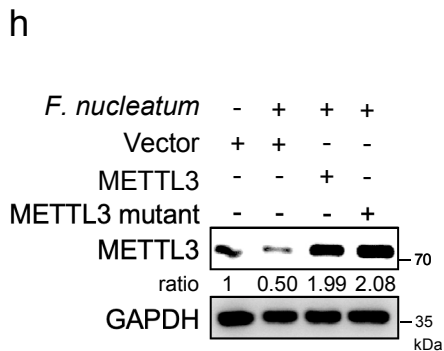
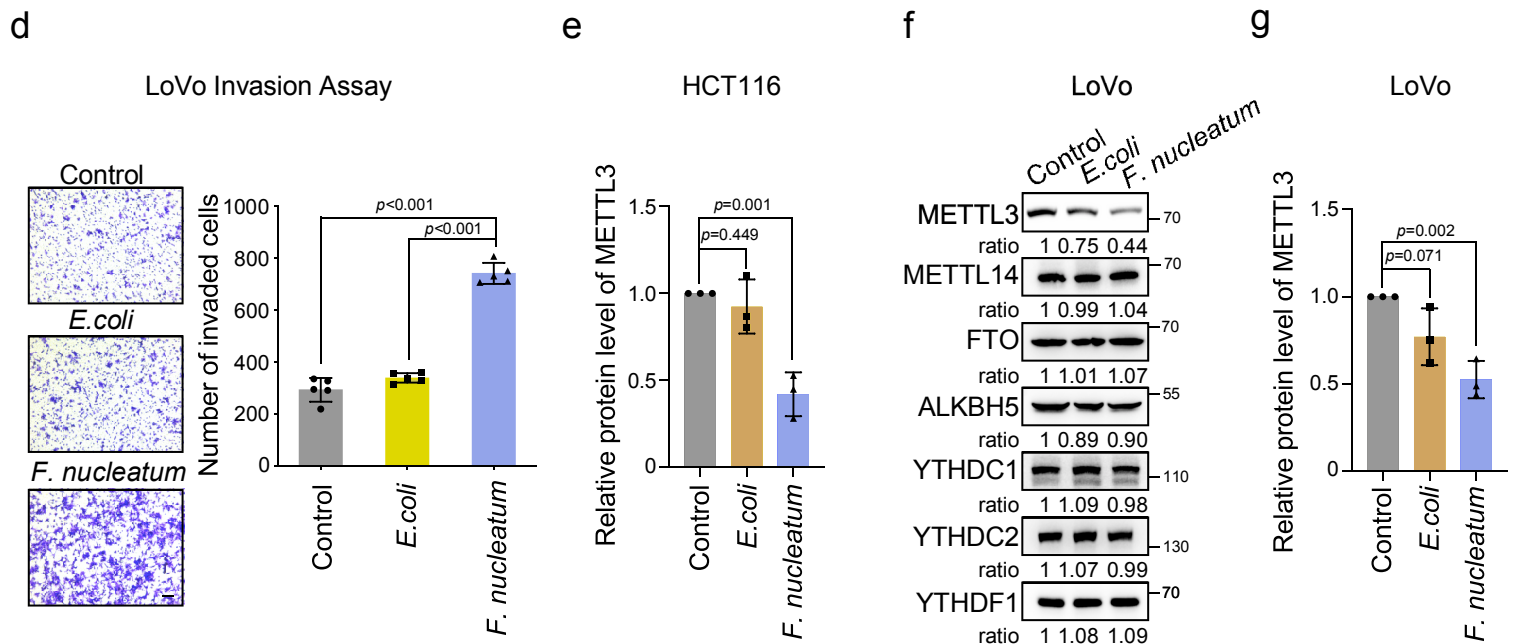
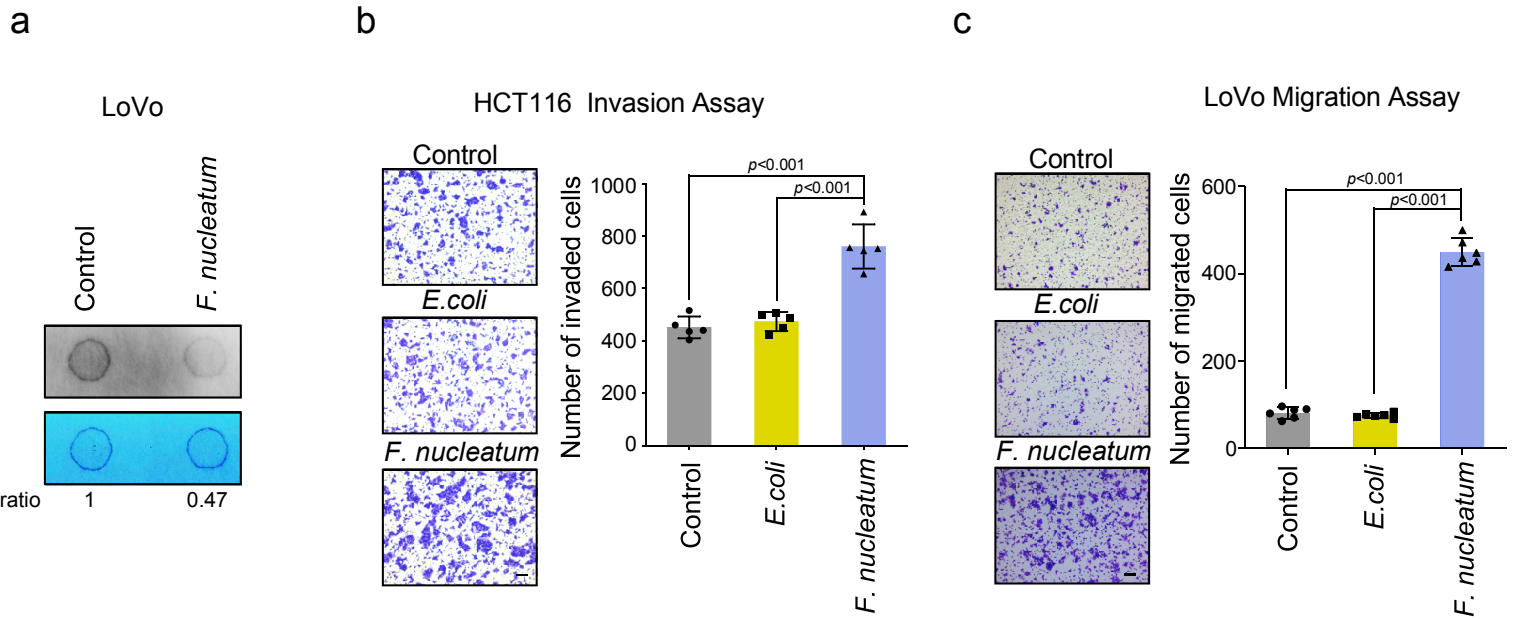


## **Supplementary Information**

### ***Fusobacterium nucleatum* Reduces METTL3-mediated m<sup>6</sup>A Modification and Contributes to Colorectal Cancer Metastasis**

Shujie Chen, Lu Zhang, Mengjie Li, Ying Zhang, Meng Sun, Lingfang Wang, Jiebo  
Lin, Yun Cui, Qian Chen, Chenqi Jin, Xiang Li, Boya Wang, Hao Chen, Tianhua Zhou,  
Liangjing Wang, Chih-Hung Hsu, Wei Zhuo



**Supplementary Fig. 1 *F. nucleatum* downregulates m<sup>6</sup>A levels and METTL3 expression in CRC cells.**

**a**, mRNA dot blot analysis was performed to determine the m<sup>6</sup>A levels of LoVo cells co-cultured with or without *F. nucleatum*.

**b**, HCT116 cells were pretreated with *F. nucleatum*, *E.coli* DH5 $\alpha$  or PBS control for 2 h and subjected to invasion assay (Left). The invaded cells were quantified by counting in five fields (Right). Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m.

