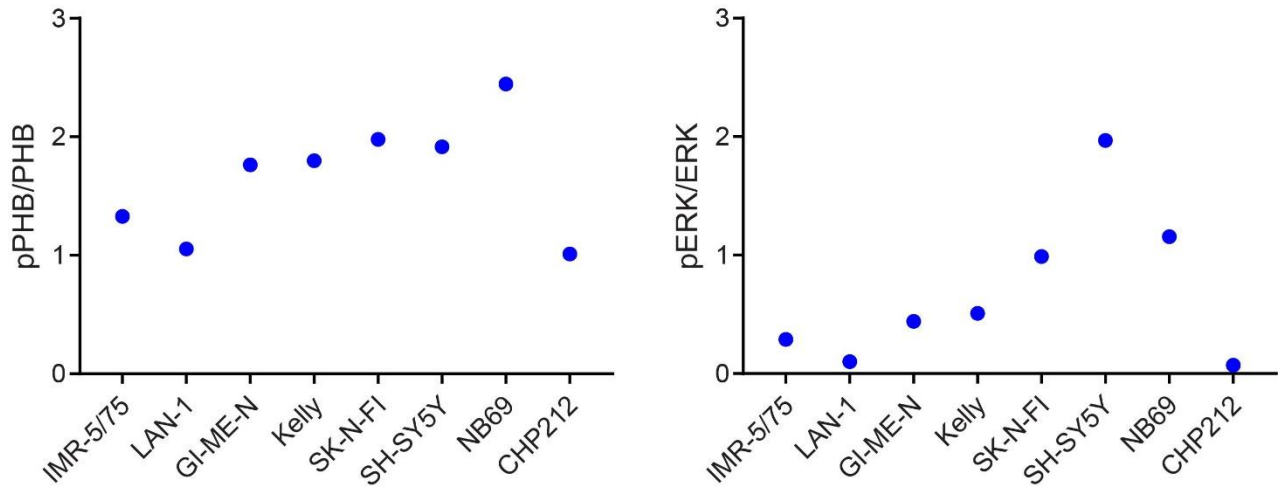


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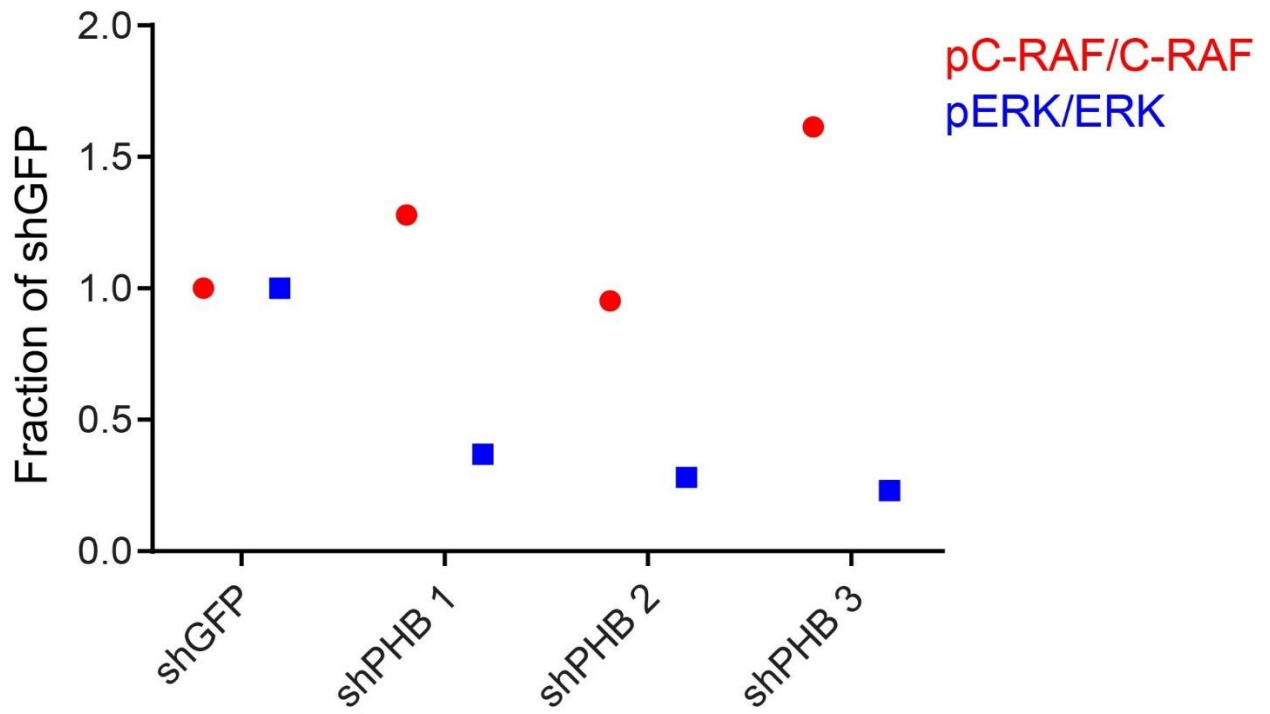
3 **Supplemental Figure 1. 17q gain and prohibitin expression correlates with poor**
 4 **prognosis in neuroblastoma. A.** Kaplan-Meier curve displaying overall survival of patients
 5 with 17q gain vs. whole 17 or no gain. p-value calculated by log-rank test.

6 **B.** Kaplan-Meier curves of overall neuroblastoma survival probability generated from publicly-
 7 available neuroblastoma data sets accessible at the R2 Genomics Analysis and Visualization
 8 Platform. Survival cutoffs determined by KaplanScan. p-values calculated by log-rank test. **C.**
 9 *PHB* expression in patients with 17q gain, whole 17 gain, or no gain. *p < 0.001, one-way
 10 analysis of variance.

