

**Functional loss of p53 cooperates with the *in vivo* microenvironment
to promote malignant progression of gastric cancers**

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Supplementary

Fig. S1 Gastric epithelial cells of *p53*^{+/+} Gan mice have functional p53.

(A) Representative images of the organoids obtained from the indicated mice.

(B-K) Organoids were harvested, and expression of *p53* and the indicated p53 target genes in *p53*^{+/+} Gan, *p53*^{+/-} Gan and *p53*^{-/-} Gan organoids were analyzed by real-time PCR.

Fig. S2 Proliferative and self-renewal abilities of gastric epithelial cells of *p53*^{-/-} Gan mouse depend on COX2 and Wnt1.

Gastric epithelial cells from *p53*^{+/-} *C2mE*, *p53*^{+/-} *Wnt1*, *p53*^{-/-} *C2mE*, *p53*^{-/-} *Wnt1* and *p53*^{-/-} Gan mice at 21 weeks of age were cultured in Matrigel. After one passage, the cells were seeded at a density of 1.3×10^5 cells on day 0 and analyzed on day 7~9. Representative photographs of the primary cultured gastric epithelial cells in Matrigel are shown (A). The mean number of cystic structures >750 μ m in diameter in Matrigel were counted and shown as a graph.

Fig. S3 In vivo microenvironment induced EMT, change in the splicing pattern of CD44, p38 activation and increase in COX2 pathway gene expression.

(A, D, F) Organoids were cultured in Matrigel on cover glass, and immunostaining of N-cadherin (A), CD44v (D) and p-p38 (F) were performed. Fluorescent immunostaining was quantitatively analyzed using ImageJ. Indicated numbers (n) of independent samples derived from different donor mice were analyzed.

(B, C) Invasion and migration assays were performed as in Fig. 3. The results presented are an average of 7~11 random microscopic fields. Indicated numbers (n) of independent samples derived from different donor mice were analyzed.

(E, G-I) Expression levels of *CD44*, *Adam8*, *CXCL2* and *mPGES-1* were analyzed by real-time PCR. Indicated numbers (n) of independent samples derived from different donor mice were analyzed.

Fig. S4 Celecoxib suppresses tumorigenesis and inflammation of gastric tumors of Gan mice.

40-44 week-old Gan mice were administrated with 1500 ppm celecoxib for 3 weeks.

(A) H&E staining of gastric tumors of Gan mice treated with or without celecoxib.
(B) Immunostaining for macrophage marker F4/80. Macrophage infiltration was decreased by celecoxib treatment in gastric tumors of Gan mice. Tissue sections were counter stained with E-cadherin and DAPI.

Fig. S5 Celecoxib treatment results in decreased macrophage infiltration into metastatic tumors derived from T3-2D cells and decreased expression of CXCL2 and N-cadherin in T3-2D cells.

(A, B) Immunostaining for macrophage marker F4/80. Macrophage infiltration was decreased by celecoxib treatment in metastatic tumors formed in liver from T3-2D cells. Fluorescent immunostaining was quantified using ImageJ.
(C, D) T3-2D cells were analyzed with or without celecoxib (50 μ M) for 24hs. Expression levels of *CXCL2* or *CD44* were analyzed by real-time PCR.
(E, F) T3-2D cells were cultured on cover glass, and immunostaining was performed using anti-N-cadherin antibody. N-cadherin positive cells were counted from 7 fields. Fluorescent immunostaining was quantitatively analyzed using ImageJ (F)

Fig. S6 Gastric tumors of *p53*^{+/+} Gan mice have functional p53.

(A-C) 8 month-old mice were treated with γ -rays (15 Gy) or not treated. Gastric tissues were dissected 6-7 hours post-irradiation, and mRNA expression of *p53* target genes (*p21*, *PHLDA3* and *Mdm2*) were analyzed by real-time PCR.
(D-G) Copy number variation analysis of the DNA obtained from gastric cancers formed in 43-44 week-old *p53*^{+/+}, *p53*^{+/-} and *p53*^{-/-} Gan mice and control tail DNA of *p53*^{+/+}, *p53*^{+/-} and *p53*^{-/-} mice. PCR was performed in triplicate using PCR primers that distinguish the wild-type and the knock out allele (D, F). Intensities of each band were analyzed using ImageJ (E, G). There were no significant differences in the ratios of the wild-type and the knock out alleles between the samples.

