

Novel therapeutic features of disulfiram against hepatocellular carcinoma cells with inhibitory effects on a disintegrin and metalloproteinase 10

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Cells

Li7 cells (RIKEN BioResource Center, Tsukuba, Japan) and HLE cells (Japanese Collection of Research Bioresources Cell Bank, Osaka, Japan) were cultured according to the individual protocols at 37°C and 5 % CO₂.

RNAi

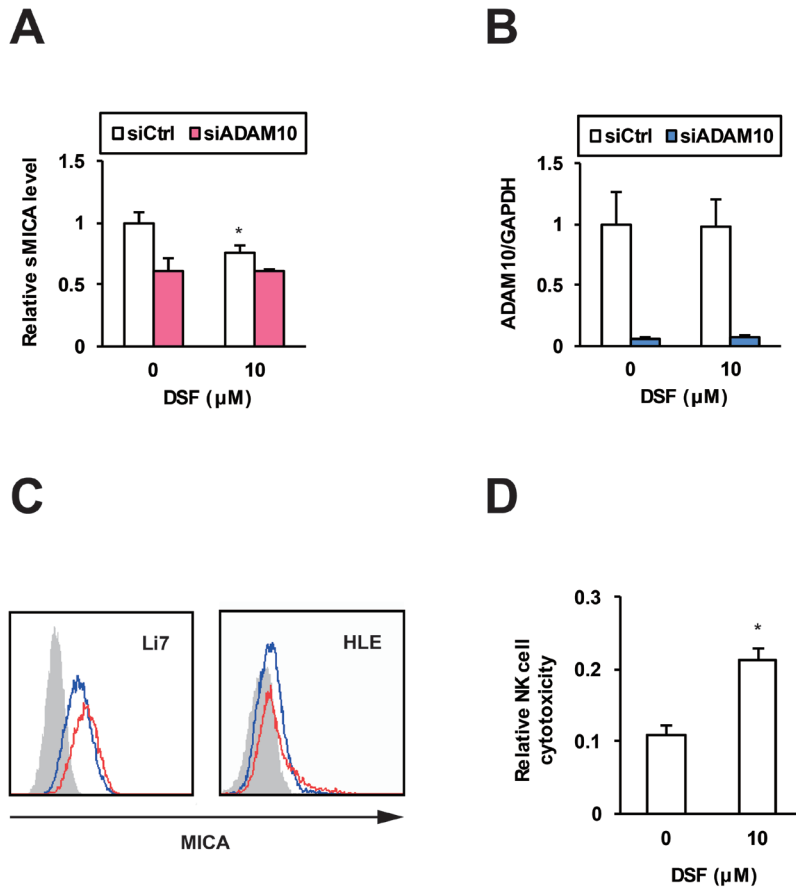
Control and ADAM10-targeted siRNAs were purchased from Dharmacon (Lafayette, CO). The siRNAs were transfected into cells using Lipofectamine RNAiMAX Reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA), as described previously [4].

NK cell cytotoxicity assay

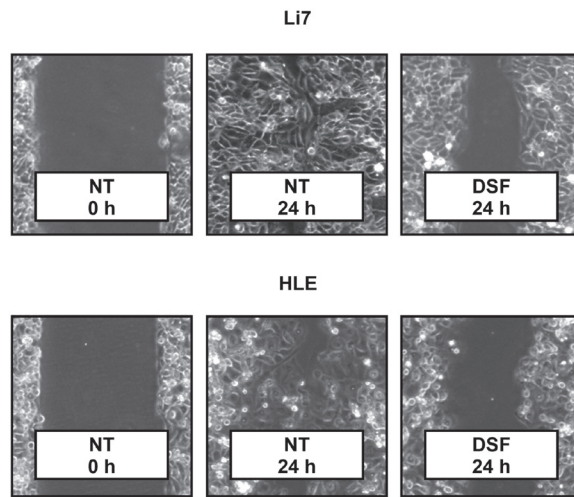
NK cell-mediated cytotoxicity toward target hepatoma cells was determined with an LDH cytotoxicity detection kit (Takara Bio, Shiga, Japan) according to the manufacturer's protocol as described previously [5]. In brief, NK92MI cells were primed with 50 ng/mL IL-15 (R&D Systems) for 24 h and PLC/PRF/5 cells were pretreated with 10 μM DSF for 48 h, followed by co-culture at the E:T ratio 20:1 for 4 h and measurement of LDH release in the supernatants. The NK cell cytotoxicity was calculated with the following formula: Cytotoxicity (%) = 100 × [(Effector: Target cell mix – Effector cell control) – Low control]/(High control – Low control). For the high control, 0.5% Triton X-100 (Sigma-Aldrich) was used.

SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCES

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5. Goto K, Annan DA, Morita T, Li W, Muroyama R, Matsubara Y, Ito S, Nakagawa R, Tanoue Y, Jinushi M, Kato N. Novel chemoimmunotherapeutic strategy for hepatocellular carcinoma based on a genome-wide association study. *Sci Rep*. 2016; 6:38407.



Supplementary Figure 1: ADAM10-targeted effects of DSF and NK cell cytotoxicity. After the transfection of PLC/PRF/5 cells with siRNA to ADAM10 (siADAM10) for 72 h, followed by the treatment with DSF at 10 μM for 48 h, sMICA levels were examined (A), with the mRNA levels of ADAM10 determined by qRT-PCR normalized to *GAPDH* (B). (C) After the treatment of Li7 and HLE cells for 72 h, the effects of DSF (0 and 15 μM in blue and red, respectively) on mMICA levels were evaluated flow cytometrically, with the isotype controls displayed as gray histograms. (D) PLC/PRF/5 cells pretreated with DSF at 10 μM for 48 h were cocultured with preprimed NK92MI cells at the effector:target ratio 20:1 for 4 h, followed by measurement of the level of LDH release in the culture medium. Relative NK cell activities were calculated as described in the Supplementary Materials and Methods. * $P < 0.05$ by the Student's *t*-test.



Supplementary Figure 2: Effects of DSF in multiple hepatoma cell lines. Li7 and HLE cells were pretreated with mitomycin at 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ for 1 h, followed by the treatment with DSF at 15 μM for 24 h. NT, no treatment.

Supplementary Table 1: Relative mean fluorescence intensity

| Compound | Dose (μM) | Relative intensity* |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| DSF | 5 | 1.37 |
| DSF | 15 | 1.67 |
| TR | 5 | 1.48 |
| TR | 15 | 1.82 |
| TMTM | 15 | 0.94 |
| DDC | 15 | 1.01 |

* Relative to no treatment.

Supplementary Table 2: Anti-HCC effects of DSF *in vivo*

| Effect | Mice | Hepatoma cells | Reference |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Growth | NOD/SCID | Huh1, Huh7 | Chiba <i>et al.</i> [1] |
| Growth/Metastasis | BALB/c-Nu/Nu | PLC/PRF/5 | Wang <i>et al.</i> [2] |
| Metastasis | BALB/c | Hep3B | Li <i>et al.</i> [3] |