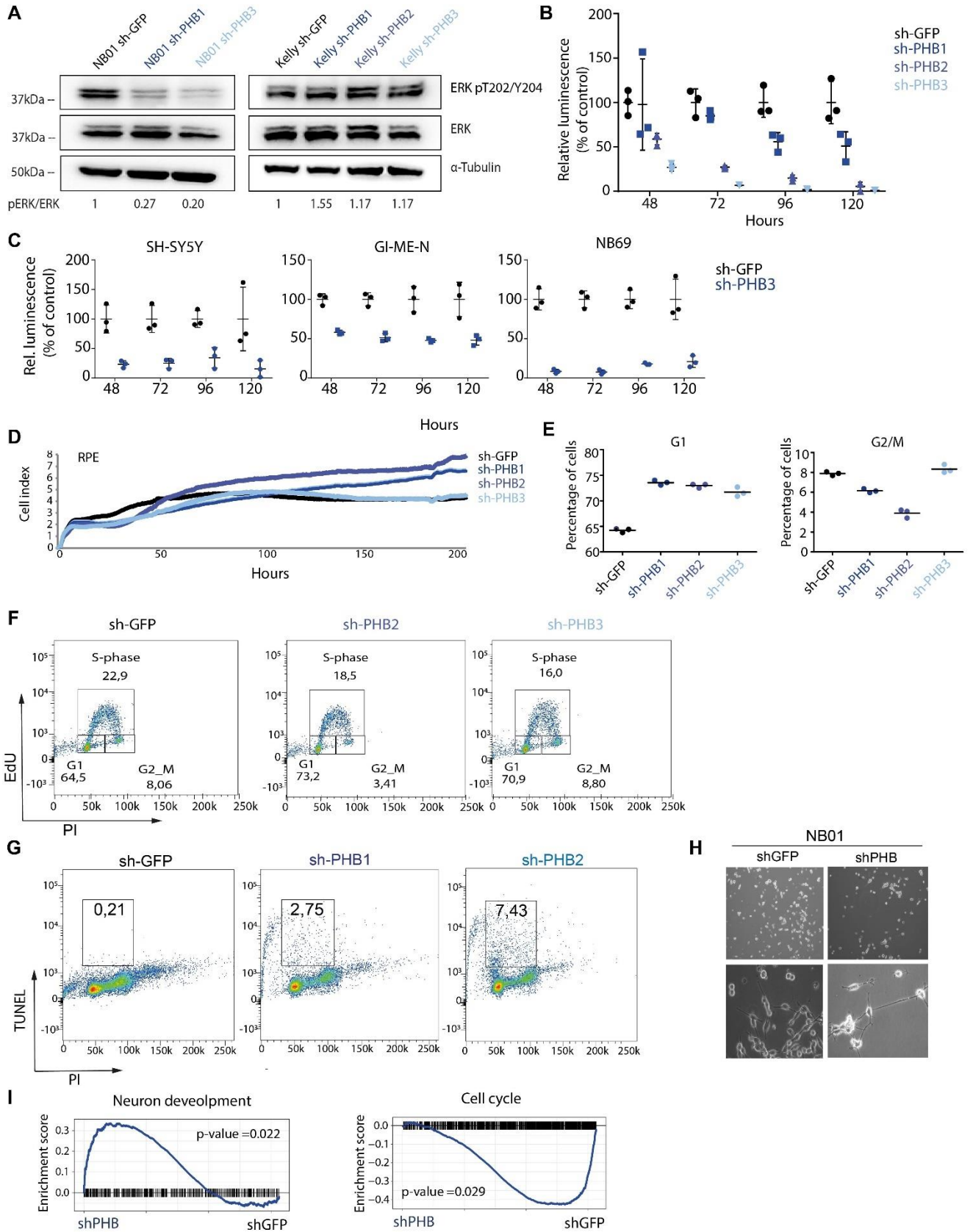
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14 **Supplemental Figure 2. Prohibitin and ERK are phosphorylated in neuroblastoma cell**
15 **lines.** Quantification of western blot displayed in Figure 2C showing ratios of phosphorylated
16 to unphosphorylated PHB and ERK1/2.

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46 **Supplemental Figure 3. PHB knockdown impairs ERK activation.** Quantification of western
47 blot displayed in Figure 3A showing ratios of phosphorylated to total c-RAF and ERK1/2.
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78 **Supplemental Figure 4. *PHB* knockdown impairs ERK activation, reduces cell viability,**
79 **slows cell cycle progression, induces apoptosis, and promotes differentiation of**
80 **neuroblastoma cells. A.** Western blot analysis of NB01 and Kelly cells after *PHB* knockdown.
81 Data represent a single experiment. **B.** Relative viability of IMR-5/75 cells after knockdown of
82 *PHB* using three independent hairpins as measured with the CellTiter-Glo luminescent viability
83 assay over the course of 120 hours. Data represent mean +/- SEM. Three technical replicates
84 shown. **C.** Relative viability of SH-SY5Y, GI-ME-N, and NB69 cells after knockdown of *PHB*
85 using one hairpin as measured with the CellTiter-Glo luminescent viability assay over the
86 course of 120 hours. Data represent mean +/- SEM. Three technical replicates shown. **D.**
87 Proliferation of RPE cells stably expressing shRNAs targeting *PHB* compared to cells
88 expressing an shRNA targeting *GFP* as measured with the RTCA iCelligence system. **E.**
89 Quantification of IMR-5/75 cells in G2/M phase (left) and G1 phase (right) after *PHB*
90 knockdown. **F.** FACS plots showing cell cycle distribution of IMR-5/75 cells after *PHB*
91 knockdown with two independent hairpins. Three technical replicates shown. **G.**
92 Representative FACS plots of TUNEL-stained IMR-5/75 neuroblastoma cells after *PHB*
93 knockdown. Three technical replicates shown. **H.** Photomicrographs of NB01 cells after
94 transduction with shRNAs against either *PHB* or *GFP*. Photomicrographs representative of
95 three independent samples. **I.** GSEA plots of neuron development and cell cycle-related genes
96 after *PHB* knockdown. n = 3, Fisher's exact test. Stated n-values indicate number of biological
97 replicates.

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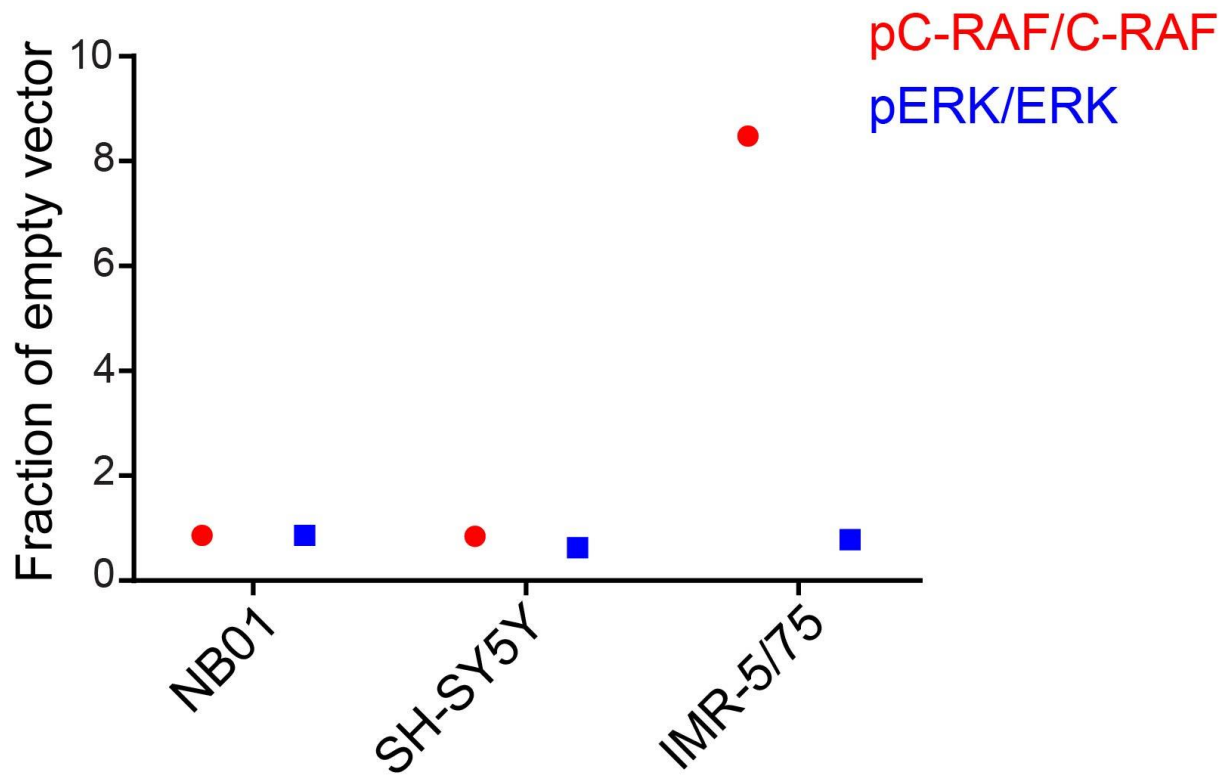
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128 **Supplemental Figure 5. Expression of *PHB-V5* is not sufficient to increase**129 **phosphorylation of c-RAF or ERK1/2.** Quantification of western blot displayed in Figure 5A

