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Supplemental Information

lncRNA HOXD-AS1 Regulates Proliferation and Chemo-Resistance of Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer via Recruiting WDR5

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Supplemental Information

Supplemental Figures

Figure S1

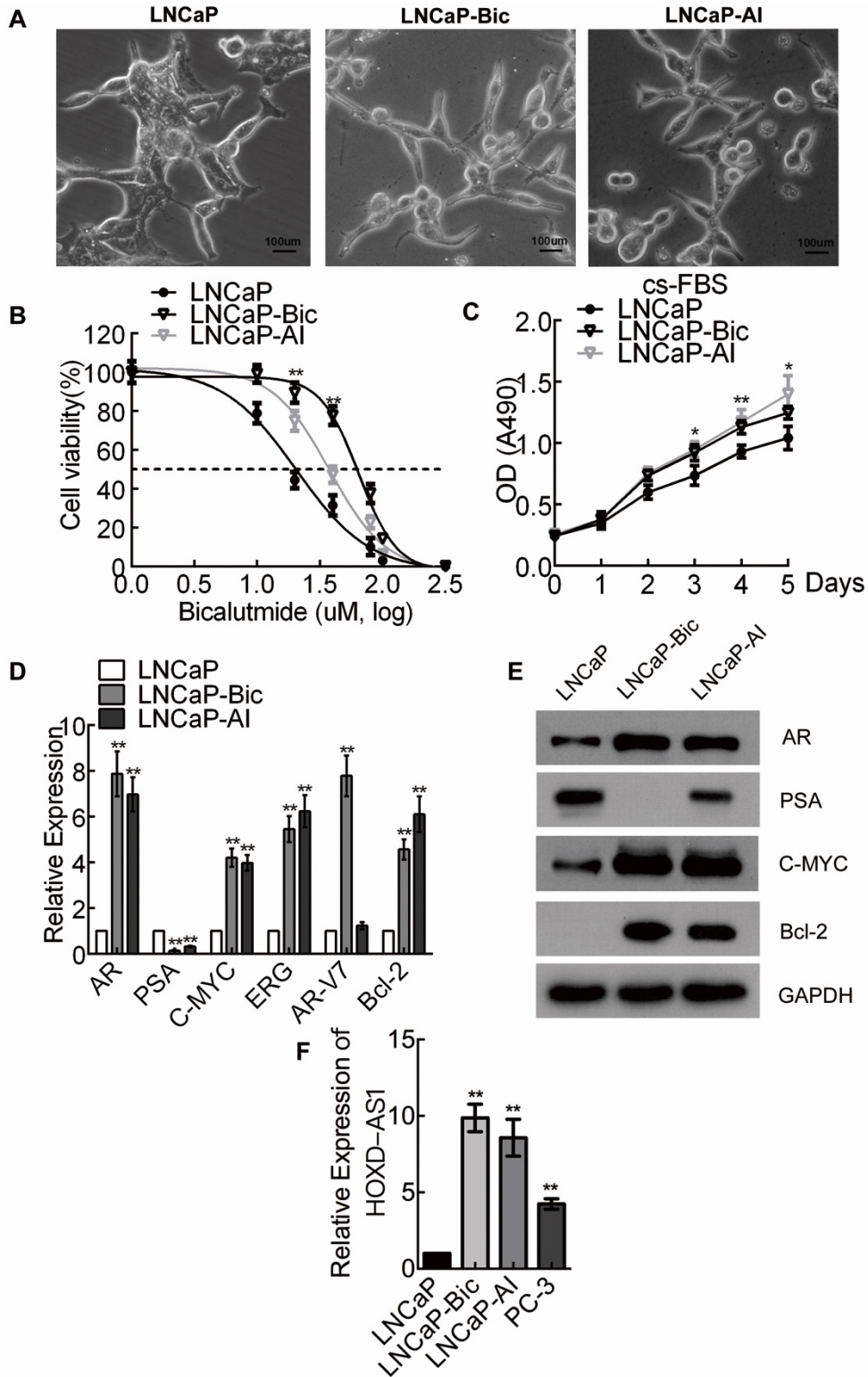


Figure S2

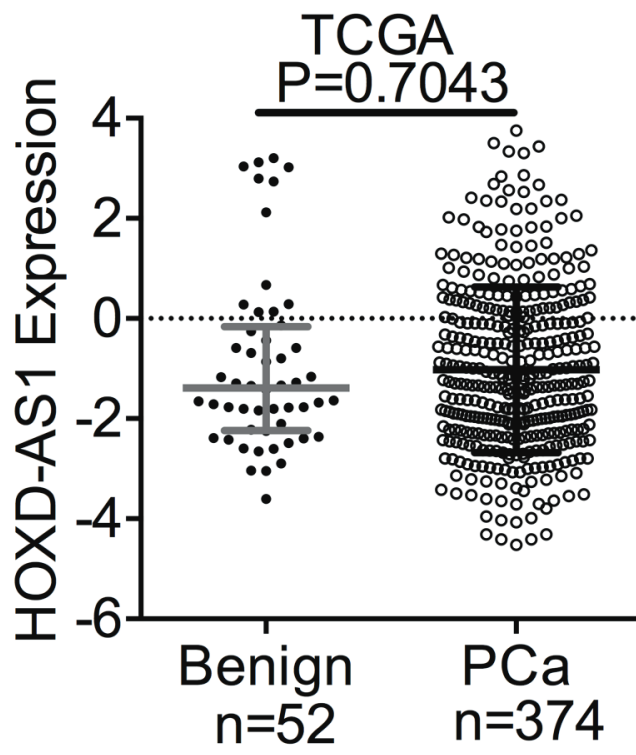


Figure S3

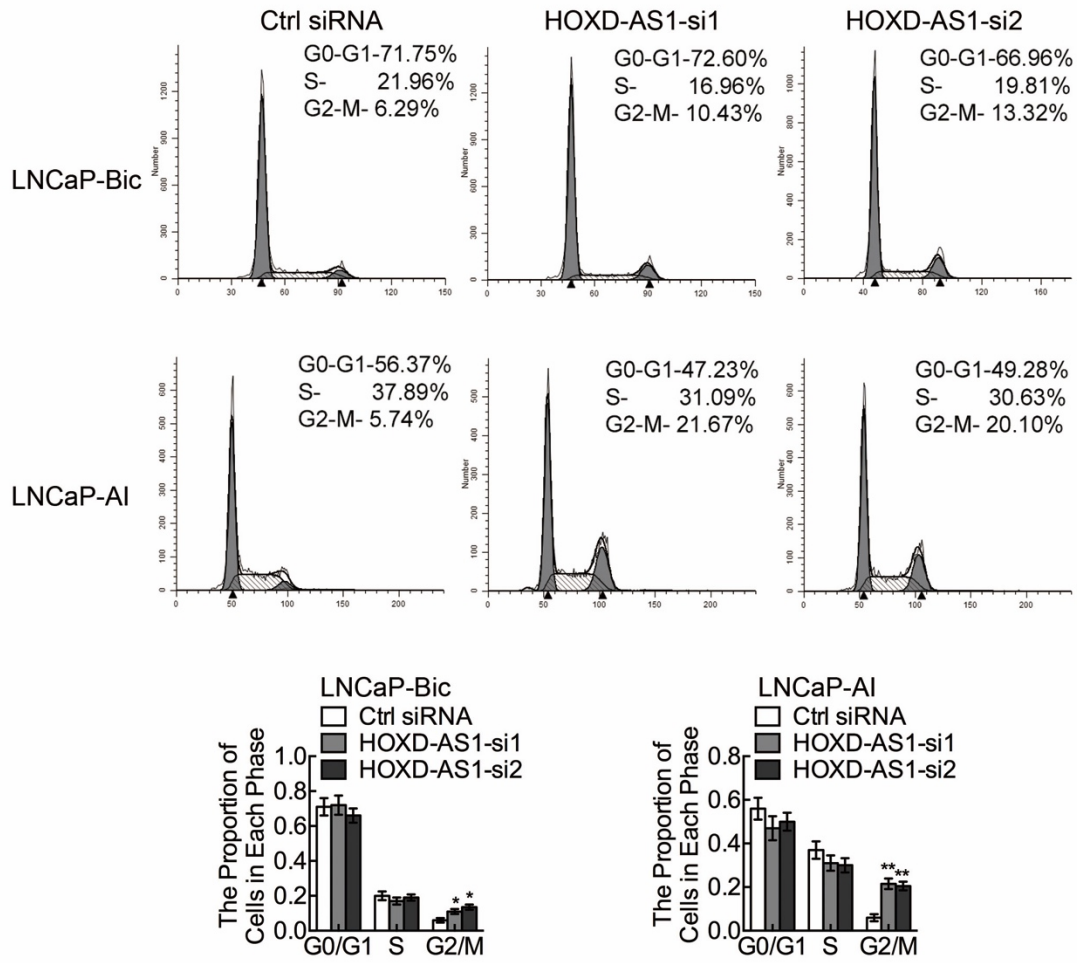


Figure S4

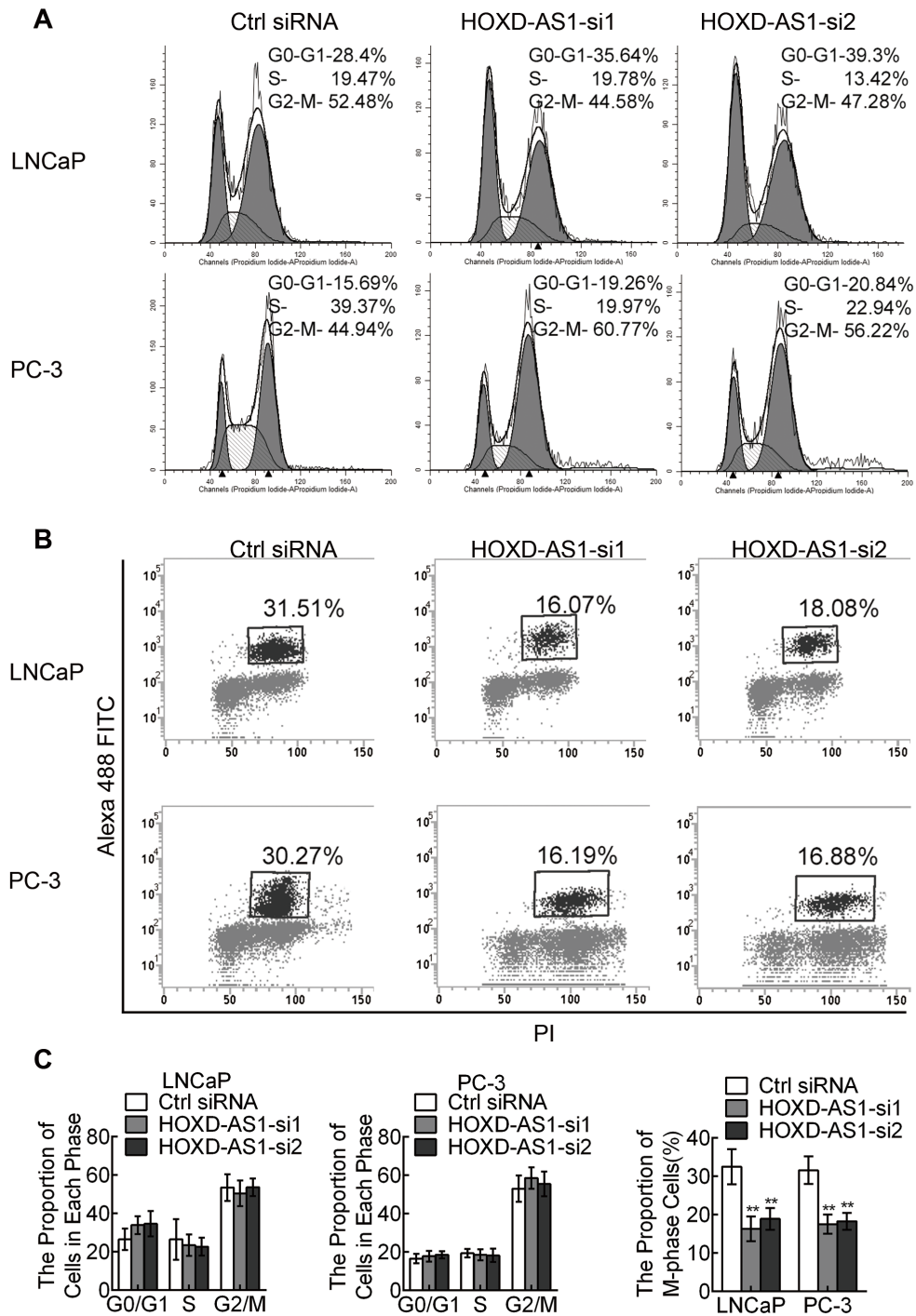


