

## Supplementary Materials for

### **Lef1 restricts ectopic crypt formation and tumor cell growth in intestinal adenomas**

Sarika Heino, Shentong Fang, Marianne Lähde, Jenny Högström, Sina Nassiri, Andrew Campbell, Dustin Flanagan, Alexander Raven, Michael Hodder, Nadia Nasreddin, Hai-Hui Xue, Mauro Delorenzi, Simon Leedham, Tatiana V. Petrova, Owen Sansom, Kari Alitalo\*

\*Corresponding author. Email: [kari.alitalo@helsinki.fi](mailto:kari.alitalo@helsinki.fi)

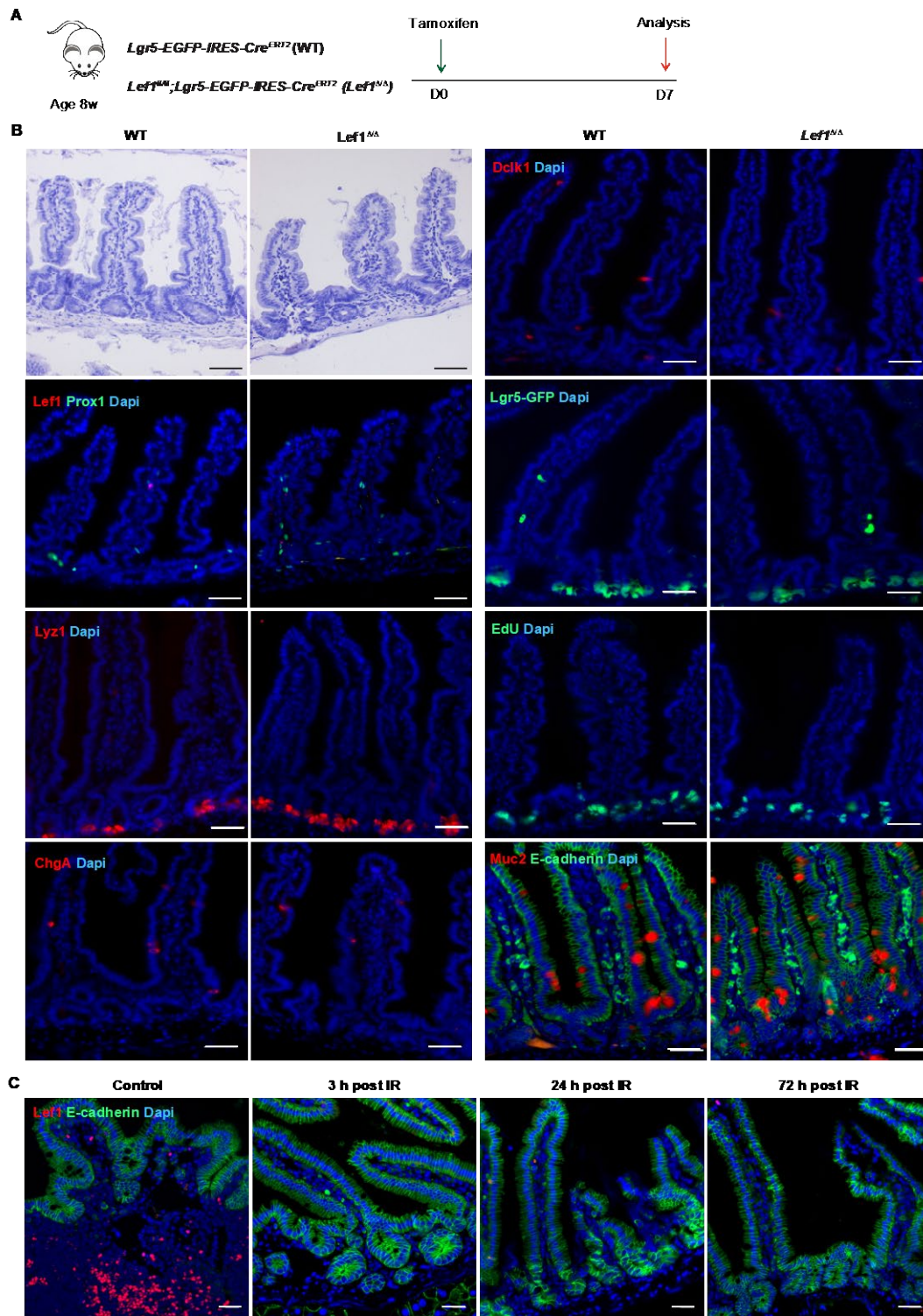
Published 17 November 2021, *Sci. Adv.* **7**, eabj0512 (2021)  
DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.abj0512](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abj0512)

