

Supplementary Information

Essential role of MED1 in the transcriptional regulation of ER-dependent oncogenic miRNAs in breast cancer

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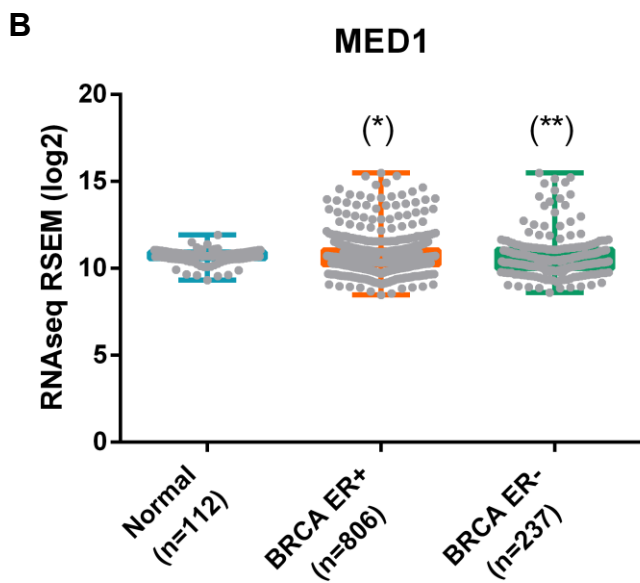
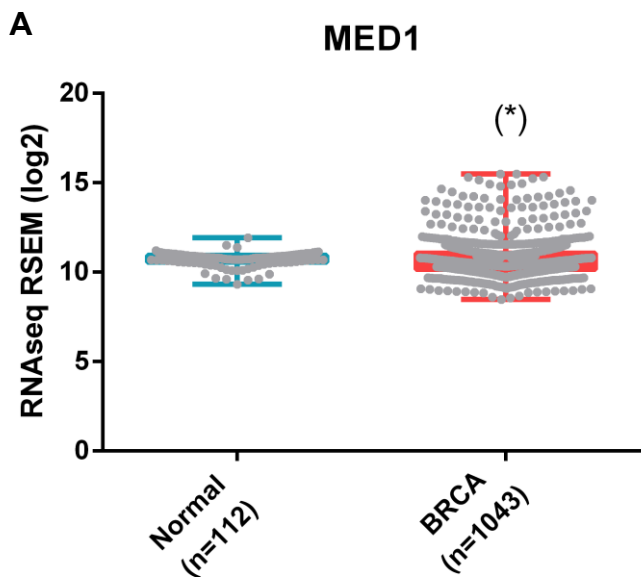
