

Supporting information

Title

Therapeutic assessment of targeting ASNS combined with L-Asparaginase treatment in solid tumors and investigation of resistance mechanisms

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Figure S1

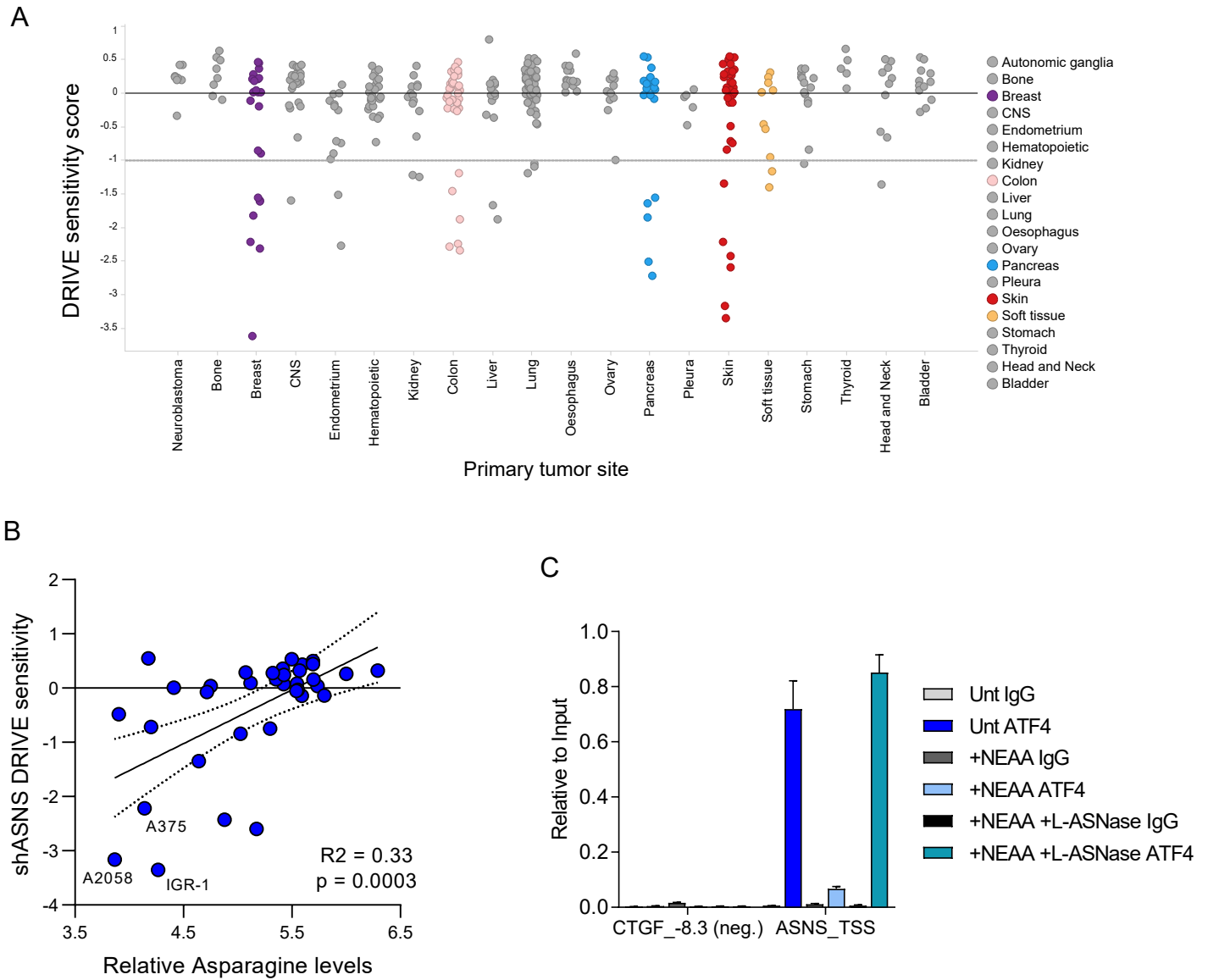


Figure S1. A) Sensitivity score from the DRIVE screen (y-axis) in the panel of cell lines tested binned by cells of origin (x-axis). Horizontal line at -1 represent a threshold of sensitivity as reported in (9). B) Correlation between increased sensitivity to shASNS in melanoma cells according to DRIVE dataset and increasing levels of Asparagine as reported in (7). C) ATF4 Chromatin immunoprecipitation assay on the ASNS promoter in A2058. Cells were grown either in basic media, supplemented with NEAA or by addition of L-ASNase. CTGF-8.3 is used as a negative control region.