130 showing ratios of phosphorylated to total c-RAF and ERK1/2.

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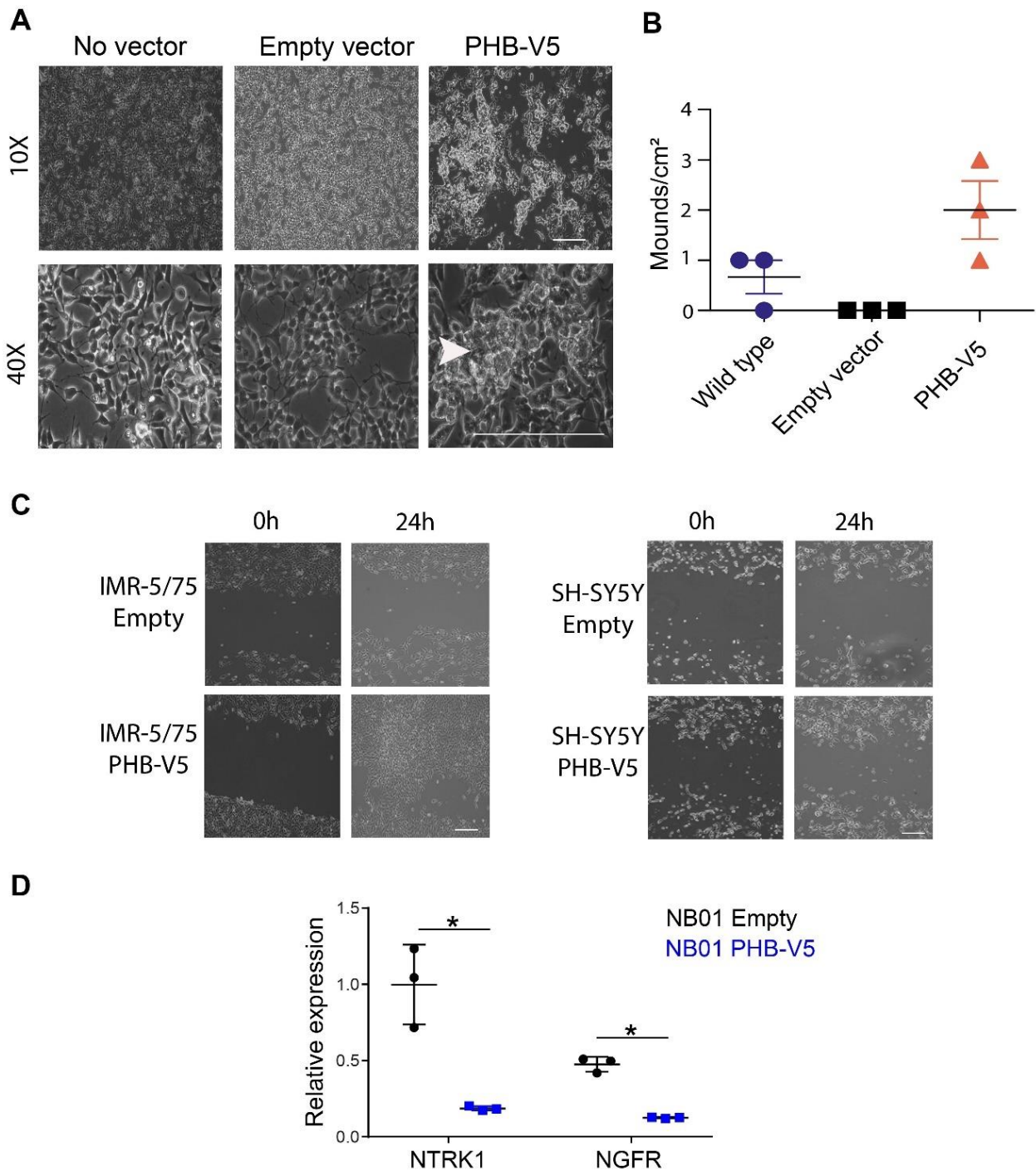
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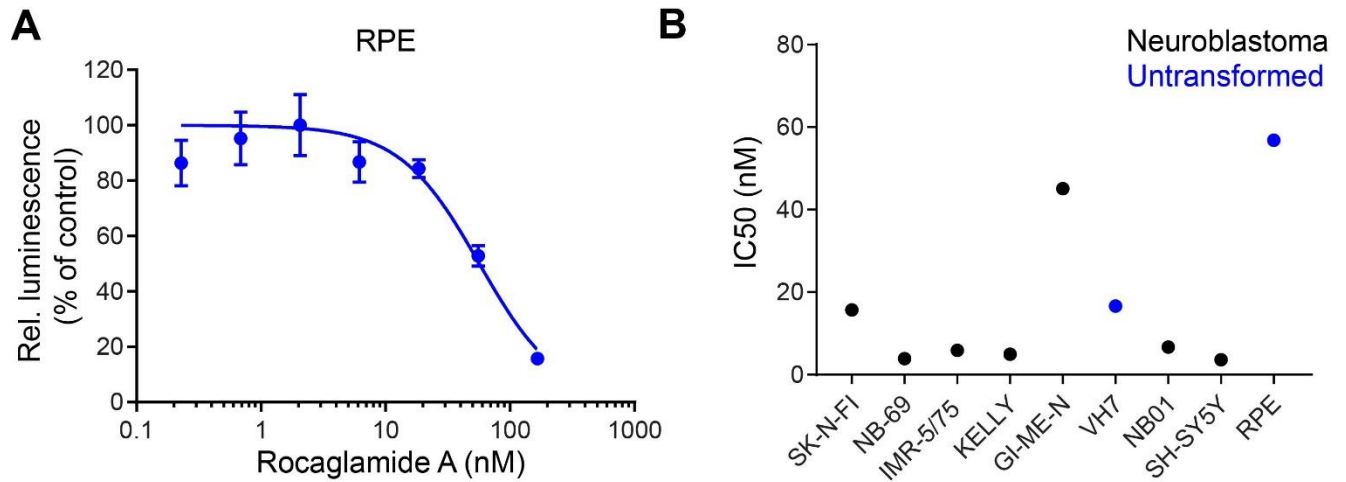
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 151 **Supplemental Figure 6. Ectopic expression of *PHB-V5* promotes mound growth and**
 152 **migration and suppresses the expression of favorable prognostic markers in**
 153 **neuroblastoma cells. A.** Photomicrographs of SH-SY5Y cells stably expressing *PHB-V5*
 154 compared to cells expressing an empty vector control. White arrowhead indicates exemplary
 155 mound. Scale bars indicate 100 μ m. Photomicrographs are representative of three
 156 independent samples. **B.** Quantification of mounds formed by NB01 cells stably expressing
 157 *PHB-V5* compared to cells expressing an empty vector control. $p > 0.05$, two-tailed t-test. **C.**
 158 Representative photomicrographs of the scratch migration assay of IMR-5/75 ($n = 3$) and SH-
 159 SY5Y ($n = 1$). cells stably expressing *PHB-V5* or empty vector. Scale bars indicate 100 μ m. **D.**
 160 mRNA expression of *NTRK1* and *NGFR* measured by qRT-PCR in NB01 cells stably
 161 expressing *PHB-V5* compared to cells expressing an empty vector control. * $p < 0.05$, two-
 162 tailed t-test. Data represent mean \pm SD. Data represents three technical replicates.

