>MALAT1</i> promoter	Forward	AAG GTA CCA GAG CCG GTT AGA ACC AGT G	Promoter construct PCR	468	61
	Reverse	CTA AGC TTT CCT CCA AAC CCC			
<i>MALAT1</i> enhancer WT	Forward	TGG ATC CGC CTT CCA AAG TGC TGA GAT	Enhancer construct PCR	435	54
	Reverse	CCC GTC GAC CCA ACA ACA ATG GCA AGA AA			
<i>MALAT1</i> enhancer Mut	Forward	TGA AGT GTC TGT TCA TCC CGG TTG TGT TTT TCT CTT	Site-directed mutagenesis PCR	5,721	54
	Reverse	AAG AGA AAA ACA CAA CCG GGA TGA ACA GAC ACT TCA			
<i>UCAI</i> promoter	Forward	AAG GTA CCA GAA ATG ACC CAG GAG CTG A	Promoter construct PCR	519	65
	Reverse	CTA AGC TTT CAG CGA AGG GAG ATA GGA G			
<i>UCAI</i> enhancer WT	Forward	TGG ATC CTC ATC CCA GTA GGA GGC TCT	Enhancer construct PCR	512	65
	Reverse	CCC GTC GAC ACG TGT GTG TGT GTT GGT TTT			
<i>UCAI</i> enhancer Mut	Forward	ACT GAG CCC AAA TCG CCT TAT TTA TCC CTC	Site-directed mutagenesis PCR	5,849	50
	Reverse	GAG GGA TAA ATA AGG CGA TTT GGG CTC AGT			

^a WT: Wild-type Oct4 binding site; Mut: Mutant Oct4 binding site

^b PCR: polymerase chain reaction

^c The PCR fragments promoter-1 and promoter-2 were ligated and then used to construct *NEATI* promoter mutant vector.