Figure S5

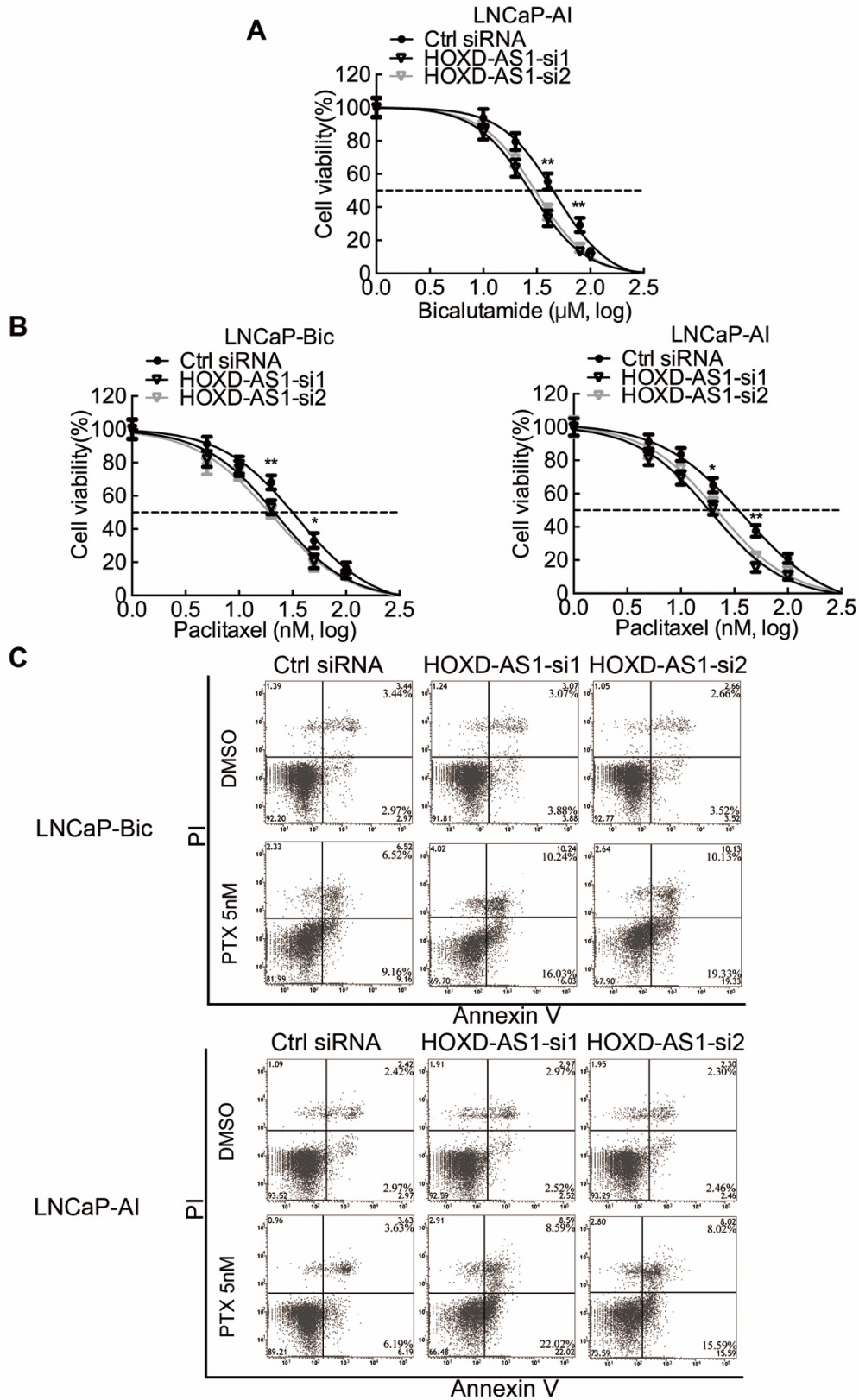


Figure S6

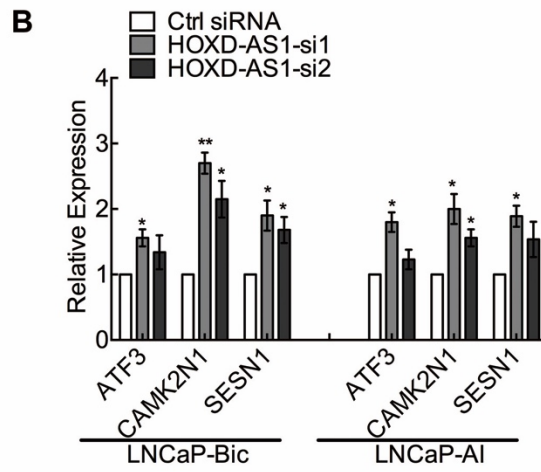
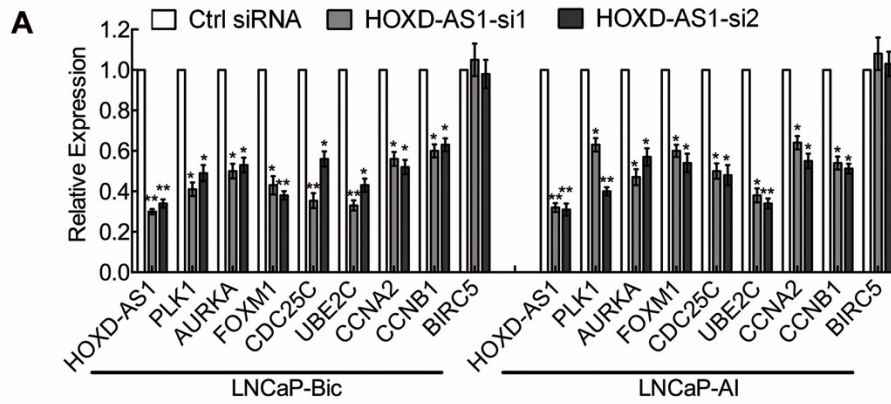


Figure S7

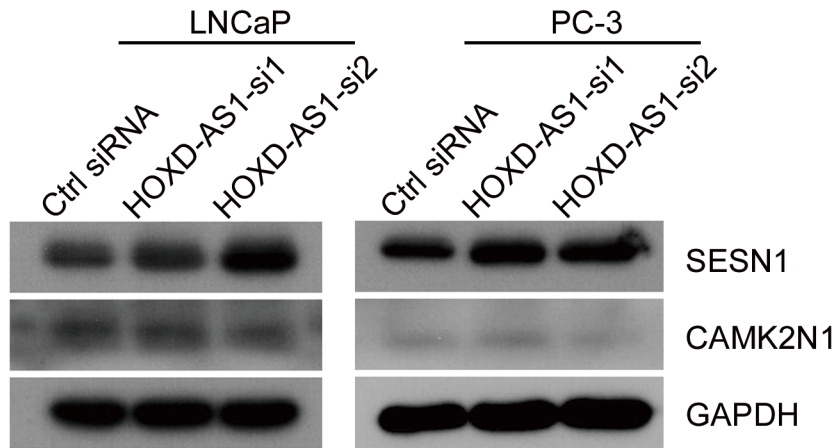
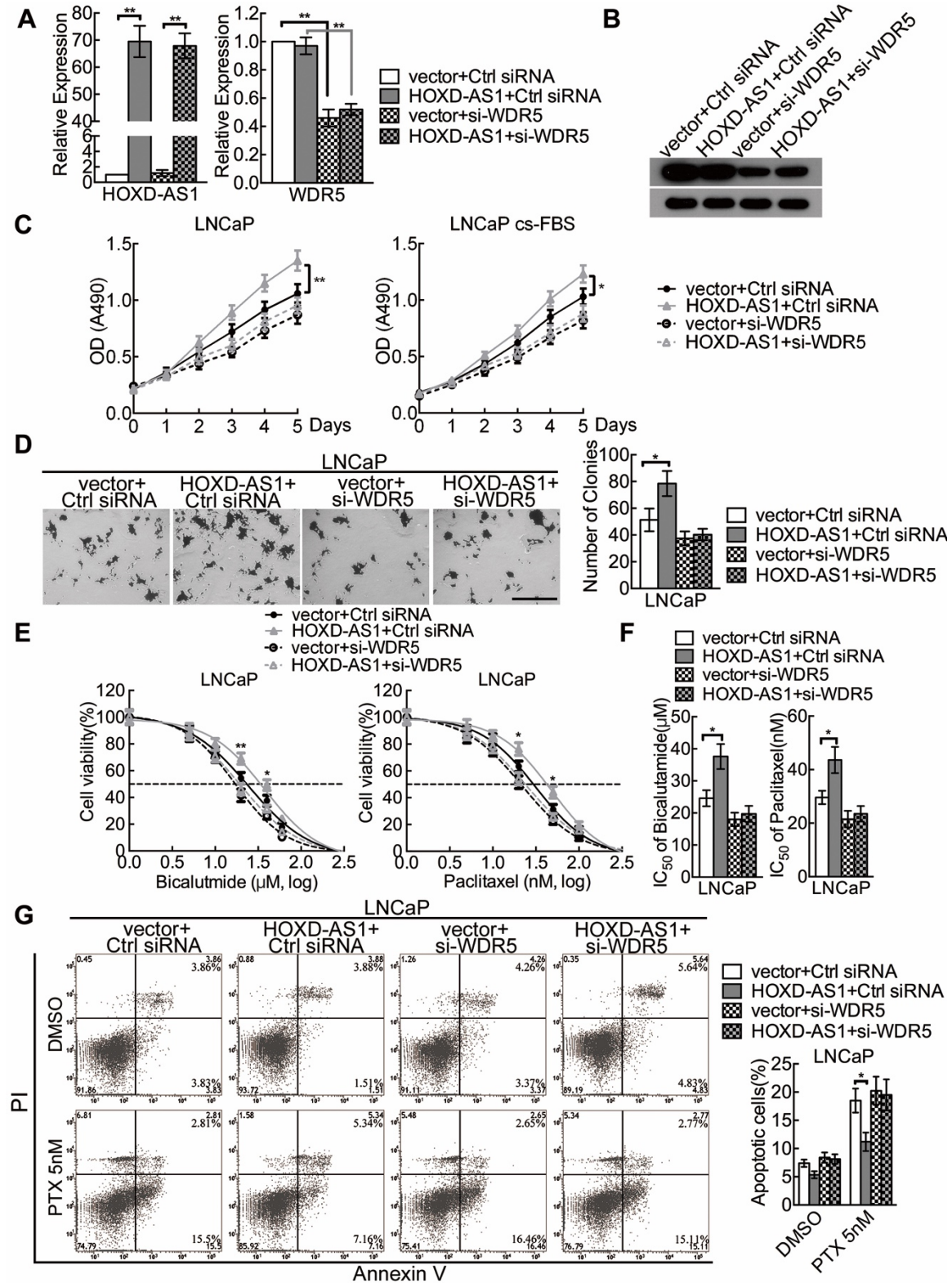