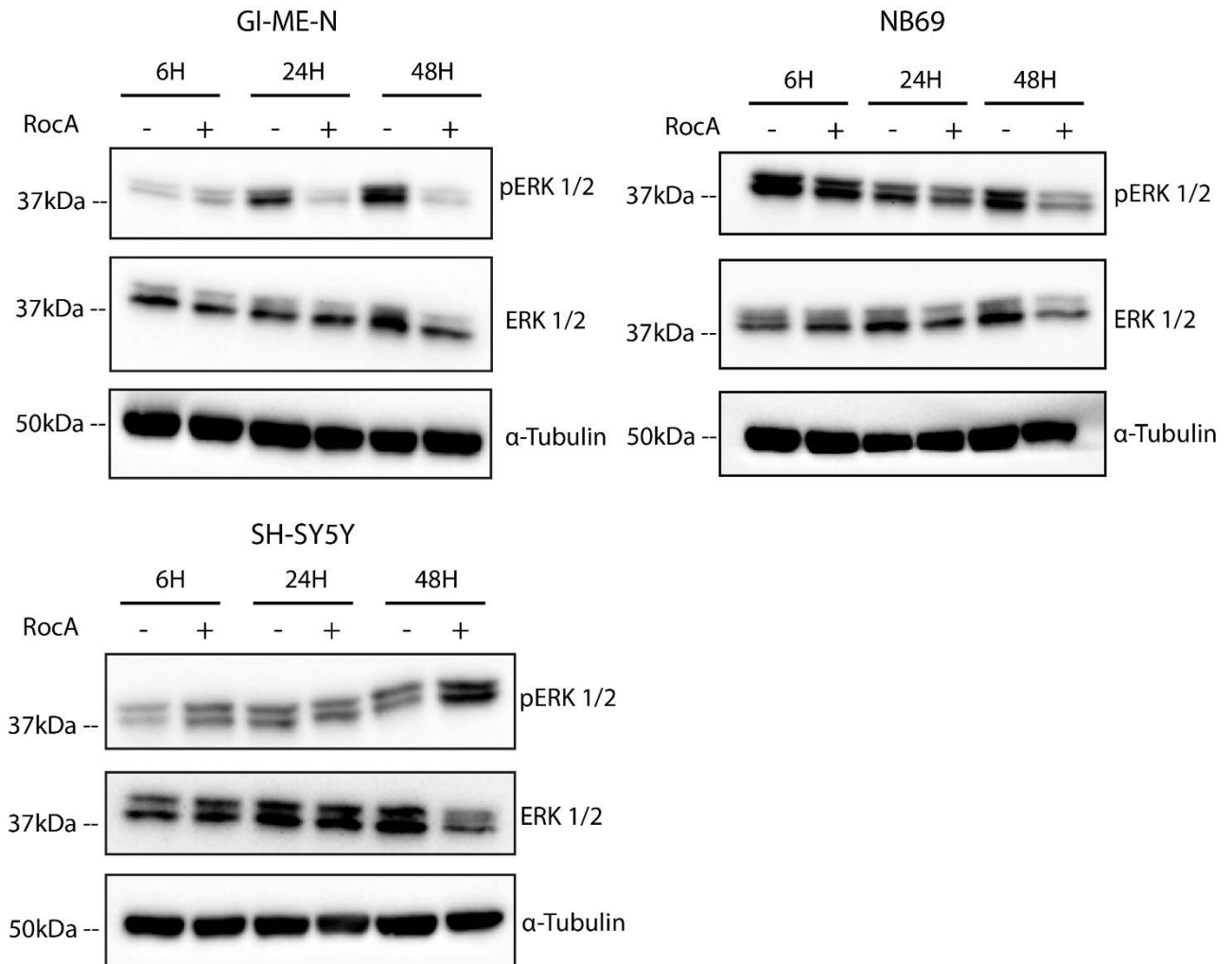
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Supplemental Figure 7. Neuroblastoma cell lines exhibit enhanced sensitivity to rocaglamide A treatment. **A.** Dose response curve of RPE cells treated with RocA as measured with CellTiter-Glo luminescent viability assay 72 hours after treatment. Data represent three technical replicates. **B.** IC50 values of RocA in neuroblastoma cell lines (black) and untransformed RPE and VH7 fibroblast cells (blue).

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Supplemental Figure 8. RocA treatment impairs ERK activation in neuroblastoma cells.

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Western blot analysis of GI-ME-N, NB69, and SH-SY5Y cells 6, 24, and 48 hours after treatment with 50 nM RocA compared to DMSO-treated cells. Data represent a single experiment.