**c**, LoVo cells were pretreated with *F. nucleatum*, *E.coli* DH5 or PBS control for 2 h and subjected to transwell assay (Left). The migrated cells were quantified by counting in six fields (Right). Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m.

**d**, LoVo cells were pretreated with *F. nucleatum*, *E.coli* DH5 $\alpha$  or PBS control for 2 h and subjected to invasion assay (Left). The invaded cells were quantified by counting in five fields (Right). Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m.

**e**, The statistical analysis of METTL3 protein levels from three independent experiments of HCT116 cells treated with *F. nucleatum*, *E.coli* DH5 $\alpha$  or PBS control.

**f**, Western blot was performed to determine the m<sup>6</sup>A modification-associated protein levels in LoVo cells treated with *F. nucleatum*, *E.coli* DH5 or PBS control.

**g**, The statistical analysis of METTL3 protein levels from three independent experiments of LoVo cells treated with *F. nucleatum*, *E.coli* DH5 $\alpha$  or PBS control.

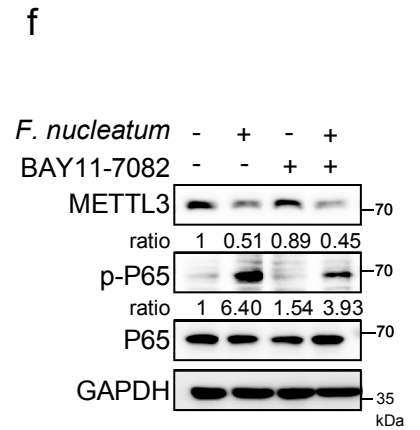
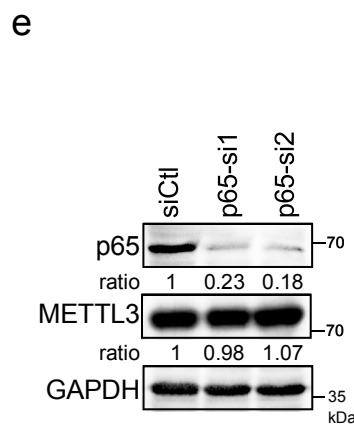
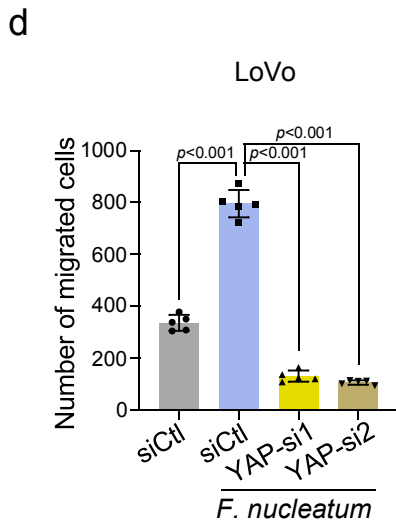
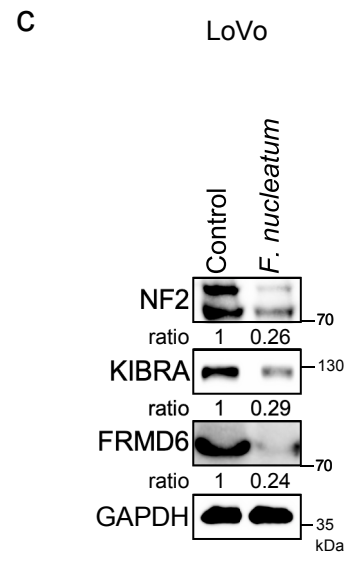
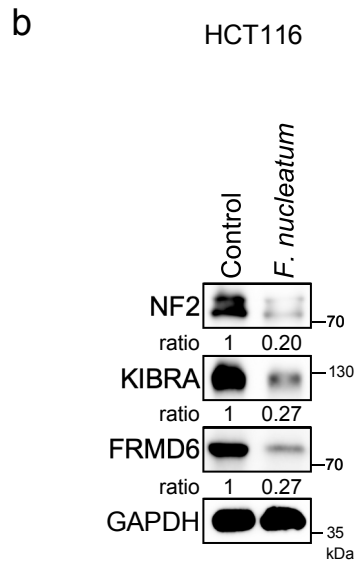
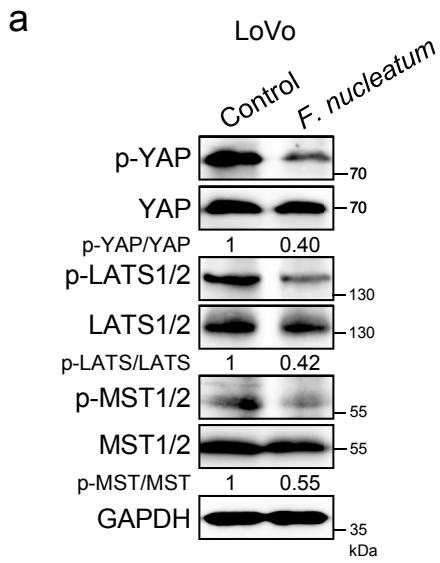
**h**, Western blot was performed to detect the expression of METTL3 in HCT116 cells transfected with siRNA targeting METTL3 or control siRNAs.

The methylene blue staining was used as a loading control in mRNA dot blot assay.

Data are from one representative of three independent experiments (**a, f, h**). Data are

shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. *P*-values was shown. Two-tailed Student's t test (**b, c, d, e, g**).





**Supplementary Fig. 2 *F. nucleatum* activates YAP signaling in CRC cells.**

**a**, Western blot was performed to detect the levels of YAP and phospho-YAP, LATS1/2 and phospho-LATS1/2, MST1/2 and phospho-MST1/2 in LoVo cells treated with *F. nucleatum* or PBS control.

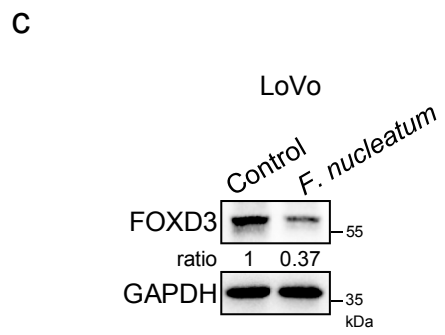
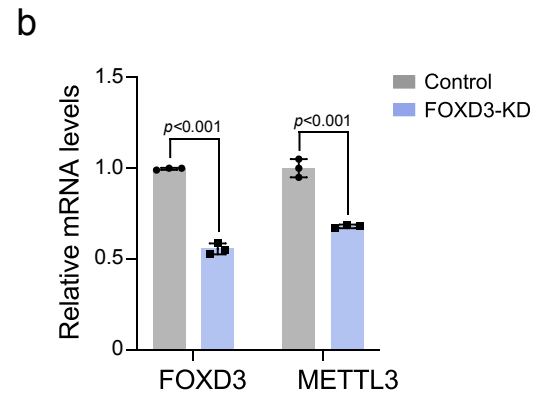
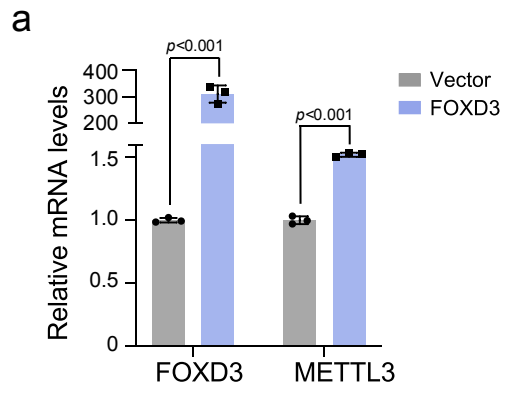
**b, c**, Western blot was performed to detect the expression levels of NF2, KIBRA and FRMD6 in HCT116 (**b**) or LoVo cells (**c**) treated with *F. nucleatum* or PBS control.