Figure S8



Supplemental Figure Legends

Figure S1. Construction of castration resistant LNCaP sublines. (A) The morphology of LNCaP, LNCaP-bic and LNCaP-AI cells. The scale bar is equal to 100 μ m. (B) The viability of LNCaP, LNCaP-bic and LNCaP-AI cells treated with different concentration of bicalutamide measured by MTT. The results are presented as the means \pm SD of values obtained in three independent experiments. (C) The proliferation of LNCaP, LNCaP-bic and LNCaP-AI in androgen deprived cultural medium measured by MTT. The results are presented as the means \pm SD of values obtained in three independent experiments. (D and E) The castration resistance related genes were detected by real time qPCR and Western blotting. The results are presented as the means \pm SD of values obtained in three independent experiments. (F) The expression of HOXD-AS1 in LNCaP, LNCaP-Bic, LNCaP-AI and PC-3 cells was detected by real time qPCR. The results are presented as the means \pm SD of values obtained in three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

Figure S2. The expression of HOXD-AS1 between benign prostate and prostate cancer from TCGA. The whiskers indicate mean \pm SD in the plot.

Figure S3. Knockdown of HOXD-AS1 inhibits castration resistant prostate cancer cell proliferation by inducing G2/M cell cycle arrest. LNCaP-Bic and LNCaP-AI cells were transfected with HOXD-AS1 siRNAs or control siRNA for 48h and the cell cycles were analyzed by flow cytometry. All histograms show the percentage (%) of cell populations in each phase from three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

Figure S4. The influence of knockdown HOXD-AS1 on prostate cancer cells synchronized at M-phase. (A) LNCaP and PC-3 cells were transfected with HOXD-AS1 siRNAs or control siRNA for 48h, then treated with 50ng/ml nocodazole for 16h and the cell cycles were measured by flow cytometry. (B) LNCaP and PC-3 cells were transfected with HOXD-AS1 siRNAs or control siRNA for 48h, then treated with 50ng/ml nocodazole for 16h, the proportion of M-phase cells were measured by flow cytometry. (C) The histogram showed the percentage (%) of cells in different phase from three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

Figure S5. Downregulation of HOXD-AS1 represses castration-resistance and chemo-resistance of prostate cancer cells. (A) The viability of LNCaP-AI cells transfected with HOXD-AS1 siRNAs or control siRNA, treated with bicalutamide for 120h and analyzed by MTT assay. The results are presented as the means \pm SD of values obtained in three independent experiments. (B) The viability of LNCaP-Bic and LNCaP-AI cells transfected with HOXD-AS1 siRNAs or control siRNA, treated with paclitaxel for 48h and analyzed by MTT assay. The results are presented as the means \pm SD of values obtained in three independent experiments. (C) The LNCaP-Bic and LNCaP-AI cells transfected with control or HOXD-AS1 siRNAs were treated with 5 nM paclitaxel for 48h. The percentage of apoptotic cells was analyzed by flow cytometer. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

Figure S6. (A and B) The differentially expressed genes in the microarray were verified in LNCaP-Bic and LNCaP-AI cells by real time qPCR. The results are presented as the means \pm SD of values obtained in three independent experiments.

Figure S7. The expression of SENS1 and CAMK2N1 after HOXD-AS1 knockdown in LNCaP and PC-3 cells was detected by western blotting. GAPDH was used as internal control.

Figure S8. The in vitro effect of combined overexpression of HOXD-AS1 and knockdown of WDR5 in LNCaP cells. (A) The efficiency of combined overexpression of HOXD-AS1 and knockdown of WDR5 was detected by real time qPCR. The results are presented as the means \pm SD of values obtained in three independent experiments. (B) The efficiency of combined overexpression of HOXD-AS1 and knockdown of WDR5 was detected by western blotting. (C) The influence of enforced expression of HOXD-AS1 combined with knockdown of WDR5 on viability of LNCaP cells in normal medium and androgen ablated medium, as measured by MTT. The results are presented as the means \pm SD of values obtained in three independent experiments. (D) The influence of enforced expression of HOXD-AS1 combined with knockdown of WDR5 on colony formation ability of LNCaP cells. The scale bar is equal to 600 μ m. The histogram showed the the mean \pm SD of clones from three independent experiments. (E) The effect of overexpression of HOXD-AS1 combined with knockdown of WDR5 on sensitivity of bicalutamide and paclitaxel in LNCaP cells. The results are presented as the means \pm SD of values obtained in three independent experiments. (F) Calculation of IC₅₀ of bicalutamide and paclitaxel of LNCaP cells co-transfected with HOXD-AS1 vector and WDR5 siRNA. (G) The LNCaP cells co-transfected with HOXD-AS1 expression vector and WDR5 siRNA were treated with 5 nM paclitaxel for 48h. The percentage of apoptotic cells was analyzed by flow cytometer. The histogram showed the percentage (%) of late and early apoptotic cells from three independent experiments.

Tables

Table S1. Characteristics of patients from the TCGA Prostate adenocarcinoma (PRAD) cohort.

	PCa profiles (%)	Tumor tissues for survival analysis (%)
Patients(N)	374	309
Age(Year)		
Median(range)	61.23(42-78)	61.27(42-78)
Mean±SD	60.98±6.72	60.92±6.78
Gleason Score	374	309
6	26(7)	22(7)
7	230(61.5)	187(60.4)
8	43(11.5)	37(12)
9	72(19.2)	61(20)
10	3(0.8)	2(0.6)
T stage	368	309
T2	161(43.7)	136(44)
T3	202(54.9)	169(54.7)
T4	5(1.4)	4(1.3)
Lymph nodes status		
N(%)	316	309
Negative	270(85.4)	270(87.4)
Positive	46(14.6)	39(12.6)

Patients with not available clinical data were excluded for further analysis.

Table S2. The primers used in real time qPCR are listed as follows.