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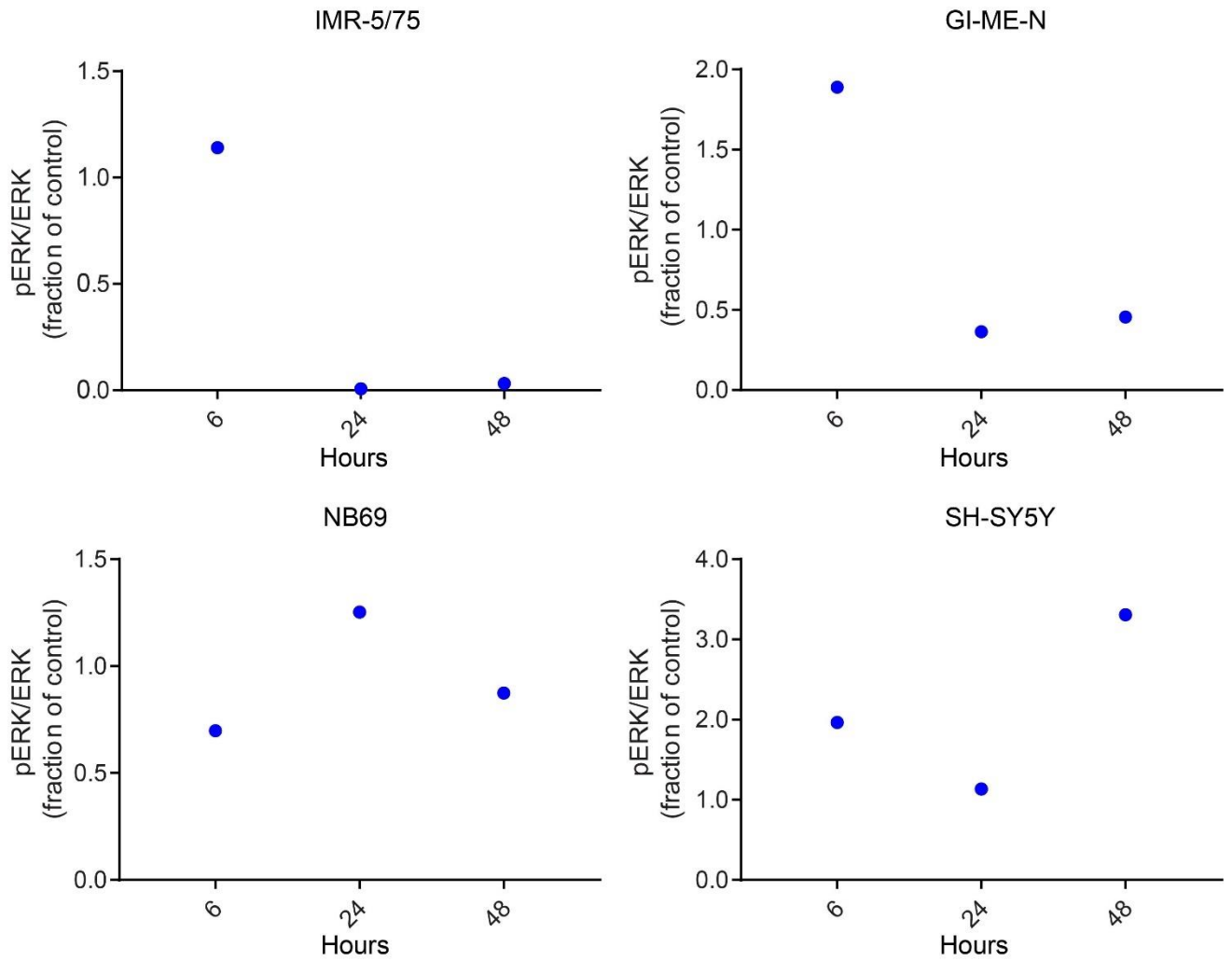
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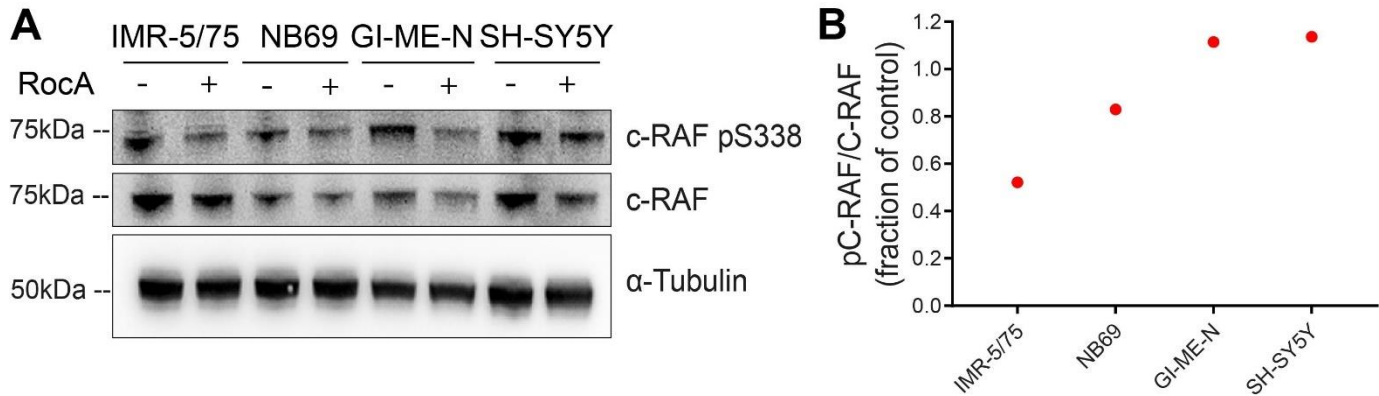
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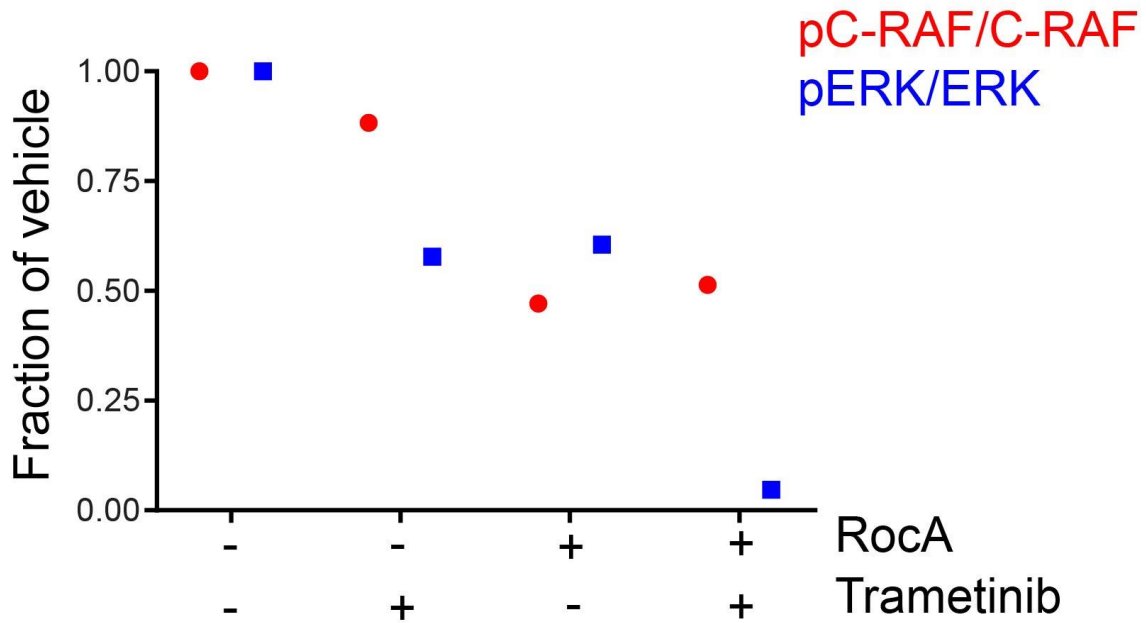
Supplemental Figure 9. RocA treatment impairs ERK activation in neuroblastoma cells.
Quantification of western blots displayed in Figure 6B and Supplemental Figure 9 showing ratio of phosphorylated ERK1/2 to total ERK1/2.