#### **The PDF file includes:**

Figs. S1 to S9  
Legends for tables S1 and S2

#### **Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:**

Tables S1 and S2

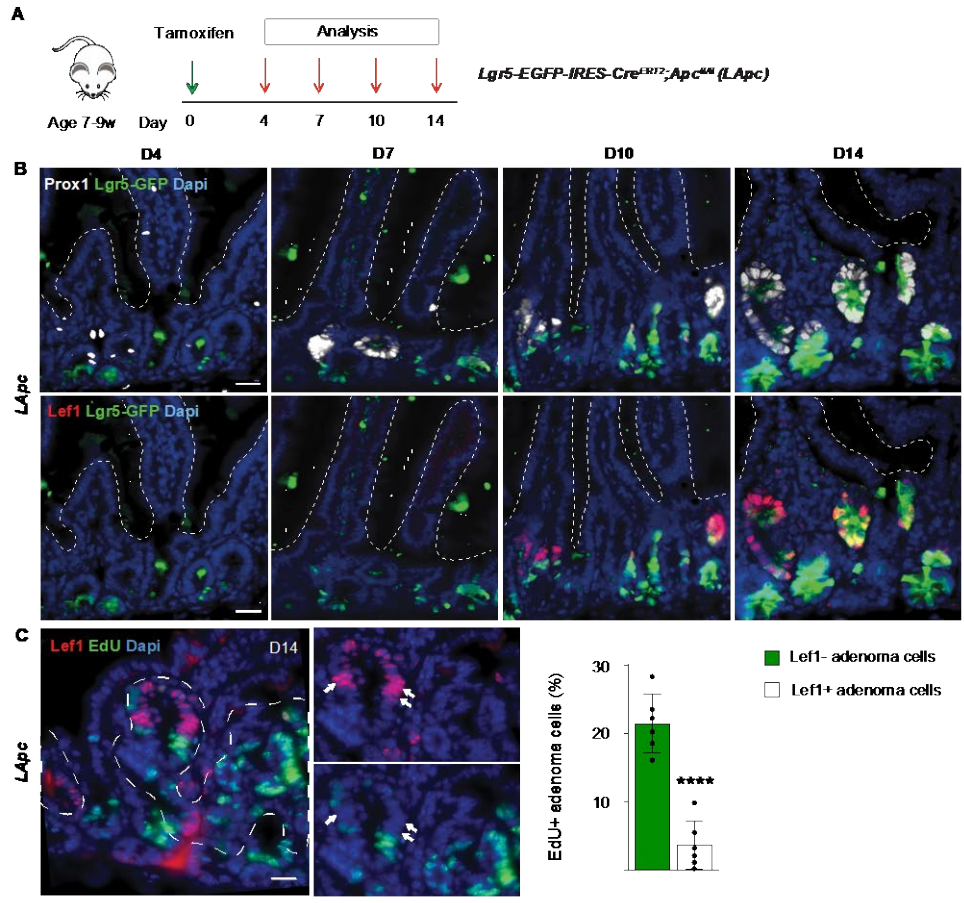


**Figure S1. Lef1 is not required for homeostasis or regeneration of the healthy intestine.**

(A) Lgr5-EGFP-IRES-Cre<sup>ERT2</sup> (WT) and Lgr5-EGFP-IRES-Cre<sup>ERT2</sup>;Lef1<sup>fl/fl</sup> (Lef1<sup>Δ/Δ</sup>) mice received a single dose of tamoxifen at the age of 8 weeks and were analyzed one week thereafter.

(B) Hemalum staining and staining for Lef1, Prox1, Lysozyme1 (Lyz1), Chromogranin A (ChgA), Doublecortin like kinase 1 (Dclk1), Lgr5-GFP, EdU, Mucin2 (Muc2) and E-cadherin in WT and Lef1<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> intestine. Scale bars 50μm, n= 3 mice per group.

(C) Lef1 and E-cadherin staining in WT intestine at 3, 24 and 72 hours after 10 Gy irradiation. Scale bars 20 μm, n= 3 mice per time point. Lef1 expression in the T-cells of Peyer's patches was used as a positive control for Lef1 staining.



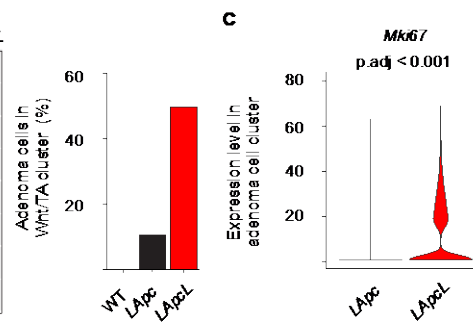
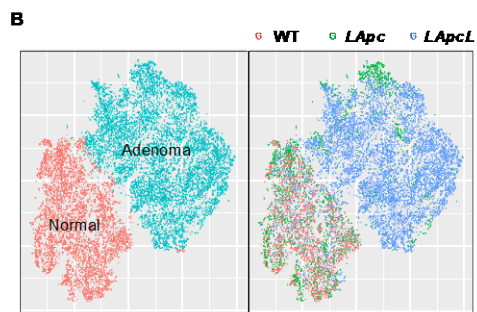
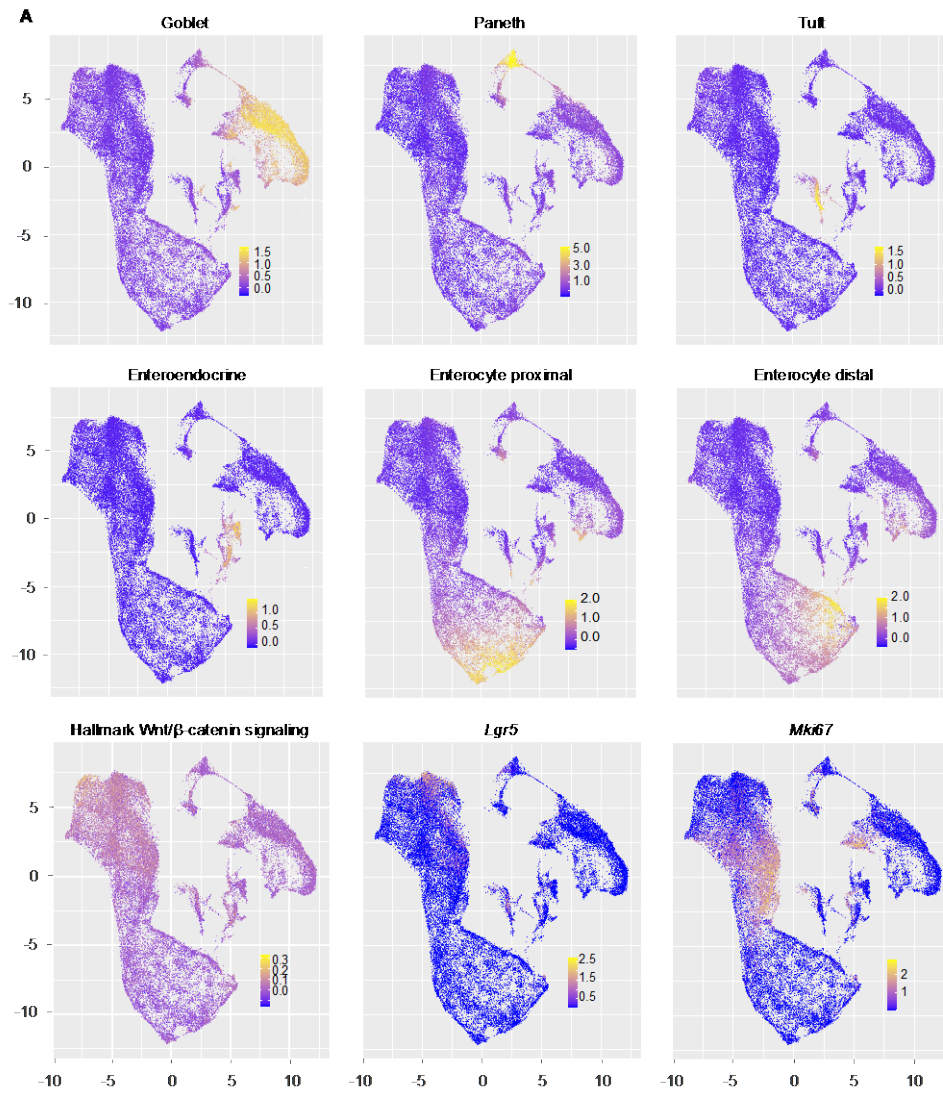
**Figure S2. Lef1 is induced in Lgr5+;Prox1+ cells after *Apc* deletion.**

**(A)** Schematic of the experiment. *Lgr5-EGFP-IRES-Cre<sup>ERT2</sup>;Apc<sup>fl/fl</sup>* (*LApC*) mice received a single dose of tamoxifen at the age of 7-9 weeks and were analyzed at the time points indicated.