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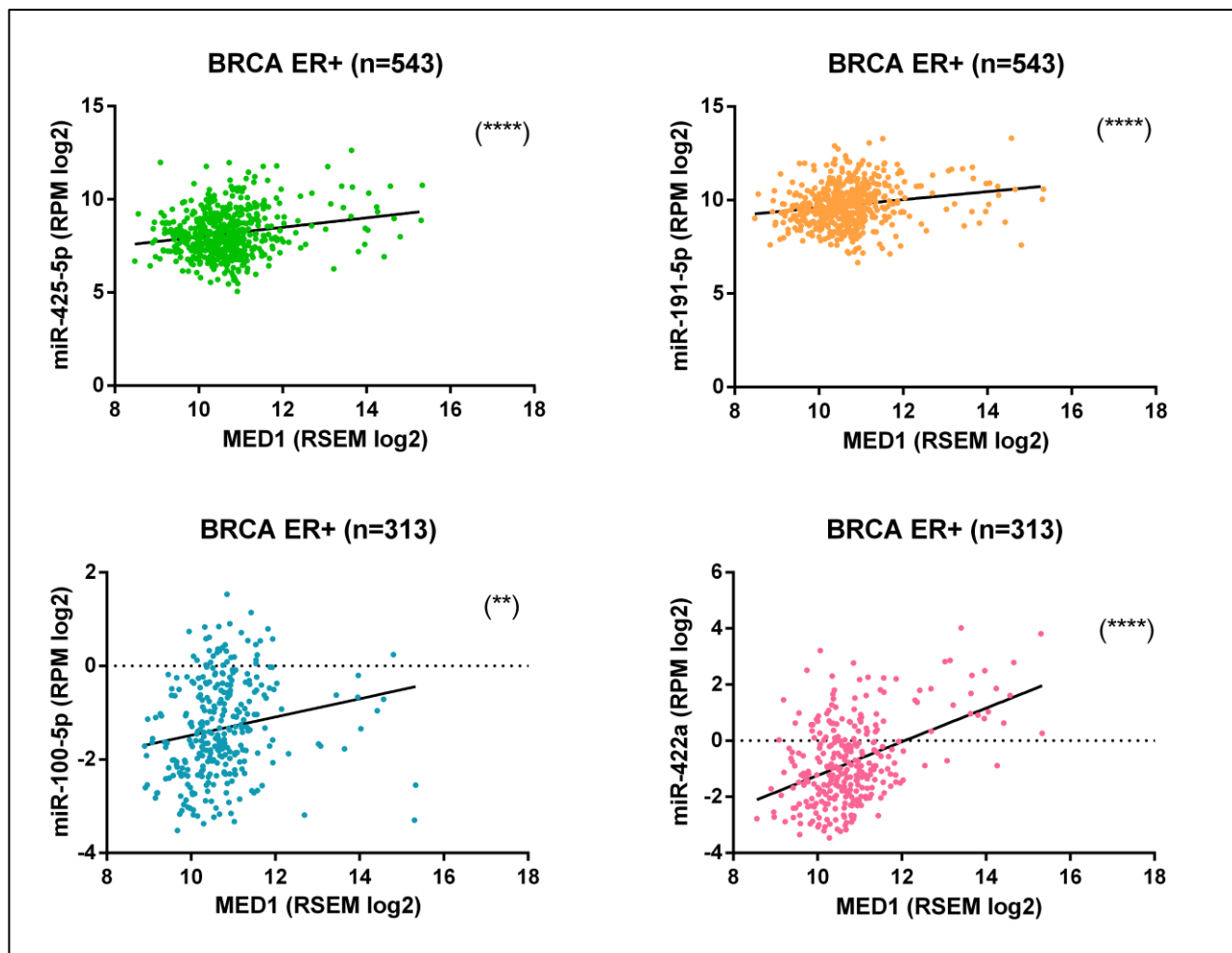
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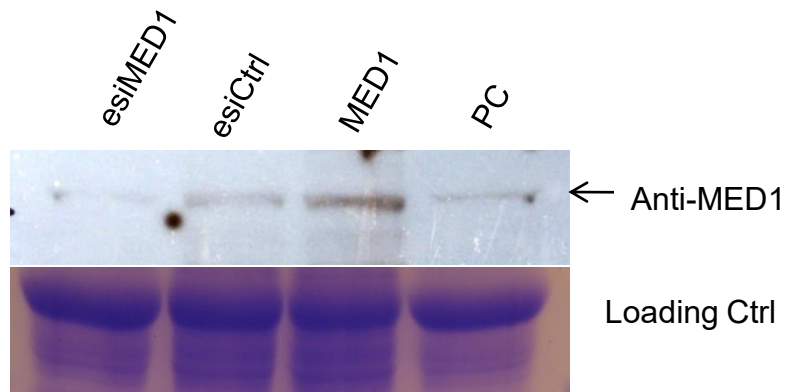
Running Title: Role of MED1 in regulation of miR-191/425 cluster



