Title: Metabolic Profiling of healthy and cancerous tissues in 2D and 3D

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А

С







Ki67

H&E







Supplemental Figure 1: A-F: Immunohistochemistry staining for Cleaved Caspase 3, Ki67 and hematoxylin and eosin of 2 individual microtissues from HCT116 mouse xenograft tumors.



LL2 24hr ex vivo incubation

Background

Supplementary Figure 2: Longevity studies of microtissues. A: Ohr *ex vivo* basal OCR measurements of MiaPaCa-2 microtissues. B: Post 24hr *ex vivo* incubation OCR rate of MiaPaCa-2 microtissues. C: Lewis lung cancer(LL2) microtissues post 24hr *ex vivo* incubation, basal OCR. D: Lewis lung cancer(LL2) microtissues post 24hr *ex vivo* incubation, basal PPR.



Supplementary Figure 3: **HCT116 Spheroids with 5FU Treatment**. A: Brightfield images of HCT116 spheroids treated with 2mM 5-FU for 96 hours, taken every 24 hours showing disruption of outer layer of cells. After removal of 5-FU treatment spheroids were unable to recover, cells disaggregated. N=6 per time point. Representative images shown. B: H & E staining of HCT116 spheroids treated with 2mM 5Fu for 96 hrs.

Spheroid



Supplementary Figure 4:**Effects of 5FU on 3D spheroid metabolic phenotype versus 2D monolayer in HCT116 colorectal cancer cell line.** A: Mitochondrial stress test on HCT116 monolayer treated with increasing 5FU concentrations, 0-30mM for 48hr. N=5 per group SD. B: Time course of 5FU treatment with 2mM or 20mM on HCT116 spheroids. Concentration decided from monolayer data. N=5 per group, SEM shown. C: Cell titer-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability ATP assay of HCT116 monolayer over 96hrs with 2 or 20mM 5FU treatment. D: Cell titer-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability ATP assay of HCT116 spheroid over 96hrs with 2 or 20mM 5FU treatment. N=5, SD shown.

Monolayer

Spheroids



Supplementary Figure 5: **HCT 116 monolayer and spheroid metabolic phenotype after 48hr 5FU Treatment.** A:HCT116 monolayer ATP linked OCR with 5FU treatment. B: HCT116 spheroid ATP linked OCR with 5FU treatment. ATP linked OCR determined from difference between basal OCR and decrease upon oligomycin addition C: HCT116 monolayer mitochondrial spare respiratory capacity with 5FU treatment. D:HCT116 spheroid mitochondrial spare respiratory capacity with 5FU treatment. D:HCT116 spheroid mitochondrial spare respiratory capacity with 5FU treatment. D:HCT116 spheroid mitochondrial spare respiratory capacity with 5FU treatment. D:HCT116 spheroid mitochondrial spare respiratory capacity with 5FU treatment. E: Basal ECAR of HCT116 monolayer prior to stress test after 48 hrs 5FU treatment. F: Basal ECAR of HCT116 spheroid monolayer after 48 hrs 5FU treatment. N=5, SEM shown. ***- p<0.00. G: OCR: ECAR energy profile of HCT116 spheroid vs monolayer of response to 5FU treatment.

HCT-116 Rapamycin 24hr



Supplementary Figure 6:**Effects of rapamycin on 3D spheroid metabolic phenotype versus 2D monolayer in HCT116 colorectal cancer cell line.** A: Mitochondrial stress test on HCT116 monolayer treated with increasing rapamycin concentrations, 0-5µM overnight. N=5 per group SD. B: Mitochondrial stress test on HCT116 spheroids treated with 5µM or 0.3µM of rapamycin overnight. N=5 per group, SEM shown.



Supplemental Figure 7: Effects of foretanib on 3D spheroid metabolic phenotype versus 2D monolayer in A549 human lung adenocarcinoma epithelial cell line. A: Mitochondrial stress test on A549 monolayer treated with 2uM or 20uM o foretanib over 96hrs. N=5 per group, SD shown. B: Mitochondrial stress test on A549 spheroids treated with 2uM or 20uM of foretanib over 96hrs. N=5 per group, SD shown. C: Basal OCR as % control (from measurement 6) at each time point with 2 or 20uM foretanib treatment, 2D vs 3D. D: Basal PPR as % control (from measurement 6) at each time point with 2 or 20uM foretanib treatment, 2D vs 3D.

A549



Foretanib is an ATP competitive inhibitor of VEGFR and HGFR. Involved in angiogensesis, migration, proliferation.

