### A common Chk1-dependent phenotype of DNA double-strand break suppression in two distinct radioresistant cancer types

Patrick H. Dinkelborg<sup>1,2</sup>, Meng Wang<sup>1</sup>, Liliana Gheorghiu<sup>1</sup>, Joseph M. Gurski<sup>3</sup>, Theodore S. Hong<sup>1</sup>, Cyril H. Benes<sup>4</sup>, Dejan Juric<sup>3</sup>, Rachel B. Jimenez<sup>1</sup>, Kerstin Borgmann<sup>\*2</sup>, and Henning Willers<sup>\*1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiation Oncology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts; <sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Radiobiology and Experimental Radiooncology, Clinic of Radiotherapy and Radiooncology, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; <sup>3</sup>Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston; <sup>4</sup>Center for Cancer Research, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Charlestown, Massachusetts

\* co-senior authors

### ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

**Figures S1-5** 

#### **Supplementary Figure Legends**

Suppl. Fig. S1.

A) Panel of breast cancer cell lines used in the current study.

B) Chk1 inhibitor LY2603618 blocks autophosphorylation of Chk1 kinase while at the same time enhancing DNA damage-mediated phosphorylation of serine 345 (Wang et al., Apoptosis 2014 Sep;19(9):1389-98).

Suppl. Fig. S2.

A) Short-term radiosensitization factors (6 Gy) for breast cancer cell lines grown as mammospheres.B) Fraction of cells as measured by CellTiterGlo (Promega) following 5 days of treatment with Chk1 inhibitor LY2603618 at concentrations indicated.

Suppl. Fig. S3.

Fraction of cells with 5+ RAD51 foci, corrected for baseline foci in untreated cells, 24 hours following incubation of cells with 0.25 mg/ml doxorubicin.

Suppl. Fig. S4.

A) Western blot for total Aurora B protein in triple-negative MDA-MB-468 cells. Cells were exposed to 1 hour treatment with small molecule inhibitors against Chk1 (LY2603618), EGFR (erlotinib), and Aurora B (AZD1152). Cells were arrested at the G1/S border using a double thymidine (TdR) block as previously described (Wang et al., Cancer Res 2014, 74(10):2825-2834).

B) Representative FACS images for MDA-MB-468 cells treated with Aurora B inhibitor (AurBi) AZD1152 for 1 hour +/- 1 Gy irradiation followed by standard flow cytometry 30 minutes later as described (Wang et al., Cancer Res 2014, 74(10):2825-2834).

Suppl. Fig. S5.

Expression of *EGFR*, *AURKB*, and *CHEK1* in TNBC vs receptor-psoitive cell lines using the CCLE (Rhodes et al., Neoplasia 2004, 6(1):1-6).

Α										
Cell line	ER	PR	HER2	<b>TP53</b>	Histology	Subtype				
BT-474	+	[+]	+	wt	IDC	LU				
EFM-19	+	+		fs	Ac	LU				
MCF-7	+	[+]		wt	IDC	LU				
MDA-MB-361	+	[-]	+	wt	AC	LU				
T47-D	+	[+]		194	IDC	LU				
BT-20	-	[-]		132	IDC	BaA				
BT-549	-	[-]		249	IDC,pap	BaB				
MDA-MB-157	-	[-]		del	Mc	BaB				
MDA-MB-231	-	[-]		280	AC	BaB				
MDA-MB-436	[-]	[-]		fs	IDC	BaB				
<b>MDA-MB-468</b>	[-]	[-]		273	AC	BaA				

ER, estrogen receptor; PR, progesterone receptor; wt, wild-type; fs, frameshift mutation; del, deletion; IDC, invasive ductal carcinoma; AC, adenocarcinoma; Pap, papillary carcinoma; MC, mucinous carcinoma; LU, luminal; Ba, basal A or B

### В



Supplementary Figure S2





В

Α





Rank	P-value	Fold Change	Gene		Reporter
89	1.51E-5	4.81	EGFR		201983_s_at
244	1.65E-4	1.73	AURKB		209464_at
555	0.001	1.53	CHEK1		205393_s_at
				TNBC Receptor positive	