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Supplemental information

PHF5A promotes colorectal cancer

progression by alternative splicing of TEAD2

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Supplementary Figure 1. Expression of of SF3b components from GEO datasets

Relative expression of SF3b components of complex in colorectal cancer and normal tissue samples from GSE18105 (A) and GSE21510 (B).



Supplementary Figure 2. H3K27 acetylation activates PHF5A in CRC

(A) Genome browser view of H3K27ac and H3K4me1 ChIP-Seq signals at PHF5A promoters in CRC cells (GSE71510). (B) Enrichment of H3K27ac at the promoter of PHF5A shown in UCSC Genome Bioinformatics Site (http://genome.ucsc.edu/). (C) The protein levels of PHF5A in FHC and RKO cells. (D) The RNA levels of PHF5A in cells treated with C646 (n=3). FOXM1 was used as positive control.



Supplementary Figure 3. Knockdown of PHF5A suppresses CRC cell proliferation and migration

(A) The protein levels of PHF5A in HCT-8 or Caco-2 cells stably overexpressing PHF5A. (B) The protein levels of PHF5A in RKO cells transfected with siRNA against PHF5A. (C) Cell proliferations were measured using CCK-8 assays in RKO or SW480 cells transfected with siPHF5A. Wound healing assay (D) and transwell migration assay (E) of CRC cells transfected with siPHF5A. Experiments were repeated at least three times. Data are expressed as mean \pm s.d.



Supplementary Figure 4. Validation of PHF5A-regulated AS events

(A) RT-PCR validation of representative PHF5A-regulated AS events (n=3).



B Inserted sequence: exon1-3

aggtgaggcgtgcgtttgcgggaccgtctctgaatggttcgcagccctctttttgcccgggggcccgaatttgctcccgtgaccgagcctcagt tgaacgccgcagcgccactgggcttggctggggtctttgtctgctatggtcggcggaggggaataggggcctggactctggggtcctgggaaagctgtggaggacatggagcctccggggaggcgggatctgactgtattggaaaaagttttccctgttcccggcctccggaaagtcact gcccctccctgatgggggttgtgggaagctgggggaggggacgcctgggccctttgttctggctcttctgatggcagggcgcccctgt cagcttgtggttctgtgggtctctcctggtctcggcctcagctgctgccctgagtctctgtccctgccctttctaggtctccgtctccctttctctgg gtctctgttgccctctctgagcctctgtccccctctctgagtctgtgtccccctctctgggtctctggtcccctctctctgggtctctgtc gtctctgtcccctccgtcactggtctctgtcccccttcactgggtctctgtccccttctctctggtctctgtcccctctgtctctgggtctctat aaaacccgtaattcatacccgaacctttagccttcatggccctcggcattactctagggtaatcattgtgacttcatcacaattgagttcctctg gaaactctgagaacactcccatcctcagctttccaagaaatccagctccttctcctcctcagactcagagtccagaccccagccccttctcc ctcacacccaggagtccaggcctccagcccccgctccctcagacccaggagtccaggccccagatcctcctcctccagtcctaggagtccgg gccccagcccctcctcctcagactcaggagttcaggccccagatcctcctccgaccccaggaatacccccagactcctcttccctcaga cccaggagtccaggtccccagcccctcctccctcagacccagtggtccagagtccaggccctctcagcttcaagtcccttgagggtggggttt gggggaagcttgctgagttctgtgttcctccagGCCCAGATGGGGGAACCCCGGGCTGGGGCCGCCCTGGACGATGGC AGCGGCTGGACGGGCAGTGAGGAAGGCAGTGAGGAGGGGTACCGGCGGCAGTGAGGGGGCTGGGGGGTG TCTATCCACCCTGCGGCCGGCAAAATAATTTTGTCTGATGAAGGCAAGATGTATGgtgagtctacttctgtcttttg ccctggcccccactgatgaataatgacagtaaccaaggtttatggagcactctgaagtaggagctagcatcaccatttgcacagatgaggaa actgaggcacagctaggttaagtgatttgcttatggtcgcacagagccagtgcgtgatggagctgggatttgaacccaagcagtctggcttcc acgtagctgaggggaccggcagcccacttgctgcagacctttggggacccatgctgctttcttcttcctcggtgtccatgctgtggggaagttc GGGGAAGACCCGAACTCGAAAACAG+

Supplementary Figure 5. The schematic diagram of TEAD2 isoforms

(A) The schematic diagram of TEAD2-L and TEAD2-S transcripts. Red arrows indicated the specific primers to detect TEAD2-L or TEAD2-S. (B) The insert sequence of TEAD2 into RG6 minigene. Exons were shown in capital and introns were shown in lowercase. The C-rich polypyrimidine and consensus motifs of BPS were highlighted in red and blue in intron 1, respectively. The underlined sequences were deleted in mutated RG6-TEAD2 minigene. (C) The consensus motifs of BPS in intron 1 of TEAD2. (D) RT-PCR analysis of the effects of PHF5A overexpression on TEAD2-wt minigene and TEAD2-mut minigene.