**(B)** Immunofluorescent staining of Prox1, Lef1 and Lgr5-GFP 4, 7, 10 and 14 days after tamoxifen administration. Dashed line indicates the luminal surface of the intestine. Scale bar 20  $\mu\text{m}$ , n=3 per time point.

**(C)** EdU and Lef1 staining and quantification 14 days after *Apc* deletion. Dashed line indicates nuclear  $\beta$ -catenin+ area. Arrows point Lef1+EdU- cells. Scale bar 20  $\mu\text{m}$ , n=6, P\*\*\*\*<0.001.

Data are shown as mean $\pm$ SD.



**Fig. S3. Cluster identification among intestinal EpCAM+ single cells**

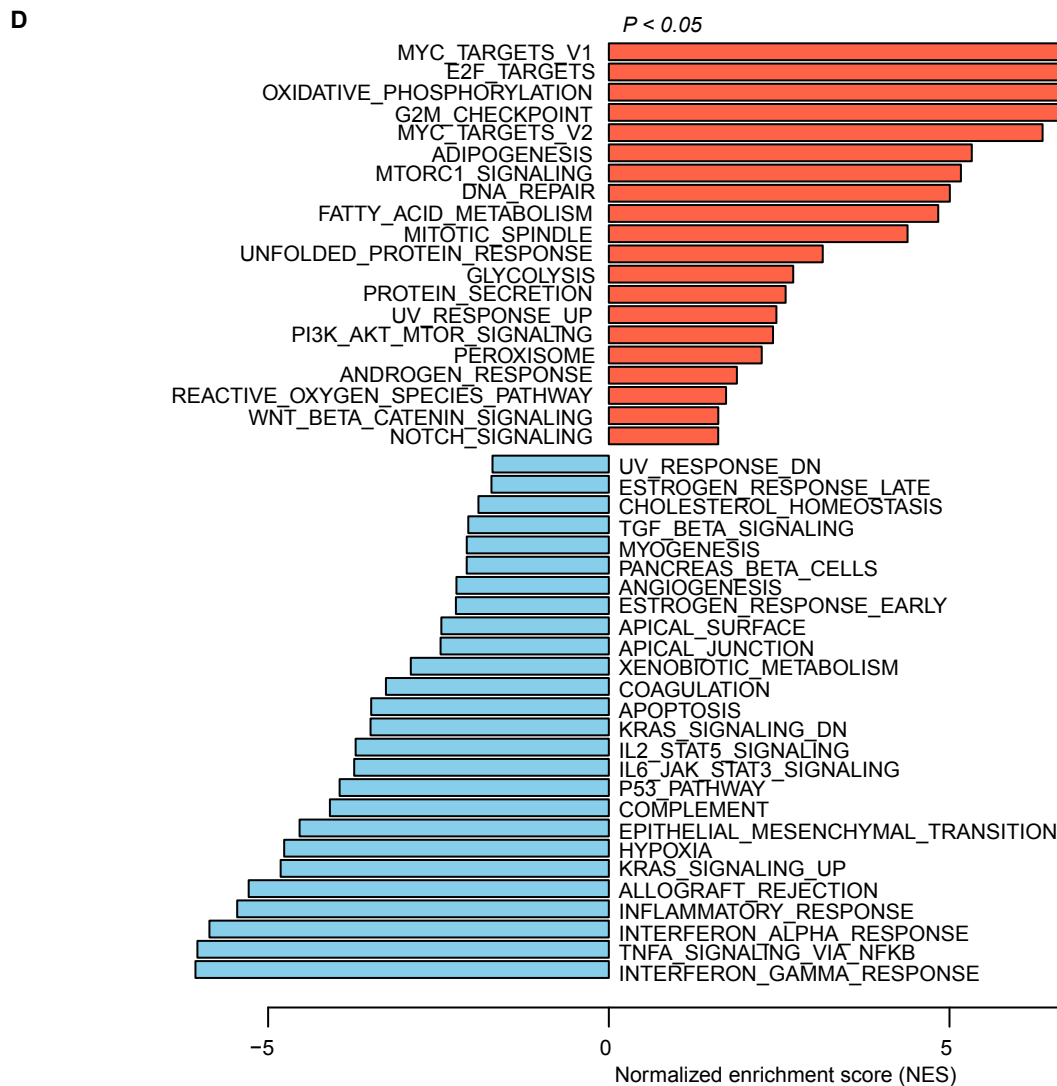
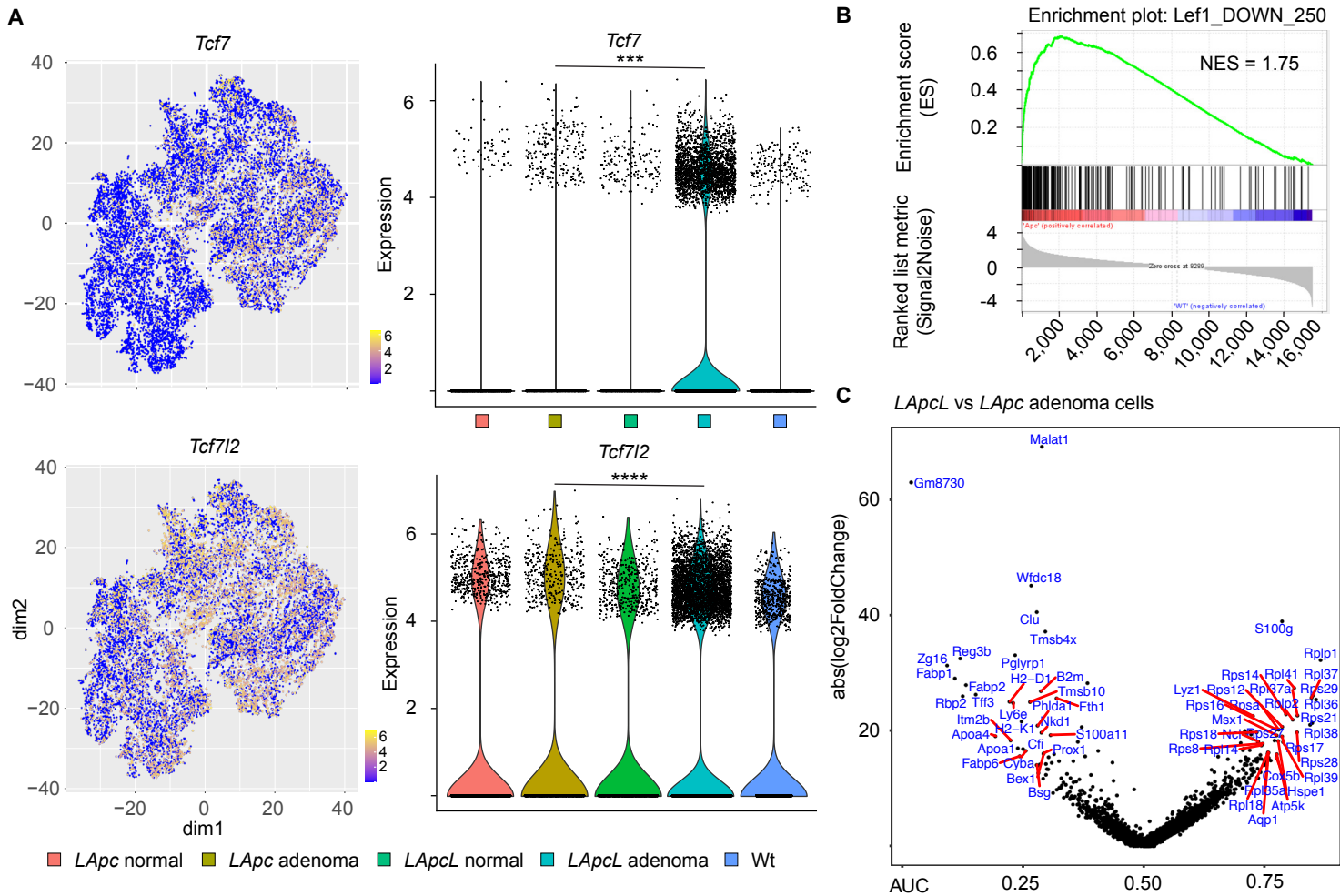
(A) Module enrichment scores of signatures (19) for goblet, paneth, tuft and enteroendocrine cells, plus proximal and distal enterocytes in aggregated cells from WT, *LApC* and *LApCL* intestines.

Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signature showing Wnt-high cells, *Lgr5* showing the rapidly proliferating stem cells and *Mki67* showing the proliferating cells.

(B) Subclustering of the Wnt/TA cells and quantification of the adenoma cells of the WT, *LApC* and *LApCL* intestinal cells.

(C) *Mki67* expression based on scRNA-seq analysis of the *LApC* and *LApCL* adenoma cluster.







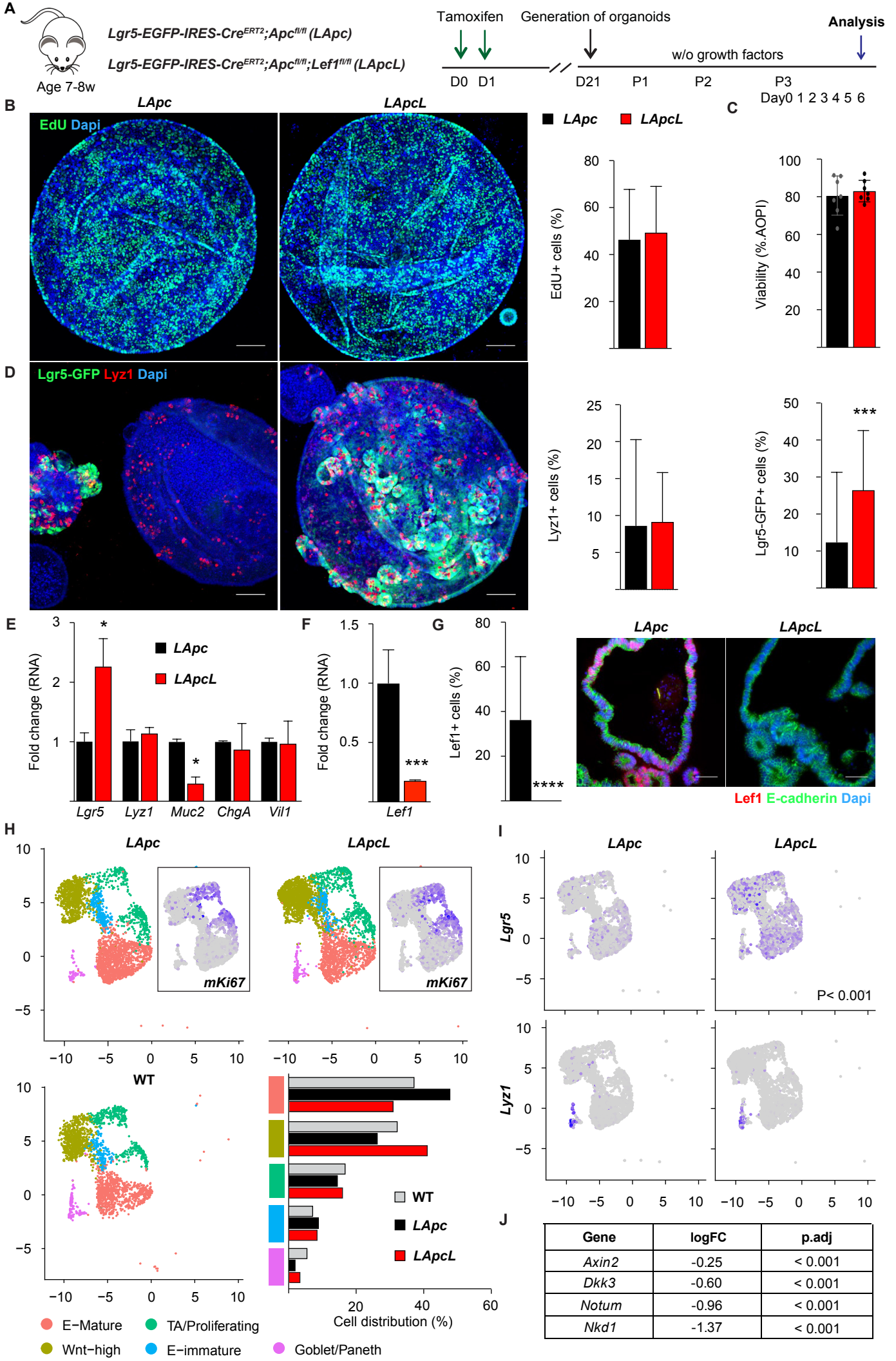
**Fig. S4. scRNAseq analysis of *LApC* and *LApCL* adenoma cells**