Supplementary figure and figure legend

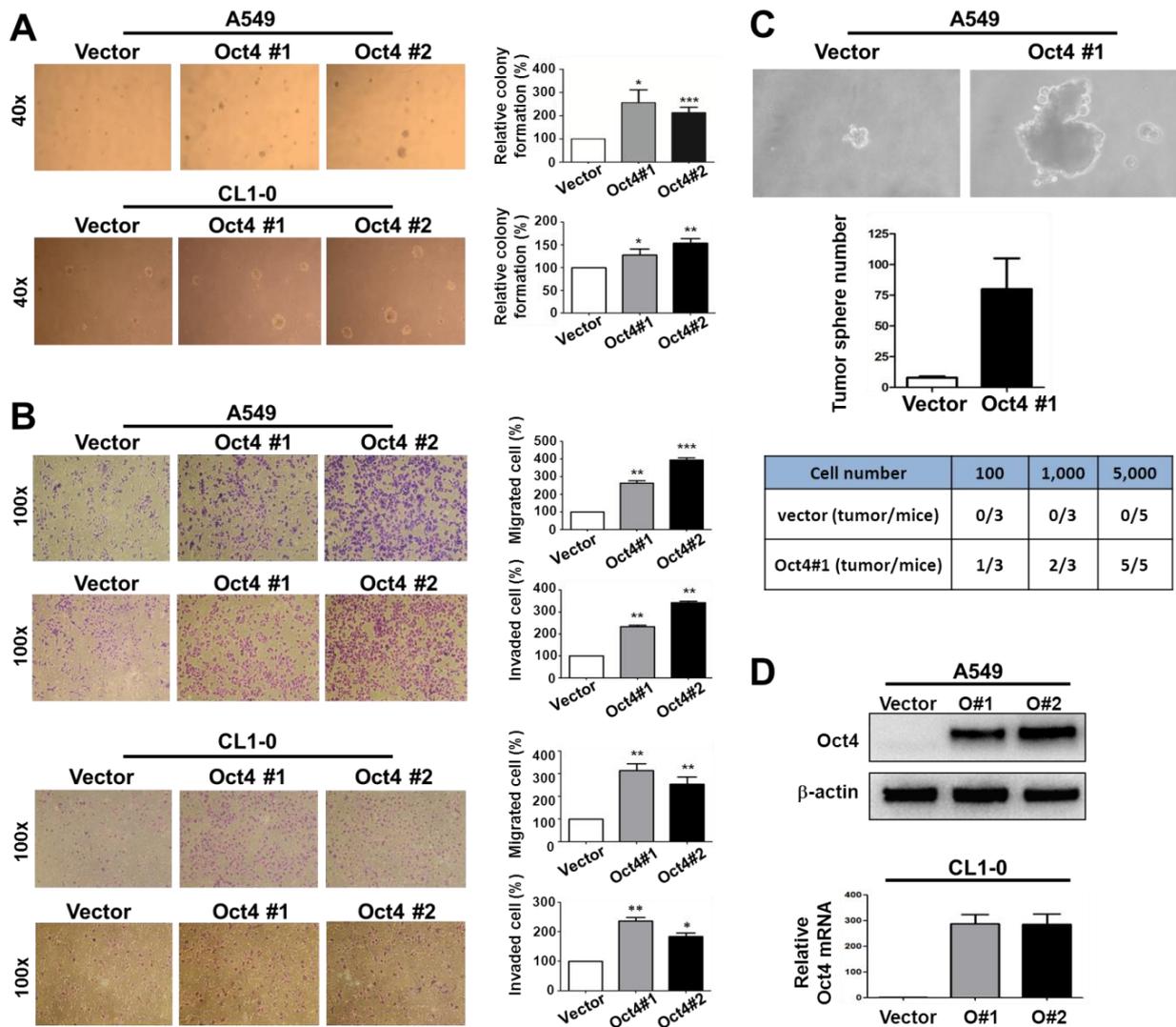


Figure S1 Oct4 promoted lung cancer tumorigenesis *in vitro* and *in vivo*. **A** Anchorage-independent assays in empty vector stably-transfected cell line (vector) and two biological replicates of Oct4 stably-overexpressed A549 and CL1-0 cell lines (Oct4#1, Oct4#2). Results were photographed (left) and quantified (right). **B** Transwell migration and invasion assay analysis of stably-transfected cell lines in A549 and CL1-0 cells. Results were photographed (left) and quantified (right). *P*-values were determined by two-tailed Student's *t*-test. **P* < 0.05; ***P* < 0.01; ****P* < 0.001. **C** *In vitro* tumor sphere formation assay of A549 lung cancer cells stably expressing Oct4#1 or vector photographed (top) and quantified (middle). *In vivo* tumor formation assay using limited cell number (100, 1000, and 5000 cells) of vector and Oct4#1 cells. Tumor incidence of mice was analyzed at 8 weeks after implantation. **D** The immunoblots (upper) and qRT-PCR (lower) confirmed Oct4 expression in A549 and CL1-0 stable clones.