PCR was performed using PCR primers shown below.

p53-F: ATC TCT GAC TAC ACA GAG AGG TGC

p53-R: TCC GTC ATG TGC TGT GAC TTC TTG

Fig. S7 Both *Wnt1* and *COX2* contribute to tumor development of *p53*^{-/-} Gan mice.

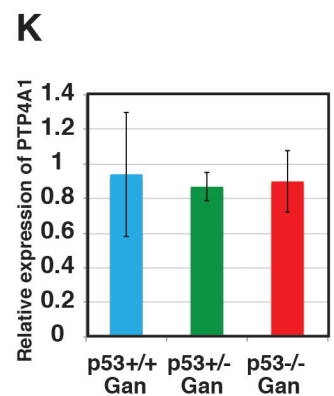
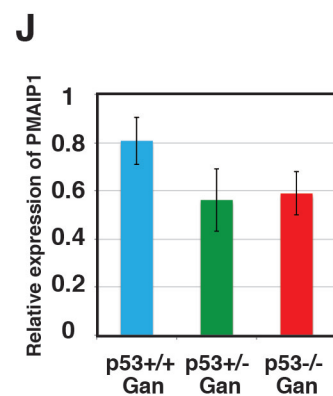
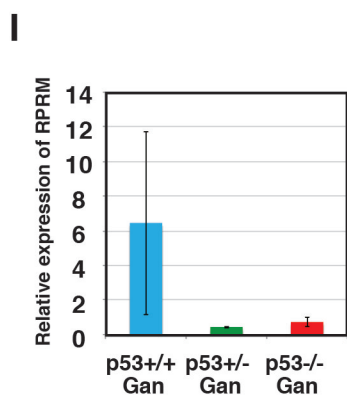
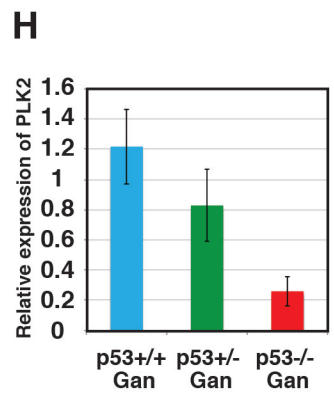
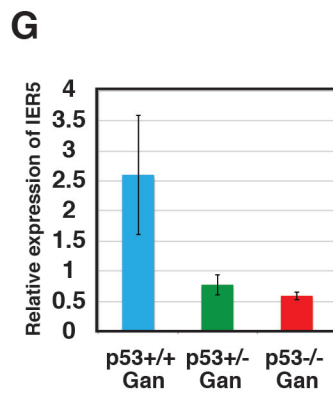
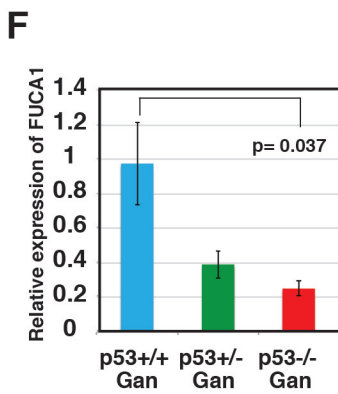
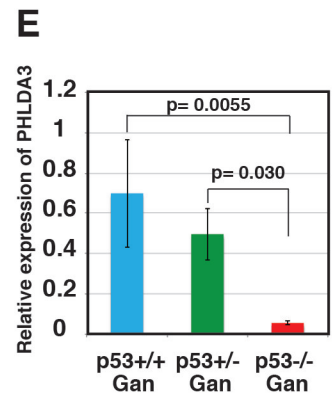