(A) *Tcf7* and *Tcf7l2* expression analysis based on scRNA-seq analysis of the WT, *LApC* and *LApCL* Wnt/TA clusters.  $P^{***}<0.005$ ,  $P^{*****}<0.001$ .

(B) Enrichment plot showing comparison of the *Apc* signature versus transcriptional signatures of the 250 most downregulated genes of *LApCL* vs *LApC* adenoma cells.

(C) Volcano plot of differentially expressed genes in the *LApCL* vs *LApC* adenoma cluster.

(D) GSEA analysis showing enriched Hallmark pathways based on MSigDB analysis of the *LApCL* vs *LApC* adenoma clusters.  $P<0.05$ . Note, that interestingly several pro-inflammatory markers were downregulated by *Lef1* deletion.



**Fig. S5. *Lef1* deletion leads to increased *Lgr5* expression in *LApcl* organoid cultures**

(A) Schematic of the experiment. *LApc* and *LApcl* mice treated with two doses of tamoxifen at the age of 7-8 weeks, followed by intestinal crypt isolation 21 days thereafter. The organoids were cultured without growth factors and analyzed six days after the third subculture.

(B) Immunostaining and quantification (mean±SD) of the percentage of EdU+ cells. Magnification 10x. Scale bars 100 µm.

(C) Cell viability (%). AOPI = Acridine orange/propidium iodine.

(D) Immunostaining and quantification (mean±SD) of the percentage of *Lgr5*-GFP+ and *Lyz1*+ cells. Magnification 10x. Scale bar 100 µm, \*\*\*\*P<0.001.

(E) QPCR analysis of *Lgr5*, *Lyz1*, *Muc2*, *ChgA* and *Vill* expression. \*P<0.05.

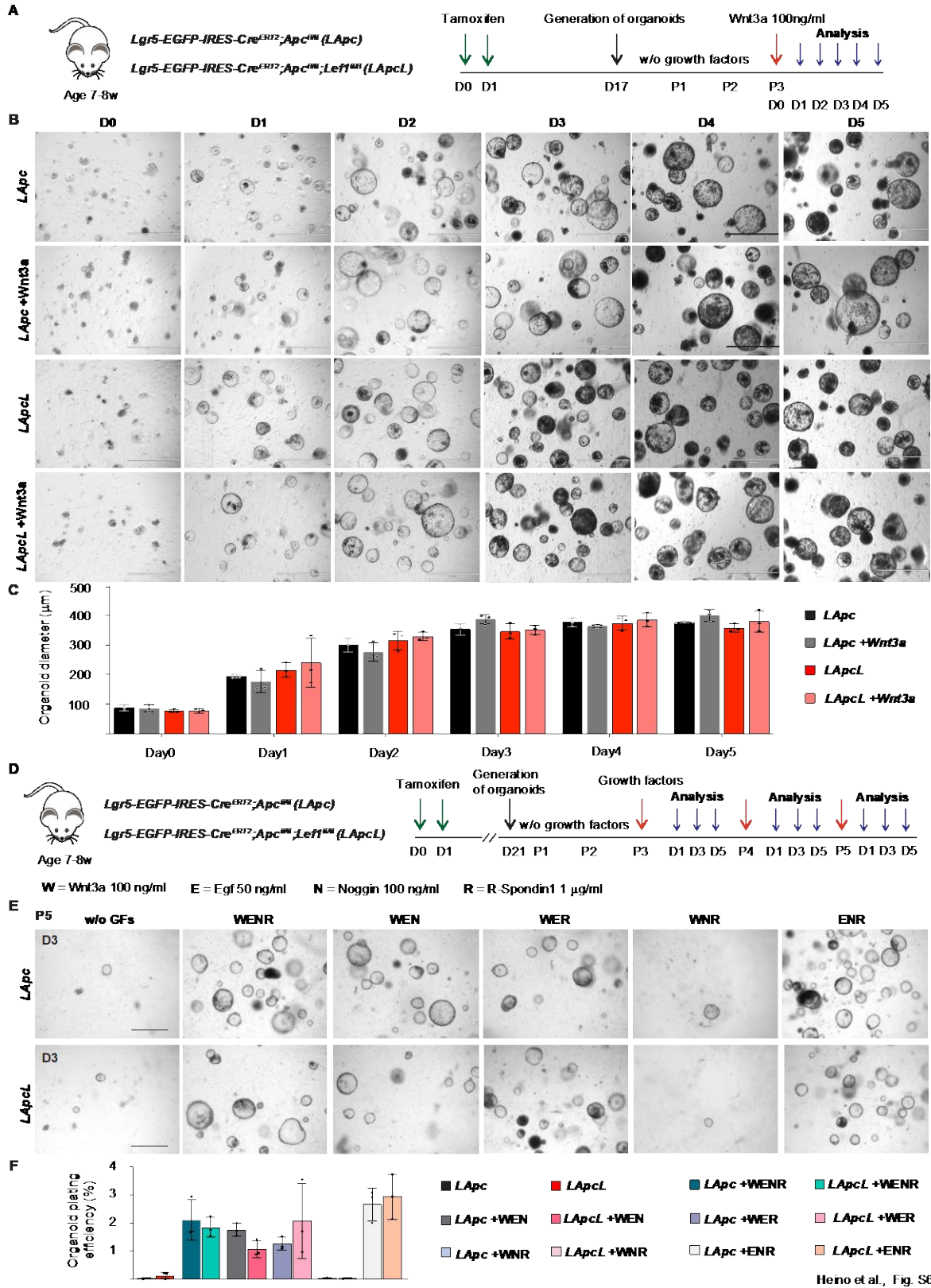
(F) QPCR Analysis of *Lef1* expression. \*\*\*P<0.005.