**d**, LoVo cells were transfected with two different siRNAs against YAP or scrambled control siRNAs and treated with *F. nucleatum* or PBS control. Transwell migration assay was performed. The migrated cells were quantified by counting in five fields.

**e**, HCT116 cells transfected with two different siRNAs against p65 or scrambled control siRNAs were subjected to western blot analysis of METTL3.

**f**, After treating with *F. nucleatum* or PBS control, HCT116 cells were administrated with BAY11-7082 and subjected to western blot analysis for METTL3, p-P65 and P65.

Data are from one representative of three independent experiments (**a-c, e-f**). Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. *P*-values was shown. Two-tailed Student's t test (**d**)



**Supplementary Fig. 3 YAP and FOXD3 as the upstream regulators of METTL3 participate in its transcriptional regulation and the levels of FOXD3 were decreased in *F. nucleatum*-treated LoVo cells.**

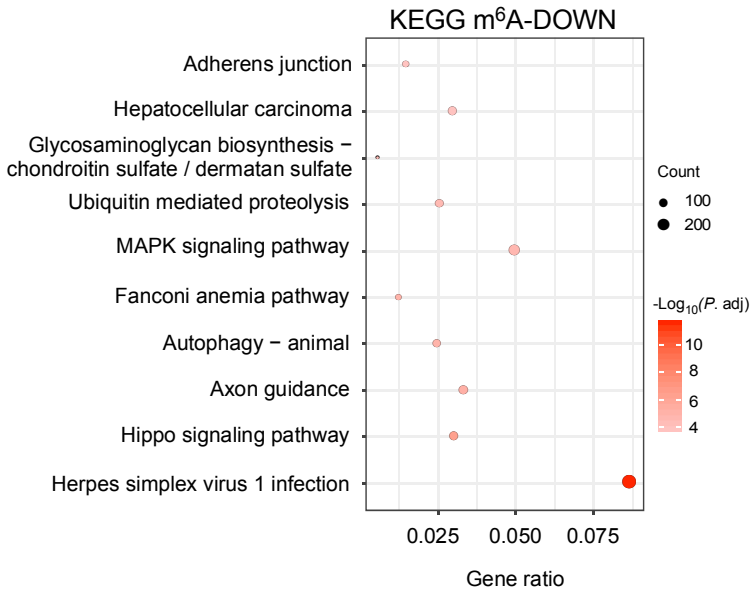
**a**, Quantitative RT-PCR was performed in HCT116 cells to detect the expression of *METTL3* mRNA after transfection with FOXD3 plasmid or control vector.

**b**, Quantitative RT-PCR was performed in HCT116 cells to detect the expression of *METTL3* mRNA after transfection with siRNA targeting FOXD3.

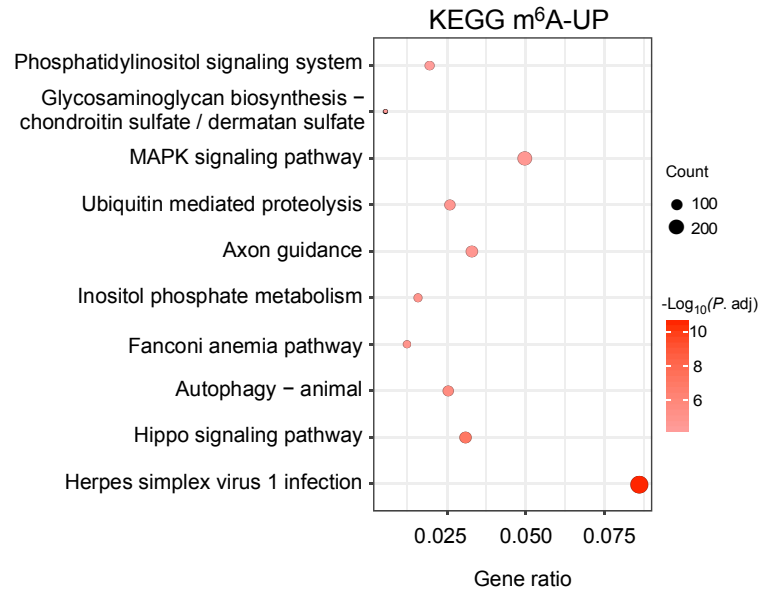
**c**, Western blot analysis of FOXD3 expression in LoVo cells treated with *F. nucleatum* or PBS control.

Data are from one representative of three independent experiments (**c**). Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. *P*-values was shown. Two-tailed Student's t test (**a**, **b**)

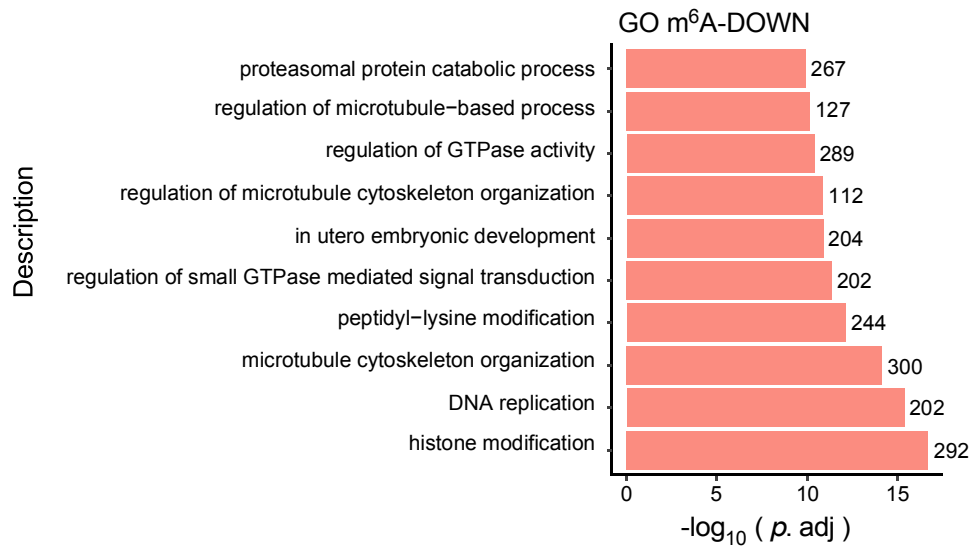
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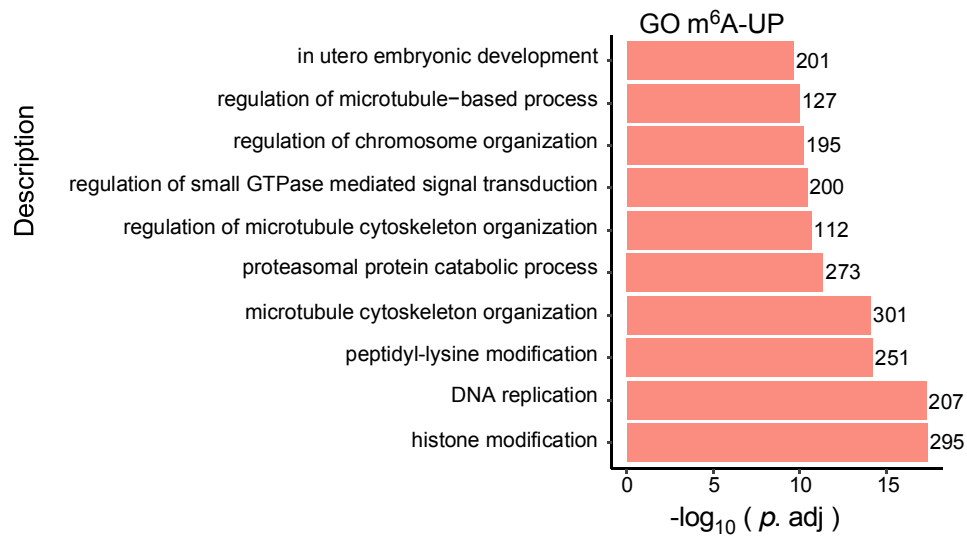
b