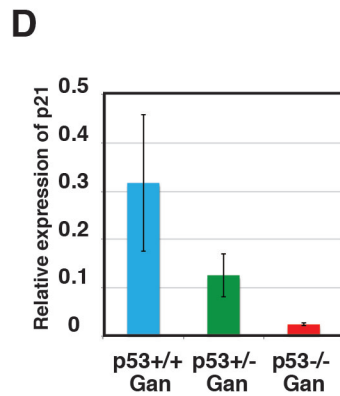
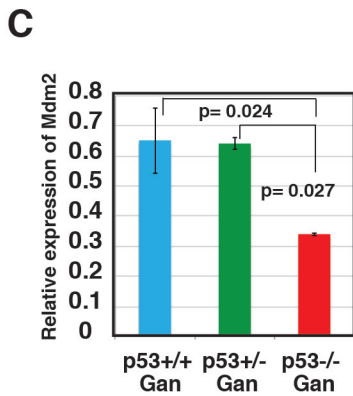
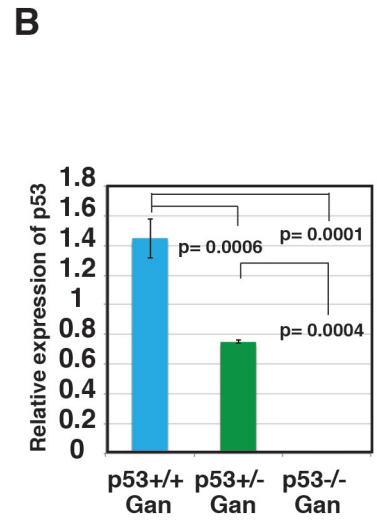
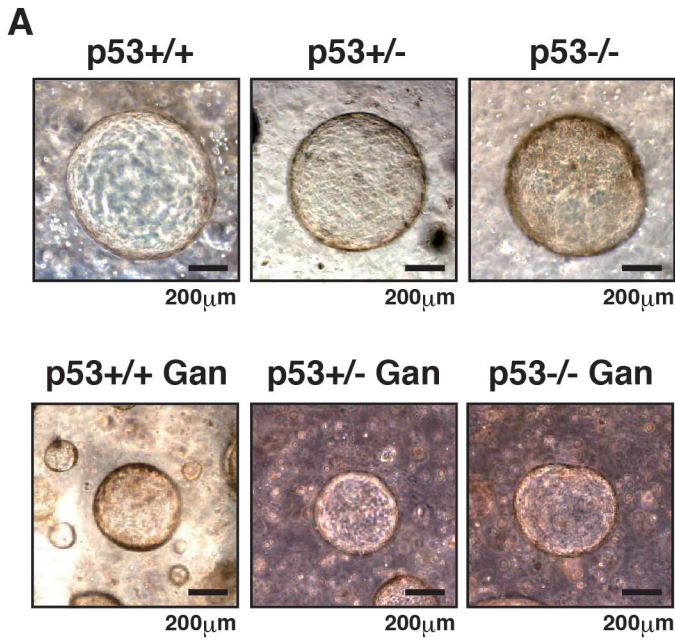
(A, B) Activation of Wnt in the gastric tumors of *p53*^{+/+} Gan and *p53*^{-/-} Gan mice (20-42 week-old). Whole cell lysates were prepared and analyzed by Western blotting. Antibodies against unphosphorylated active- β -catenin (Millipore) and β -actin (Sigma) were used. Signal intensities of active β -catenin were quantified and normalized to β -actin.