Primer Name	Sequence 5'-3'
HOXD-AS1 Forward	ACCTGCCTCTACTACTGCAAA
HOXD-AS1 Reverse	GCAAAGACAATATAAGGGCCC
NEAT1 Forward	TTCTAAATTGAGCCTCCGGTC
NEAT1 Reverse	CTGCAAGCTCCATCTACAAGG
GAS5 Forward	GCTTAAGTGCCTGCATTCCG
GAS5 Reverse	TTGCCATTAACCGATGTCGAG
MEG3 Forward	TTCACCTACCTCACAGGGCTG
MEG3 Reverse	TTATTGAGAGCACAGTGGGGT
CDKN1A Forward	AGCGATGGAACCTTCGACTTTG
CDKN1A Reverse	GGGAAGGTAGAGCTTGGGCAG
ELF3 Forward	ATCCCACTGATGGCAAGCTCT
ELF3 Reverse	CGAGACAGTCCCAGTACTCTT
SESN1 Forward	CTCTTGCCTCATTACATTCG

SESN1 Reverse	GTAATGTCACAGATGCAGTAG
CAMK2N1 Forward	TGCAGGACACCAACAACCTTCT
CAMK2N1 Reverse	TCAATAACAACCCGCTTGCTC
ATF3 Forward	CATCACAAAAGCCGAGGTAGC
ATF3 Reverse	AGGCACTCCGTCTTCTCCTTC
PLK1 Forward	CCGCCCAACCATTAACGAGCT
PLK1 Reverse	ACCTTGGTGGAAATGGTCAGGC
PTTG1 Forward	GGAGTGCCTCTCATGATCCTT
PTTG1 Reverse	AGGAGACTGCAACAGATTGGA
AURKA Forward	CAAATGCCCTGTCTTACTGTC
AURKA Reverse	ATGGAGCATGTACTIONGACCACC
CDC25C Forward	TTTCTGAAGAAGCCCATCGTC
CDC25C Reverse	ACCTGTCTCTTCACGCAGAC
NEK2 Forward	AGGATTACCATCGACCTTCTG
NEK2 Reverse	GCTCTCCTAATTGTCGCCCTC
CCNA2 Forward	GAAGAAACAGCCAGACATCAC
CCNA2 Reverse	GTAGTTCACAGCCAAATGCAG
UBE2C Forward	ACTCAAGATTCTAGCAAGCCC
UBE2C Reverse	GCATGTGTGTTCAAGGACTA
FOXM1 Forward	GAGGACCTTTTAAGACACCCA
FOXM1 Reverse	GGCTGAAATCCAGTCCCCCTA
BIRC5 Forward	CTTTCTCAAGGACCACCGCAT
BIRC5 Reverse	CAAGTCTGGCTCGTTCTCAGT
CCNB1 Forward	TTGGAGAGGTTGATGTCGAGC
CCNB1 Reverse	AGAAGGAGGAAAGTGCACCAT
U6 Forward	CTCGTTCGGCAGCACATATAC
U6 Reverse	AACGCTTCACGAATTTGCGTGTC
MALAT1 Forward	GACGGAGGTTGAGATGAAGC
MALAT1 Reverse	ATTCGGGGCTCTGTAGTCCT
HOTTIP Forward	ATCAAGGTTGGCCGCTGACTC
HOTTIP Reverse	TGGTCTGTTGGTTAGCACCTG
AR Forward	TGAGCAGAGTGCCCTATCCCA
AR Reverse	CTGGGGTGGAAAGTAATAGTC
AR-V7 Forward	CCATCTTGTCGTCTTCGGAAATGTTA
AR-V7 Reverse	TTTGAATGAGGCAAGTCAGCCTTCT
PSA Forward	GTATCACGTCATGGGGCAGTG
PSA Reverse	GTTGGCCACGATGGTGTCTT
C-MYC Forward	AATAGAGCTGCTTCGCTAGA
C-MYC Reverse	GAGGTGGTTCATACTGAGCAAG
GPADH Forward	CAAGGCTGAGAACGGGAAG

GPADH Reverse	TGAAGACGCCAGTGGACTC
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Table S3. The primers used in ChIP-real time qPCR are listed as follows.

Primer Name	Sequence 5'-3'
PLK1-P Forward	TGGGTCCGGGTTTAAAGGCTG
PLK1-P Reverse	GCTCCTCCCCGAATTCAAACG
AURKA-P Forward	CAAGGCGTCGGGTTTGTGTC
AURKA-P Reverse	AAGTCTTCCAAGAGCTCAGCC
CDC25C-P Forward	AAAGAGGGAAGGAGGGAGGGA
CDC25C-P Reverse	CTACTCTCCTCAGGGACTCGT
FOXM1-P Forward	AGCCCGGAATGCCGAGACAA
FOXM1-P Reverse	GGCACCGGAGCTTTCAGTTTG
UBE2C-P Forward	GGCAGCATCATCTACCAATCG
UBE2C-P Reverse	TGATCCAGCCAATGAGACGCT
CCNA2-P Forward	CCCAGCCAGTTTGTCTCTCC
CCNA2-P Reverse	CCGCGACTATTGAAATGGACC
CCNB1-P Forward	CGCCCTGGAAACGCATTCTCT
CCNB1-P Reverse	AGAAGAGCCAGCCTAGCCTCA
BIRC5-P Forward	TGTTGGGATTACAGGCGTGAG
BIRC5-P Reverse	TGTGCCGGGAGTTGTAGTCCT
Negative control F	GTAATCAGGAAACTGCATAC
Negative control R	CTCAAGACTCAATAGTGATC

Table S4. The probes used for ChIRP are listed as follows.

Probe Name	Sequence 5'-3'
HOXD-AS1-probe1	CTGCCCTACAAATACCATAT
HOXD-AS1- probe2	CCTTCTTTCAGAACTTGGC
HOXD-AS1- probe3	GCTGCTAACATTGCTGAACA
HOXD-AS1- probe4	AGAATGGCCAGCTGCAAAAC
HOXD-AS1- probe5	CCGAGTCTCAGAAGCAGAAA
HOXD-AS1- probe6	CCGAGACTTCTAATAGCTCG
HOXD-AS1- probe7	TGCATCCATAGGCAGAATTT
HOXD-AS1- probe8	CGCATCTCTATTTGGTTTGA
HOXD-AS1- probe9	GCCTTCTTTCTAGACACAAT
HOXD-AS1- probe10	ATTGGTTCTCGGGATACTTG
TERC-probe-1	AGGGTTAGACAAAAAATGGCCA
TERC-probe-2	AATGAACGGTGAAGGCGGCAG
TERC-probe-3	GTTCGGGGGCTGGGCAGGCGAC
TERC-probe-4	GAGAGACCCGCGGCTGACAGAG

TERC-probe-5	ACGTCCCACAGCTCAGGGAATC
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Table S5. The primers used for ChIRP-real time qPCR are listed as follows.

Primer Name	Sequence 5'-3'
PLK1-chirp-F	TGGGTCCGGGTTTAAAGGCTG
PLK1-chirp-R	GCTCCTCCCCGAATTCAAACG
AURKA-chirp-F	ACGGCTGAGCTCTTGGAAGAC
AURKA-chirp-R	CTCGTCCGCCACTGAGATATC
CDC25C-chirp-F	AAAGAGGGAAGGAGGGAGGGA
CDC25C-chirp-R	CTACTCTCCTCAGGGACTCGT
FOXM1-chirp-F	TTCGGAGCTACGGCCTAACG
FOXM1-chirp-R	CTGGGACTCCATTGCTGCAT
UBE2C-chirp-F	GGCAGCATCATCTACCAATCG
UBE2C-chirp-R	TGATCCAGCCAATGAGACGCT
CCNA2-chirp-F	CCCCAGCCAGTTTGTTCCTCC
CCNA2-chirp-R	CCGCGACTATTGAAATGGACC
CCNB1-chirp-F	CGCCCTGGAAACGCATTCTCT
CCNB1-chirp-R	AGAAGAGCCAGCCTAGCCTCA
BIRC5-chirp-F	TGTTGGGATTACAGGCGTGAG
BIRC5-chirp-R	TGTGCCGGGAGTTGTAGTCCT
GAPDH-RNA-F	CAAGGCTGAGAACGGGAAG
GAPDH-RNA-R	TGAAGACGCCAGTGGACTC
GAPDH-DNA-F	GTTTCCAGGAGTGCCTTTGTG
GAPDH-DNA-R	ATTAGGGCAGACAATCCCGGC
TERC-RNA-F	CGCTGTTTTTCTCGCTGACT
TERC-RNA-R	GCTCTAGAATGAACGGTGGAA
WNT-1-F	AGGGCTGGAATTTCAAAGGT
WNT-1-R	TTCTCCTCAGGATGTACCCG

Supplemental Material and Method

HOXD-AS1 cloning and vector transfection

The HOXD-AS1 was amplified by PCR using primer F- GTTTGTGCCGCGCGCCCGCCAGACC and R- TGACACTTTGAAAAAATATTTTAT. And then cloned into pCDNA3.1(+) vector. Co-transfection of vector and WDR5 siRNA was performed by using Lipofectamine 3000 (Life Technologies, Waltham, MA, USA) according to the manufacture's protocol.