c



d



**Supplementary Fig. 4 Enrichment analysis of m<sup>6</sup>A-regulated genes in CRC cells treated with *F. nucleatum*.**

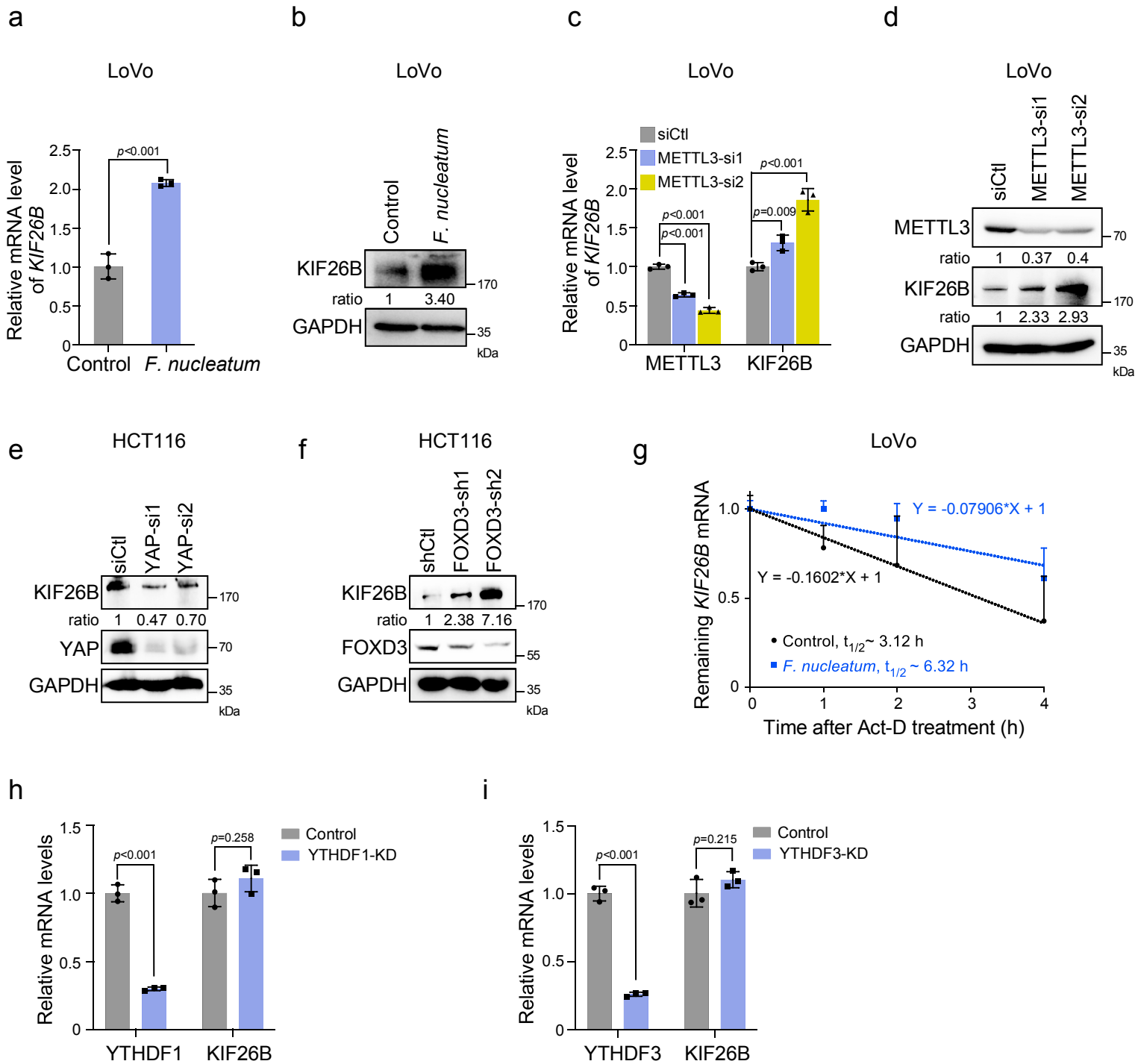
**a**, KEGG pathway analysis of a total number of 2004 genes with significant differential m<sup>6</sup>A-down peaks in *F. nucleatum*-treated cells compared with untreated cells.

**b**, KEGG pathway analysis of a total number of 1585 genes with significant differential m<sup>6</sup>A-up peaks in *F. nucleatum*-treated cells compared with untreated cells.

**c**, Gene Ontology enrichment analysis of a total number of 2004 genes with differential m<sup>6</sup>A-down peaks in *F. nucleatum*-treated cells compared with untreated cells.

**d**, Gene Ontology enrichment analysis of a total number of 1585 genes with differential m<sup>6</sup>A-up peaks in *F. nucleatum*-treated cells compared with untreated cells.  $-\log_{10}(p.\text{adj})$  of the 10 most enriched pathways or gene functions related to biological process are displayed.

KEGG and GO were analyzed using hypergeometric test adjusted with Benjamini-Hochberg method ( $P. \text{adj}$ ).



**Supplementary Fig. 5 KIF26B is a downstream target of METTL3.**

**a, b**, LoVo cells treated with *F. nucleatum* or PBS control were subjected to quantitative RT-PCR analysis (**a**) and western blot analysis (**b**) of KIF26B expression.

**c, d**, LoVo cells transfected with two different siRNAs targeting METTL3 or scrambled control siRNAs were subjected to quantitative RT-PCR analysis (**c**) and western blot analysis (**d**) of KIF26B expression.