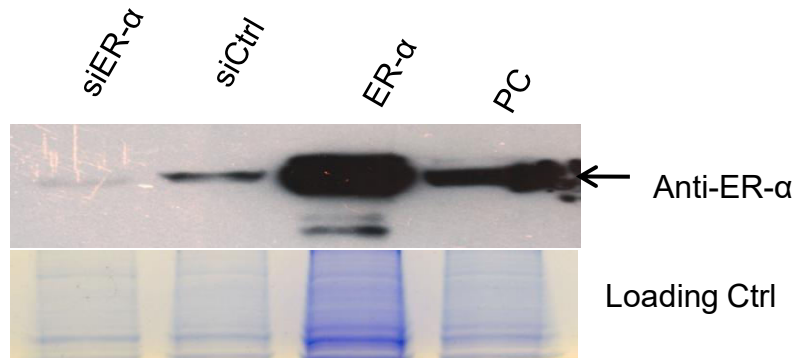
C



A



B

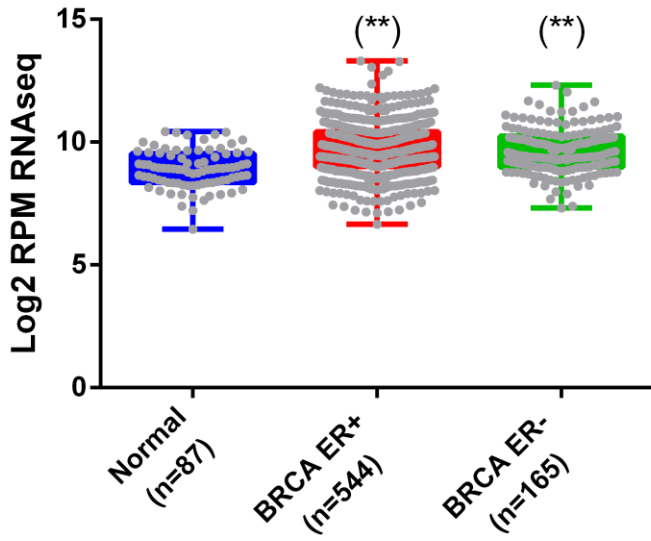


A

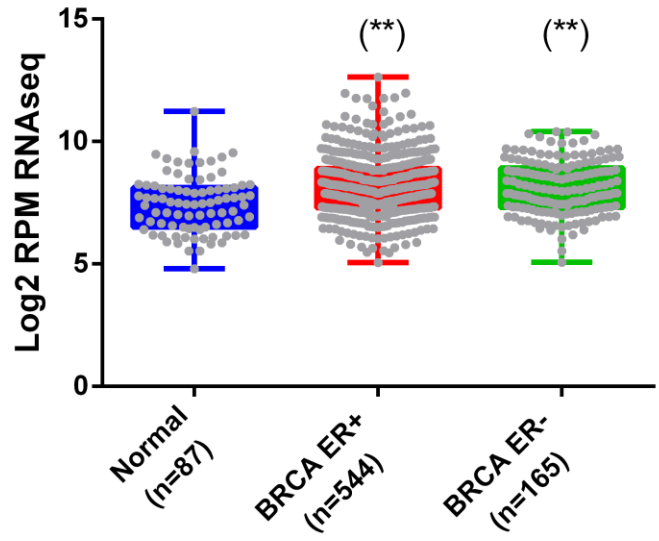
hsa-miR-191 and *hsa-miR-425* genomic alterations in breast cancer (TCGA dataset)