The full-length blots of manuscript are presented.

Figure 3G

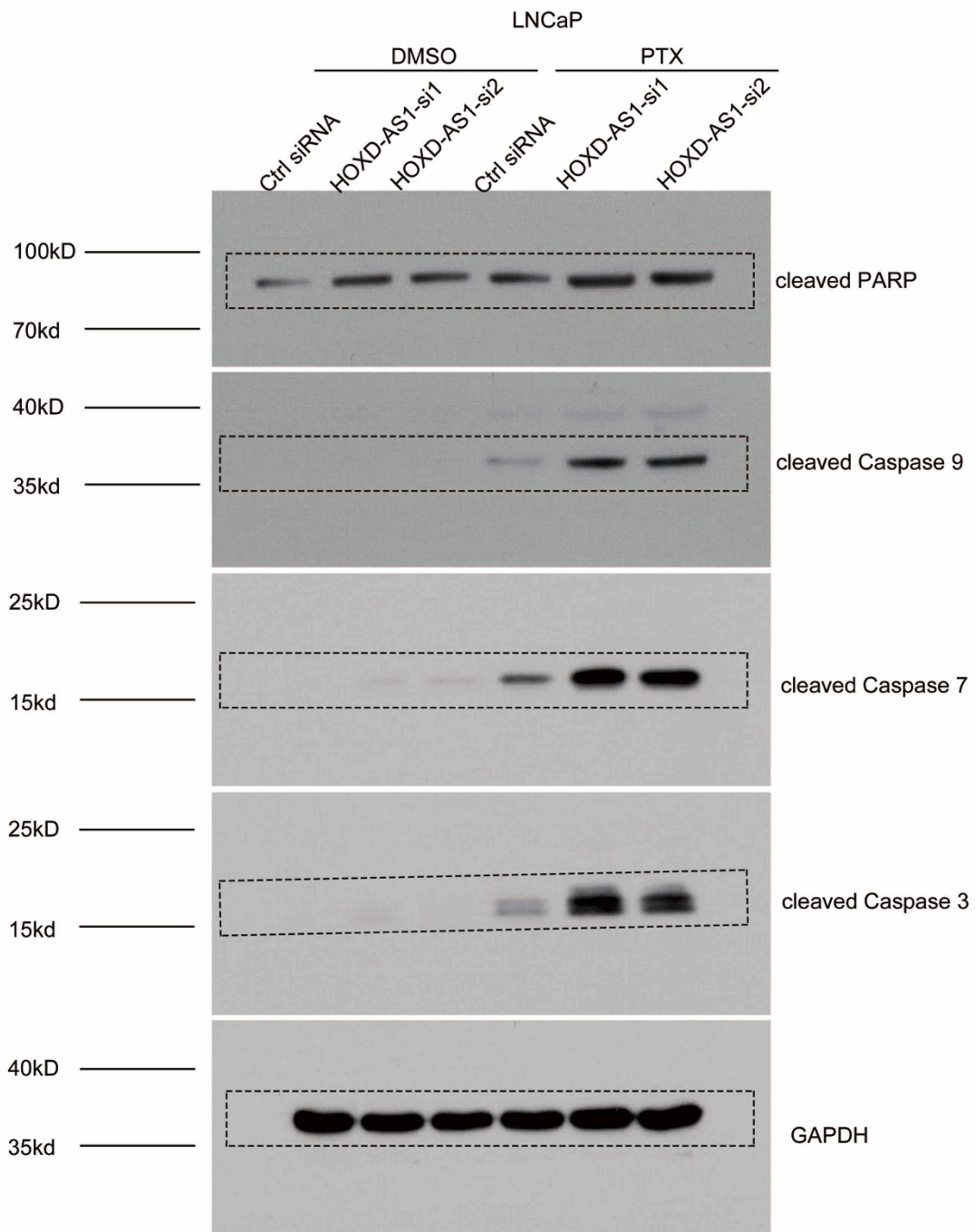


Figure 3G

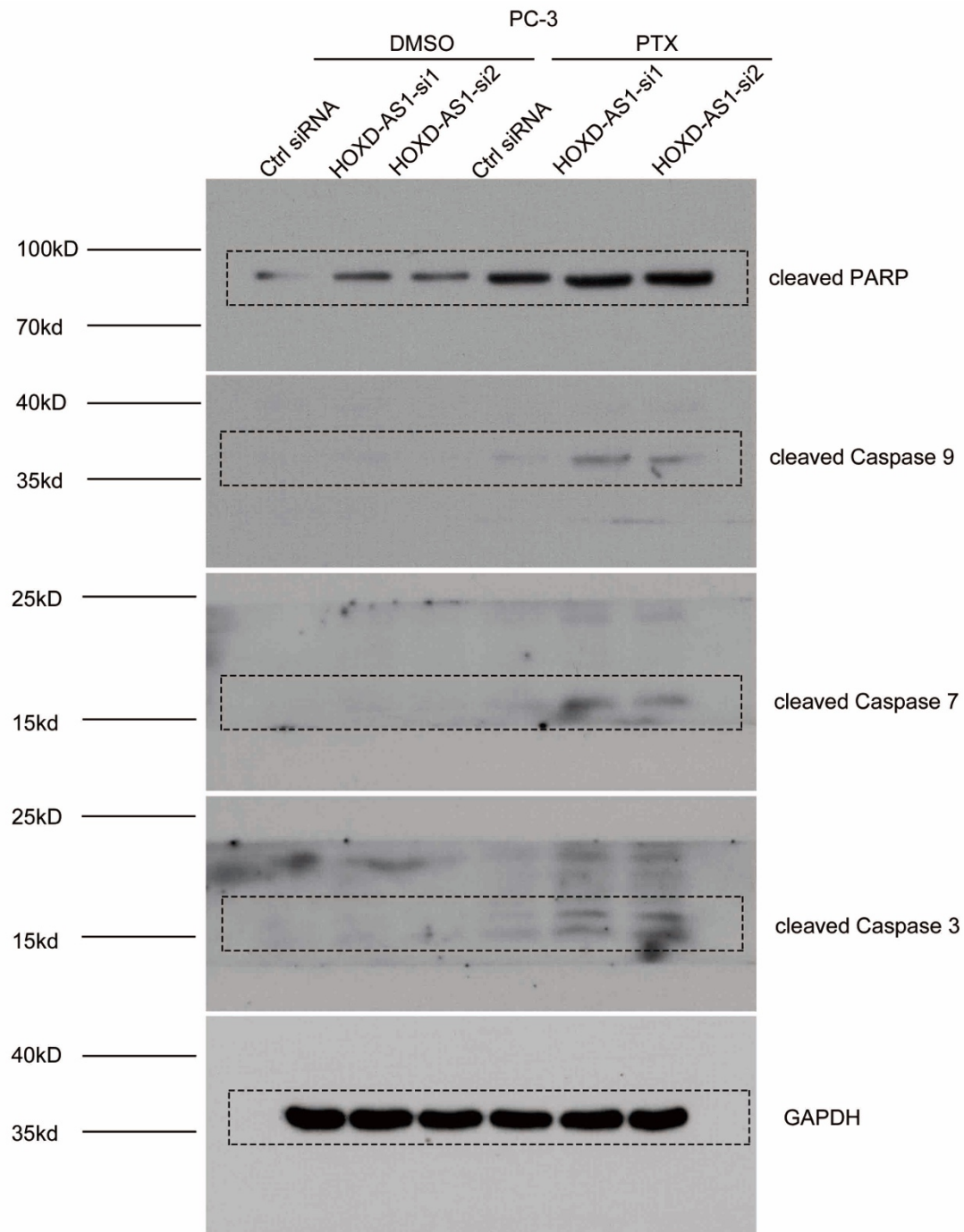