Figure S2

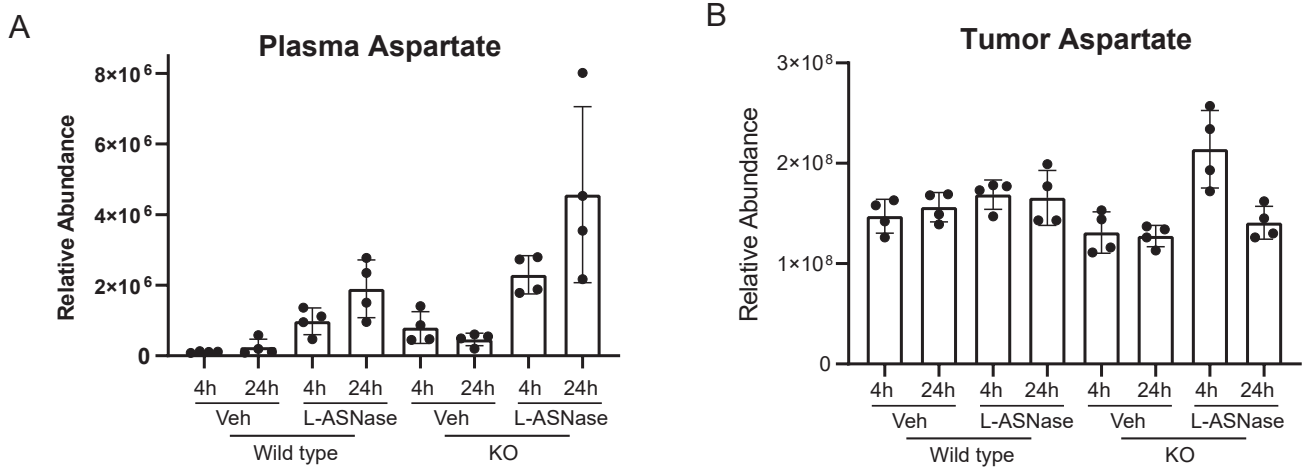


Figure S2. A-B) Relative abundance of Aspartate in plasma (A) and tumors (B) from mice of experiment in Figure 2A at 4h and 24hours after L-asparaginase injection at day 7.

Figure S3

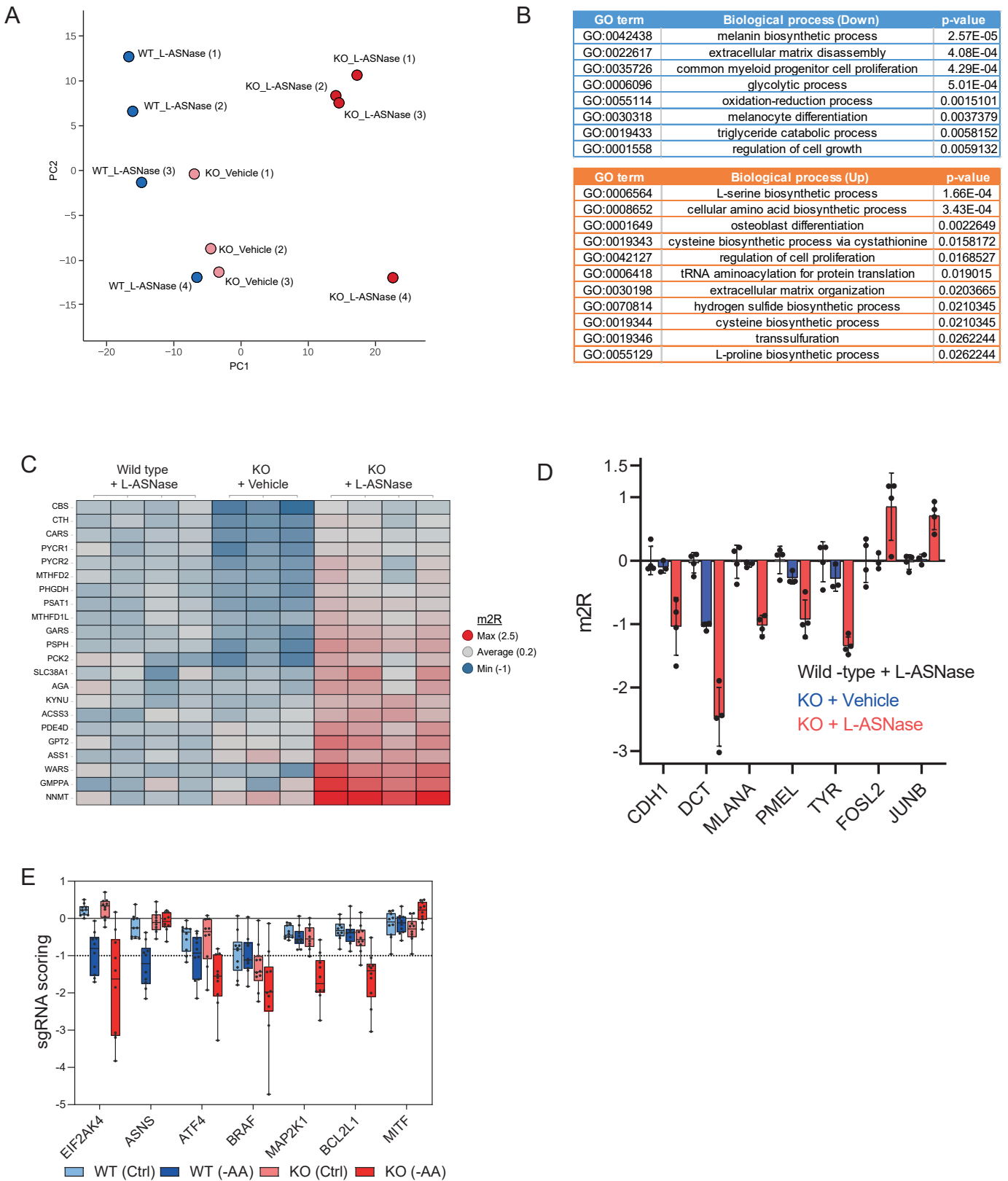


Figure S3. A) PCA plot of the quantitative proteomics data from the analyzed A2058 tumors. Samples are color coded by genotype and treatment. B) Gene Ontology enrichment for proteins differentially expressed in WT and KO tumors treated with L-Asparaginase. C) Heatmap of the proteomics data for differentially expressed proteins involved in metabolic pathways. D) Histogram plot of the proteomics data for proteins involved in melanocyte differentiation (CDH1-TYR) and MAPK (FOSL2 and JUNB). E) sgRNA representation (Y-axis) for the individual sgRNAs targeting hits identified in the CRISPR screen from figure 4A and 4B.