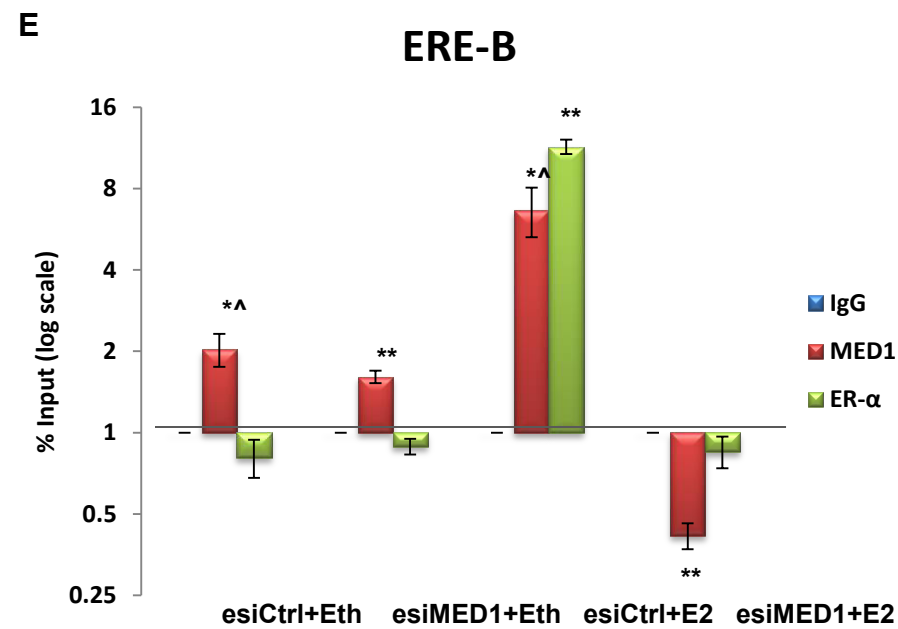
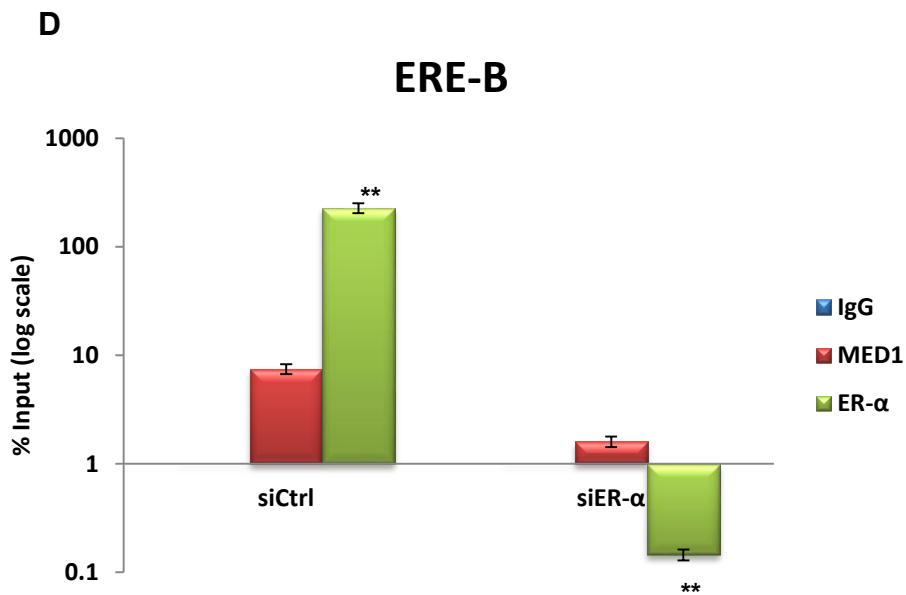
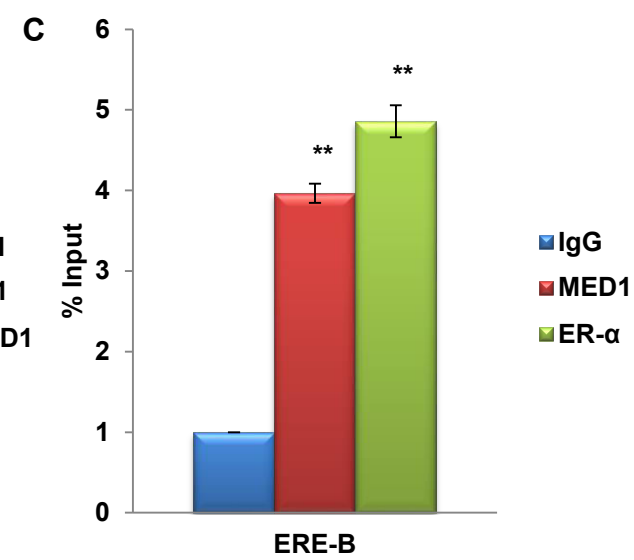
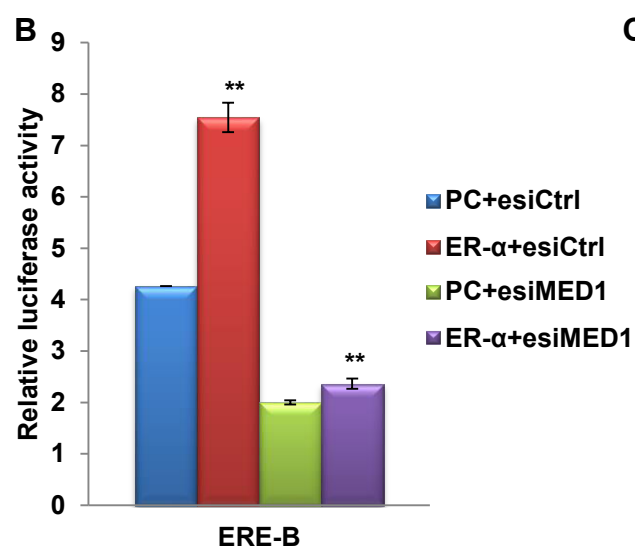
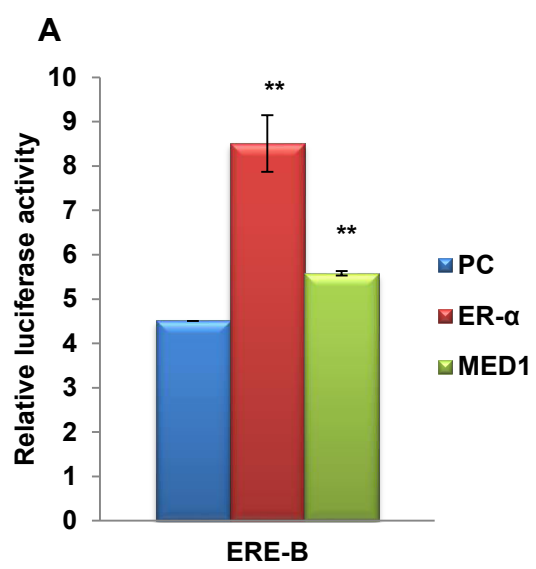
**B**