Supplemental Figure 7 (Cont.) E: OCR: ECAR energy profile of A549 spheroid vs monolayer in response to 20uM foretanib treatment over 96hrs. SD shown.





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Α









 2uM Pemetrexed 3D
20uM Pemetrexed 3D
2uM Pemetred 2D
20uM Pemetrexed 2D

96

Supplemental Figure 8: Effects of pemetrexed on 3D spheroid metabolic phenotype versus 2D monolayer in A549 human lung adenocarcinoma epithelial cell line. A: Mitochondrial stress test on A549 monolayer treated with 2uM or 20uM pemetrexed over 96hrs. N=5 per group, SD shown. B: Mitochondrial stress test on A549 spheroids treated with 2uM or 20uM pemetrexed over 96hrs. N=5 per group, SD shown. C: Basal OCR as % control (from measurement 6) at each time point with 2 or 20uM pemetrexed treatment, 2D vs 3D. D: Basal PPR as % control (from measurement 6) at each time point with 2 or 20uM pemetrexed treatment, 2D vs 3D.





Α

Supplementary Figure 9: **Effects of dual treatment with paclitaxel and pemetrexed on spheroid metabolism**. A: Mitochondrial stress test of HCT116 spheroids treated in combination with 5 or 25nM paclitaxel and 20uM pemetrexed. B: Basal OCR, % control of monolayer and spheroid HCT116 with 5 or 25nM paclitaxel plus 20uM pemetrexed treatment for 48hr. C: Basal PPR, % control of monolayer and spheroid HCT116 with 5 or 25nM paclitaxel plus 25nM paclitaxel plus 20uM pemetrexed treatment for 48hr. C: Basal PPR, % control of monolayer and spheroid spheroid HCT116 with 5 or 25nM paclitaxel plus 25nM paclitaxel plus 25nM paclitaxel plus 20uM pemetrexed treatment for 48hr. C: Basal PPR, % control of monolayer and spheroid spheroid HCT116 with 5 or 25nM paclitaxel plus 25nM paclitaxel plu

plus 20uM pemetrexed treatment for 48hr.



Supplemental Figure 10: Effects of cisplatin on 3D spheroid metabolic phenotype versus 2D monolayer in A549 human lung adenocarcinoma epithelial cell line. A: Mitochondrial stress test on A549 monolayer treated with 25uM or 50uM cisplatin over 96hrs. N=5 per group, SD shown. B: Mitochondrial stress test on A549 spheroids treated with 25uM or 50uM cisplatin over 96hrs. N=5 per group, SD shown. C: Cell titer-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability ATP assay of A549 monolayer over 96hrs with 25 or 50uM cisplatin treatment. B: Cell titer-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability ATP assay of A549 spheroid over 96hrs with 25 or 50uM cisplatin treatment. N=5, SD shown.E: Basal OCR as % control (from measurement 6) at each time point with 25 or 50uM cisplatin treatment, 2D vs 3D. F: Basal PPR as % control (from measurement 6) at each time point with 25 or 50uM cisplatin treatment, 2D vs 3D.



Supplemental Figure 11: Effects of cisplatin and pemetrexed on 3D spheroid metabolic phenotype versus 2D monolayer in A549 human lung adenocarcinoma epithelial cell line. A: Mitochondrial stress test on A549 monolayer treated with 25uM or 50uM cisplatin plus 20uM pemetrexed over 96hrs. N=5 per group, SD shown. B: Mitochondrial stress test on A549 spheroids treated with 25uM or 50uM cisplatin plus 20uM pemetrexed over 96hrs. N=5 per group, SD shown. C: Cell titer-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability ATP assay of A549 monolayer over 96hrs with 25 or 50uM cisplatin treatment plus 20uM pemetrexed . D: Cell titer-Glo Luminescent Cell Viability ATP assay of A549 monolayer over 96hrs with 25 or 50uM cisplatin treatment plus 20uM pemetrexed . N=5, SD shown. E: Basal OCR as % control (from measurement 6) at each time point with 25 or 50uM cisplatin treatment plus 20uM pemetrexed , 2D vs 3D. F: Basal PPR as % control (from measurement 6) at each time point with 25 or 50uM cisplatin treatment plus 20uM pemetrexed , 2D vs 3D.



Supplementary Figure 12: **Metabolic Heterogeneity of MiaPaCa-2 Tumor Microtissues** A: OCR of microtissues generated from a 400mm³ tumor with Injection 1 (FCCP 1uM) and Injection 2 (Rotenone/Antimycin A 1uM) inhibitors. B: OCR of microtissues generated from a 2000mm³ tumor.