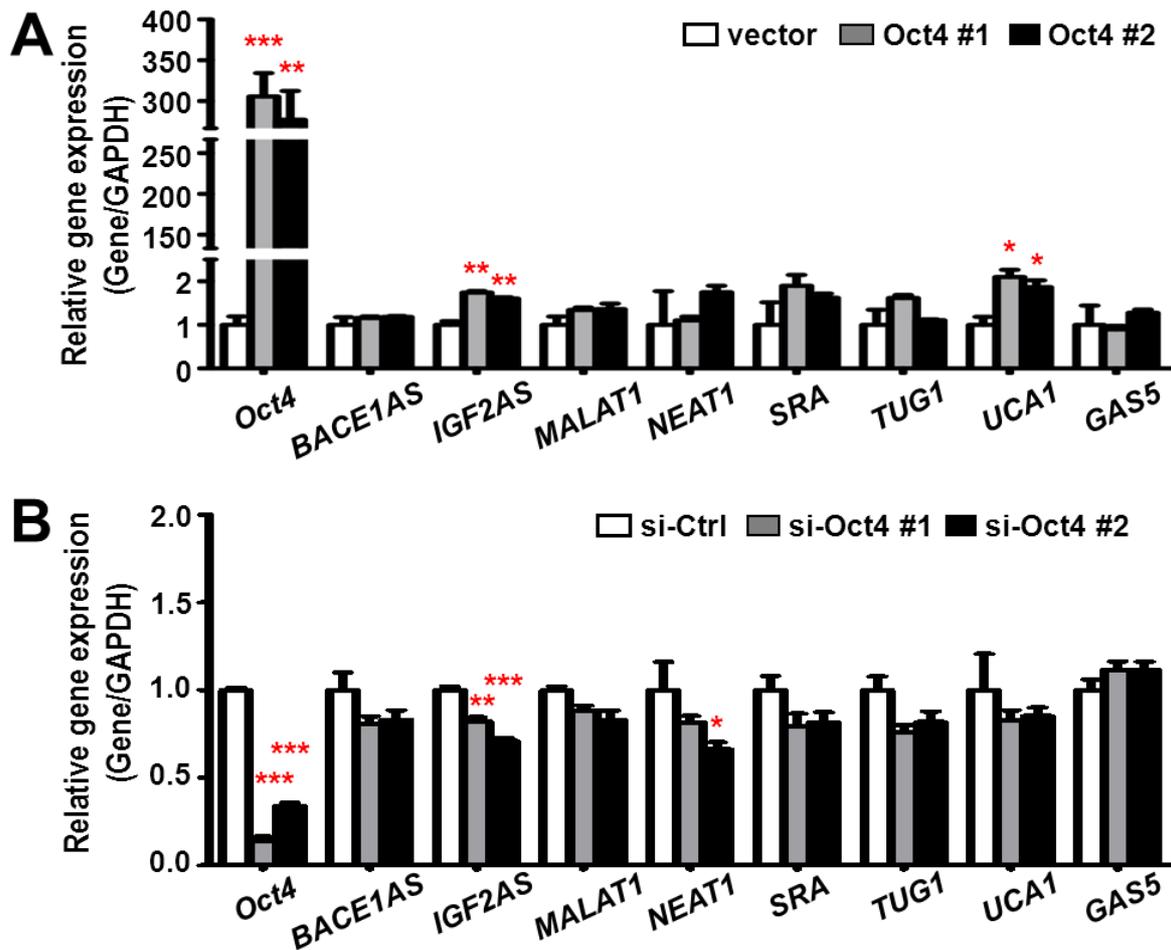


Figure S2 Expression of lncRNAs in CL1-0 lung cancer cells manipulated for Oct4. **A, B** qRT-PCR analysis of eight lncRNAs expression in CL1-0 cells stably overexpressing Oct4 (Oct4#1, Oct4#2) (**A**) or Oct4-silenced CL1-0 cells (si-Oct4#1, si-Oct4#2) (**B**). Target lncRNA expression levels were normalized to *GAPDH* expression levels. Data represent mean \pm SEM. *P*-values were determined by two-tailed Student's *t*-test. **P* < 0.05; ***P* < 0.01; ****P* < 0.001.

