

ROR1 regulates chemoresistance in Breast Cancer via modulation of drug efflux pump ABCB1

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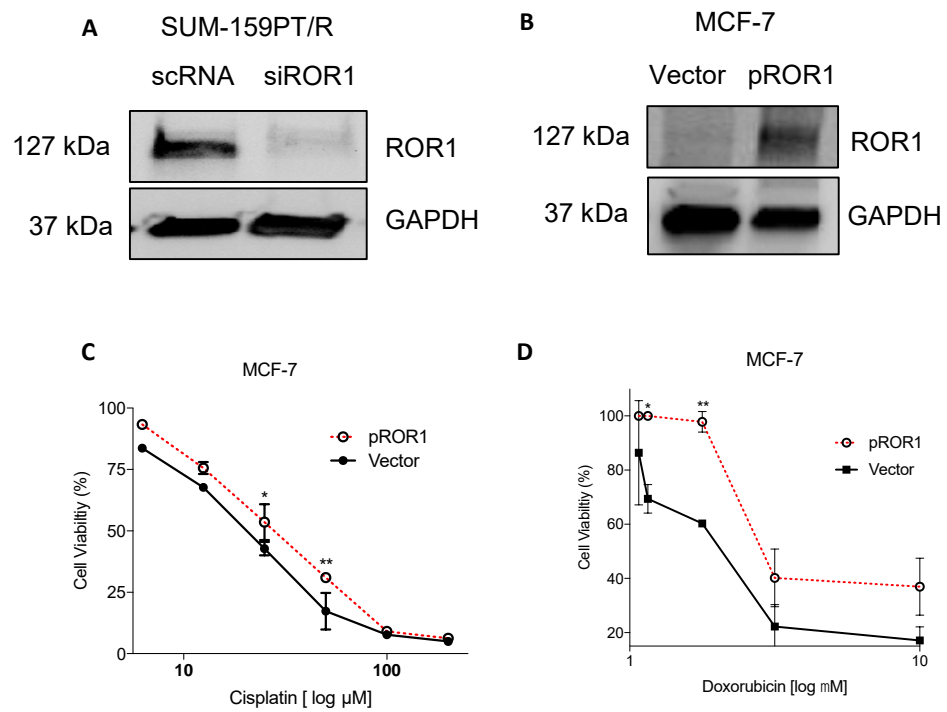
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Figure S1



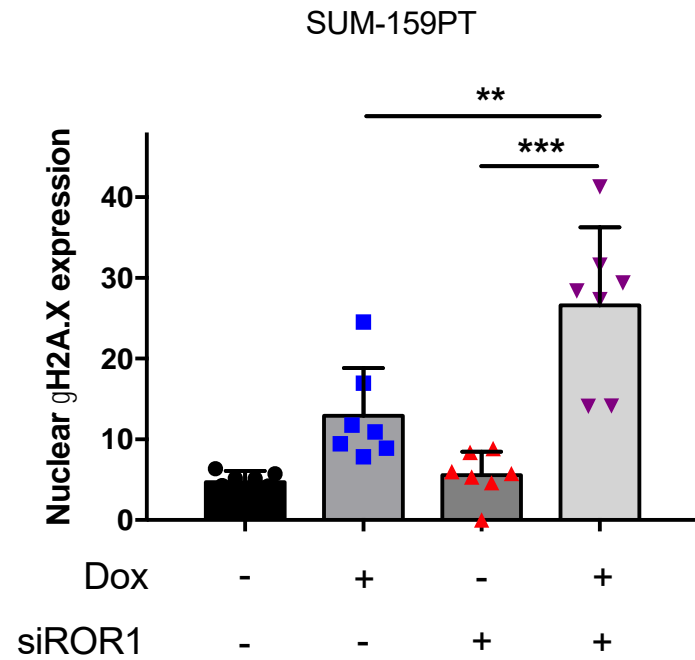
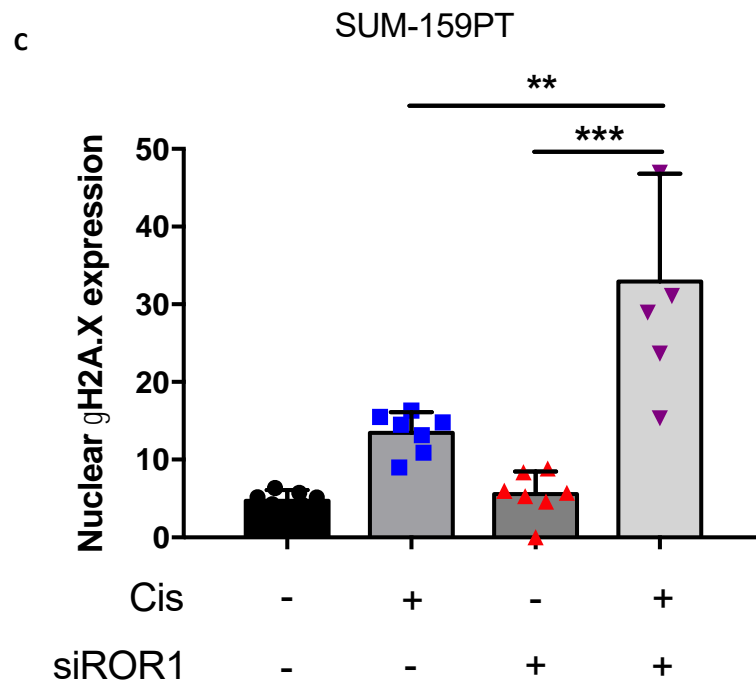
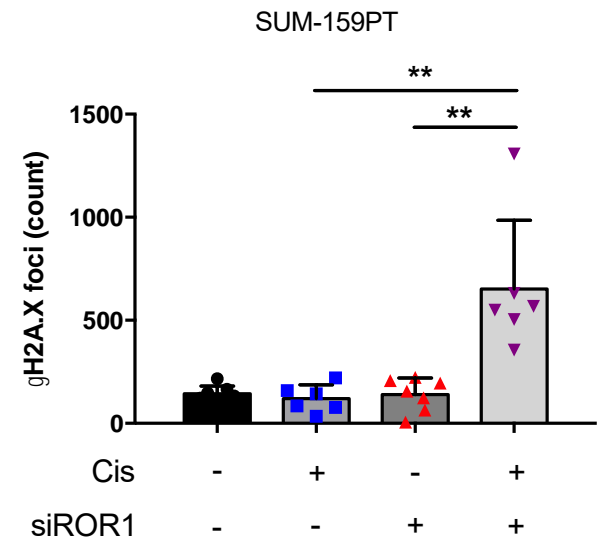
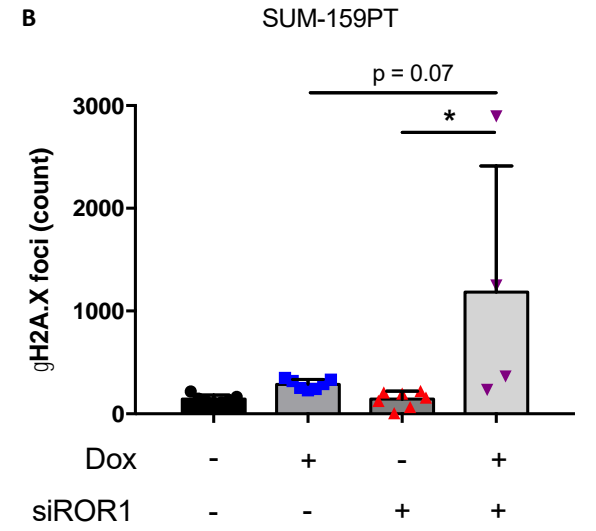
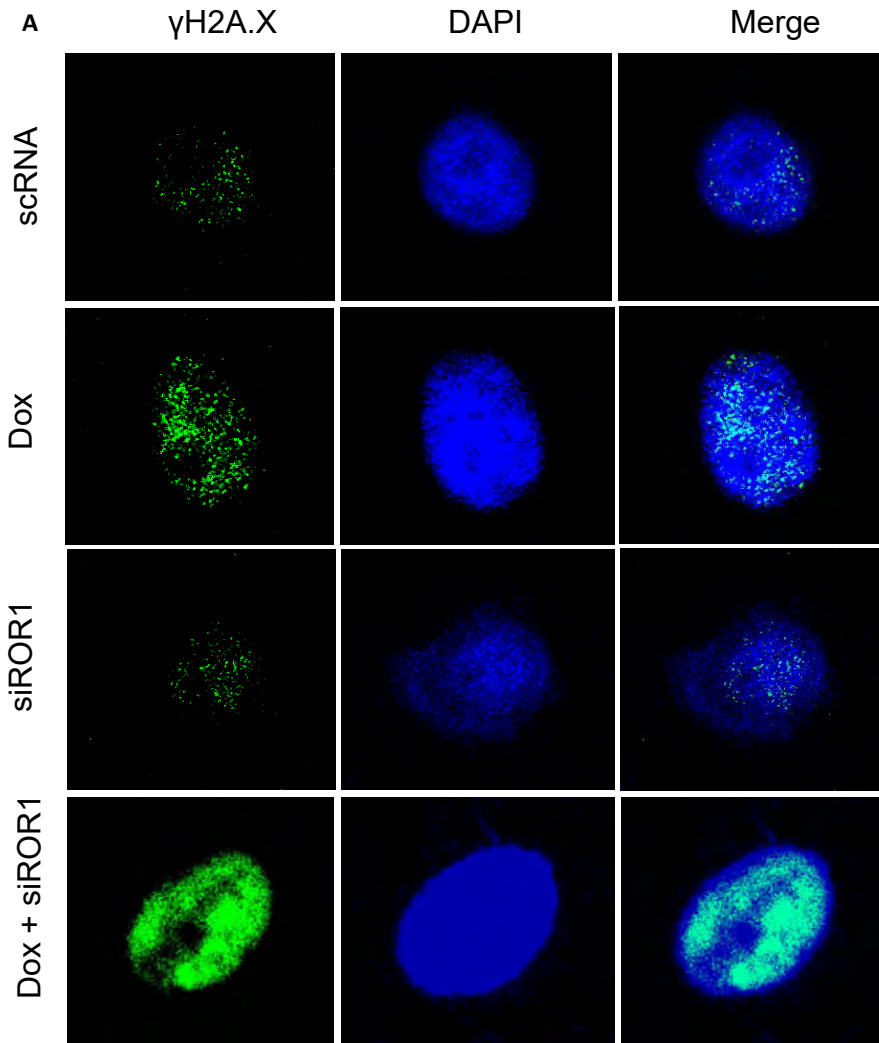