(G) *Lef1* and E-cadherin immunostaining and quantification (mean±SD) of the percentage of *Lef1* positive cells among approximately 1,500 cells. Scale bar 100 µm, \*\*\*\*P<0.001

(H) UMAP visualization of scRNA-seq results, *mKi67* transcript and cell distribution percentages in the indicated scRNA-seq clusters.

(I) *Lgr5* and *Lyz1* expression in the scRNA-seq clusters.

(J) Fold difference of the Wnt antagonist transcripts *Axin2*, *Dkk3*, *Notum* and *Nkd1* in the Wnt-high clusters of *LApcl* vs *LApc* organoids.



**Fig. S6. Growth and plating efficiency of *LAp<sub>c</sub>* and *LAp<sub>cL</sub>* organoids treated with the indicated factors.**

(A) Intestinal crypts were isolated 17 days after tamoxifen treatment and the organoids were cultured without growth factors for two passages. Wnt3a was added to the culture medium after the third subculture and the organoid growth was analyzed daily for five days.

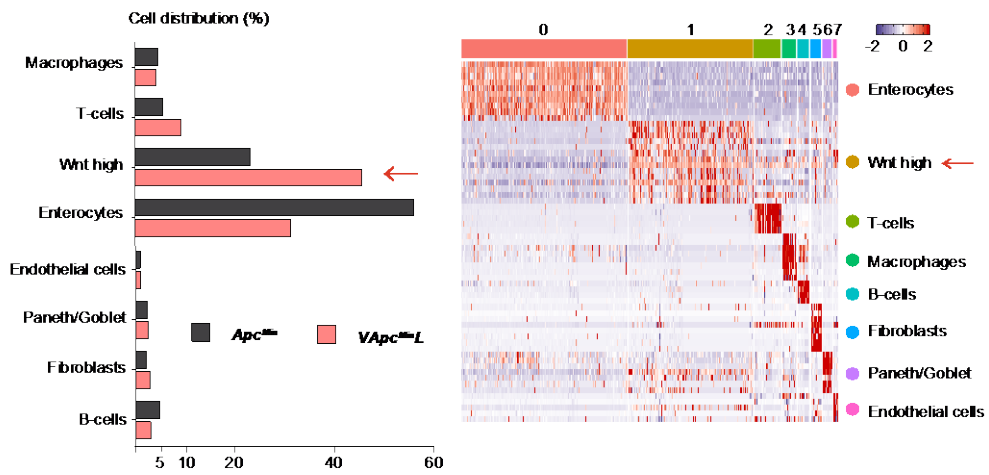
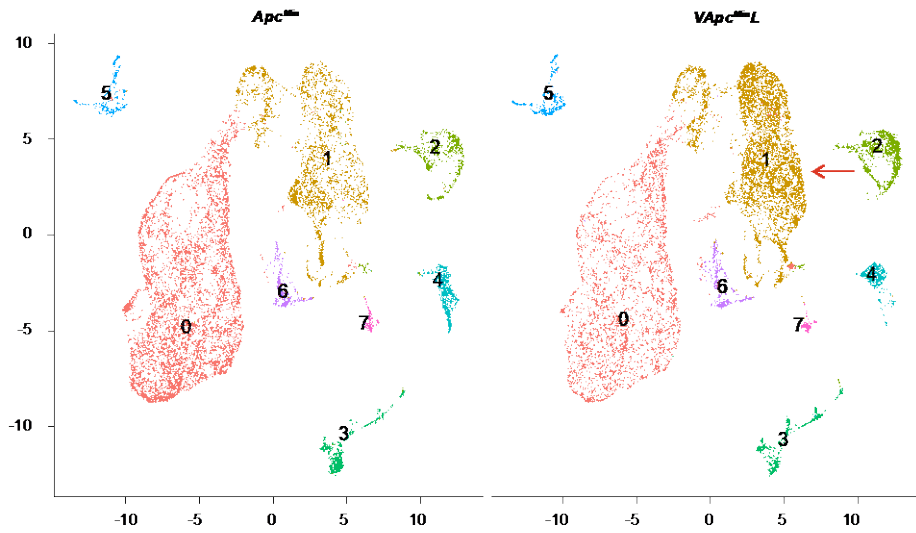
(B) Images of the *LAp<sub>c</sub>* and *LAp<sub>cL</sub>* organoids. Scale bar 1000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

(C) Quantification of organoid diameters.

(D) Intestinal crypts were isolated 21 days after tamoxifen treatment, cultured without growth factors for two passages. Upon the third passage, Wnt3a (W), Egf (E), Noggin (N) and/or R-Spondin1 (R) were added to the culture medium as indicated, and organoid growth was analyzed for three passages.

(E) Images of the *LAp<sub>c</sub>* and *LAp<sub>cL</sub>* organoids three days after the fifth passage. Scale bars: 1000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