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248 **Supplemental Figure 10. RocA treatment does not observably reduce phosphorylation**
249 **of c-RAF pS338 in neuroblastoma cell lines.** **A.** Western blot analysis of neuroblastoma
250 cells 24 hours after treatment with 50 nM RocA compared to DMSO-treated cells. Data
251 represent a single experiment. **B.** Quantification of western blot displayed in panel A showing
252 ratio of phosphorylated c-RAF to total c-RAF.

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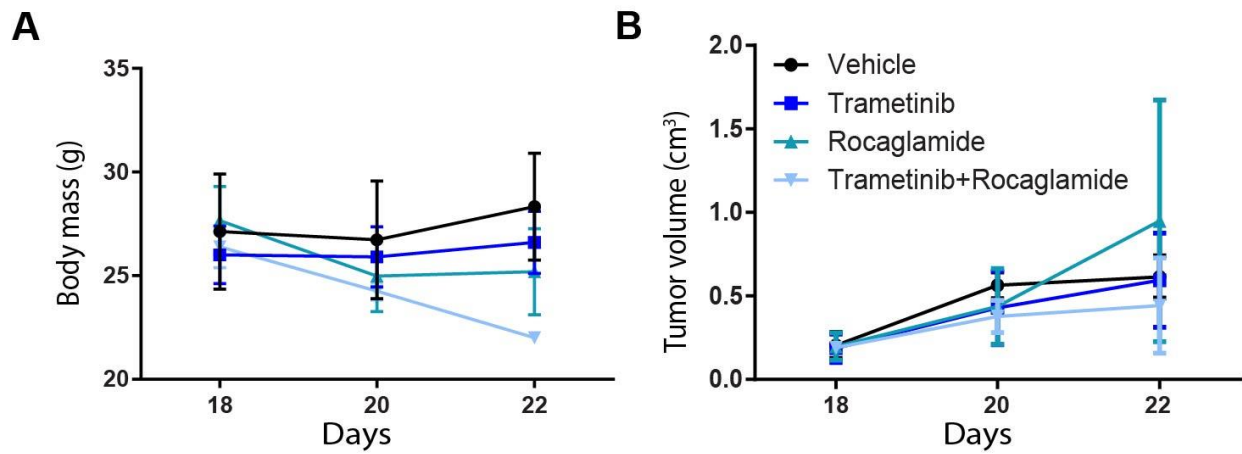
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Supplemental Figure 11. Rocaglamide A treatment impairs ERK activation in an *ALK*-mutant patient-derived xenograft in vivo. Quantification of western blot displayed in Figure 7C showing ratios of phosphorylated to total c-RAF and ERK1/2.



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 309 **Supplemental Figure 12. Effect of combination rocaglamide A and trametinib treatment**
 310 **on mouse body weight and patient-derived xenograft tumor volume. A.** Growth curve of
 311 mouse body weight over the course of 4 days. n = 3-4. **B.** Tumor volume of an *ALK*-mutant
 312 patient-derived xenograft over the course of 4 days. n = 3-4. Data represents mean +/- SEM.
 313 Stated n-values indicate number of biological replicates.

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335 **Supplemental Table 1.** Clinical characteristics of neuroblastoma patient-derived xenograft

Age	2 years
INSS ^A	IV
INRG ^B	High
Primary tumor site	Abdomen
Biopsy site	Abdomen
Genetics	<i>MYCN</i> amplified, <i>ALK</i> mutant

336 ^AInternational Neuroblastoma Staging System337 ^BInternational Neuroblastoma Risk Group

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364 **Supplemental Table 2.** Sequences of oligonucleotide primers used for qRT-PCR

Name	Description	Sequence (5'-3')
NTRK1_qPCR_F	qRT-PCR of human NTRK1	CACTAACAGCACATCTGGAGACC
NTRK1_qPCR_R	qRT-PCR of human NTRK1	TGAGCACAAGGAGCAGCGTAGA
NGFR_qPCR_F	qRT-PCR of human NGFR	CCTCATCCCTGTCTATTGCTCC
NGFR_qPCR_R	qRT-PCR of human NGFR	GTTGGCTCCTTGCTTGTCTGC
HPRT1_qPCR_F	qRT-PCR of human HPRT1	TGACACTGGCAAACAATGCA
HPRT1_qPCR_R	qRT-PCR of human HPRT1	GGTCCTTTTCACCAGCAAGCT

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388 **Supplemental Table 3.** Plasmid vectors

Name	Clone	Source
pLKO.1-shGFP	TRCN0000559399	Dharmacon Inc., Lafayette, CO, USA
pLKO.1-shPHB-1	TRCN0000029204	Dharmacon Inc.
pLKO.1-shPHB-2	TRCN0000029206	Dharmacon Inc.
pLKO.1-shPHB-3	TRCN0000029208	Dharmacon Inc.
pLX304-Empty	N.A.	David Root
pLX304-PHB-V5	N.A.	Alex Kentsis

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417 **Supplemental Table 4.** Antibodies

Name	Clone	Catalogue #	Source
Mouse anti-Prohibitin	E-5	sc-377037	Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Dallas, TX, USA
Rabbit anti-Prohibitin	Polyclonal	sc-28259	Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Mouse anti-Prohibitin pT258	Polyclonal	GTX55299	GeneTex, Inc., Irvine, CA, USA
Mouse anti- α -Tubulin	DM1A	3873	Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA
Rabbit anti-ERK	137F5	4695	Cell Signaling Technology
Rabbit anti-ERK pT202/Y204	D13.14.4E	4370	Cell Signaling Technology
Rabbit anti-c-RAF	Polyclonal	9422	Cell Signaling Technology
Rabbit anti-c-RAF pS338	56A6	9427	Cell Signaling Technology
Rabbit anti-Cox IV	Polyclonal	4844	Cell Signaling Technology
Mouse anti-V5	SV5-PK1	ab27671	Abcam, Cambridge, UK
Mouse anti- β -Actin	8H10D10	3700	Cell Signaling Technology