Figure S3

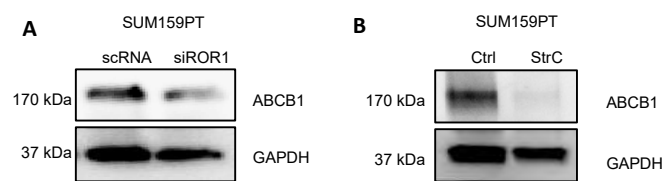


Figure S4

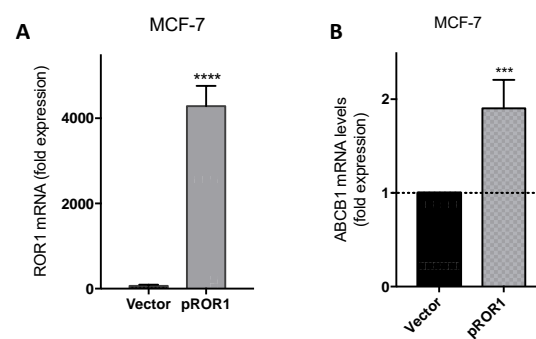


Figure S5

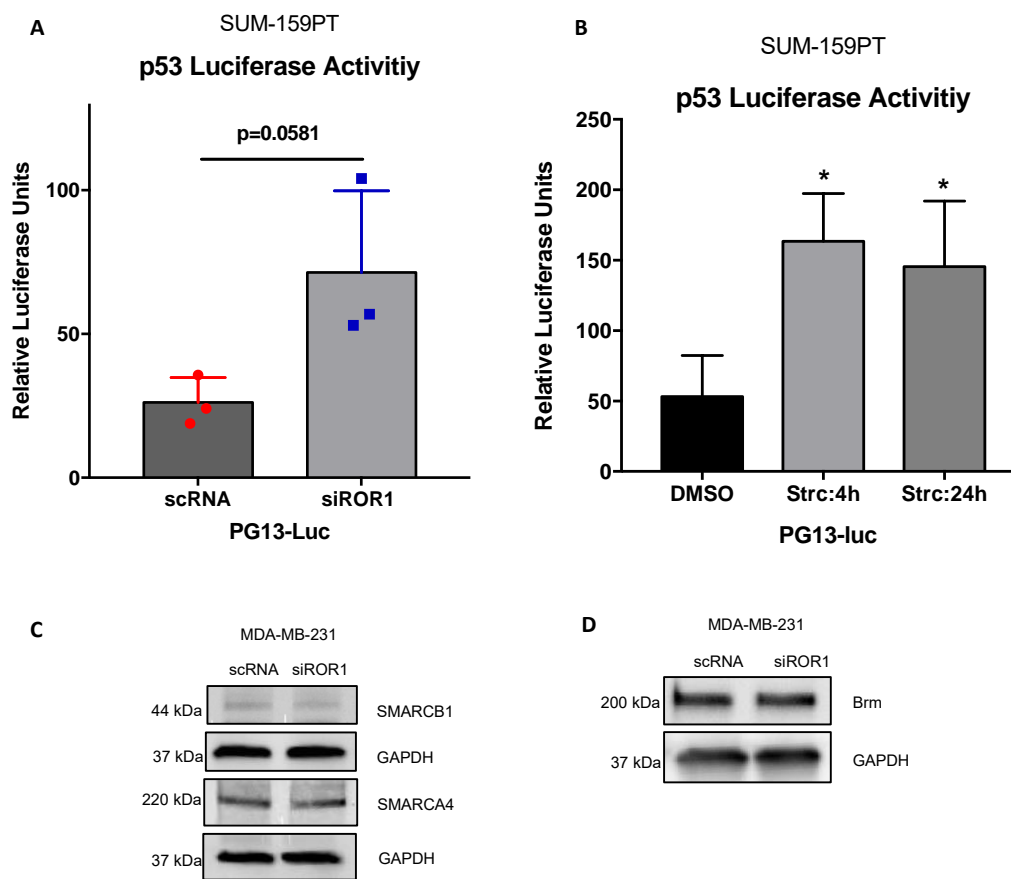
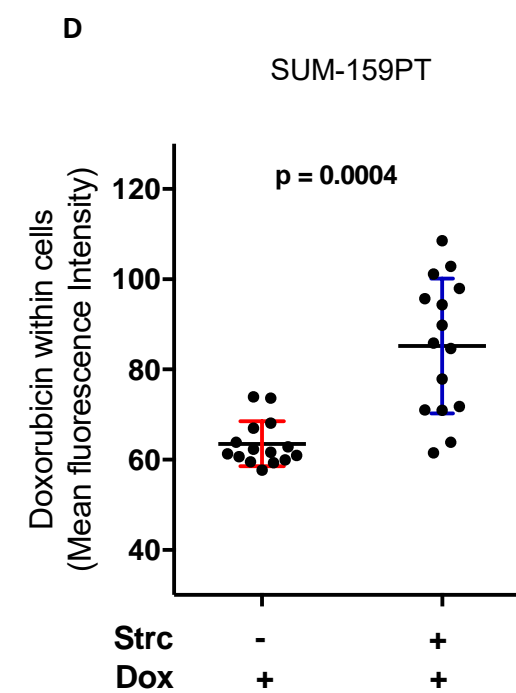
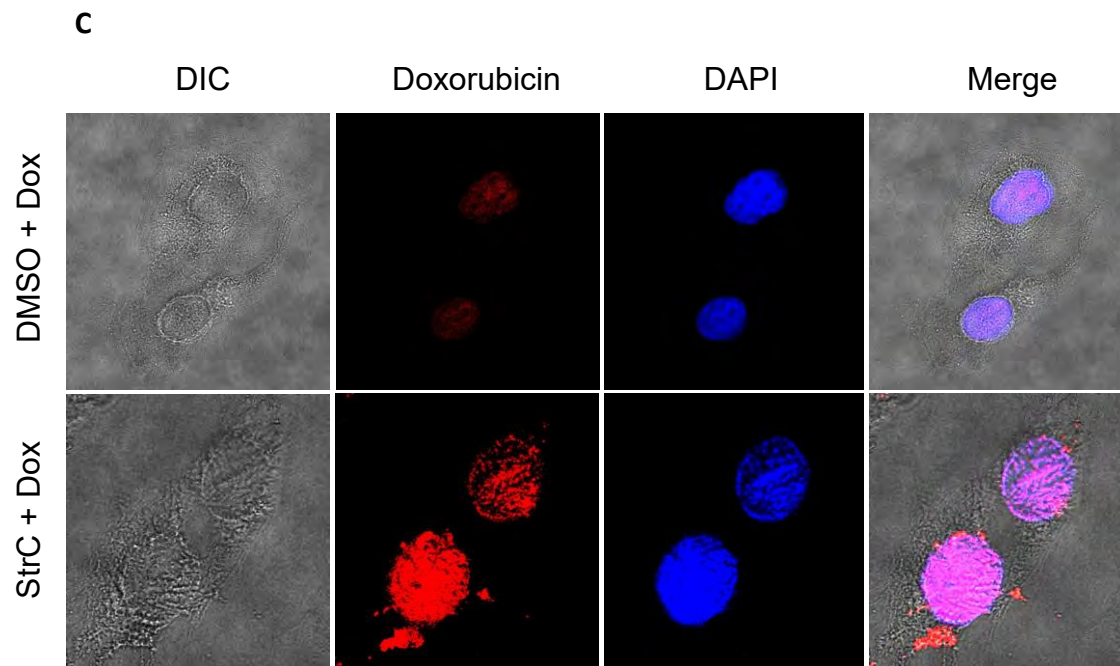
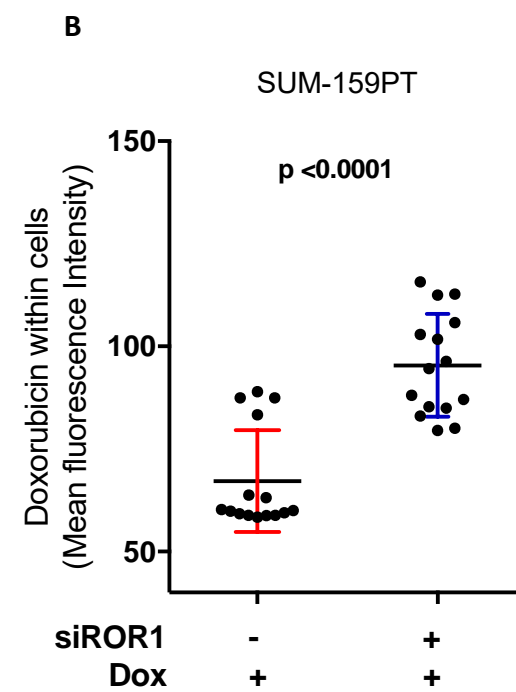
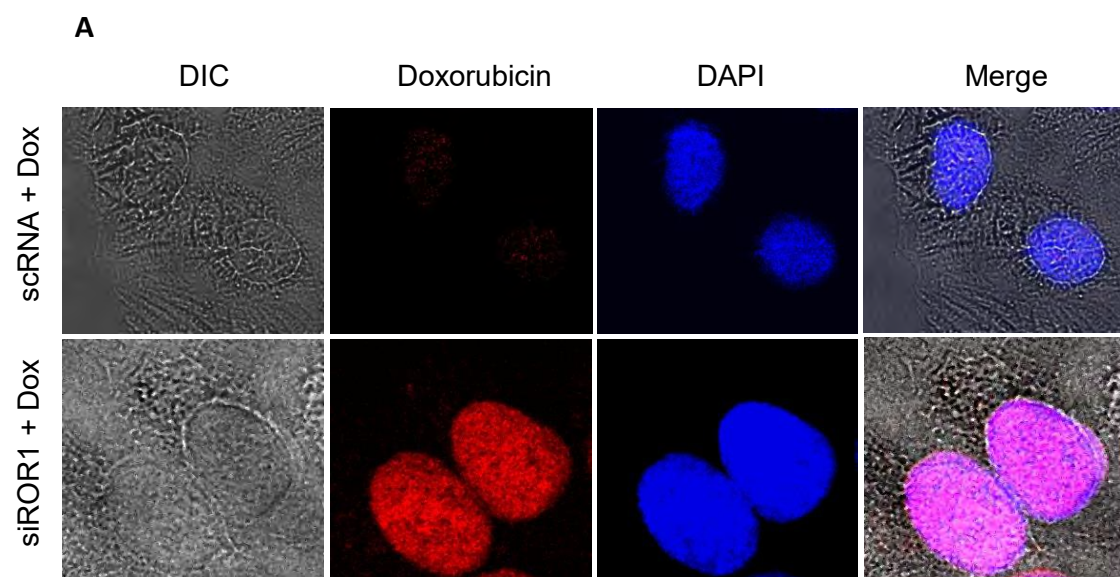
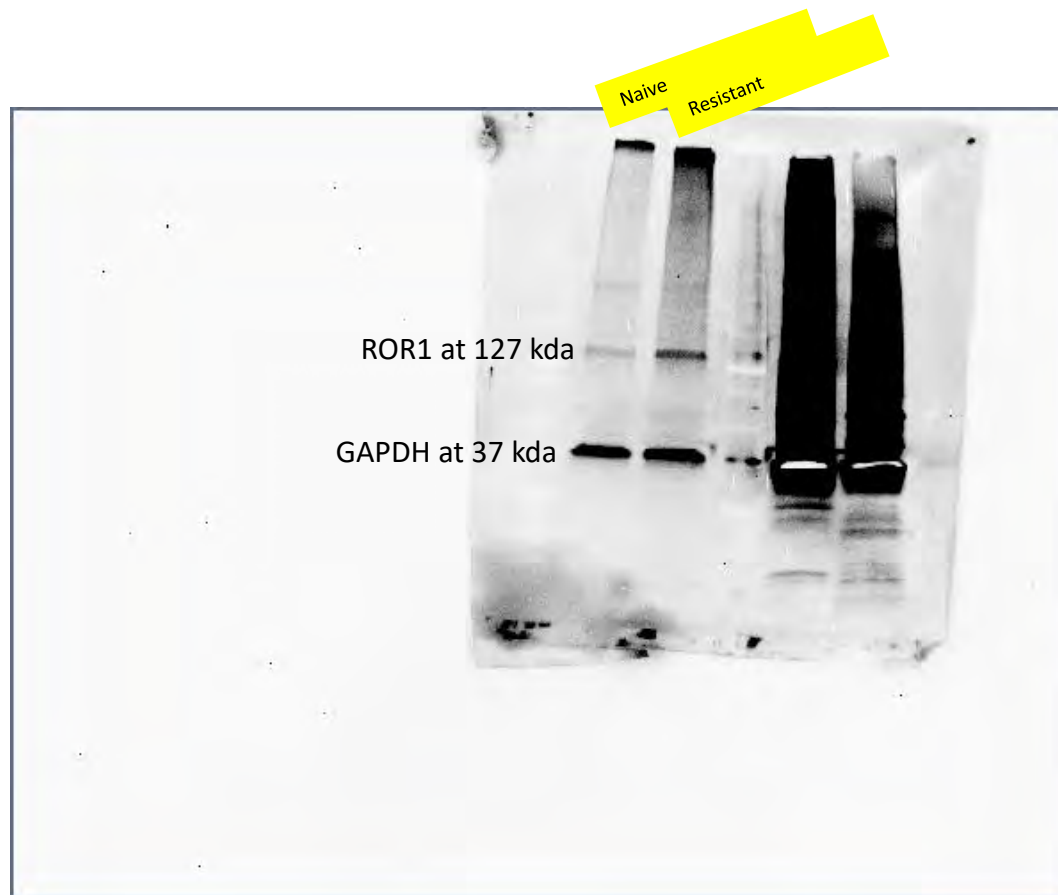


