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Supplemental Information

Aptamer-miR-34c Conjugate Affects Cell

Proliferation of Non-Small-Cell Lung

Cancer Cells

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С

Α



2

4

1

8







AXL expression





В



Erlotinib (#M)



D





SUPPLEMENTAL Figure 3

Α						
TO	WT-ERL	WT+ERL	miR-NC -ERL	miR-NC +ERL	miR34c -ERL	miR34c+ERL
T24h						
T48h						
T72h						
T144h						

	WT-ERL	WT+ERL	GL21.T-ERL	GL21.T+ERL	GL21.T-miR34c -ERL	GL21.T-miR34c +ERL
TO						
Г24h						
T48h						
Г72h						

SUPPLEMENTAL Figure 1: *GL21.T-miR-34c design and folding*. A) A549 and Calu-1 cells were transfected with miR-NC or miR-34c-3p and, after 72 hrs, miR-34c-3p was quantified by RT-PCR. Bar graphs indicate mean value \pm SD. B) Secondary structure prediction of GL21.T-miR-34c conjugate, using RNA structure 5.3 program; C) To confirm annealing efficiency, all RNA sequences and annealed GL21.T-miR-34c conjugate were loaded on a 10% non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel visualized after staining with ethidium bromide; D) Binding of 200 nM GL21.T- miR-34c on A549 (AXL +). The Binding capability were measured by RT-qPCR and compared to GL21.T alone. E) The indicated RNA sequences, treated or untreated with recombinant Dicer, were loaded on a 12% non-denaturing polyacrilamide gel and visualized after staining with ethidium bromide to the Dicer cleavage products. F) GL21.T-miR34c chimera was incubated with 80% human serum up to 96 hrs. Loss of correct folding and RNA degradation was evaluated by electrophoresis on 10% non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel stained with ethidium bromide.

SUPPLEMENTAL Figure 2: *AXL expression in NSCLC cells*. **A**) AXL protein expression in different cell lines (Calu-1, A549, Calu-3, H460, MRC-5, and MCF-7) was evaluated by Western blot analysis. β -Actin was used as internal control. **B**) AXL protein expression in Calu-1 and MCF-7 cells, respectively transfected with si-AXL (or si-NC) and AXL cDNA. **C**) AXL protein expression in different primary lung cancer cells was evaluated by Western blot analysis. β -Actin was used as internal control.

SUPPLEMENTAL Figure 3: *AXL modulates response to Erlotinib in NSCLC cells.* A) AXL protein expression and AXL mRNA level in HCC827, ER3, A549 were analyzed by Western Blot and RT-PCR respectively. B) Dose-response curves (0-5 μ M) on HCC827 and ER3 cells viability were measured by MTT assay. Bar graphs indicate mean value \pm SD. C) Cell viability assay of ER3

cells transduced with a siRNA control or a siRNA targeting AXL in response to increasing doses of Erlotinib. **D**) AXL knockdown was validated by Western Blot.

SUPPLEMENTAL Figure 4: *miR-34c affects cell migration in a wound-healing assay.* A) ER3 cells were transfected with miR-34c-3p for 72 hrs, and then seeded onto 6-well plates at 80–90% confluency. A wound of approximately 1 mm in width was scratched with a 20 μ l pipette tip. Wound closure was monitored at the indicated time intervals and imaged with phase contrast microscopy on an inverted microscope (Olympus 1 × 51 using a 5 × phase contrast objective). The migration assay was performed in three independent experiments.

SUPPLEMENTAL Figure 5: GL21.T/miR-34c affects cell migration in a wound-healing assay.

A) ER3 cells were seeded onto 6-well plates at 80–90% confluency and treated for 72 hrs with GL21.T/miR-34c. A wound of approximately 1 mm in width was scratched with a 20 μ l pipette tip. Wound closure was monitored at the indicated time intervals and imaged with phase contrast microscopy on an inverted microscope (Olympus 1 × 51 using a 10 × phase contrast objective). The migration assay was performed in three independent experiments.