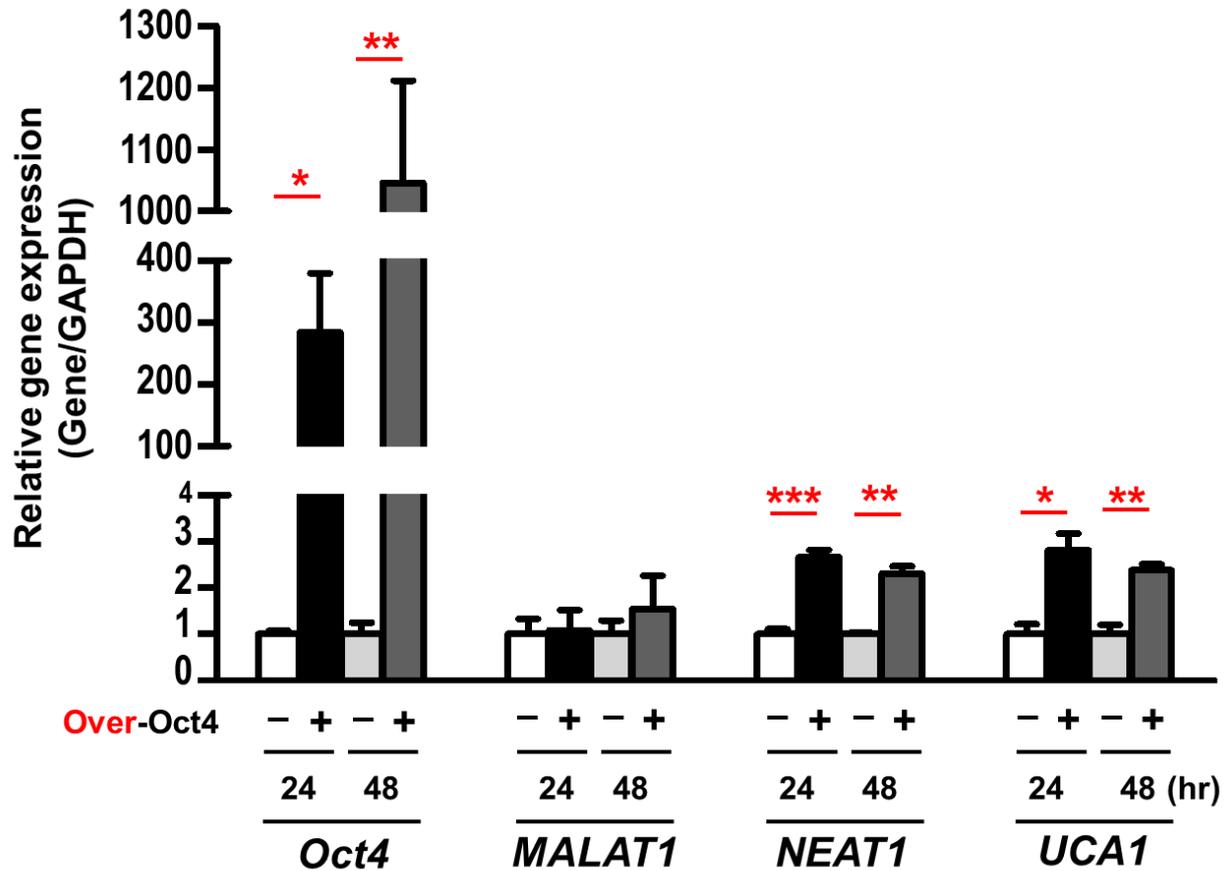


Figure S3 Oct4 positively regulated *NEAT1* and *UCA1* lncRNAs transcription in normal bronchial epithelial BEAS-2B cells. qRT-PCR analysis of selected lncRNAs expressions in BEAS-2B cells overexpressing Oct4. Target lncRNA expression levels were normalized to *GAPDH* expression levels. Data represent mean \pm SEM. *P*-values were determined by two-tailed Student's *t*-test. **P* < 0.05; ***P* < 0.01; ****P* < 0.001.

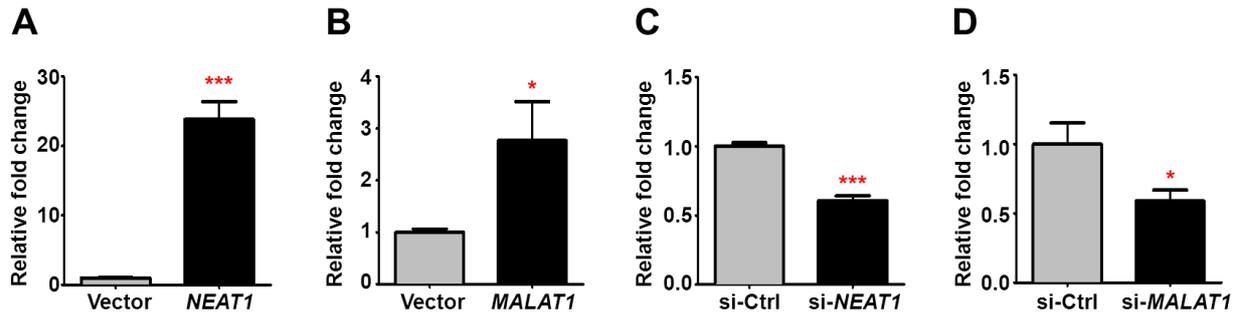


Figure S4 RNA expression level of the manipulated *NEAT1* and *MALAT1* in A549 lung cancer cells. A549 cells transfected with *NEAT1* expression vector (**A**) or *MALAT1* expression vector (**B**), si-*NEAT1* oligo (si-*NEAT1*) (**C**) or si-*MALAT1* oligo (si-*MALAT1*) (**D**) were harvested and subjected to qRT-PCR assays for *NEAT1* and *MALAT1* RNA expression. Data are mean \pm SEM. *P*-values were determined by two-tailed Student's *t*-test. **P* < 0.05; ****P* < 0.001.