Figure S6

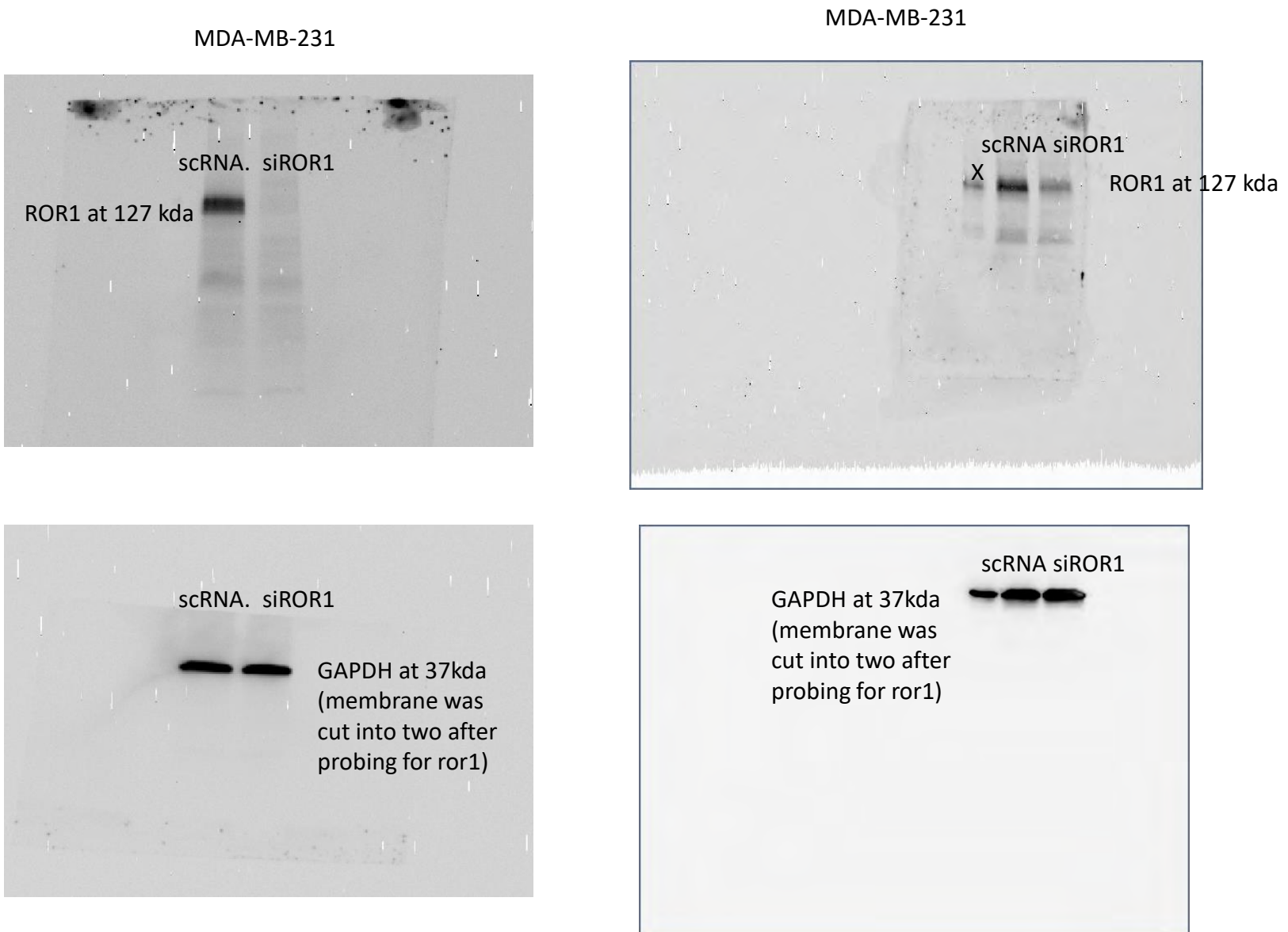


Supporting gel data fig 1D



Supporting gel data fig 2A

Figure 2a.