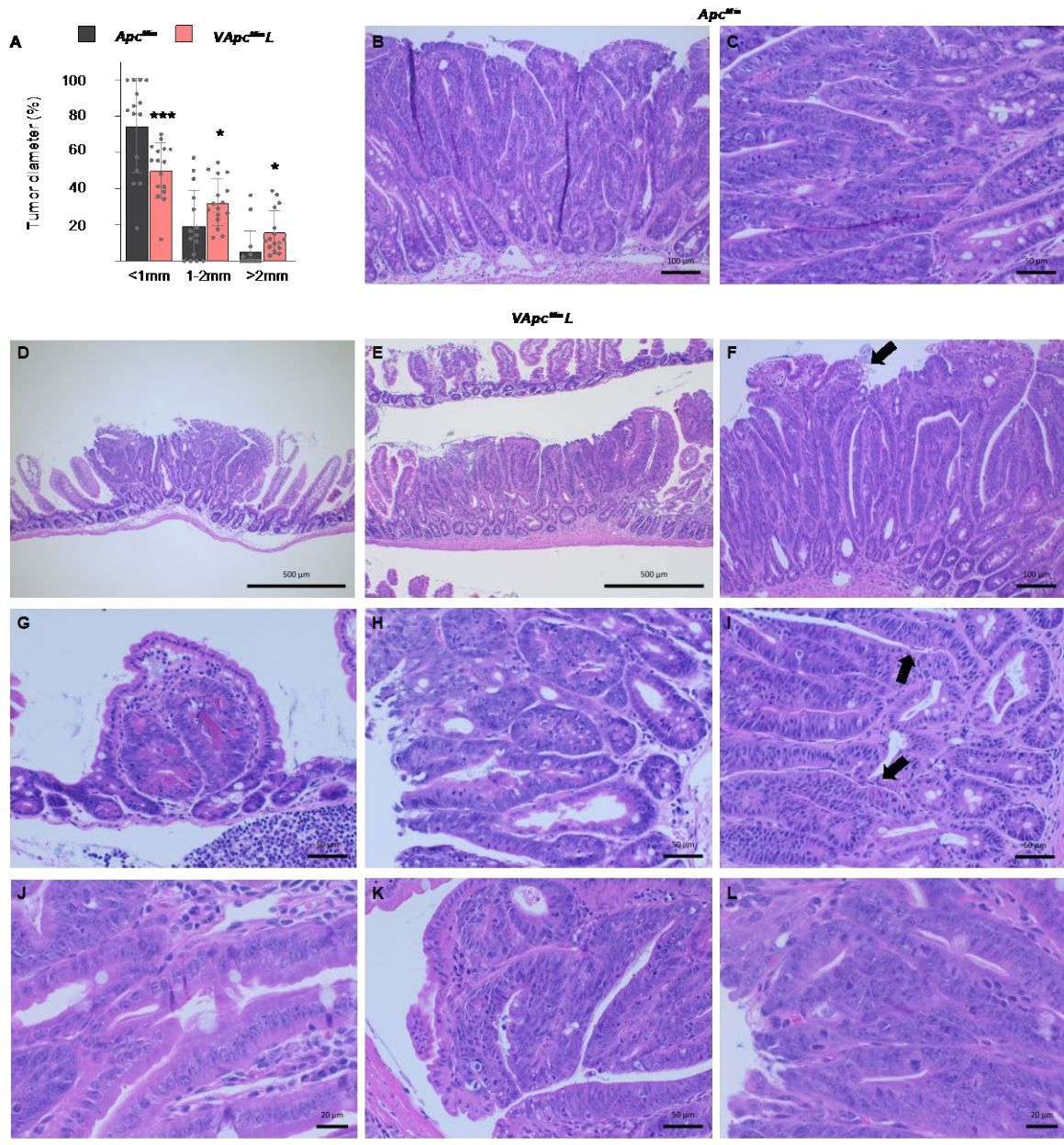
(F) Quantification of the new organoid formation capacity (%) of the cells in *LAp<sub>c</sub>* and *LAp<sub>cL</sub>* organoids upon passage five.





**Fig. S7. Identification of UMAP clusters and their proportions in  $Apc^{Min}$  and  $VApC^{Min}L$  tumors**

Definition and percentages of cells in each cluster of the UMAP clusters of the  $Apc^{Min}$  and  $VApC^{Min}L$  tumor cells. Arrows points to the Wnt-high cluster.



**Fig. S8. Histological analysis of  $Apc^{Min}$  and  $VApC^{Min}L$  tumors**

(A) Quantification of the diameter of  $Apc^{Min}$  and  $VApC^{Min}L$  small intestinal tumors at 11 weeks of age.  $Apc^{Min}$  (n=15),  $VApC^{Min}L$  (n=16),  $P^* < 0.05$ ,  $P^{***} < 0.005$ .

(B-L) Hematoxylin-Eosin stainings of  $Apc^{Min}$  and  $VApC^{Min}L$  small intestinal tumors at 11 weeks of age. (B and C) sessile adenoma, high grade. Vertically uniform cell type. (B) Magnification 10x, scale bar 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , (C) 20x, Scale bar 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . (D)  $VApC^{Min}L$  broad-based tubulovillous adenoma, high grade. 5x, scale bar 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . (E)  $VApC^{Min}L$  sessile tubulovillous adenoma, high-grade. 5x, scale bar 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . (F)  $VApC^{Min}L$  sessile adenoma. Villous structure with unaffected surface epithelium (arrow). 10x, scale bar 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . (G).  $VApC^{Min}L$  atypical hyperplastic focus. 20x, scale bar 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . (H)  $VApC^{Min}L$  layered pattern in sessile high-grade adenoma. Note the thin mucosa. 20x, scale bar 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . (I)  $VApC^{Min}L$  layered pattern, basal-mid areas. Arrows point to Paneth cells. 20x, scale bar 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . (J)  $VApC^{Min}L$  cellular and nuclear features in mid area. 40x, scale bar 20  $\mu\text{m}$ . (K)  $VApC^{Min}L$  superficial dysplastic area. 20x, scale bar 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . (L)  $VApC^{Min}L$  cellular and nuclear features in a dysplastic area. 40x, scale bar 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**A**