(C-E) Gastric cancer is not formed in 15-28 week-old *p53*^{-/-} *Wnt1* and *p53*^{-/-} *C2mE* mice.

Fig. S8 For Fig. 1B, the numbers of cystic structures from each mice are shown.

Fig. S9 Full gel images of Figs. S6D and S6F.

Fig. S10 Full blot images of Fig. S7A.



A

p53+/- C2mE p53+/- Wnt1

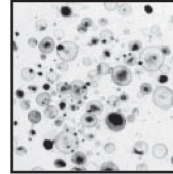
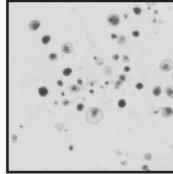
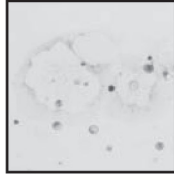
no
cysts

no
cysts

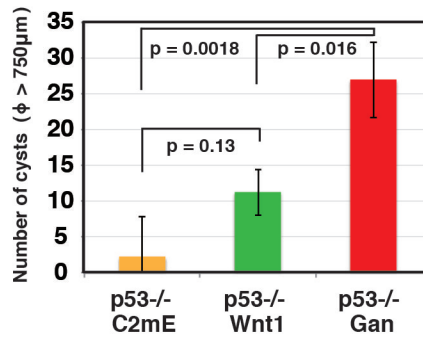
p53-/- C2mE

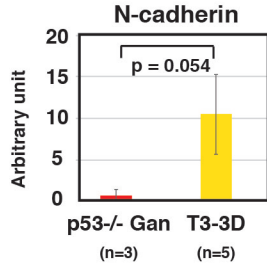
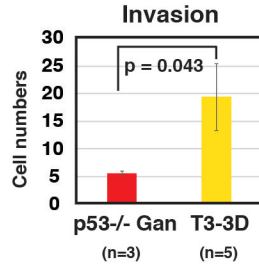
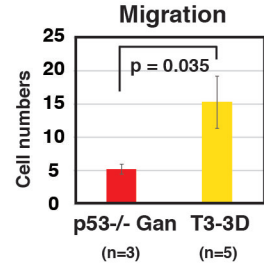
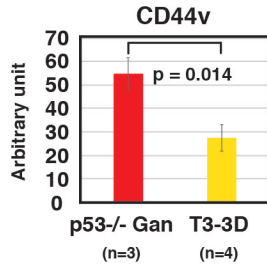
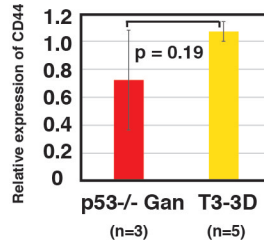
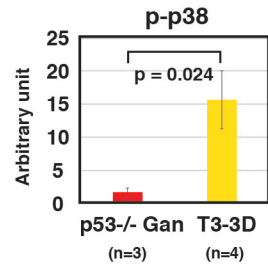
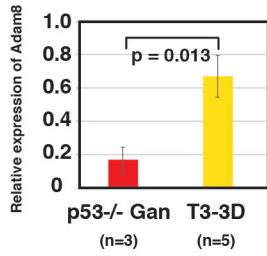
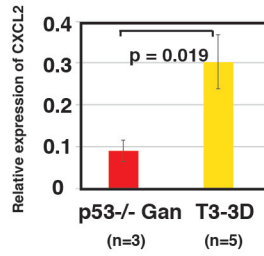
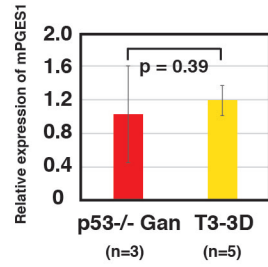
p53-/- Wnt1

p53-/- Gan



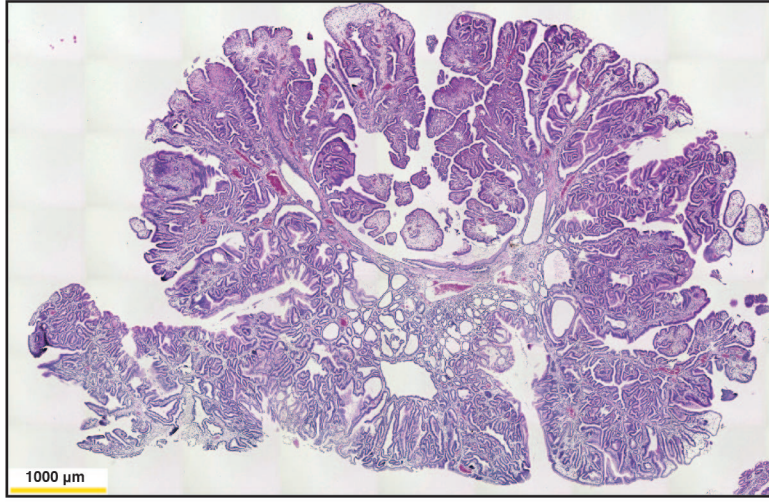
B



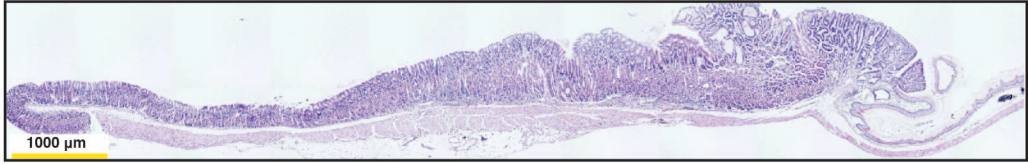
A**B****C****D****E****F****G****H****I**