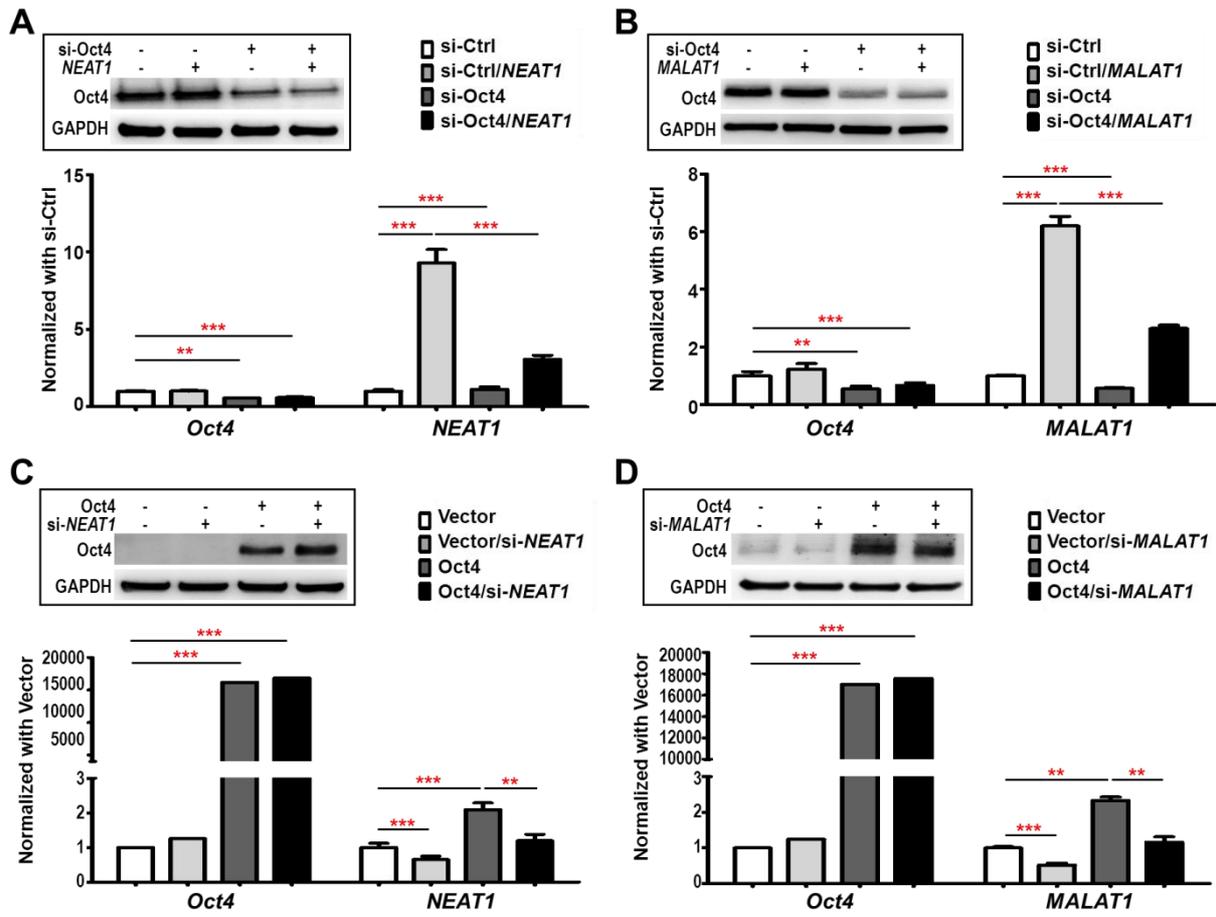


Figure S5 RNA and protein expression level of the manipulated Oct4, *NEAT1* and *MALAT1* in A549 lung cancer cells. A549 cells were transfected with expression vectors of *NEAT1* (A) or *MALAT1* (B) alone or together with si-Oct4 oligo (si-Oct4). A549 cells were transfected with si-*NEAT1* oligo (si-*NEAT1*) (C) or si-*MALAT1* oligo (si-*MALAT1*) (D) alone or together with Oct4 expression vector. Cell lysates were subjected to qRT-PCR assays for *Oct4*, *NEAT1* and *MALAT1* RNA expression or Western blot analysis for Oct4 protein expression (inset). GAPDH serves as an internal control. Data are mean \pm SEM. *P*-values were determined by two-way ANOVA. ***P* < 0.01; ****P* < 0.001.