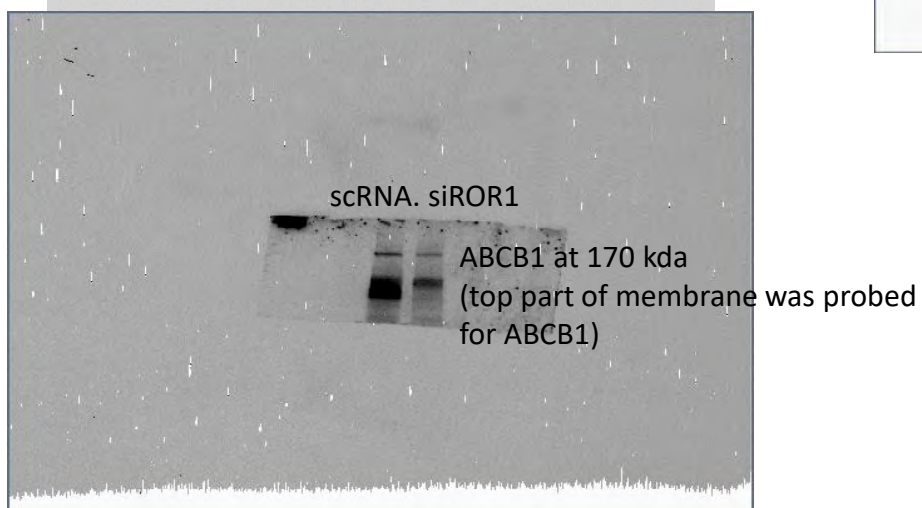
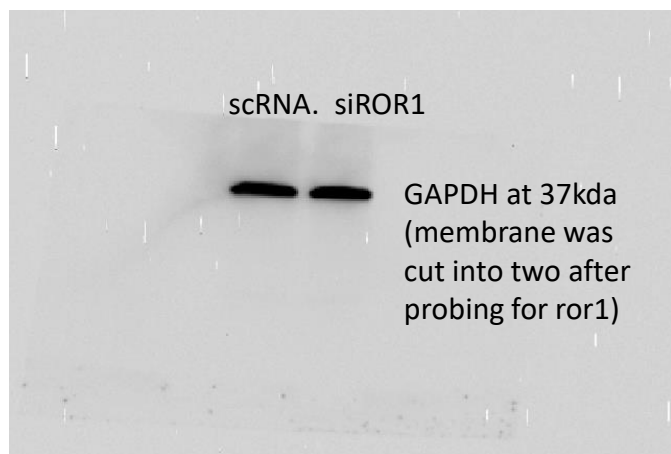
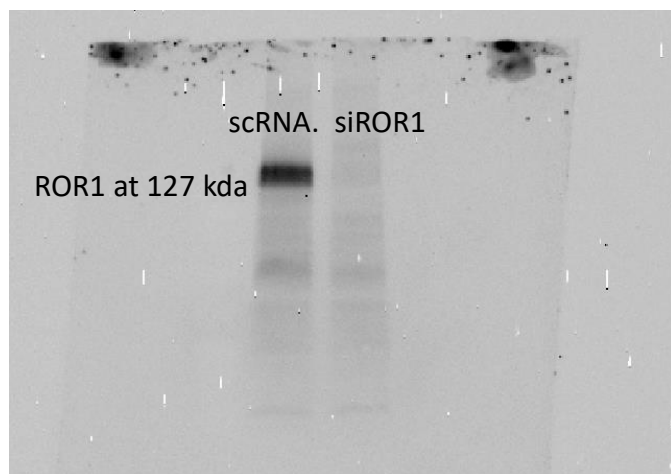
Supporting gel data figure 4A

Figure S9

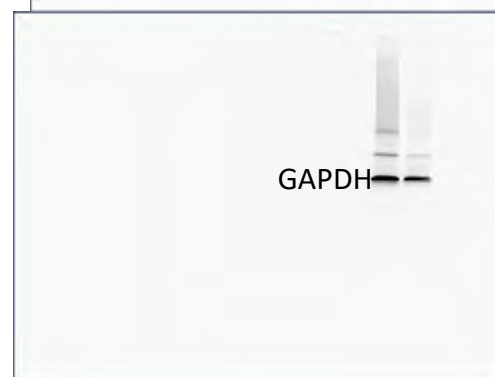
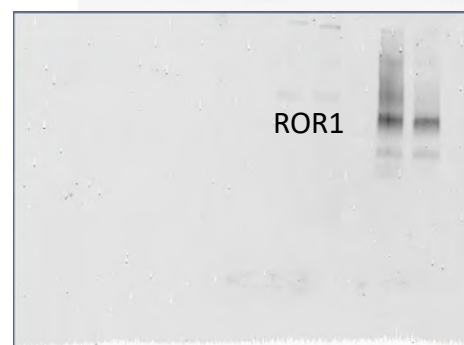
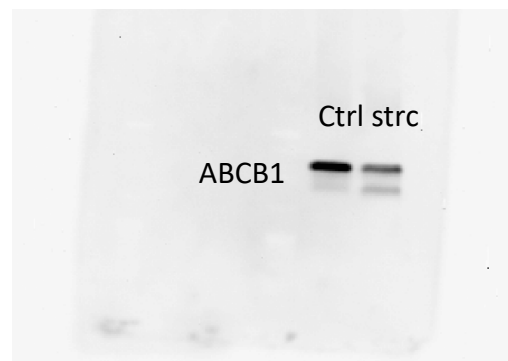
First panel fig. 4a

Ran on same gel used as first panel of fig 2a.

MDA-MB-231



Second panel fig. 4a

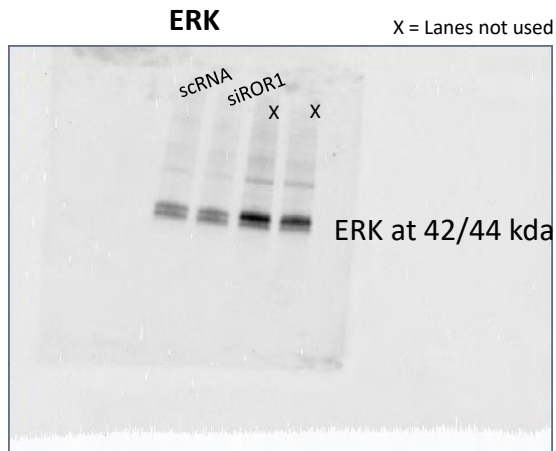


Supporting gel data figure 5B

Figure S10

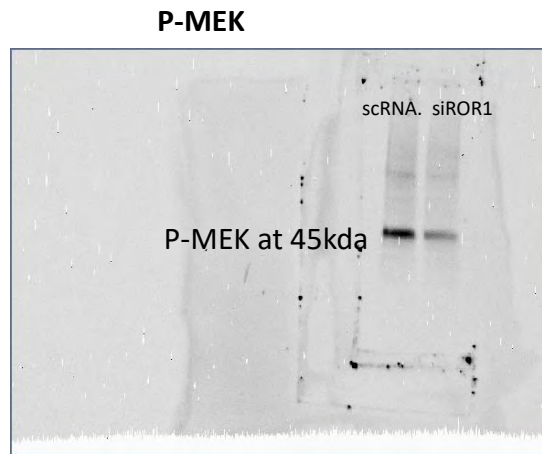
1

First, we probed whole ERK



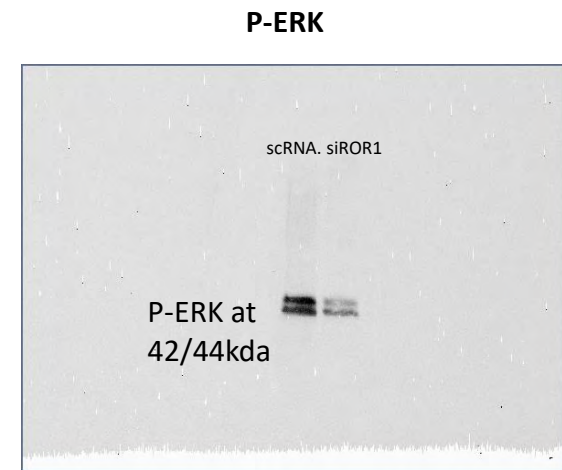
2

We then probed p-MEK



3

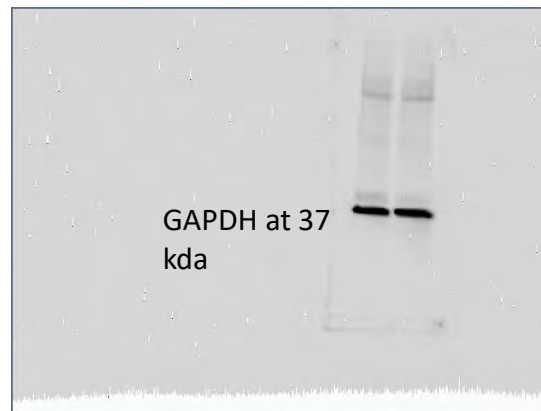
We then stripped the membrane one more time and probed p-ERK



2

We then cut the membrane in between lanes 2 and 3, and stripped it using a harsh stripping buffer (abcam: <https://www.abcam.com/ps/pdf/protocols/stripping%20for%20reprobing.pdf>)

