Supplementary Figures

Fig. S1



Fig. S1. CRISPRa reporter cell line validation and sgRNA scatter plots. A) AR activity reporter scheme. **B)** Characterization of the reporter cell line by FACS. Cells were treated for 48h. Percentage of GFP(+) cells after different treatments shown. **C)** Cells were treated for 48h. dCas9 protein expression measured by FACS. Percentage of positive cells shown. **D)** FACS sorting of the ENZ treated population at 7.5 weeks. **E, F)** Scatter plot of sgRNA count distribution. **G)** Ranked-order plot of the Log₂ fold change (FC) of GFP (+) vs GFP (-) cells sgRNA counts.



Fig. S2. PRRX2 mediates ENZ resistance in vitro and in vivo. A) Colony formation assay of 22RV1 cells after PRRX2 knock-down using two different shRNAs. **B)** Western blot of 22RV1 cells after PRRX2 knock-down. **C)** Tumor volume at castration. Mean with S.E.M shown. Unpaired t-test used for statistics. **D)** Western Blot of LNCaP-sgNC or LNCaP-sgPRRX2 xenografts.





Fig. S3. GSEA pathway analysis of LNCaP-sgNC and LNCaP-sgPRRX2 cells. A) Top pathways enriched in LNCaP-sgPRRX2 cells in DMSO conditions compared to sgNC cells. **B**) Top pathways enriched in LNCaP-sgPRRX2 compared to LNCaP-sgNC cells after ENZ treatment. GSEA analysis used for enrichment in A,B. NES = Normalized enrichment score. FDR < 0.1





Fig. S4. AR and the TGF-β pathway co-regulate PRRX2 expression. A) Spearman correlation r between AR and PRRX2 mRNA expression. Data obtained from cBioPortal from datasets mention in figure. **B**) ChIP-qPCR experiment of LNCaP cells treated with DHT (10nM) during 3h and DU145 stimulated with TGF-β1 treatment (5ng/ml) during 48h. **C**) qRT-PCR of 22RV1 cells

after AR/ARV7 Knock-down using siRNA. Experiment performed in 3 independent replicates. Error bars represent S.E.M. *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001. **D**) Western blot of 22RV1 cells after AR/ARV7 Knock-down using siRNA. **E**) qRT-PCR of LNCaP cells treated with ENZ(5 μ M) during 2 days. Data represents 3 independent biological replicates. **F**) PRRX2 expression measured by qRT-PCR in DU145 cells after TGF- β 1 treatment (5ng/ml) during 48h. **G**) Immunofluorescence staining of LNRII cells after stimulation with TGF- β 1 (5ng/ml) during 48h. Arrows pointing at AR-high cells, arrow heads pointing at AR-low cells. (Scale bar 20 μ m). ChIP experiments were performed in n=2 for AR binding and n=3 for p-SMAD3 binding. Statistics: unpaired t-test. Error bars represent S.E.M. *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001; ****p < 0.0001. Fig. S5







Fig. S5. PRRX2 signature stratifies PC patients within the DNPC cluster and is an oncogene in DNPC. A) PRRX2 expression frequency >2.5 FPKM Log₂. B) GSEA analysis comparing LNCaP-sgPRRX2-ENZ versus LNCaP-sgNC-ENZ cells with the Labreque, 2019, DNPC signature. C, D. Similarity Matrix of expression of AR, NEPC and PRRX2 target genes using different datasets. E, F) Hierarchical clustering of patients within different datasets using AR, NEPC and PRRX2 signature genes. G) Venn diagram showing the overlap between PRRX2 cluster patients and DNPC patients from the SU2C, 2019 dataset. H) Percentage of samples in different metastatic sites distributed within different clusters. I, J) PRRX2 mRNA expression in different tissues. **K**) Top 10 significant (q < 0.05) over-represented pathways in the PRRX2 patient cluster within the SU2C dataset. L, M, N) Scatterplot of AR, PRRX2 and NEPC scores. Colors represent the cluster to which the patient belongs. **O**, **P**) Probability of disease free survival. PRRX2 high represents the 25th percentile of patients. TCGA, 2015 and MSKCC datasets, respectively. Q, R, S) Percentage of patients with different Clinical Gleason category in within PRRX2 score high (25th percentile) vs low (rest of the patients) groups. Chi-square test used to calculate p-value. T) PRRX2 expression in patients with different Gleason Scores. DKFZ data obtained from cBioPortal. U) Probability of overall survival. PRRX2 high represents the 25th percentile of patients. SU2C, 2019 dataset used V) Gene expression analysis using RT-qPCR in LAPC9-AD versus LAPC9-AI cells. W) Western blot of LAPC9-AI organoids after shPRRX2 knockdown. X) Immunostaining (IHC) images of Ki67 of LAPC9-AI-shNC and LAPC9-AIshPRRX2-1 tumors. Quantification of data from B. Four tumors were stained per condition and 3 images/slide were analyzed. Statistical tests: Unpaired two tail t-test for IHC. Statistics: Log-rank test used for survival analysis in O,P. Chi-square exact test used in H,Q,R,S. Unpaired t-test used in I,J,T. Error bars represent S.E.M. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; ****p<0.0001.

Fig. S6



Fig. S6. Cell cycle and BCL2 pathway genes correlate with PRRX2 expression. A) Western blot of LNCaP-sgNC, LNCaP-sgPRRX2, LNCaP-shTP53 and LNCaP-sgPRRX2/shTP53 cells. B-actin used as loading control. B) Cell proliferation measured by manual cell count of cells treated with ENZ (5 μ M) in CSS media during 4,7,10 and 15 days. C) Western blot for LNCaP-sgPRRX2 cells after BCL2 knockdown. D) Proliferation assay of LNCaP-sgPRRX2 cells after BCL2 knockdown. Cells were treated with ENZ (5 μ M) during 3 days. E, F) Spearman correlation of expression between PRRX2, BCL2 and CCND2. G, H) CCND2, CCND3 and BCL2 mRNA expression levels in the ARPC, NEPC and PRRX2 clusters. Data obtained from the SU2C 2019. I) BCL2 expression in the TCGA PRRX2 cluster. Statistics: Unpaired t-test for B,D,G,H,I. Error bars represent S.E.M. *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001; ****p < 0.001.



Fig. S7

Fig. S7. A) Mouse body weight from in vivo experiment.