A

celecoxib (-)



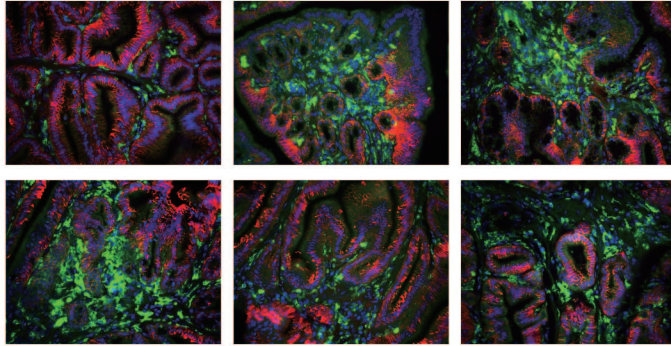
celecoxib (+)



B

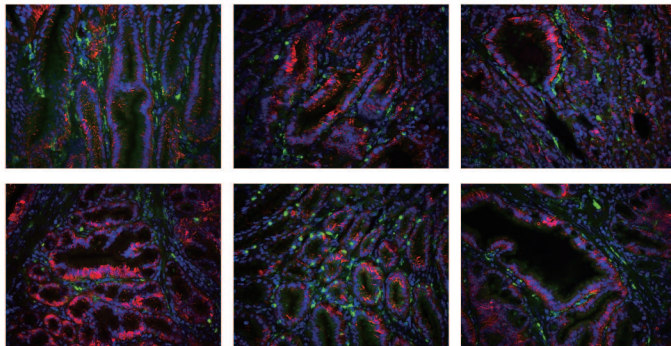
celecoxib (-)

Gan-1
Gan-2

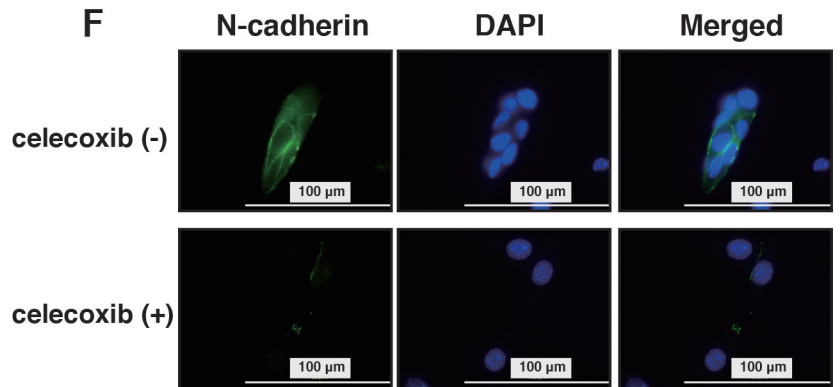
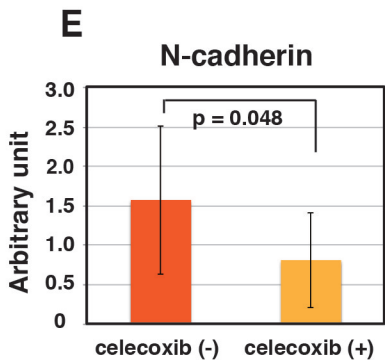
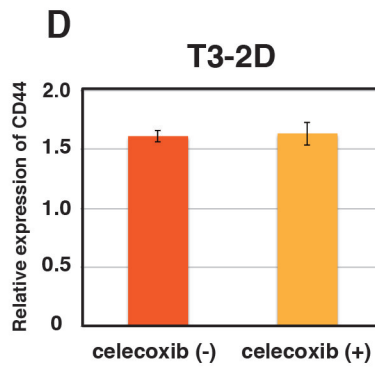
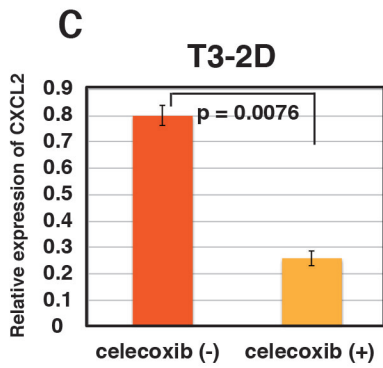
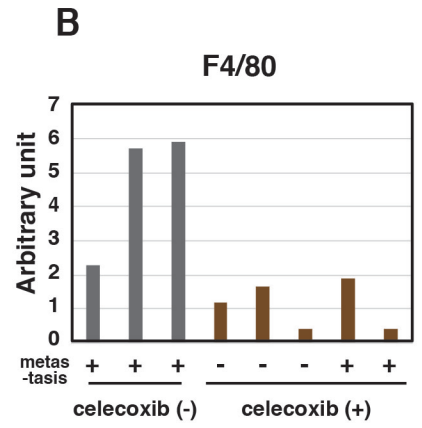
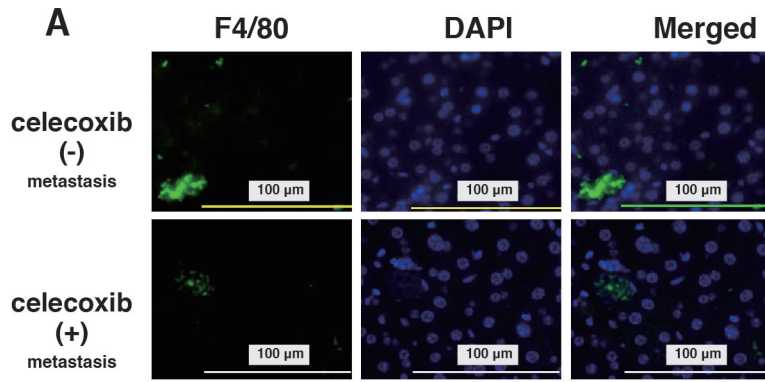