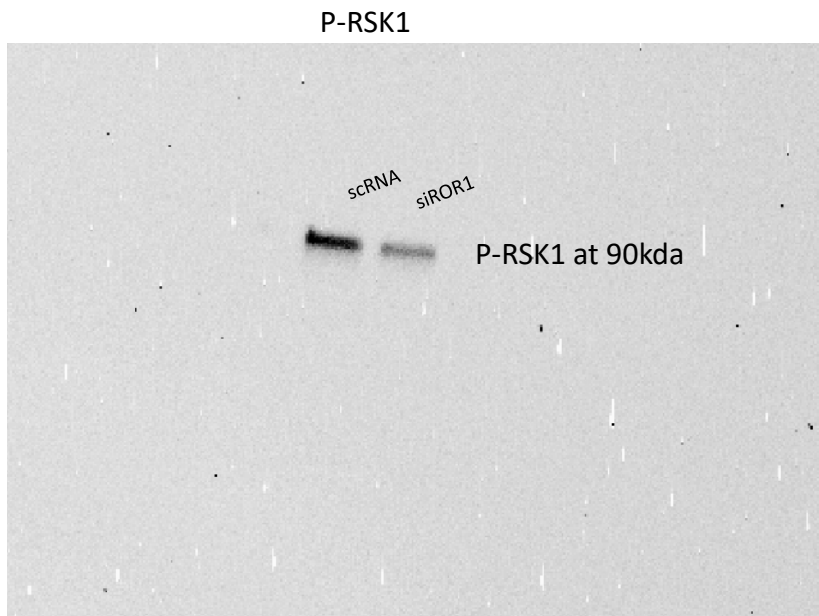
Then GAPDH



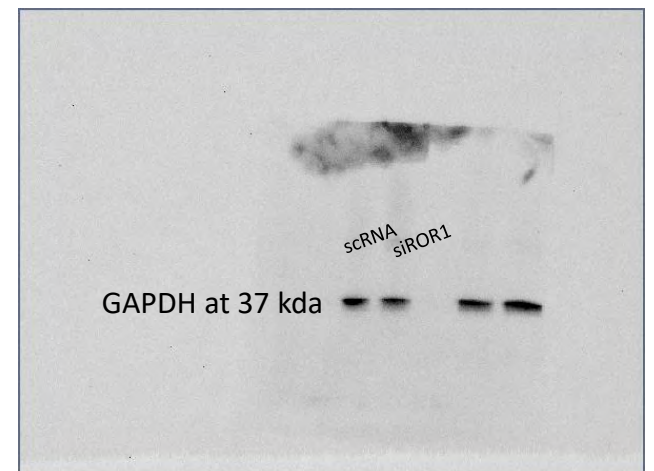
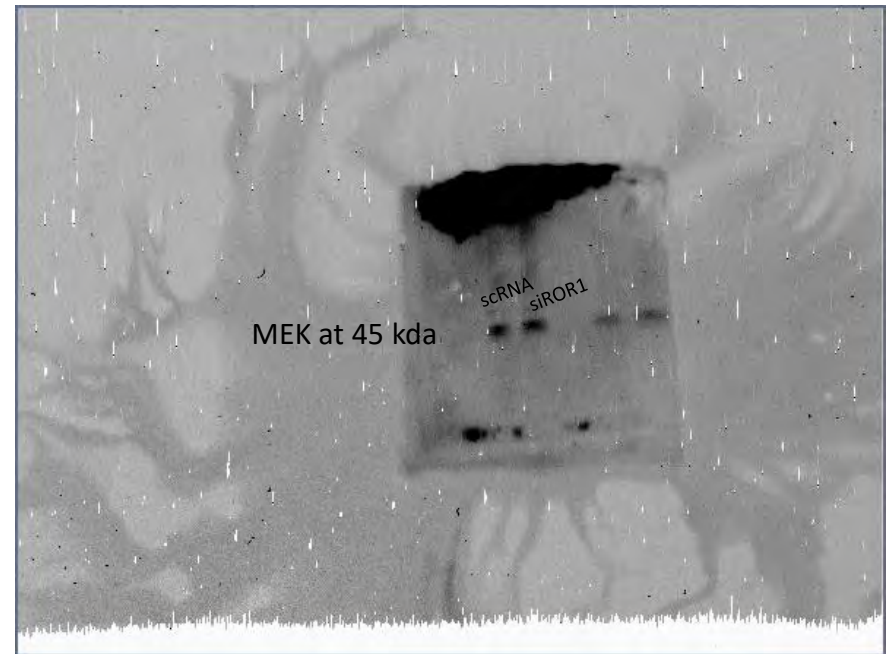
Supporting gel data figure 5B continued