Supplementary Figure 6. Splicing modulator isoginkgetin blocked CRC progression

(A) CCK8 assays of Caco2 cells stably overexpressing PHF5A or control treated with isoginkgetin (15uM). Wound healing (B) and transwell assay (C) of Caco2 cells stably overexpressing PHF5A or control treated with isoginkgetin (15uM). (D) Inclusion of TEAD2 exon 2 was examined by RT-PCR in HCT8 cells stably overexpressing PHF5A upon isoginkgetin treatment (n=3). Experiments were repeated at least three times. Data are expressed as mean \pm s.d.

Supplementary Table 1. Detailed clinical characteristics and PHF5A score of 88 CRC patients, which is provided as separate Excel file.

| . | Cases | PHF5A Expression | | |
|------------------------|-------|------------------|------------|---------|
| Variables | | High (n=44) | low (n=44) | P-value |
| Gender | | | | 0.516 |
| Male | 52 | 28 | 24 | |
| Female | 36 | 16 | 20 | |
| Age | | | | 0.666 |
| <55 | 37 | 17 | 20 | |
| ≥55 | 51 | 27 | 24 | |
| Tumor size | | | | 0.669 |
| <5 cm | 41 | 22 | 19 | |
| ≥5 cm | 47 | 22 | 25 | |
| Tumor grade | | | | 0.518 |
| Well | 9 | 3 | 6 | |
| Moderately | 64 | 34 | 30 | |
| Poorly | 15 | 7 | 8 | |
| TNM stage | | | | < 0.01 |
| I/II | 40 | 14 | 26 | |
| III/IV | 48 | 30 | 18 | |
| Lymph nodal metastasis | | | | < 0.01 |
| No | 40 | 14 | 26 | |
| Yes | 48 | 30 | 18 | |

Supplementary Table 2. Relationship Between PHF5A Expression and Clinicopathologic Features.

| siPHF5A-1 | Sense (5'-3') | GCUAAACAUCAUCCUGAUUTT |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Anti-sense (5'-3') | AAUCAGGAUGAUGUUUAGCTT |
| siPHF5A-2 | Sense (5'-3') | GCUAGUGUACUGGCAGCUUTT |
| | Anti-sense (5'-3') | AAGCUGCCAGUACACUAGCTT |
| siTEAD2-1 | Sense (5'-3') | UGUAUGGUCGGAAUGAACUTT |
| | Anti-sense (5'-3') | AGUUCAUUCCGACCAUACATT |
| siTEAD2-2 | Sense (5'-3') | GUCUGAUGAAGGCAAGAUGTT |
| | Anti-sense (5'-3') | CAUCUUGCCUUCAUCAGACTT |

Supplementary Table 3. Sequences of siRNA against specific target in this study.

| PHF5A | Forward (5'-3') | GTTGCCATCGGAAGACTGT |
|---------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | Reverse (5'-3') | GCCCCTGGTAAGATCCATAGT |
| β-actin | Forward (5'-3') | AATCGTGCGTGACATTAAGGAG |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | ACTGTGTTGGCGTACAGGTCTT |
| BIRC5 | Forward (5'-3') | TTCTCAAGGACCACCGCATCT |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | CGCACTTTCTCCGCAGTTTC |
| ANKRD1 | Forward (5'-3') | GAGGAACTGGTCACTGGAAAGA |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | GGGTCACAGGGTGGGCTA |
| CYR61 | Forward (5'-3') | AGTGCTGCGAGGAGTGGG |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | GGTTGTATAGGATGCGAGGCT |

Supplementary Table 4. Sequences of primers used for qRT-PCR in this study.

| J | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| TEAD2-L | Forward (5'-3') | CCCAGACATTGAGCAGAGC | |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | TCAGTTCATTCCGACCATACA | |
| TEAD2-S | Forward (5'-3') | GGGAGGTCGGAATGAACTG | |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | GTTCAGAGCCTTCAACTTGGAC | |
| POLDIP3 | Forward (5'-3') | TGCCTTCATAAACCCACCCA | |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | CATGTGGTGGAGAAAGCCG | |
| NUDT22 | Forward (5'-3') | CTGCCTGGCTGCGACA | |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | TAGTGCTTCCTCACCTGCTC | |
| DDX51 | Forward (5'-3') | GAGCAAAGTTTTCAACATCTACAC | |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | TCAGCCAAGCAGCGGTA | |
| FASTK | Forward (5'-3') | CATCTTGATGTCACTGTGCCA | |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | CAGCAGGGAGAGGTAGCG | |
| RG6 | Forward (5'-3') | AAACGCAAAGTGGAGGACC | |
| | Reverse (5'-3') | TGTAGTCGGGGATGTCGG | |

Supplementary Table 5. Sequences of primers used for semi-quantitative RT-PCR in this study.