Expression and function of nuclear receptor coactivator 4 isoforms in transformed endometriotic and malignant ovarian cells

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS









Supplementary Figure 1: Cellular transformation of human primary endometriotic cells. The first batch of retrovirally infected cells (PE-A-CV and PE-A-OCV) were utilized to: (A) obtain cell lysates for western blotting with the indicated antibodies (left panel). The dotted line specifies re-run samples to avoid the possibility of detecting overlapping bands of similar molecular weights. Densitometric analyses for pAKT and pMAPK are shown in the right panels; (B) perform colony formation assay and images were captured following 14 days in culture (representative images are shown, three independent experiments were conducted); (C) perform β -galactosidase staining and images were captured at 100X magnification (representative images are shown, three independent experiments were conducted); and (D) assess DNA damage via γ H2AX immunofluorescence staining (representative images shown were captured at 63× magnification and the images of nuclei were enlarged and cropped using PowerPoint to focus on the DNA damage foci). The second batch of retrovirally infected cells (PE-A-CV and PE-B-CV as well as PE-A-OCV and PE-B-OCV) were utilized to: (E) obtain cell lysates for western blotting with the indicated antibodies (left panel). Densitometric analyses for pAKT and pMAPK are shown in the bottom panels; (F) assess the *in vitro* tumorigenic potential (by 3-dimensional morphogenesis assay). Representative images (from four independent experiments) were captured at 100× (left) and 200X (right) magnification. The second batch of retrovirally infected cells (PE-A-CV and PE-A-OCV) were utilized to: (G) to measure IL-6 transcript levels via real-time PCR. Three independent experiments were performed; and (H) assess transcript levels for genes in the EMT pathway via real-time PCR (data shown are from one independent experiment (due to limiting cell numbers in PE-A-CV cells)).



Supplementary Figure 2: Conditioned media from senescent primary endometriotic cells promotes migration of transformed endometriotic cells. The second batch of retrovirally infected cells (PE-A-CV and PE-A-OCV) were utilized to: (A) perform migration assay. Representative images (from four independent experiments) were captured at 100× magnification (left panel). Manual cell counts are presented in the right panel; and (B) assess actin filament organization using phalloidin staining. Representative images (from three independent experiments) are shown at 63X (top panel) and 20X (bottom panel) magnification.

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NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	1 1	MNTFQDQSGS MNTFQDQSGS	SSNREP <mark>LLRC</mark> SSNREP <mark>LLRC</mark>	SDARRDLELA SDARRDLELA	IGGVLRAEQQ IGGVLRAEQQ	IKDNLREVKA IKDNLREVKA	
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	51 51	QIHSCISRHL QIHSCISRHL	ECLRSREVWL ECLRSREVWL	YEQVDLIYQL YEQVDLIYQL	KEETLQQQAQ KEETLQQQAQ	QLYSLLGQFN QLYSLLGQFN	Oligomerization Domain
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	101 101	CLTHQLECTQ CLTHQLECTQ	NKDLANQVSV NKDLANQVSV	CLERLGSLTL CLERLGSLTL	KPEDSTVLLF KPEDSTVLLF	EADTITLRQT EADTITLRQT	
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	151 151	ITTFGSLKTI ITTFGSLKTI	QIPEHLMAHA QIPEHLMAHA	SSANIGPFLE SSANIGPFLE	KRGCISMPEQ KRGCISMPEQ	KSASGIVAVP KSASGIVAVP	
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	201 201	FSEWLLGSKP FSEWLLGSKP	ASGYQAPYIP ASGYQAPYIP	STDPQDWLTQ STDPQDWLTQ	KQTLE <mark>NSQTS</mark> KQTLENS	SRACNFFNNV	AhR interacting Domain
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	251 238	GGNLKGLENW	LLKSEKSSYQ	KCNSHSTTSS	FSIEMEKVGD	QELPDQDEMD	
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	301 238	LSDWLVTPQE	SHKLRKPENG	SRETSEK FKL	LFQSYNVNDW	LVKTDSCTNC	
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	351 238	QGNQPKGVEI	ENLGNLKCLN	DHLEAKKPLS	TPSMVTEDWL	VQNHQDPCKV	Ferritin Binding Domain
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	401 238	EEVCRANEPC	TSFAECVCDE	NCEKEALYKW	LLKKEGKDKN	GMPVEPKPEP	AhR interacting Domain
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	451 238	EKHKDSLNMW	LCPRKEVIEQ	TKAPKAMTPS	RIADSFQVIK	NSPLSEWLIR	, in the second s
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	501 238	PPYKEGSPKE	VPGTEDRAGK	QKFKSPMNTS	WCSFNTADWV	LPGKKMGNLS	
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	551 238	QLSSGEDKWL	LRKKAQEVLL QEVLL	NSPLQEEHNF NSPLQEEHNF	PPDHYGLPAV PPDHYGLPAV	CDLFACMQLK CDLFACMQLK	
NCOA4-Alpha NCOA4-Beta	601 273	VDKEKWLYRT VDKEKWLYRT	PLQM PLQM				

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Supplementary Figure 3: Validation of real-time PCR probes/primers for NCOA4 isoforms and their increased transcript expression in transformed endometriotic cells. (A) Using DiAlign software (Genomatix), the protein sequence from our NCOA4ß clone was aligned with NCOA4a (accession #: Q13772). Dashes represent internally deleted sequence in the NCOA4ß variant while highlighted regions represent defined binding domains (i.e., oligomerization domain (amino acid 17 to 125), two AhR interaction domains (amino acids 235 to 321 and amino acids 441 to 556), ferritin binding domain (amino acids 383 to 522), and two androgen receptor binding motifs (amino acids 92 to 328). (B) Using RNA extracted from the second batch of PE-A-CV and PE-A-OCV cells, transcript levels for genes in the iron pathway were assessed via real-time PCR. Data shown are from one independent experiment (due to limiting cell numbers in PE-A-CV cells). (C) The location of the probes to detect total NCOA4 (Assays-on-Demand) and NCOA4α and NCOA4β (Assays-by-Design) are shown. (**D**) RNA isolated from NCOA4α overexpressing T80 and NCOA4β overexpressing HEY cells was utilized to validate the available NCOA4 probe/primer sets. (E) Cell lysates from control and NCOA4 α overexpressing T80 cells were analyzed by western blotting with the indicated antibodies (left panel). Densitometric analysis is presented (right panel). (F) Cell lysates from control and NCOA4^β overexpressing HEY cells were analyzed by western blotting with the indicated antibodies (left panel). Densitometric analysis for NCOA4B is presented (right panel). (G) RNA from the second batch of PE-A-CV and PE-A-OCV cells was utilized to assess transcript levels of NCOA4 α and NCOA4 β via real-time PCR. Data shown are from one independent experiment (due to limiting cell numbers in PE-A-CV cells). (H) T80, HEY, and second batch of PE-A-OCV cells were treated with control or NCOA4 siRNA. Isolated RNA was utilized to assess transcript levels of NCOA4 α and NCOA4 β via real-time PCR. Three independent experiments were performed.

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