Figure S11

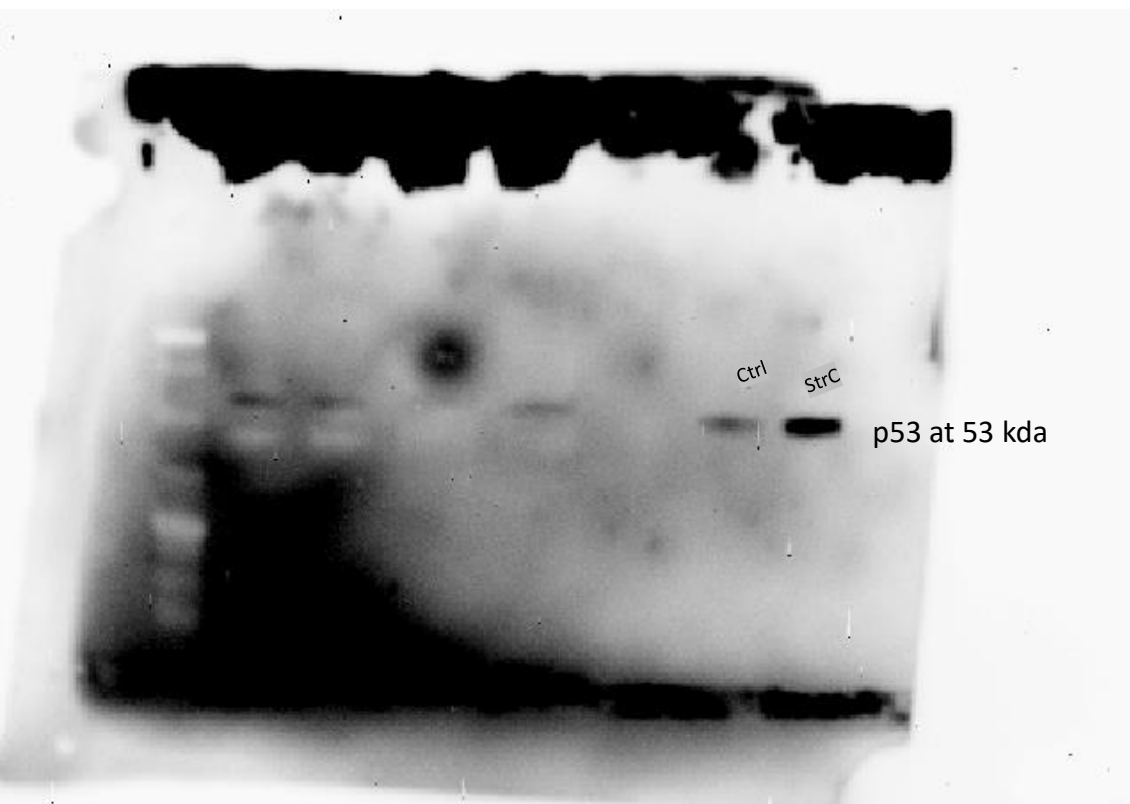
This was run on a new membrane



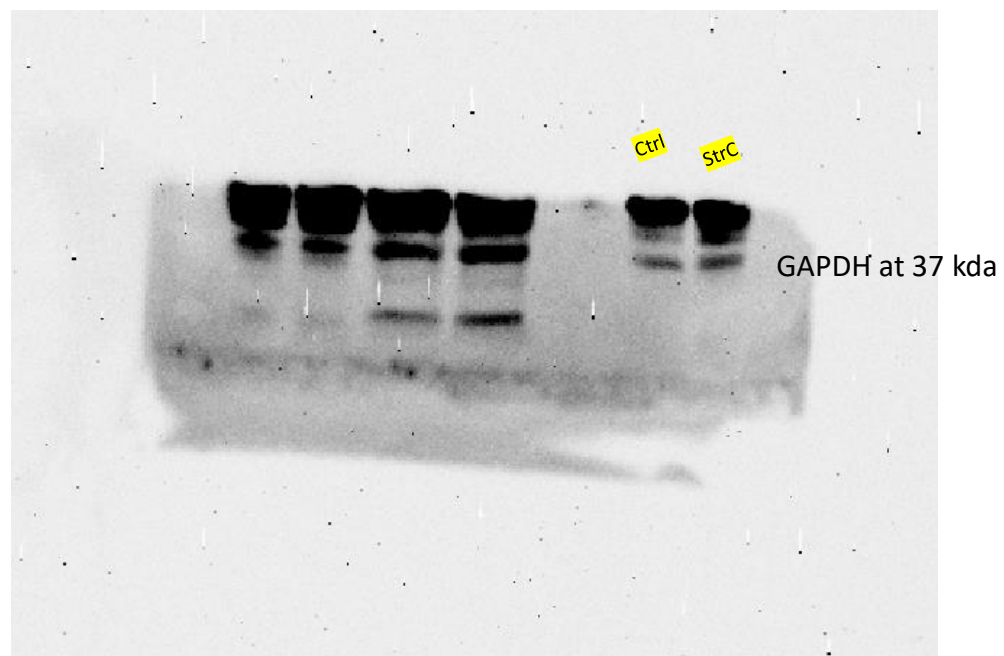
Second panel fig. 4a



Supporting gel data figure 6B

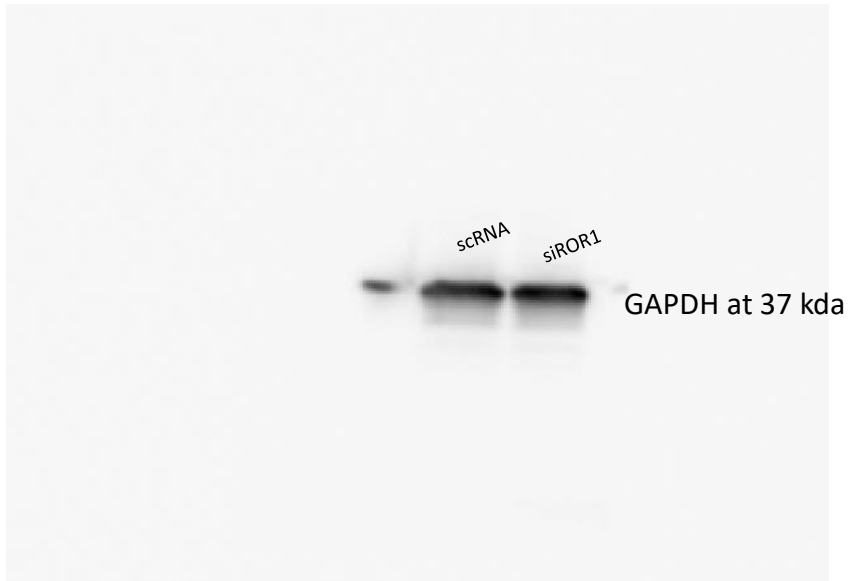


Membrane was then cut cross at around 50 kda

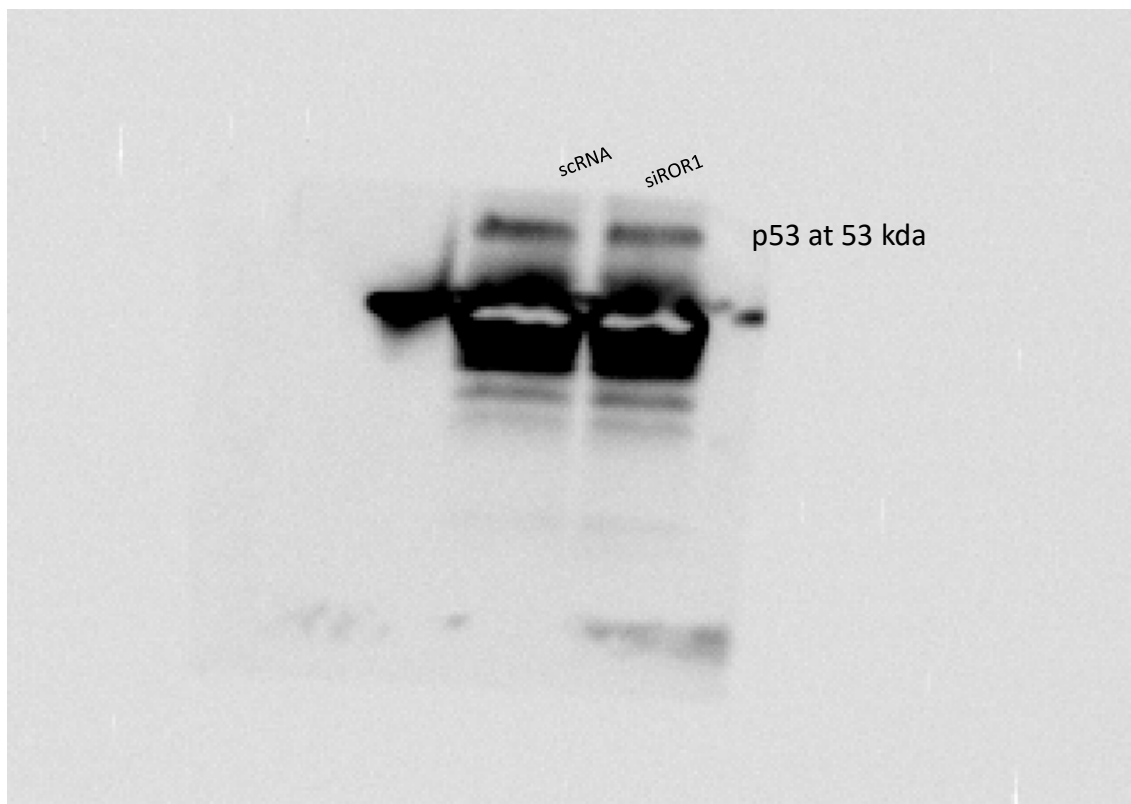


Supporting gel data figure 6B continued

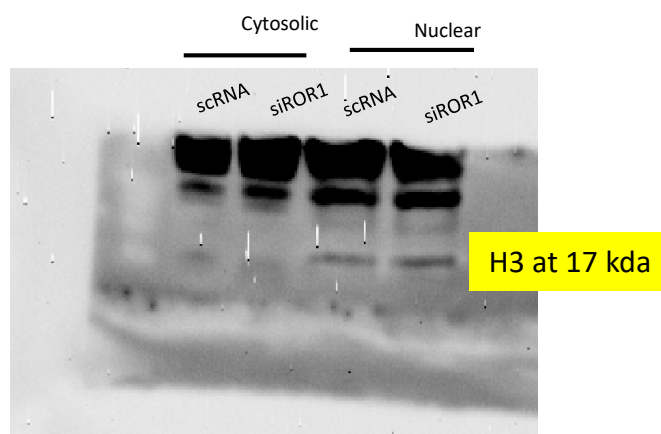
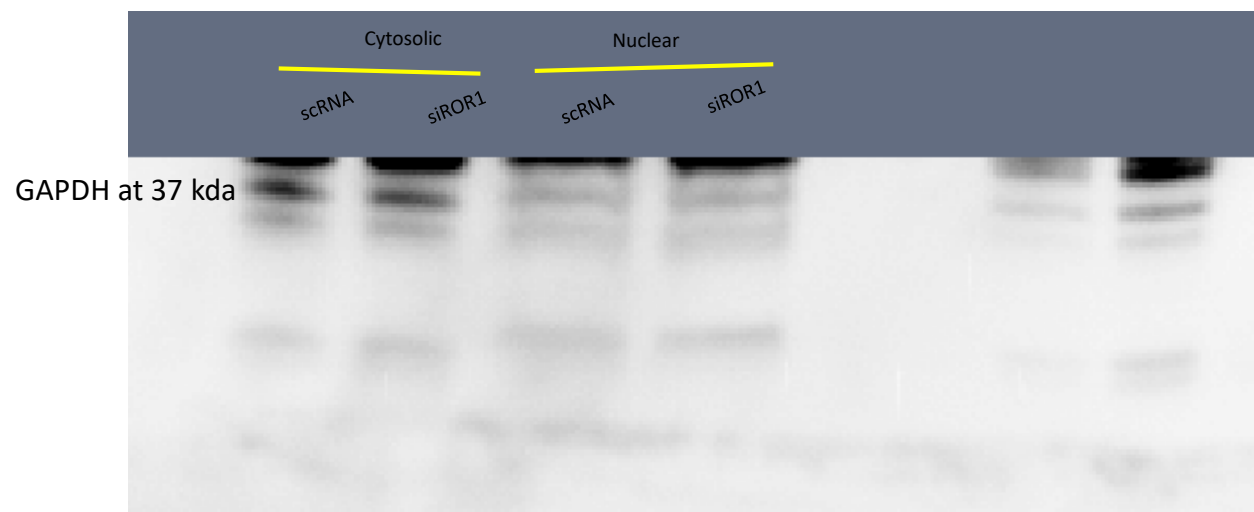
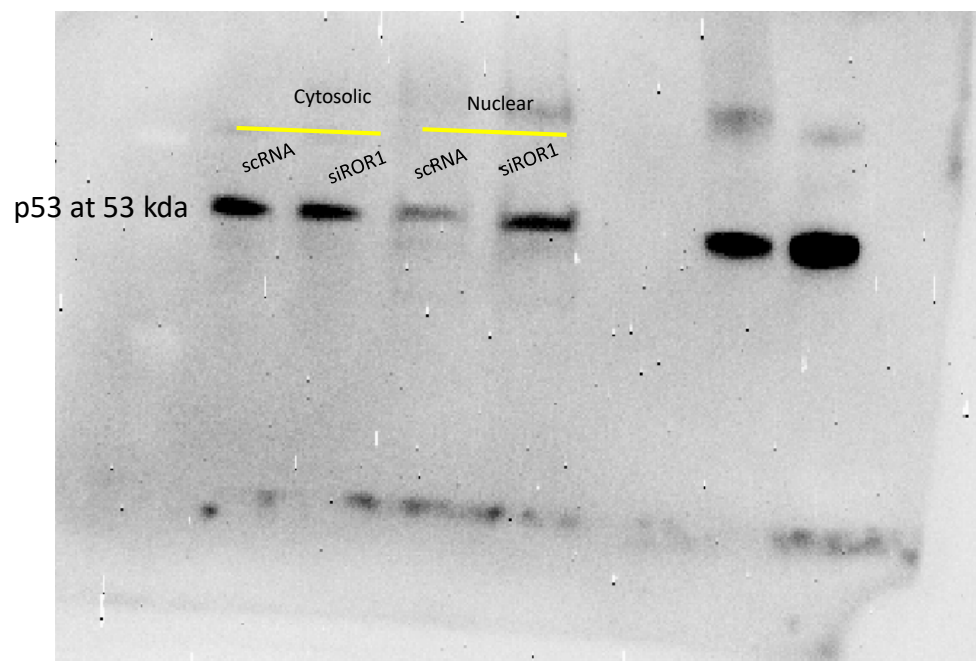
Figure S13



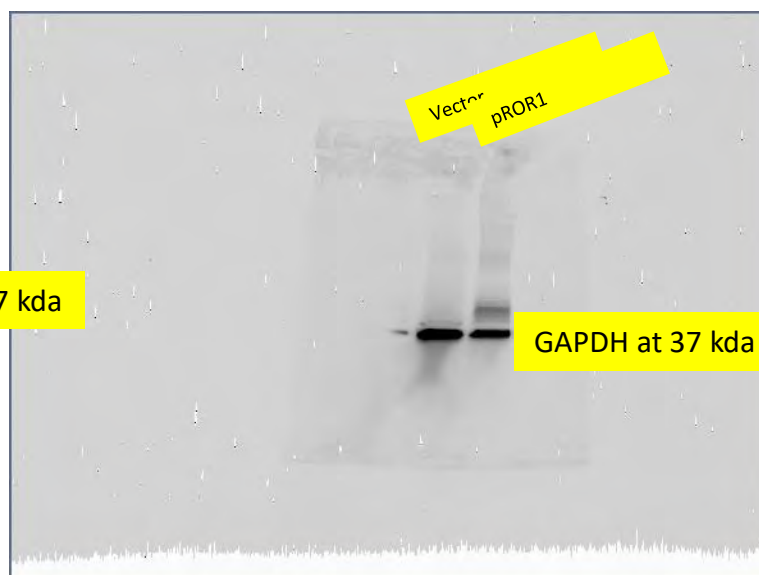
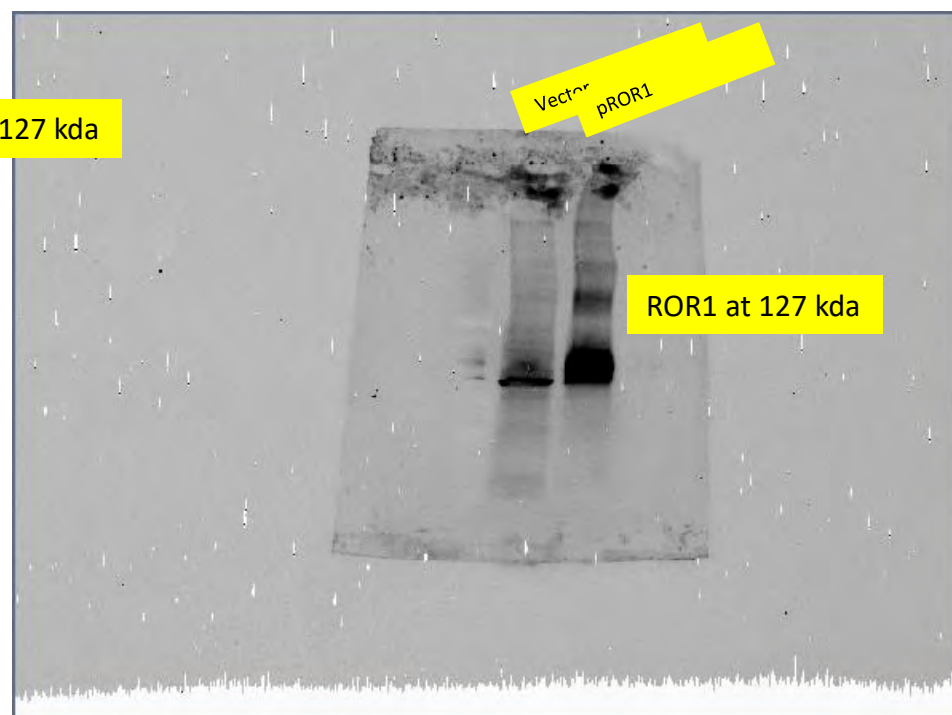
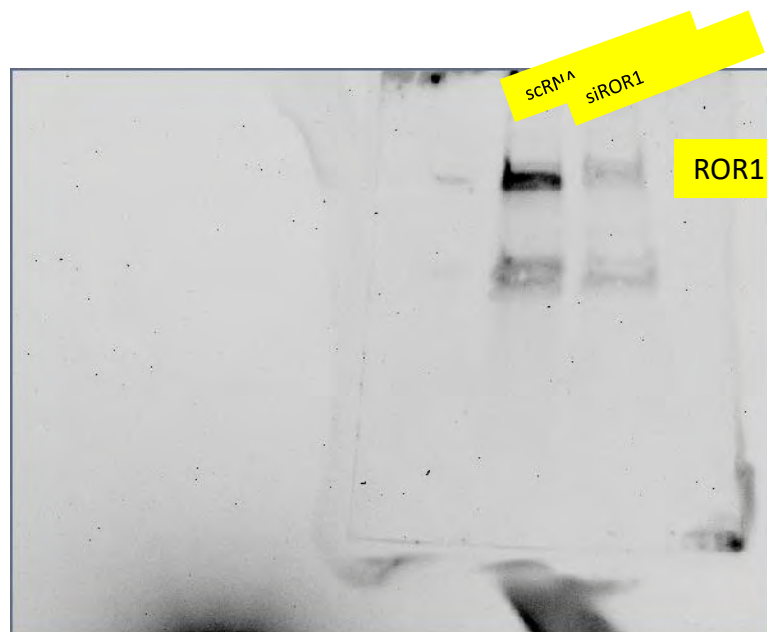
Membrane was then cut cross at around 60 kda