**e**, HCT116 cells with the indicated treatment were subjected to western blot analysis of KIF26B.

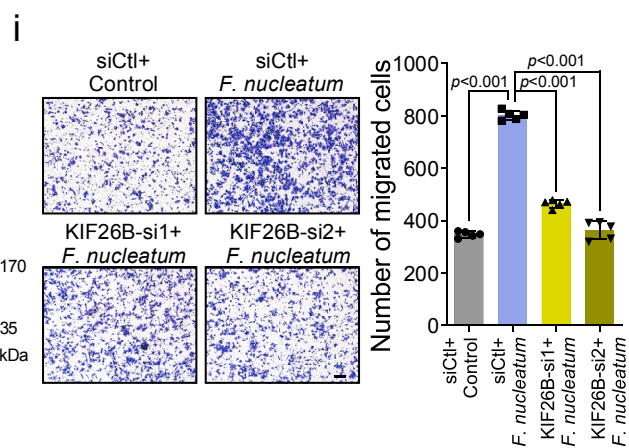
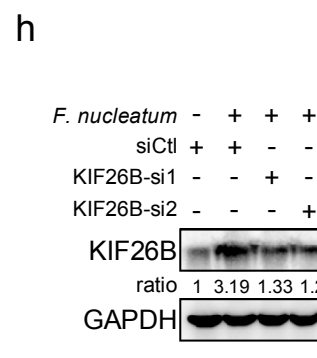
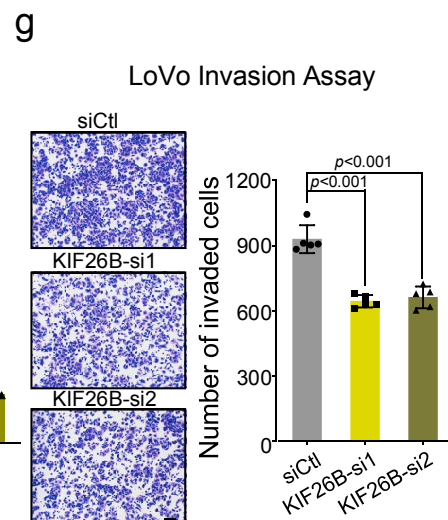
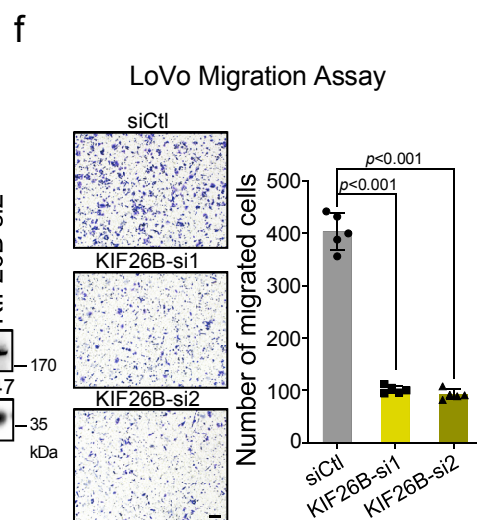
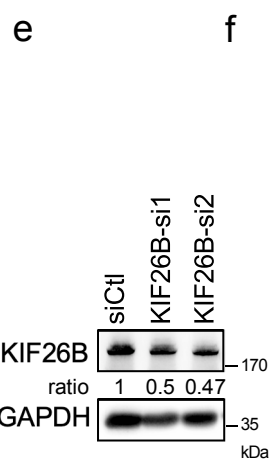
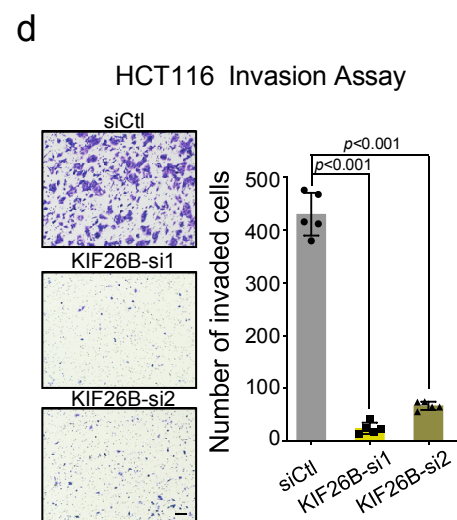
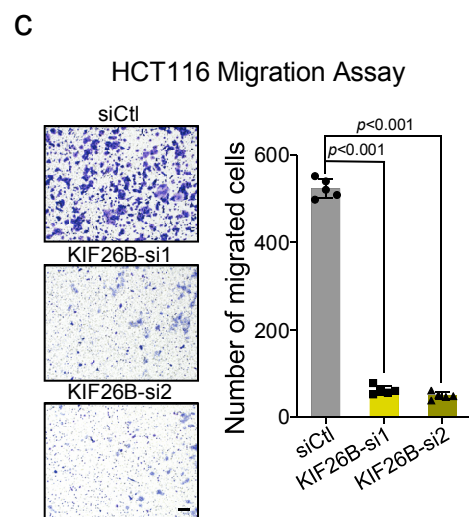
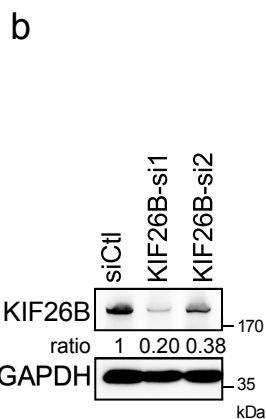
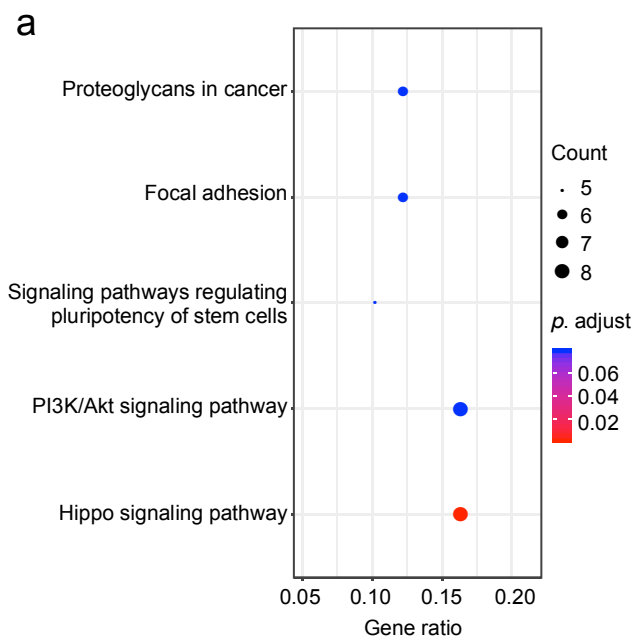
**f**, HCT116 cells transfected with shRNAs targeting FOXD3 or control shRNA were subjected to western blot analysis of KIF26B

**g**, LoVo cells were pretreated with *F. nucleatum* or PBS for 2 h. The remaining levels of *KIF26B* mRNAs were analyzed by quantitative RT-PCR at the indicated time points after actinomycin D treatment. Data from one representative of three independent experiments.

**h, i**, Quantitative RT-PCR was performed in HCT116 cells to detect the expression of *KIF26B* mRNA after transfection with siRNA targeting YTHDF1 (**h**) or YTHDF3 (**i**).

Data are from one representative of three independent experiments (**b, d-f**). Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. *P*-values was shown. Two-tailed Student's t test (**a, c, h, i**)