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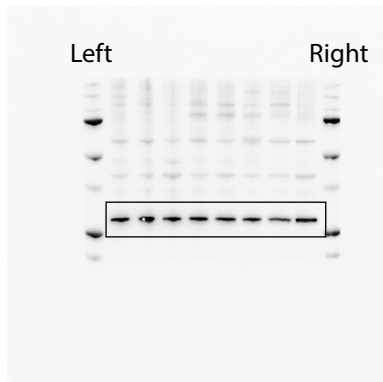
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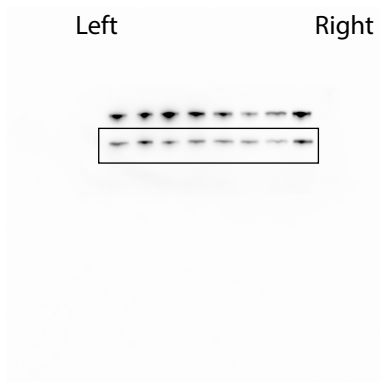
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Figure 2

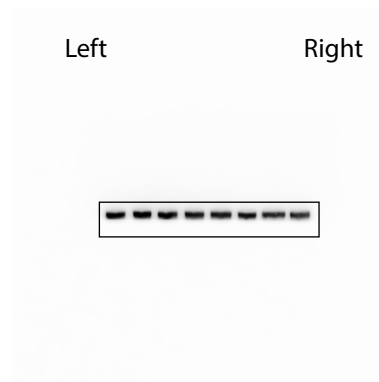
Prohibitin pT258



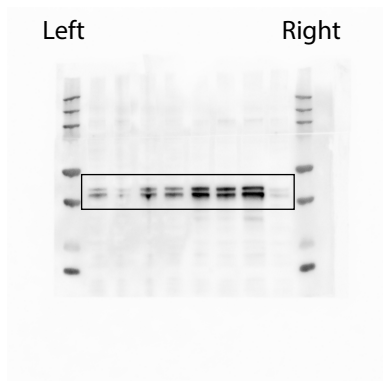
Prohibitin



α -Tubulin



ERK1/2 pT202/Y204



ERK1/2

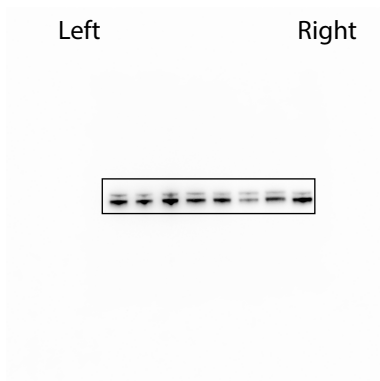
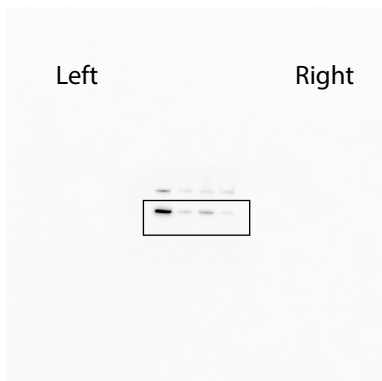
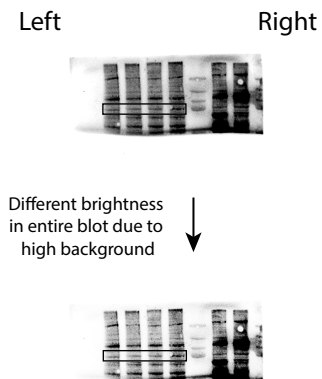