miR-191-5p

**C**

miR-425-5p





Supplementary Data 1 – MED1 expression in breast cancer and correlation between miRNA and MED1 expression.

A. MED1 expression is significantly upregulated in breast cancer, both considering all breast cancer TCGA samples (N=1043) or **B.** analyzing ER+ and ER- patients separately. **C.** Correlation analysis of MED1 levels with miR-191-5p, miR-425-5p, miR-100-5p and miR-422a showing significant positive correlation (Pearson analysis) in ER+ breast cancer patients using TCGA data. P-value was <0.001(**) or <0.00001(****).

Supplementary Data 2–Confirmation of MED1 protein levels after transient overexpression/inhibition.

A. Confirmation of overexpression/ inhibition of MED1 protein levels in MCF7 cells. Level of MED1 was transiently up/ downregulated by transfecting with pCDNA3.1-MED1 (MED1) or pCDNA3.1 (PC) and esiMED1/esiCtrl. The corresponding effect on MED1 protein levels in response to MED1 overexpression/downregulation was then checked by western blotting using antibody specific to that of MED1 (Santacruz Biotechnology). **B.** Confirmation of overexpression/ inhibition of ER- α protein levels in MCF7 cells. Level of ER- α was transiently up/ downregulated by transfecting with pCDNA3.1- ER- α (ER- α) or pCDNA3.1 (PC) and si ER- α /siCtrl.

Supplementary Data 3 – Alterations of miR-191-5p and miR-425-5p in breast cancer.

A. miR191/425 is not mutated and rarely amplified in BC (source: TCGA dataset), suggesting a transcriptional regulation of these two miRNAs. The analysis of 796 samples from TCGA miRNA seq experiments demonstrates that both miR-191-5p (**B**) and miR-425-5p (**C**) are significantly upregulated in both ER+ and ER- breast cancer patients compared to normals (p<0.0001 at Mann-Whitney test).

Supplementary Data 4– MED1 and ER- α bind to promoter ERE-B upstream of miR-191/425 cluster.

A. Luciferase activity of ERE-B luciferase construct upstream of miR-191/425 cluster in response to ER or MED1 overexpression. **B-E.** Binding of MED1 and ER- α to ERE-B to regulate miR-191/425 cluster. Levels of MED1 were modulated (using esiMED1/esiCtrl) along with overexpression of ER- α and effect on luciferase activity of ERE-B was observed. Increase in luciferase activity observed in response to ER- α (**B**) was not there when combined with the inhibition of MED1. **C.** CHIP assay results showing % input of bound chromatin on ERE-B, element present upstream of miR-191/425 in MCF7 cells using antibody specific to MED1/ ER- α . **D.** CHIP assay result showing recruitment of both ER- α and MED1 on ERE-B in response to ER- α inhibition using specific siRNA. **E.** CHIP assay was performed using ER- α or MED1 specific antibodies in response to estrogen/ethanol treatment (E2/Eth (ethanol; vehicle control) 1×10^{-8} M for 2 hrs) with/without inhibition of MED1. The graph shows real time PCR based quantification of bound chromatin (% input) on ERE-B in MCF7 cells. (**P<0.05, *^ P<0.1). Error bars denote \pm SD.