**Supplementary Fig. 6 *F. nucleatum* promotes CRC cell migration by upregulating KIF26B in vitro.**

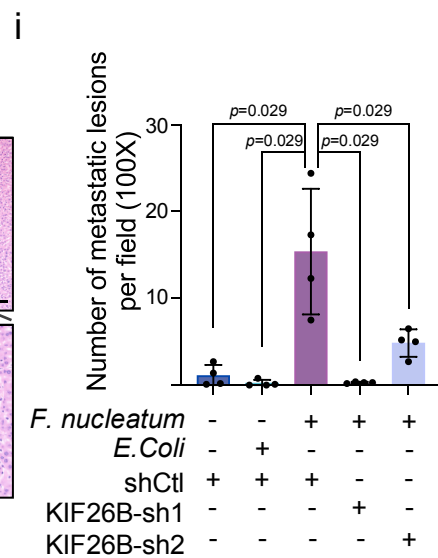
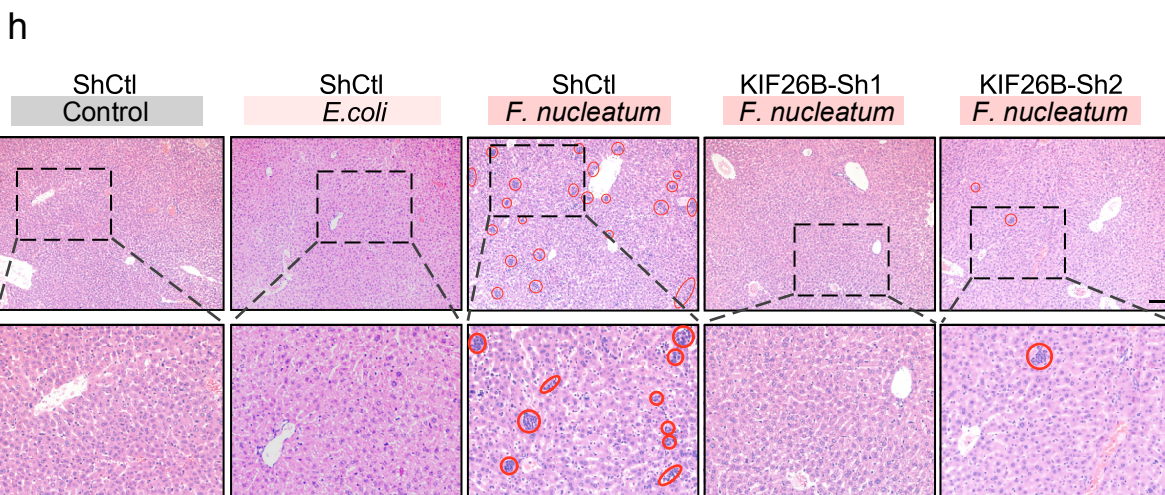
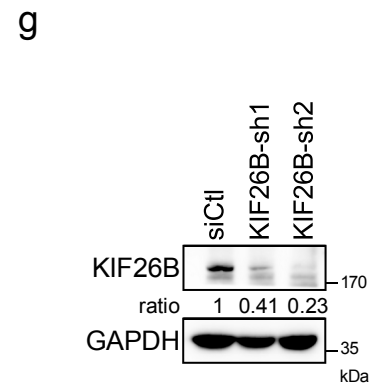
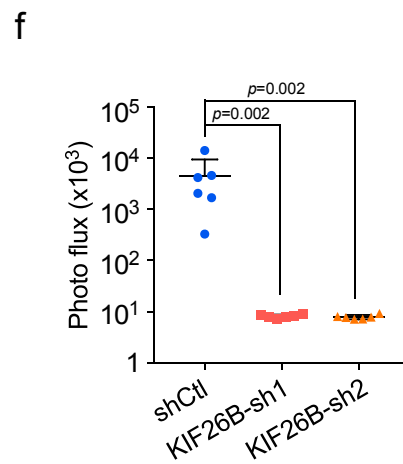
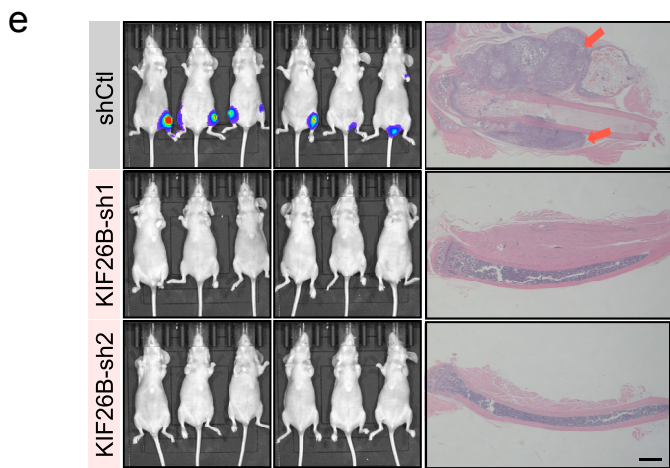
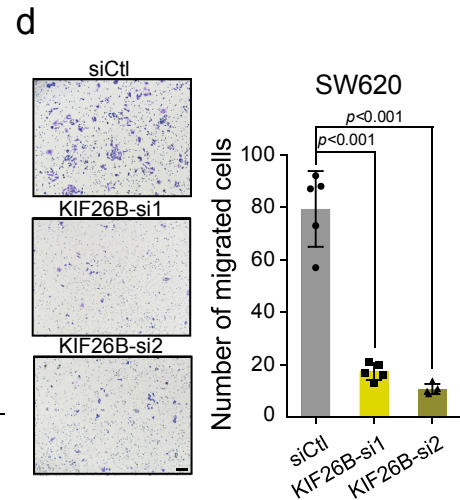
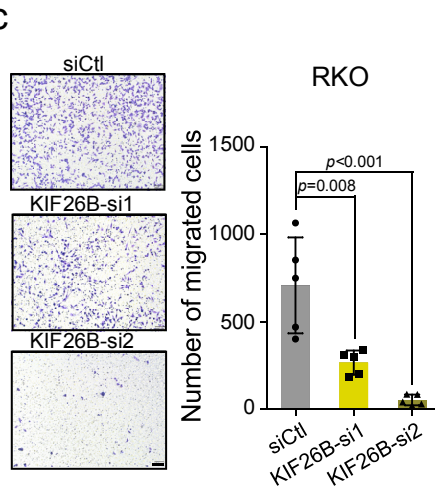
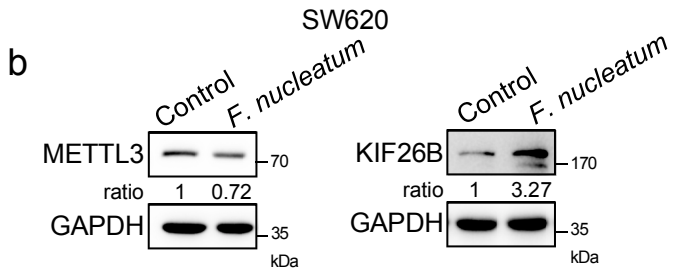
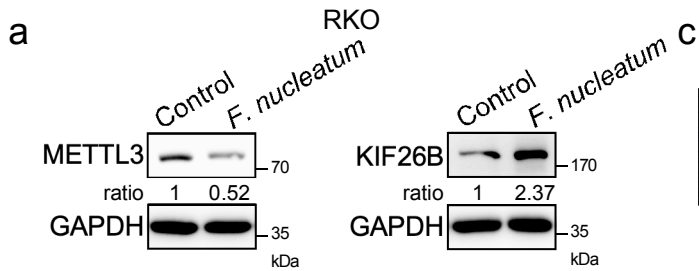
**a**, KEGG pathway analysis of the 123 downregulated genes from the RNA-seq data of the KIF26B-knockdown HCT116 cells and control cells. *P.* adjust, hypergeometric test with Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted.

**b-d**, HCT116 cells were transfected with two siRNAs targeting KIF26B or control siRNAs and subjected to western blot analysis (**b**), transwell migration analysis (**c**) and invasion analysis (**d**). Migrated cells were quantified by counting in five fields. Scale bar, 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**e-g**, LoVo cells were transfected with two siRNAs targeting KIF26B or control siRNAs and subjected to western blot analysis (**e**), transwell migration analysis (**e**) and invasion analysis (**g**). Migrated cells were quantified by counting in five fields. Scale bar, 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**h, i**, LoVo cells transfected with two siRNAs targeting KIF26B or control siRNAs were treated with *F. nucleatum* for 2 h. Western blot analysis (**h**) and transwell migration analysis (**i**) were performed. Scale bar, 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Data are from one representative of three independent experiments (**b, e, h**). Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. *P*-values was shown. Two-tailed Student's t test (**c, d, f, g, i**)



**Supplementary Fig. 7 *F. nucleatum* accelerates CRC aggressiveness and metastasis by upregulating KIF26B.**

**a, b**, RKO cells (**a**) or SW620 cells (**b**) treated with *F. nucleatum* or PBS control were subjected to western blot analysis of METTL3 (Left) and KIF26B (Right) expression.

**c, d**, RKO cells (**c**) or SW620 cells (**d**) were transfected with two siRNAs targeting KIF26B or control siRNAs and subjected to transwell migration analysis (Left). Migrated cells were quantified by counting in five fields (Right). Scale bar, 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**e, f**, KIF26B-knockdown luciferase-labeled RKO cells or the corresponding control cells were intravenously injected into nude mice. Representative bioluminescence images and H&E stained bone sections of the mice are shown (Scale bar, 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ) (**e**).

BLI monitored the bone metastases formed from injected cells (**f**). (n = 6)

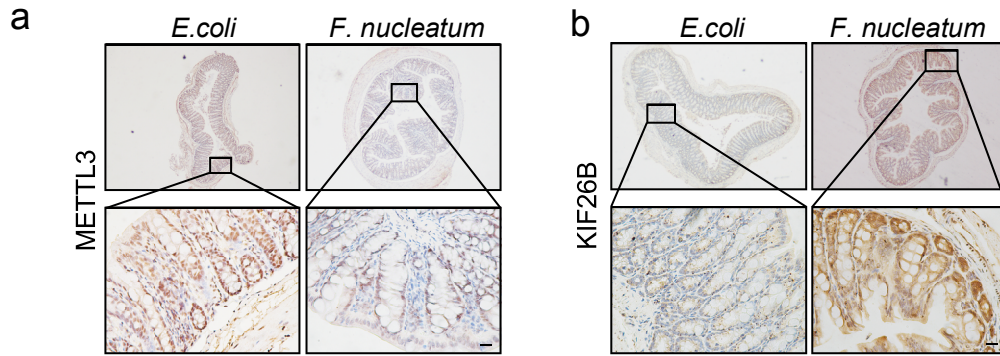
**g**, Western blot analysis of KIF26B expression in HCT116 cells infected with two different shRNAs targeting KIF26B or control shRNA.