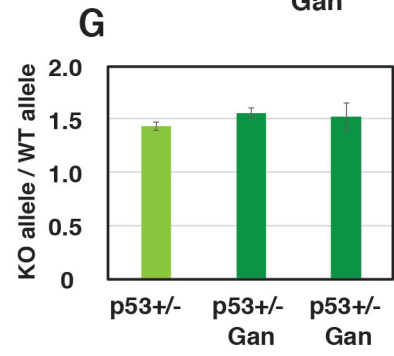
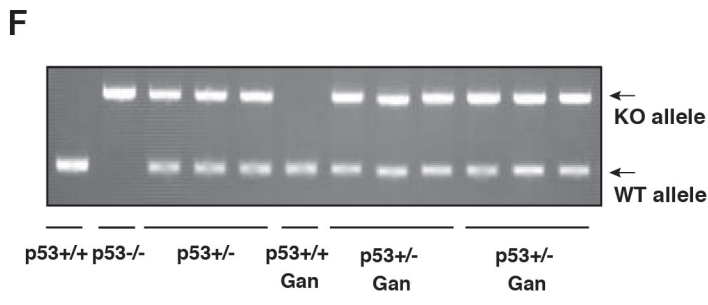
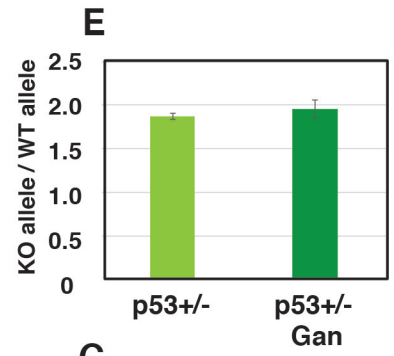
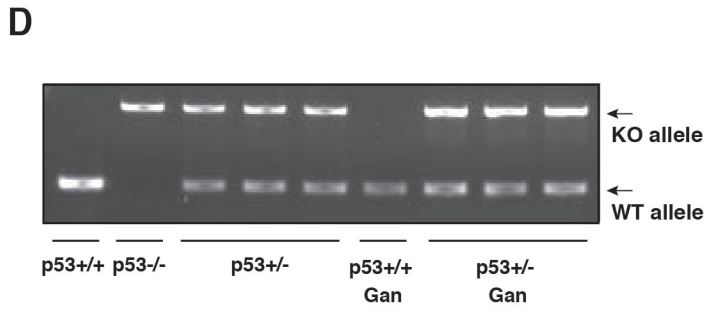
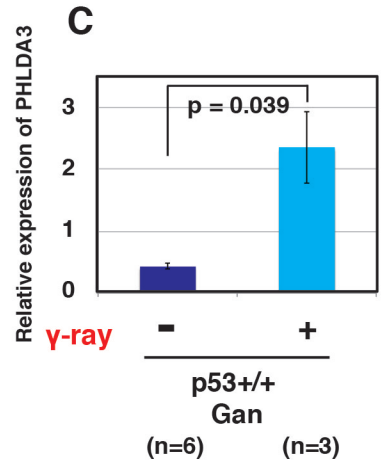
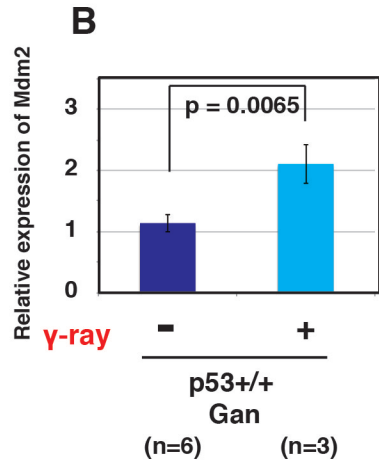
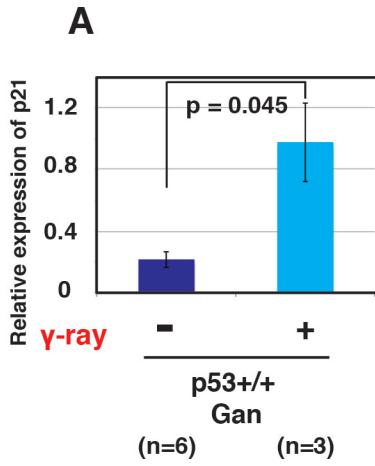
celecoxib (+)