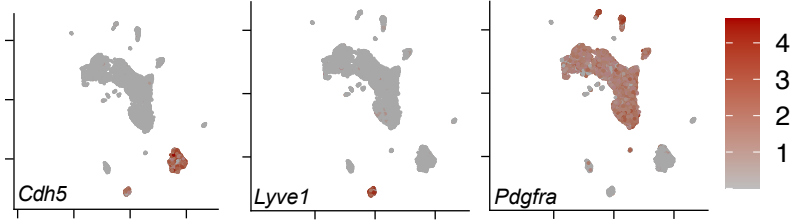
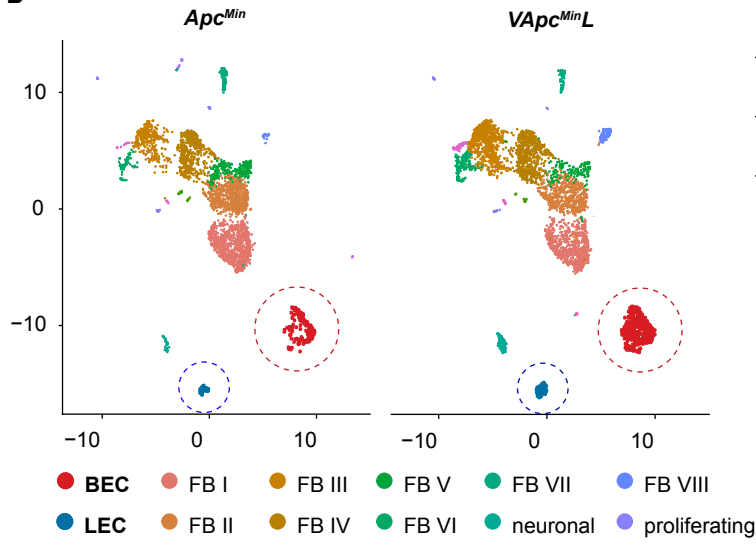
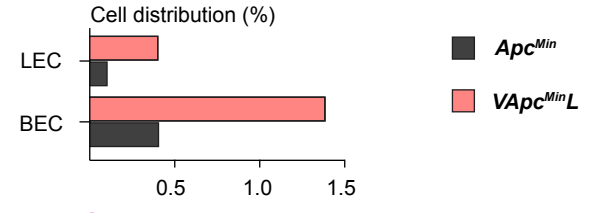
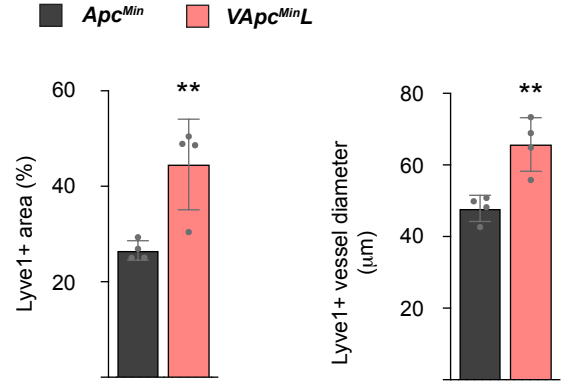
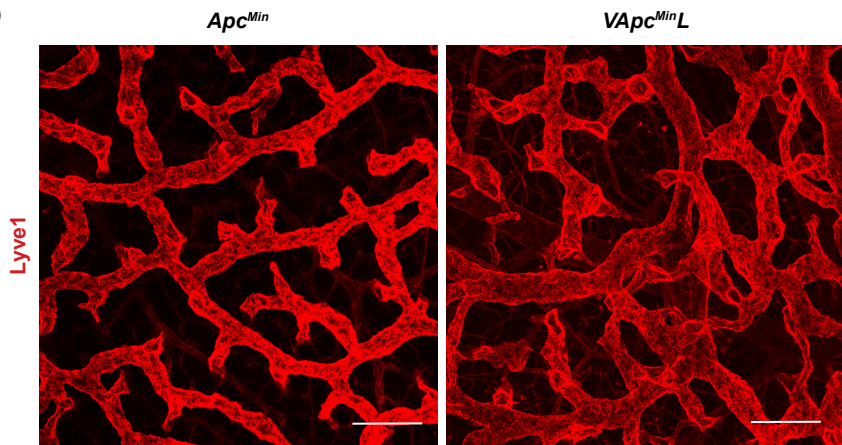
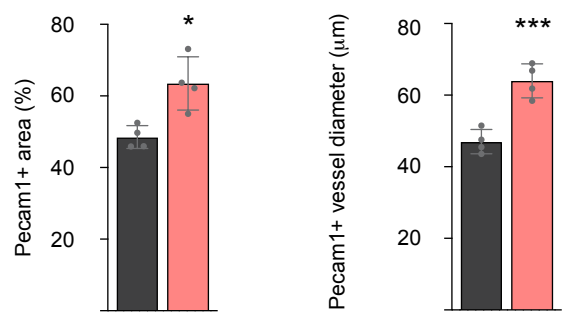
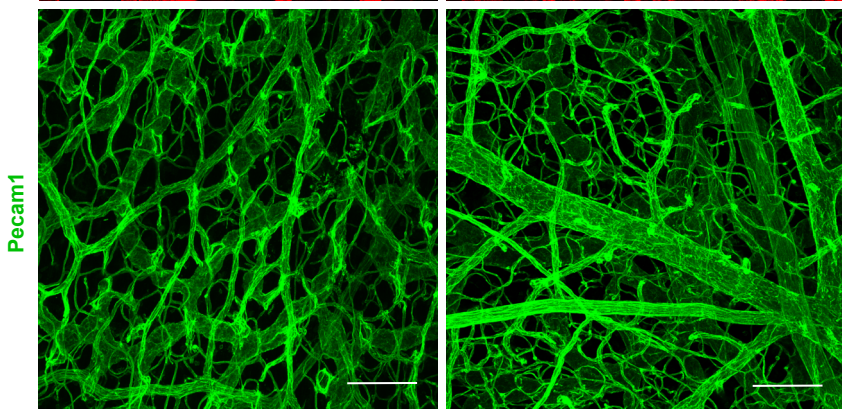
*Apc<sup>Min/+</sup> (Apc<sup>Min</sup>)*  
*Villin-Cre;Apc<sup>Min/+</sup>;Lef1<sup>fl/fl</sup> (VApc<sup>MinL</sup>)*

scRNA-seq; Lamina Propria

IHC

Age

wk 10

**B****C****D****E**

**Fig. S9. *Lef1* deletion increases vessel area and diameter in the *VAp<sup>cMin</sup>L* intestine.**

(A) Schematic of the experiment. The *Apc<sup>Min</sup>* and *VAp<sup>cMin</sup>L* mice were analyzed at the age of 10 weeks.

(B) Definition of each cluster of the UMAP of the *Apc<sup>Min</sup>* and *VAp<sup>cMin</sup>L* lamina propria.

(C) Percentages of LEC and BEC clusters of the *Apc<sup>Min</sup>* and *VAp<sup>cMin</sup>L* lamina propria.

(D-E) Immunofluorescent staining and quantification of (D) Lyve1+ and (E) Pecam1+ vessel area and diameter in *Apc<sup>Min</sup>* and *VAp<sup>cMin</sup>L* intestine. Data are shown as mean±SD. Scale bars 50 μm, n=4 per group, P\* < 0.05, P\*\* < 0.01, P\*\*\* < 0.005.

**Table S1. scRNA-seq analysis of differentially expressed genes from *LAp<sup>cL</sup>* vs *LAp<sup>c</sup>* adenoma cells.**

**Table S2. Functional gene set enrichment analysis (FGSEA) of the biological processes of the gene ontology (GOBP) from *LAp<sup>cL</sup>* vs *LAp<sup>c</sup>* adenoma cells.**