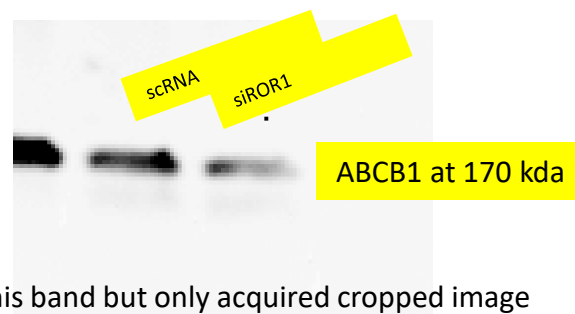
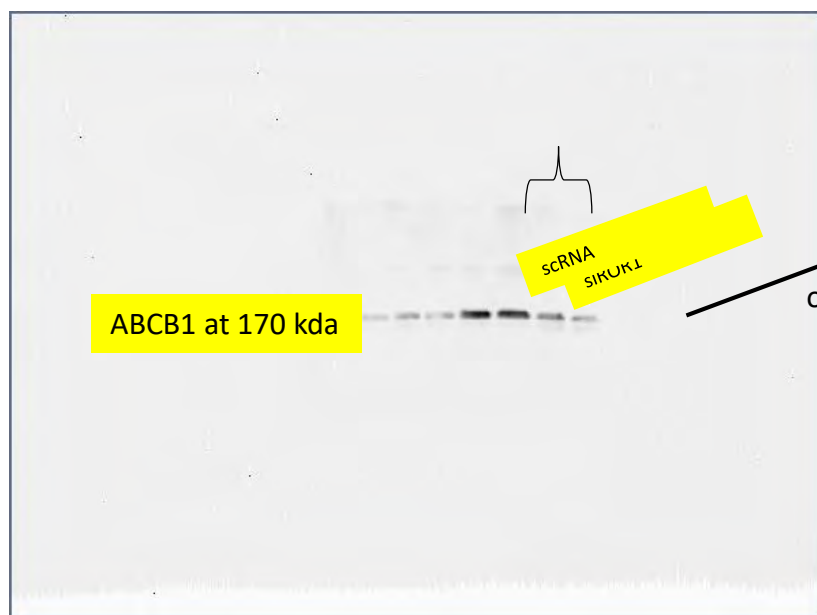
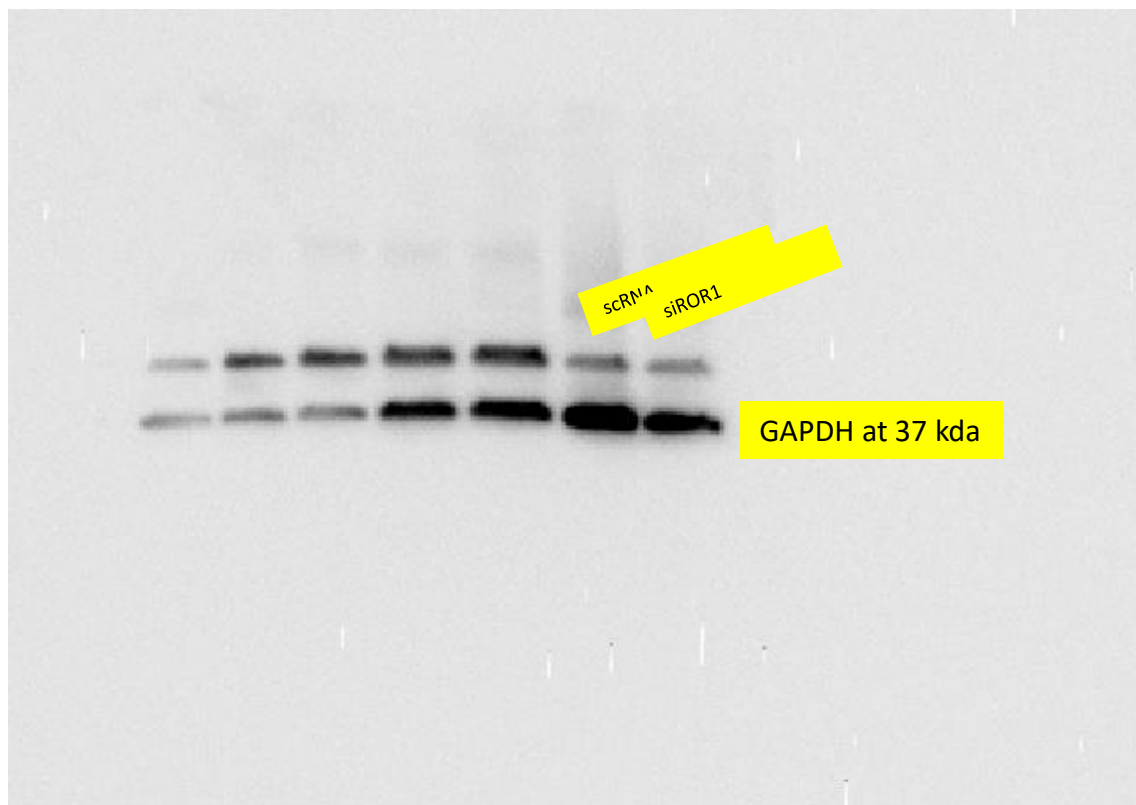
Supporting gel data figure 6C



Supporting gel data figure S1A

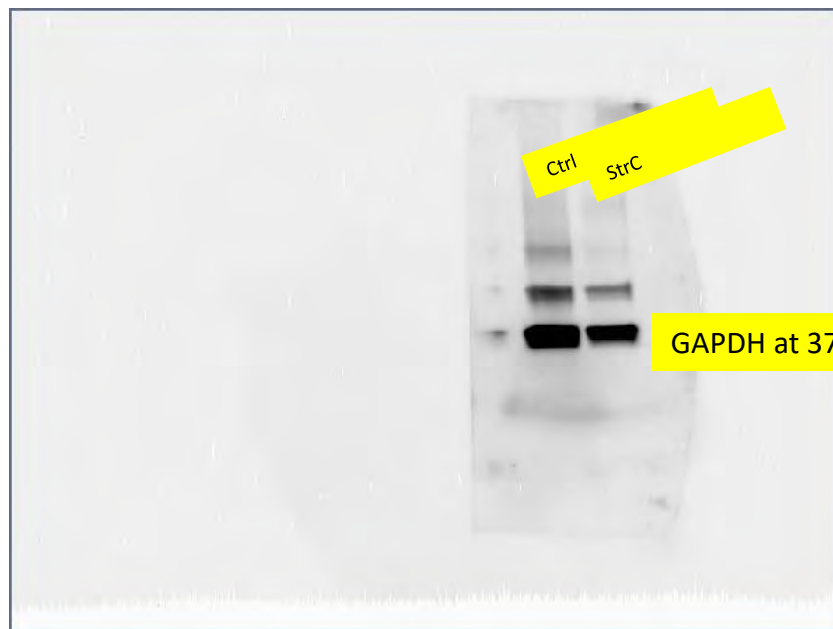
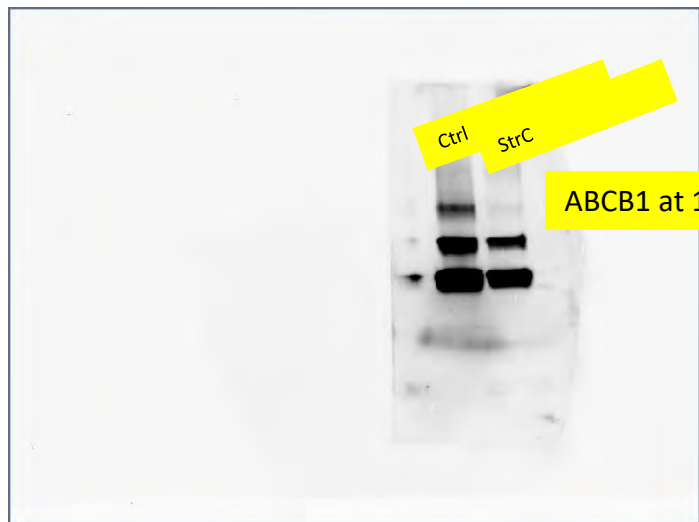