Figure 5G

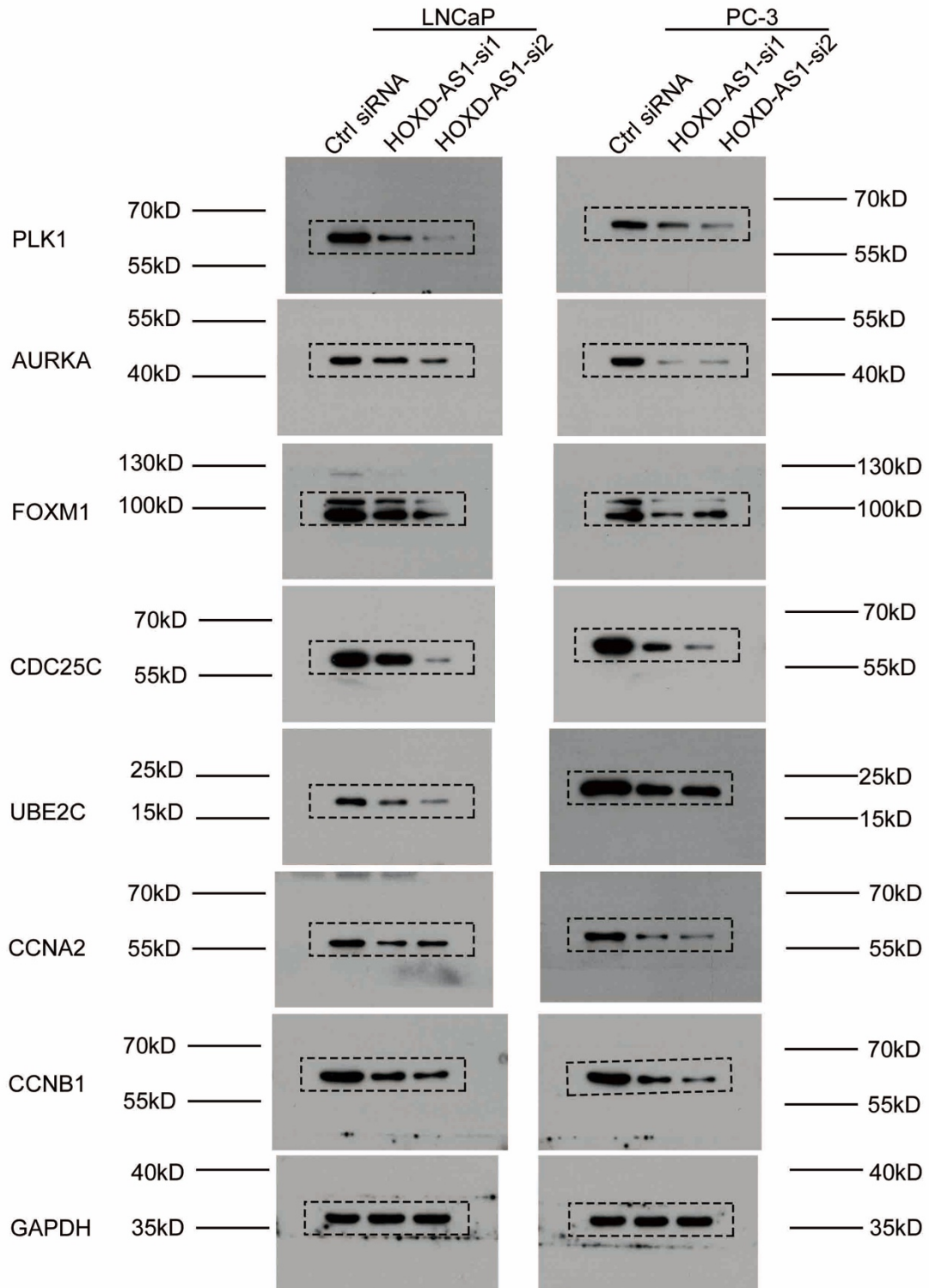


Figure 6B

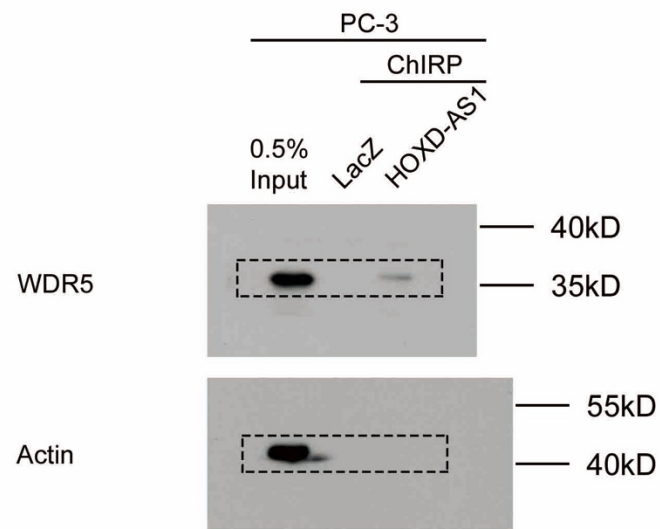


Figure 6D