Figure 3

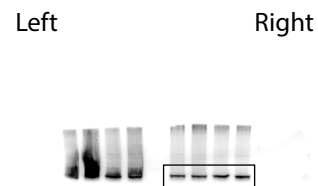
Prohibitin



c-RAF pS338



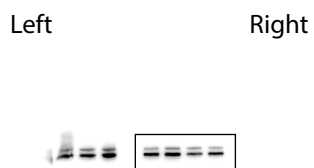
c-RAF



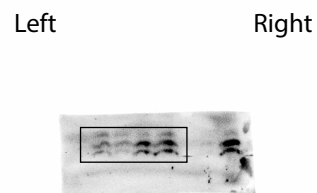
ERK1/2 pT202/Y204



ERK1/2



Cleaved caspase 3



α -Tubulin

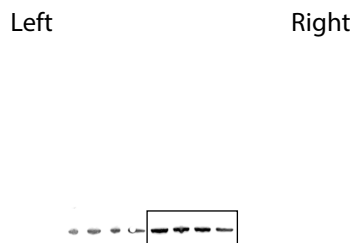


Figure 5

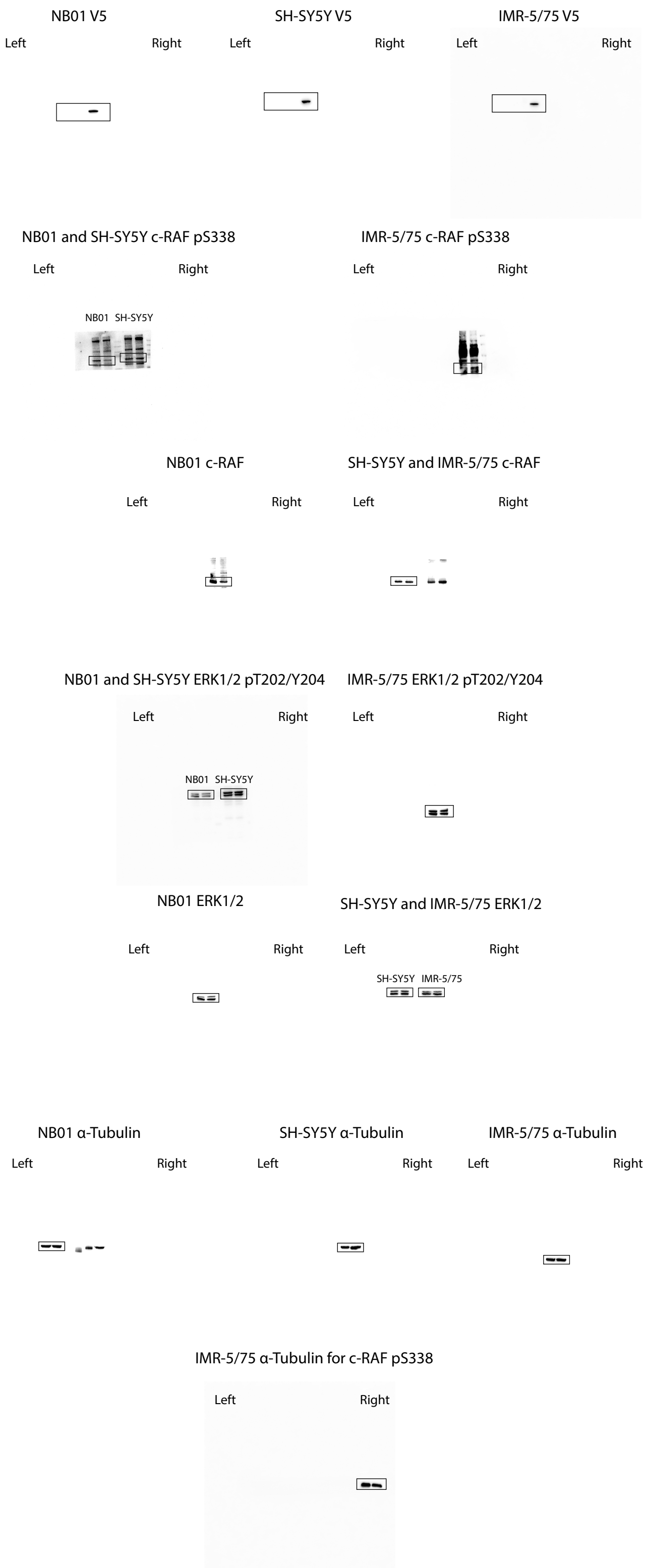
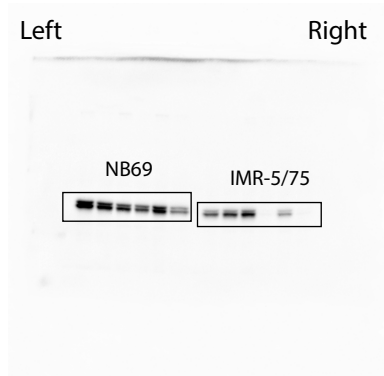
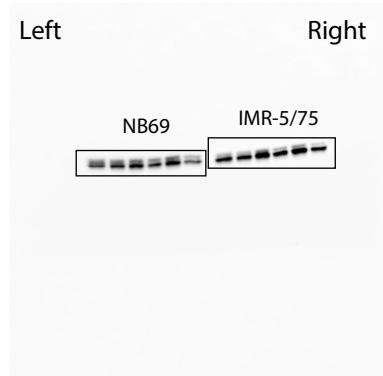


Figure 6 and Supplemental Figure 9

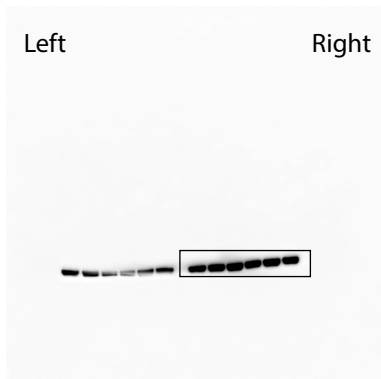
IMR-5/75 and NB69 ERK1/2 pT202/Y204



IMR-5/75 and NB69 ERK1/2



IMR-5/75 α -Tubulin



NB69 α -Tubulin

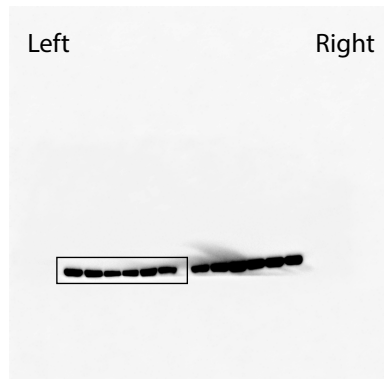
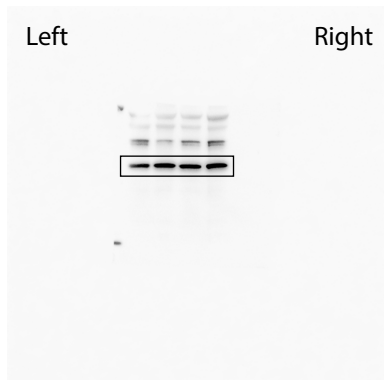
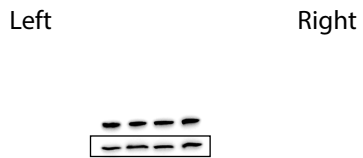


Figure 7

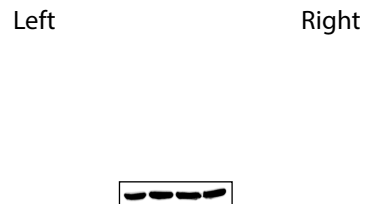
Prohibitin pT258



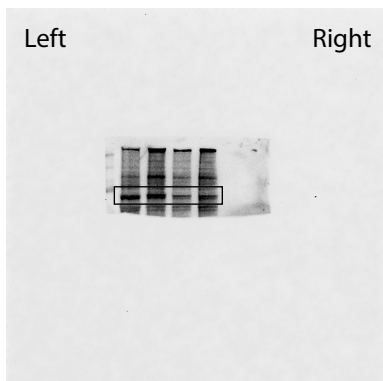
Prohibitin



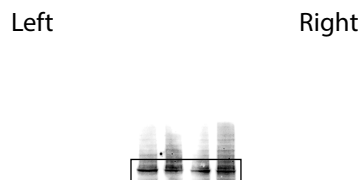
α -Tubulin



c-RAF pS338



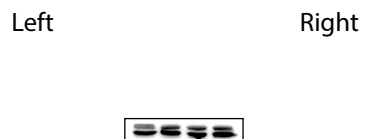
c-RAF



ERK1/2 pT202/Y204



ERK1/2



Supplemental Figure 5

NB01 ERK1/2 pT202/Y204

Left Right



NB01 ERK1/2

Left Right



NB01 α -Tubulin

Left Right



Kelly ERK1/2 pT202/Y204

Left Right



Kelly ERK1/2

Left Right



Kelly α -Tubulin

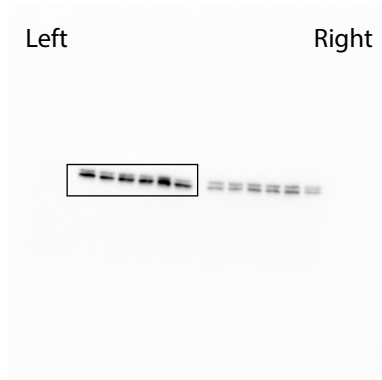
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Supplemental Figure 9

GI-ME-N and SH-SY5Y ERK1/2 pT202/Y204

GI-ME-N ERK1/2



SH-SY5Y ERK1/2

GI-ME-N and SH-SY5Y α -Tubulin