**h**, HCT116 cells were stably infected with lentivirus-based KIF26B shRNAs or control shRNAs. The indicated cells were orthotopically injected into NOD SCID mice to develop liver metastasis. H&E stained liver sections of the mice are shown, Scale bar, 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

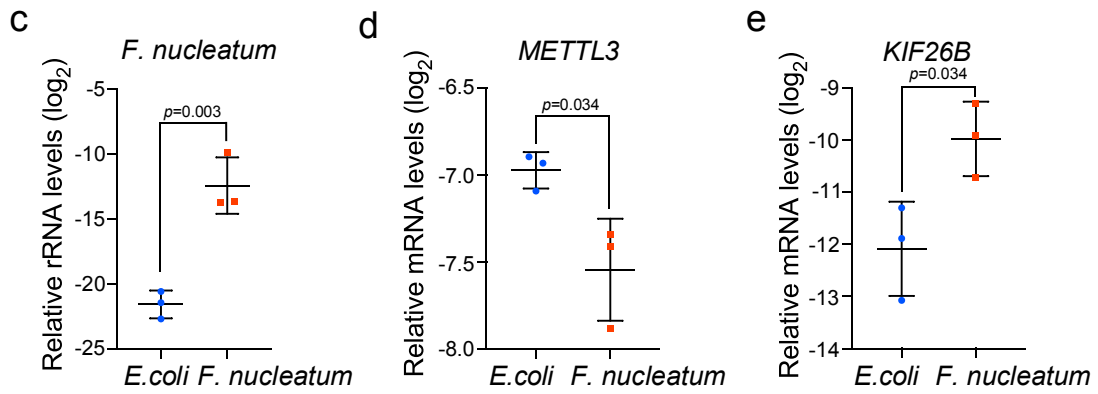
**i**, Liver micro-metastases per mice were quantified by counting in ten fields. (n = 4)

Data are from one representative of three independent experiments (**a, b, g**). Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. *P*-values was shown. Two-tailed Student's t test (**c, d**), Two-tailed Mann-Whitney test (**f, i**).

C57BL/6



APC<sup>Min/+</sup>



**Supplementary Fig. 8 *F. nucleatum* is correlated with *METTL3* and *KIF26B* expressions in animal model.**

**a, b,** Representative immunohistochemistry images of *METTL3* (**a**) and *KIF26B* (**b**) proteins in colorectum tissues from mice with the indicated treatment. Scale bar, 20  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**c,** Quantitative RT-PCR analysis of *F. nucleatum* in stool from the indicated  $\text{APC}^{\text{Min/+}}$  mice ( $n = 3$ ). Data are presented as  $\log_2$  value of *F. nucleatum 16S* normalized to universal *Eubacteria 16S*.

**d, e,** Quantitative RT-PCR analysis of *METTL3* (**d**) and *KIF26B* (**e**) mRNA expression in colorectum tissues from the indicated  $\text{APC}^{\text{Min/+}}$  mice ( $n = 3$ ). Data are presented as  $\log_2$  value normalized to *GAPDH*.

Data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SD. *P*-values was shown. Two-tailed Mann-Whitney test (**c-e**).

**Supplementary Table 1.** Primers for qRT-PCR

Primer Names	Sequences (5'-3')
<i>METTL3</i> Forward	CAAGCTGCACTTCAGACGAA
<i>METTL3</i> Reverse	GCTTGGCGTGTGGTCTTT
<i>FOXD3</i> Forward	GCAACTACTGGACCCTGGAC
<i>FOXD3</i> Reverse	CTGTAAGCGCCGAAGCTCT
<i>c-Myc</i> Forward	AATGAAAAGGCCCCCAAGGTAGTTATCC
<i>c-Myc</i> Reverse	GTCGTTTCCGCAACAAGTCCTCTTC
<i>CD44</i> Forward	CTGCCGCTTTGCAGGTGTA
<i>CD44</i> Reverse	CATTGTGGGCAAGGTGCTATT
<i>AXIN2</i> Forward	TGTCTTAAAGGTCTTGAGGGTTGAC
<i>AXIN2</i> Reverse	CAACAGATCATCCCATCCAACA
<i>HES-1</i> Forward	CCTGTCATCCCCGTCTACAC
<i>HES-1</i> Reverse	CACATGGAGTCCGCCGTAA
<i>HEY1</i> Forward	GAAGTTGCGCGTTATCTGAGC
<i>HEY1</i> Reverse	ATGCGAAACCAGTCGAACTCG
<i>HEY2</i> Forward	CCTAACAGAAGTTGCGCGGTA
<i>HEY2</i> Reverse	GAGGCGACAAGGGGTTGAC
<i>CLN3</i> Forward	ATTCCGAGGGGGAGGAGACC
<i>CLN3</i> Reverse	AGGGAACAATGTACCACAGCAG
<i>HIF-1<math>\alpha</math></i> Forward	TCCTGAGGAAGAATAAATCCAAAG
<i>HIF-1<math>\alpha</math></i> Reverse	GGCTGCTGTAATAATGTTCCAATTC
<i>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></i> Forward	GAGGCCAAGCCCTGGTATG
<i>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></i> Reverse	CGGGCCGATTGATCTCAGC
<i>IL-1</i> Forward	TTCGACACATGGGATAACGAGG
<i>IL-1</i> Reverse	TTTTTGCTGTGAGTCCCGGAG
<i>IL-8</i> Forward	ACTGAGAGTGATTGAGAGTGGAC
<i>IL-8</i> Reverse	AACCCTCTGCACCCAGTTTTTC
<i>ANKRD1</i> Forward	AGTAGAGGAACTGGTCACTGG
<i>ANKRD1</i> Reverse	TGGGCTAGAAGTGTCTTCAGAT
<i>THBS1</i> Forward	CCTGACCGTCCAAGGAAAGC
<i>THBS1</i> Reverse	CCTTTGCGATGCGGAGTCT
<i>CYR61</i> Forward	GCATTCCTCTGTGTCCCCAA



<i>CYR61</i> Reverse	CATTCCAAAAACAGGGAGCCG
<i>CTGF</i> Forward	ACCGACTGGAAGACACGTTTG
<i>CTGF</i> Reverse	CCAGGTCAGCTTCGCAAGG
<i>ETS1</i> Forward	ACCGTGCTGACCTCAATAAGG
<i>ETS1</i> Reverse	CCCCGCTGTCTTGTGGATG
<i>KIF26B</i> Forward	GCTGGGAATAAAGAGAGGCTTG
<i>KIF26B</i> Reverse	ACTCCTCGTATGCTTTCCGGT
<i>YTHDF1</i> Forward	ATACCTCACCACCTACGGACA
<i>YTHDF1</i> Reverse	GTGCTGATAGATGTTGTTCCCC
<i>YTHDF2</i> Forward	CCTTAGGTGGAGCCATGATTG
<i>YTHDF2</i> Reverse	TCTGTGCTACCCAACCTTCAGT
<i>YTHDF3</i> Forward	TCAGAGTAACAGCTATCCACCA
<i>YTHDF3</i> Reverse	GGTTGTCAGATATGGCATAGGCT
<i>GAPDH</i> Forward	GGAGCGAGATCCCTCCAAAAT
<i>GAPDH</i> Reverse	GGCTGTTGTCATACTTCTCATGG
m <i>KIF26B</i> Forward	TCGGTAGCCGGAAATAAAGAGA
m <i>KIF26B</i> Reverse	CGACTCCTCGTAAGCCTTGC
m <i>ACTIN</i> Forward	AGCCATGTACGTAGCCATCC
m <i>ACTIN</i> Reverse	CTCTCAGCTGTGGTGGTGAA
universal Eubacteria 16s Forward	CGGCAACGAGCGCAACCC
universal Eubacteria 16s Reverse	CCATTGTAGCACGTGTGTAGCC
<i>PTG</i> Forward	ATCCCCAAAGCACCTGGTTT
<i>PTG</i> Reverse	AGAGGCCAAGATAGTCCTGGTAA
<i>F. nucleatum</i> Forward	CGGGTGAGTAACG CGTAAAG
<i>F. nucleatum</i> Reverse	ACATTGTGCCACG GACATCTTG
FOXD3-ChIP-1- Forward	TGGGTCATTAAACTTGGAGT
FOXD3-ChIP-1- Reverse	TTCACAGCATGAGGTAGCAT
FOXD3-ChIP-2- Forward	AGGAGCCATGCCAGTCAAAC
FOXD3-ChIP-2- Reverse	TTAATGGAGCTCCCTGAATG
FOXD3-ChIP-3- Forward	TCACCTCAGATTGGGGACCA
FOXD3-ChIP-3- Reverse	CACTAGTTCCTTTTGACAGT
FOXD3-ChIP-unrelate-Forward	TGGAGTGCTGTGGCACAATC
FOXD3-ChIP-unrelate-Reverse	TTAGCTGGGCACGGTGTATGG
KIF26B-m <sup>6</sup> A-RT-qPCR-Forward	GAGGATGAAGGTTGGTGGCA