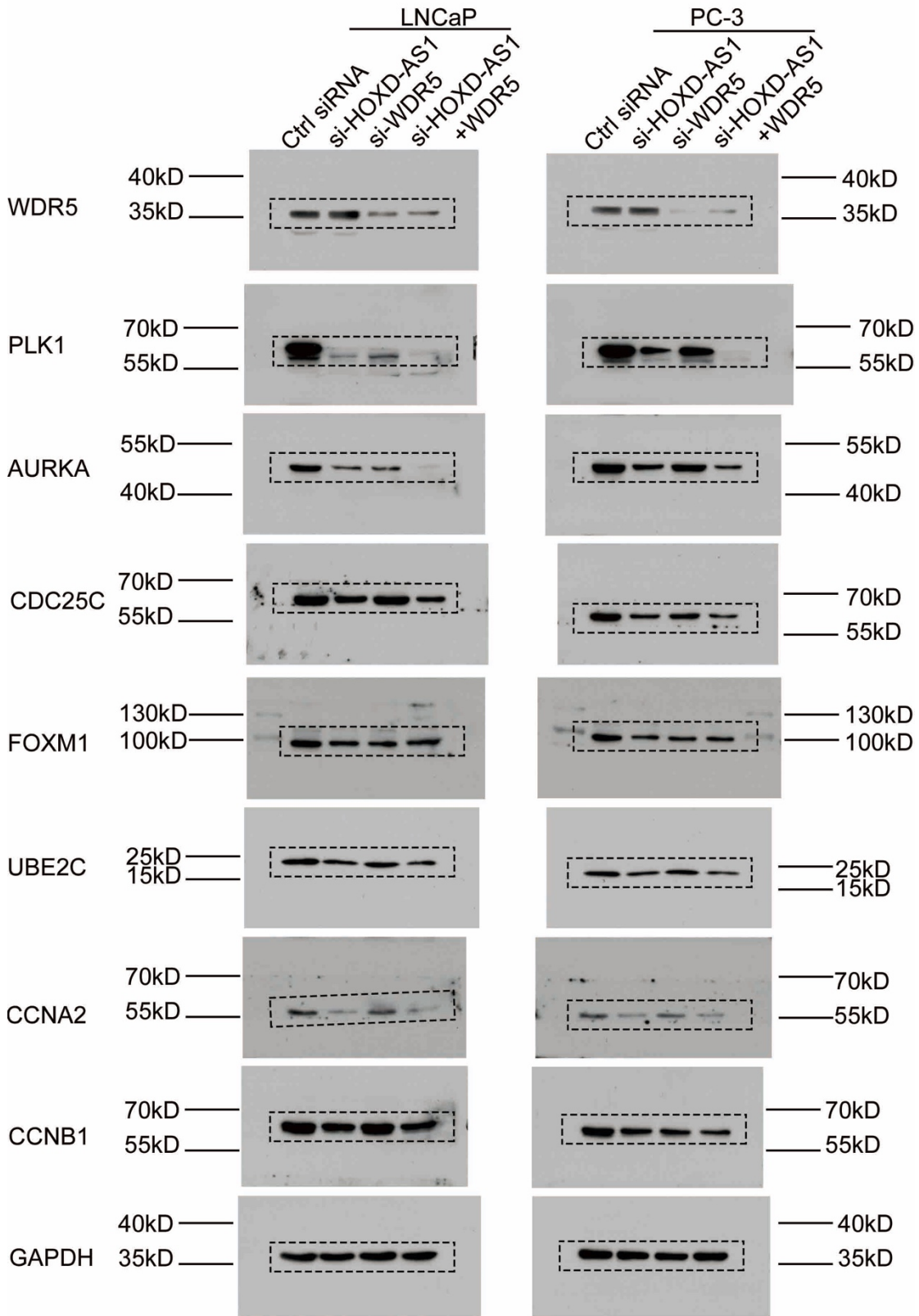


Figure S1E

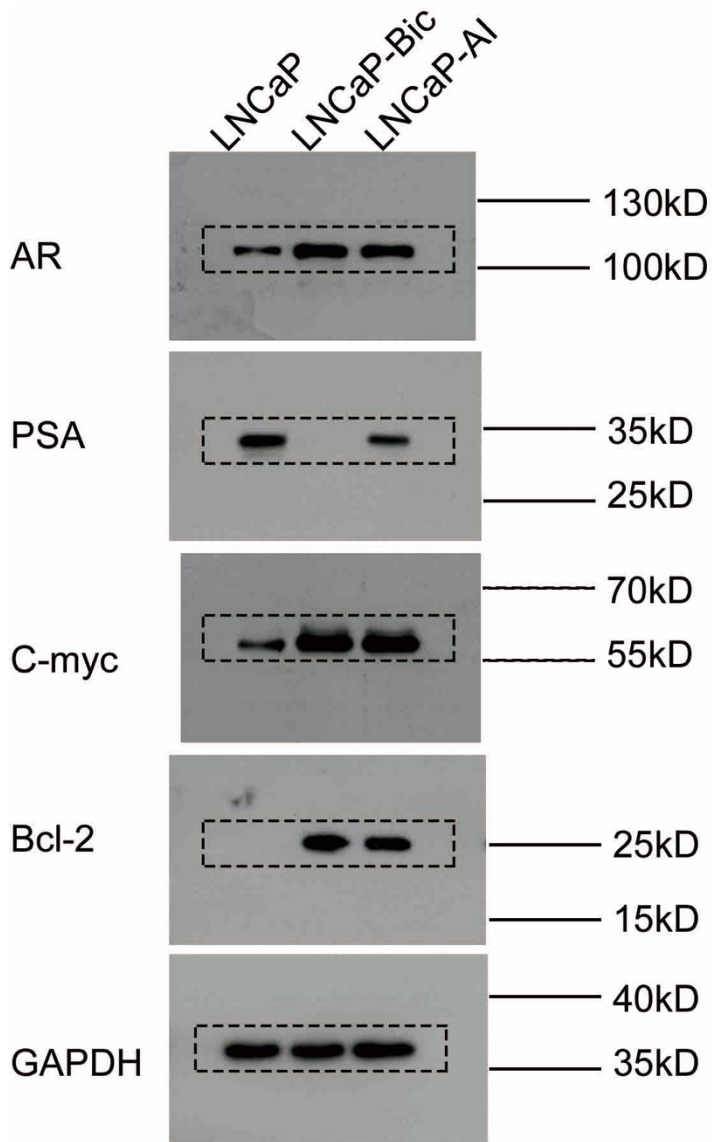


Figure S7

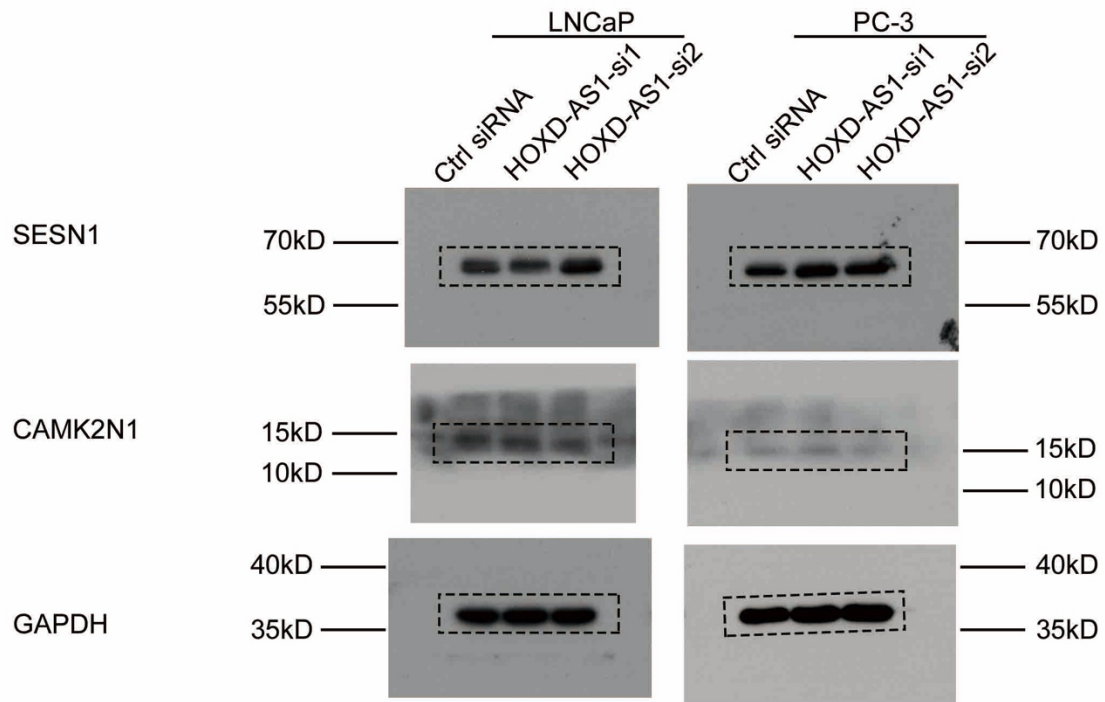


Figure S8B