Supporting gel data figure S3A

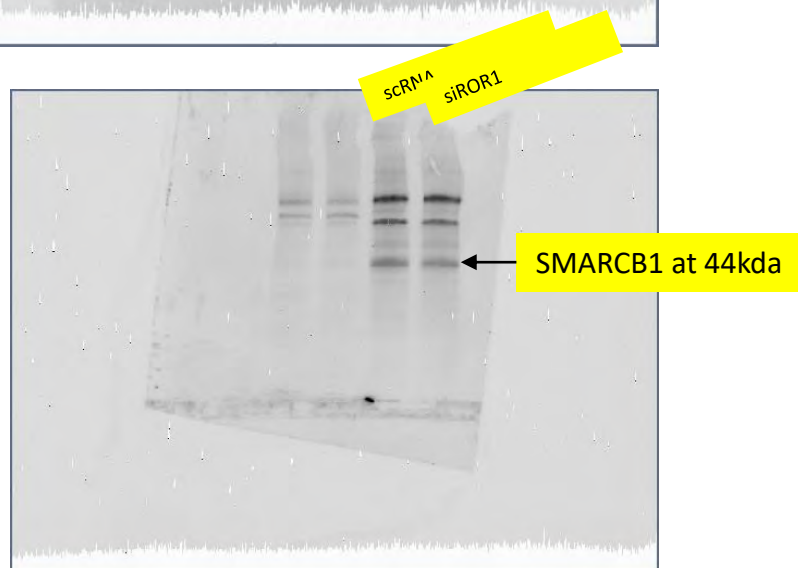
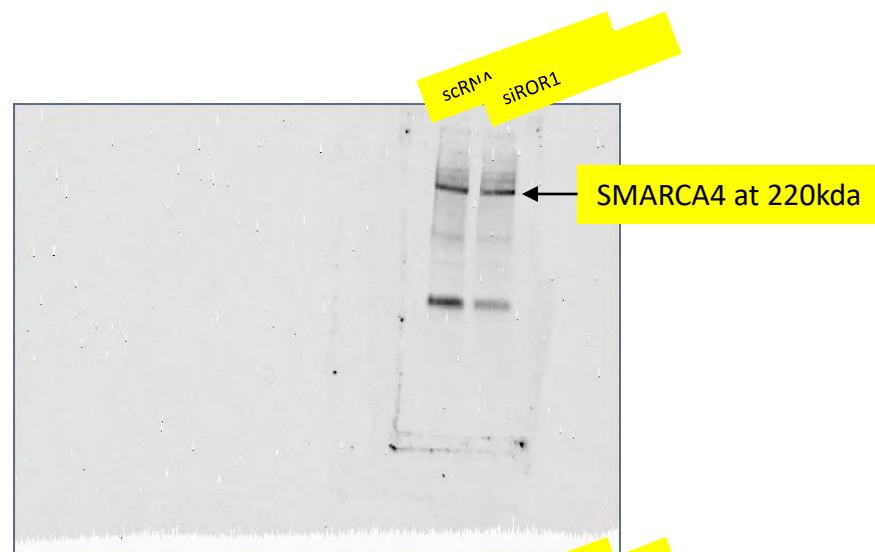
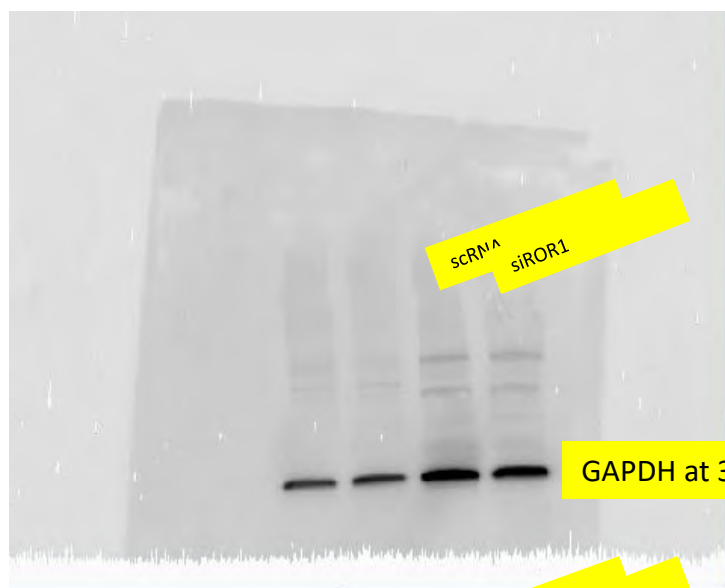


overexposed this band but only acquired cropped image

Supporting gel data figure S3B



Supporting gel data figure S5A



Supporting gel data figure S5B

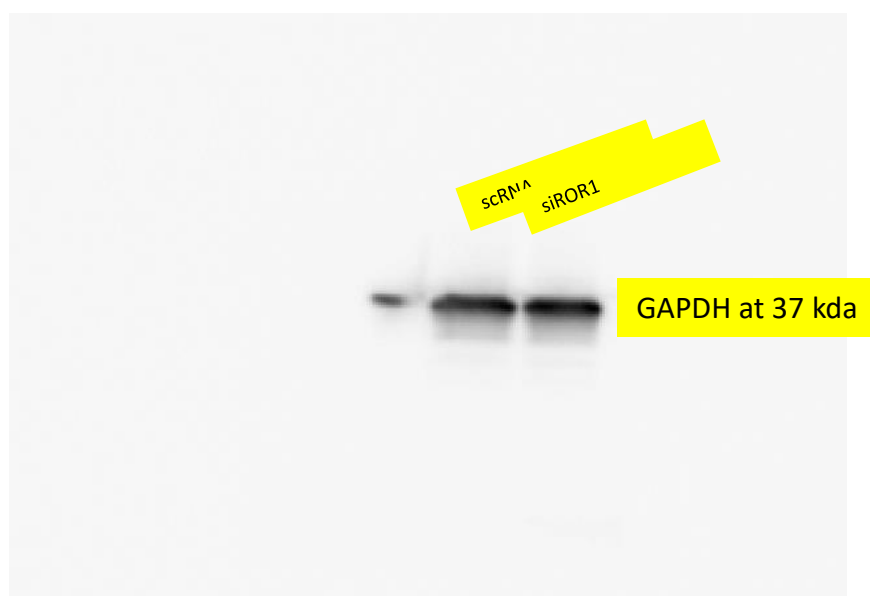


Figure S1. ROR1 overexpression in ROR1-deficient MCF-7 decreases drug sensitivity **A)** Immunoblot assessing efficacy of ROR1 knockdown via siRNA in SUM159PT/R **B)** Immunoblot assessing efficacy of ROR1 overexpression in ROR1-deficient MCF-7 luminal breast cancer line. Full length blots are presented in the supplementary figure S15 **C, D)** MTT investigating cell viability following Dox/Cis treatment in both cell lines after either ROR1 overexpression or Control vector transfection. All statistical analyses via student's t test. N = 3. * = $p < 0.05$, ** = $p < 0.01$

Figure S2. ROR1 inhibition potentiates DNA damage induced by chemo drugs in SUM159PT **A)** Immunofluorescence labelling γ H2A.X in SUM159PT transfected with either siROR1 or control RNA then treated with Dox or vehicle control (DMSO). **B)** ImageJ quantification of individual γ H2A.X foci in nuclei from images obtained in (A). **C)** Overall nuclear γ H2A.X

expression (mean fluorescence intensity), calculated using ImageJ, of cells imaged in **(A)**. Statistical analyses were performed using Student's t test. * = $p < 0.05$, ** = $p < 0.01$.

Figure S3. ROR1 inhibition represses ABCB1 expression in SUM-159PT **A, B)** Immunoblot assessing ABCB1 protein expression after ROR1 knockdown via siRNA (A) or ROR1 inhibition with StrC (B) in SuM-159PT. Full length blots are presented in the supplementary figure S16 and S17.

Figure S4. ROR1 overexpression in ROR1-deficient MCF-7 increases ABCB1 transcription **A, B)** qPCR investigating ROR1 and ABCB1 mRNA levels in ROR1-deficient MCF-7 following ROR1 overexpression. All statistical analyses via student's t test. N = 3. *** = $p < 0.001$, **** = $p < 0.0001$

Figure S5. ROR1 inhibition does not affect expression of SWI/SNF complex members **A, B)** Immunoblots assessing expression of other SWI/SNF complex members after ROR1 siRNA knockdown. Full length blots are presented in the supplementary figure S18 and S19.

Figure S6. ROR1 inhibition represses drug efflux in SUM159PT. **A, C)** Fluorescence confocal microscopy monitoring doxorubicin (red) in SUM159PT nuclei (DAPI/blue) following treatment, after ROR1 knockdown (A) or inhibition with StrC (C). **B,D)** ImageJ quantification of Doxorubicin within nuclei (mean fluorescence intensity) from images obtained in (A) and (C). Statistical analyses via student's t test. N = 3. $p < 0.05$ considered statistically significant.

Figure S7. Supporting full length blot data for Fig 1D

Figure S8. Supporting full length blot data for Fig 2A

Figure S9. Supporting full length blot data for Fig 4A

Figure S10. Supporting full length blot data for Fig 5B

Figure S11. Supporting full length blot data for Fig 5B

Figure S12. Supporting full length blot data for Fig 6B

Figure S13. Supporting full length blot data for Fig 6B

Figure S14. Supporting full length blot data for Fig 6C

Figure S15. Supporting full length blot data for Fig S1A

Figure S16. Supporting full length blot data for Fig S3A

Figure S17. Supporting full length blot data for Fig S3B

Figure S18. Supporting full length blot data for Fig S5A

Figure S19. Supporting full length blot data for Fig S5B