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Supplemental information

SPT6 loss permits the transdifferentiation

of keratinocytes into an intestinal fate

that resembles Barrett's metaplasia

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SUPPLEMENTAL ONLINE MATERIALS

INVENTORY OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

- 1. SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES
- 2. SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES AND LEGENDS



📕 Normal (N) 📕 Barrett's Esophagus (BE)

Supplementary Figure 1. [Related to Figure 1]

Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in SPT6-depleted samples recapitulate the altered gene expression patterns seen in multiple independent cohorts of Barrett's esophagus.

DEGs from control vs SPT6-depleted samples (Li et al., 2021) were used to rank order normal (N) from Barrett's esophageal (BE) samples across 8 publicly available independent cohorts. ROC-AUC in in each case is annotated.

Supplementary Table 1 [Related to Figure 1D-G] Barrett's Metaplasia Gene Signature [PMID: 16449976] Ref: https://www.nature.com/articles/1209357/tables/1										
						UP Genes		DOWN Genes		
						TNFRSF10C	AZGP1	MAL	FDXR	NEDD9
LTA	CREB3L1	LGALS7	CDA	ANXA8						
ARPC3	FOXA3	RELN	GPX3	SERPINB3						
GAL5	TCEAL1	ANXA1	CBR3	SPRR2C						
TSPAN-1	NR0B2	ARS	SULT2B1	CSTA						
LAMC2	CXCL3	EMP1	PAX9	LY6G6C						
TS4SF8	GDF15	VAT1	RARG	S100A2						
CRIP1	PDGFA	ALOX12	TRIM29	TPD52L2						
TM4SF3	GJB1	KRT6A	CRABP2	CSTB						
KRT8	INSR	ST3GAL4	MAFG	KIAA0657						
COL4A2	PNPLA2	KRT4	NFRKB	PPL						
SERPINH1	AGR2	PGD	ECM1							
LYZ	AADAT	KRT1	INI1A							
CYBA		FDXR	ARF4L							
HGD		CDA								
PSMB8		GPX3								

Supplementary Table S1 [Related to Figure 1D-G]

Tissue-derived Barrett's Metaplasia Gene Signature.

Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) from Barrett's esophagus (BE) *vs.* normal esophageal mucosa (NE) (Wang et al., 2006) used to rank order control and SPT6-depleted samples (Li et al., 2021) in Figure 1D-G. The p-value was <0.001 between BE vs. NE in analysis of variance (ANOVA). The FDR was <0.001 in significance analysis of microarray (SAM) with more than two-fold changes.

Supplementary Table 2 [Related to Figure 1K]				
GSM ID	GSE ID	Correlation Matrix ID		
GSM4634684	GSE153129	CTLi-1		
GSM4634685	GSE153129	CTLi-2		
GSM4634681	GSE153129	SPT6i-1		
GSM4634682	GSE153129	SPT6i-2		
GSM3415805	GSE120795	Colon-1		
GSM3415821	GSE120795	Colon-2		
GSM3415854	GSE120795	Brain-1		
GSM3415888	GSE120795	Brain-2		
GSM3415810	GSE120795	Ski mus-1		
GSM3415864	GSE120795	Ski mus-2		
GSM3701297	GSE129153	Adipocyte-1		
GSM3701298	GSE129153	Adipocyte-2		
GSM4483226	GSE148818	Trachea-1		
GSM4483228	GSE148818	Trachea-2		
GSM1423129	GSE58963	BE-1		
GSM1423130	GSE58963	BE-2		

Supplementary Table 2 [Related to Figure 1K]

Datasets used for comparing the SPT6i keratinocyte transcriptome with that of other adult human tissues.

Selection of GSM and GSE IDs used to generate the correlation matrix in Figure 1K including SPT6-depleted and control samples, colon, brain, skeletal muscle, adipocytes, trachea and Barrett's metaplasia.

Supplementary Table 3 [Related to Figure 2A-C]				
Metaplasia-specific and intestine-specific geneset [PMID: 21703447]				
Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2011.05.026				
Metaplasia-Specific Genes:	Intestine-specific Genes:			
Cyp2f2	Nr5a2			
Krt6a	Muc3			
Pax9	Tinag			
Adh7	Afm			
Upk2	Hnf4a			
Muc4	Muc2			
Sox1	Cdx1			
Gapbrp	lsx			
Upk1a	Tff3			
Ceacam1	Lgals2			
Cxcl17	Cdx2			
Car4	Alpi			
Krt31	Apob			
Runx2	Fabp2			
Krt7	Lct			
	Apoc3			

Supplementary Table 3 [Related to Figure 2A-C]

Genes that distinguish the metaplastic BE epithelium from the normally differentiated intestinal epithelium.

Metaplasia-specific and intestine-specific genes used to perform GeneSet Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) on human Barrett's esophagus (BE) *vs.* small intestine tissue in Figure 2B and SPT6 KO *vs.* small intestine-derived organoids in Figure 2C.