KIF26B-m <sup>6</sup> A-RT-qPCR-Reverse	TTCAGTCTCACAGGGCTTGG
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**Supplementary Table 2.** siRNA sequences

Oligonucleotide Names	Sequences (5'-3')
siCtl	UUCUCCGAACGUGUCACGUTT
siYAP-1	GACAUCUUCUGGUCAGAGATT
siYAP-2	CCGUUUCCCAGACUACCUUTT
siMETTL3-1	AGGAGCCAGCCAAGAAAUCAATT
siMETTL3-2	CUGCAAGUAUGUUCACUAUGATT
siYTHDF1-1	CCGCGUCUAGUUGUUCAUGAA
siYTHDF1-2	CAGGCUGGAGAAUAACGACAA
siYTHDF2-1	CCUACCAGAUGCAAUGUUUTT
siYTHDF2-2	CCAGCUUUCAGUCCAGCAATT
siYTHDF3-1	AUGGAUUAUAUCAGUAUCUAA
siYTHDF3-2	UAAGUCAAGAAGACGUAUUA
siKIF26B-1	GCUGGUACCGGAAAGCAUATT
siKIF26B-2	CGGACAGCCUCUCCUAUUA
siFOXD3	GCAAUAGGGACGCGCCAAUTT

**Supplementary Table 3.** Primers for vectors construction

Primer Names	Sequences (5'-3')
pcDNA3.1(+)-METTL3- <i>FL</i> - Forward	CTTGGTACCGAGCTCGGATCCATGTCGGACACGTGGAG CTC
pcDNA3.1(+)-METTL3- <i>FL</i> - Reverse	TGCTGGATATCTGCAGAATTCGCTCTGTAAGGAAGTGCT TC
pcDNA3.1(+)-FOXD3- <i>FL</i> Forward	CTTGGTACCGAGCTCGGATCCATGACCCTCTCCGGCGG CGG
pcDNA3.1(+)-FOXD3- <i>FL</i> Reverse	AACGGGCCCTCTATACTCGAGCTATTGCGCCGGCCATTT GGCT
pcDNA3.1(+)/myc-His C-FOXD3-Forward	CTTGGTACCGAGCTCGGATCCATGACCCTCTCCGGCGG CGGCA
pcDNA3.1(+)/myc-His C-FOXD3-Reverse	TGCTGGATATCTGCAGAATTCTTGCGCCGGCCATTTGGC TT

pLKO.1-sh <i>KIF26B</i> #1- Forward	CCGGGGGACAACCGCTGTGACATTTTCTCGAGAGGGAC AACCGCTGTGACATTTTTTTTTG
pLKO.1-sh <i>KIF26B</i> #1- Reverse	AATTCAAAAAGGGACAACCGCTGTGACATTTTCTCGA GAGGGACAACCGCTGTGACATTT
pLKO.1-sh <i>KIF26B</i> #2- Forward	CCGGGCAACTCACACGTGTTCTTCATCTCGAGATGAAG AACACGTGTGAGTTGCTTTTTTG
pLKO.1-sh <i>KIF26B</i> #2- Reverse	AATTCAAAAAGCAACTCACACGTGTTCTTCATCTCGA GATGAAGAACACGTGTGAGTTGC
pLKO.1-sh <i>FOXD3</i> #1- Forward	CCGGGCCTAGTGAAGCCGCCTTACTTCTCGAGAAGTAA GGCGGCTTCACTAGGCTTTTTG
pLKO.1-sh <i>FOXD3</i> #1- Reverse	AATTCAAAAAGCCTAGTGAAGCCGCCTTACTTCTCGAG AAGTAAGGCGGCTTCACTAGGC
pLKO.1-sh <i>FOXD3</i> #2- Forward	CCGGATAGCTTTCATACAGGTAATCTCGAGATTTACC TGTATGGAAAGCTATTTTTTG
pLKO.1-sh <i>FOXD3</i> #2- Reverse	AATTCAAAAATAGCTTTCATACAGGTAATCTCGAGA TTTACCTGTATGGAAAGCTAT

**Supplementary Table 4.** Antibodies

Antibodies		
anti-human m <sup>6</sup> A polyclonal antibody (Dot Blot) (1:2000)	Synaptic Systems	202003
anti-human m <sup>6</sup> A polyclonal antibody (m <sup>6</sup> A-RT-qPCR) (1:100)	ABclonal	A17924
anti-human METTL3 (1:1000)	ABclonal	A8370
anti-human METTL14 (1:1000)	ABclonal	A8530
anti-human FTO (1:1000)	Proteintech	27226-1-AP
anti-human ALKBH5 (1:1000)	Proteintech	16837-1-AP
anti-human YTHDF1 (1:1000)	Proteintech	17479-1-AP
anti-human YTHDF2 (1:1000)	Proteintech	24744-1-AP
anti-human YTHDF3 (1:1000)	Proteintech	25537-1-AP
anti-human YTHDC1 (1:1000)	Proteintech	14392-1-AP
anti-human YTHDC2 (1:1000)	Proteintech	27779-1-AP
anti-human P-YAP (Ser 127) (1:1000)	Cell Signaling Technology	13008

anti-human YAP (1:1000)	Proteintech	66900-1-Ig
anti-human P-MST1 (Thr183)/MST2(Thr180) (1:1000)	Cell Signaling Technology	49332
anti-human MST1 (1:1000)	Proteintech	22245-1-AP
anti-human P-LATS1 (Ser909) (1:1000)	Cell Signaling Technology	9157
anti-human LATS1 (1:1000)	Proteintech	17049-1-AP
anti-human FOXD3 (1:1000)	ABclonal	A2926
anti-human Lamin-B1 (1:1000)	Proteintech	12987-1-AP
anti-human KIF26B (1:500)	Proteintech	17422-1-AP
anti-human NF2 (1:1000)	ABclonal	A13626
anti-human KIBRA (1:1000)	ABclonal	A17110
anti-human FRMD6 (1:1000)	ABclonal	A9995
anti-human NF- $\kappa$ B p65 (1:1000)	Cell Signaling Technology	8242
anti-human Phospho-NF- $\kappa$ B p65 (1:1000)	Cell Signaling Technology	3033
anti-human Myc-Tag (1:100 for ChIP)	Cell Signaling Technology	2276S
Normal Rabbit IgG (5 $\mu$ g for each IP sample)	Cell Signaling Technology	2729S
anti-human GAPDH (1:3000)	ABclonal	AC002
anti-human $\beta$ -actin (1:3000)	ABclonal	AC026
HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (1:3000)	ABclonal	AS014
HRP Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) (1:3000)	ABclonal	AS003