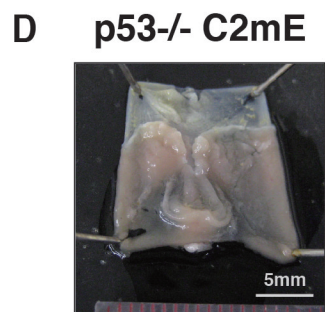
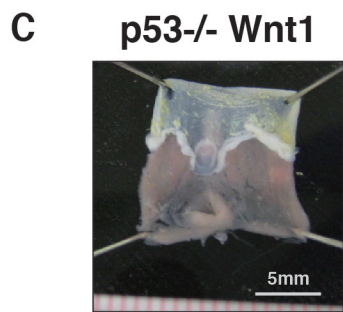
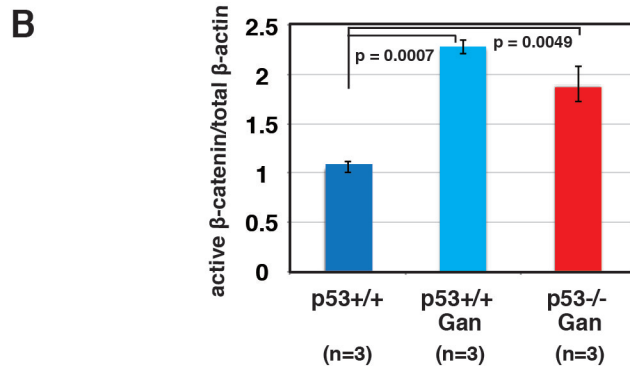
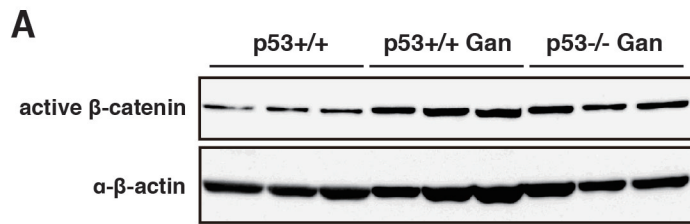
Gan-3
Gan-4



Green; F4/80
Red; E-cad
Blue; DAPI







E

tumor incidence	
p53 ^{-/-} Wnt	p53 ^{-/-} C2mE
0/5	0/5

	p53+/+	p53+/-	p53-/-	p53+/+Gan	p53+/-Gan	p53-/-Gan
1	7	15	17	26	29	74
2	2	7	12	56	64	68
3	7	10	25	6	11	27

