

Supplementary information for

Neddylation inhibition induces glutamine uptake and metabolism by targeting CRL3^{SPOP} E3 ligase in cancer cells

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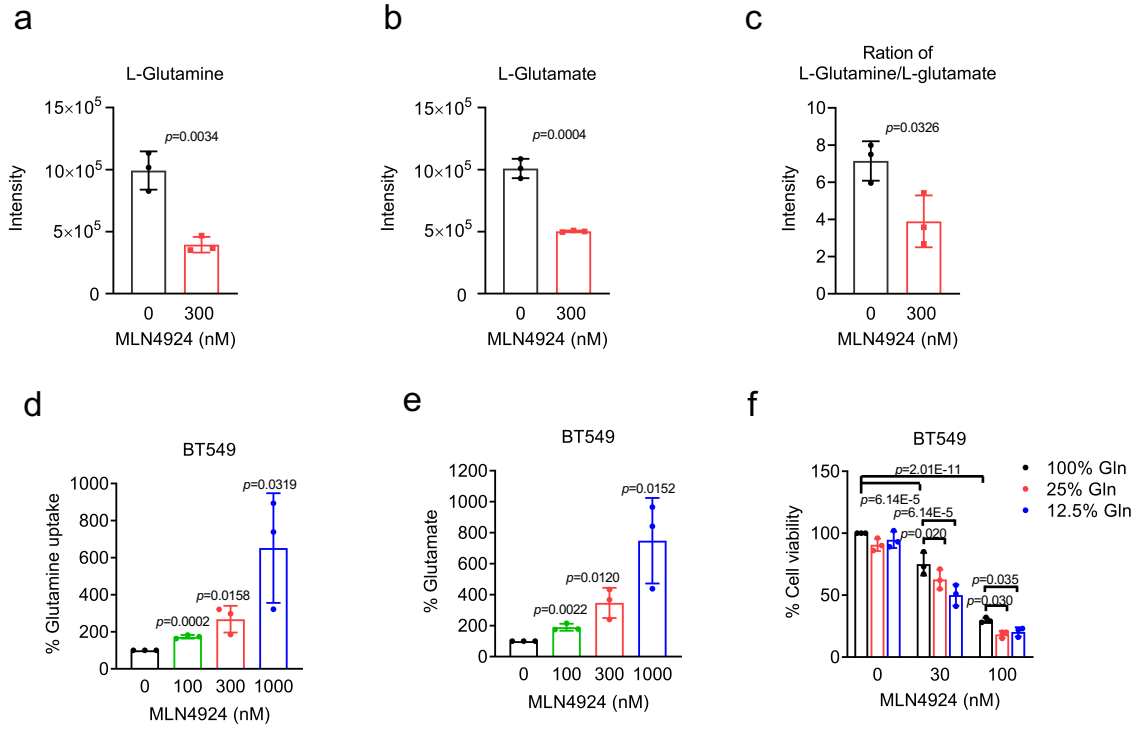
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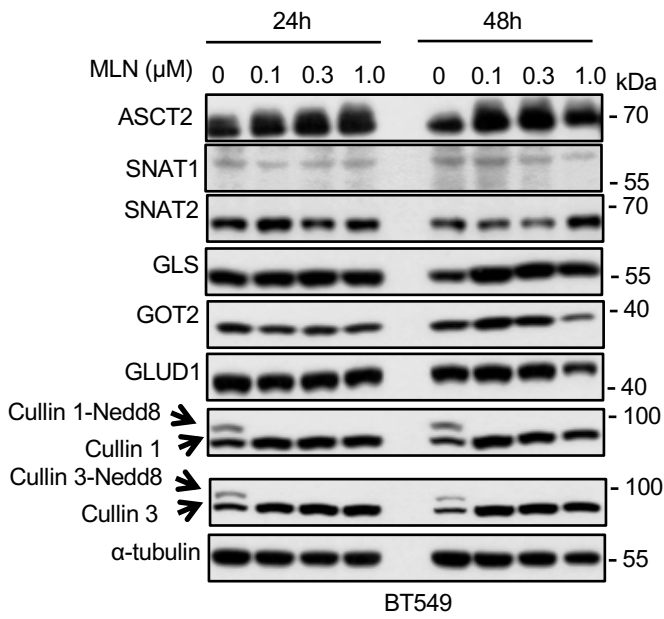
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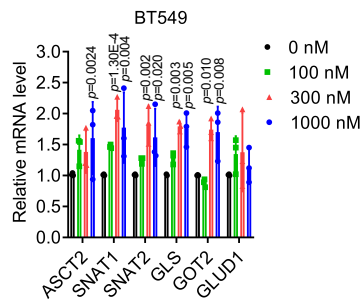
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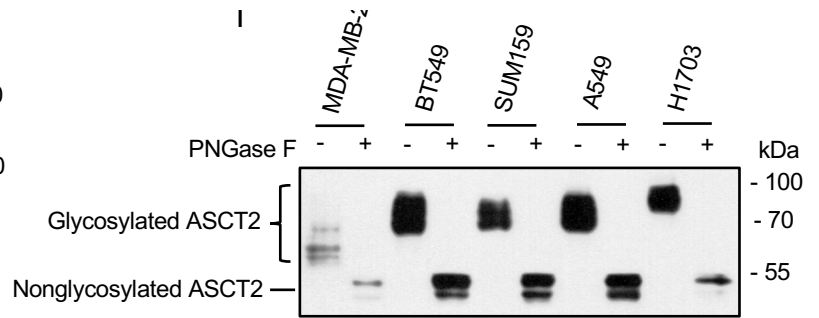
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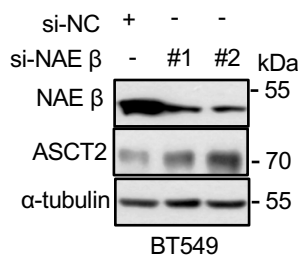
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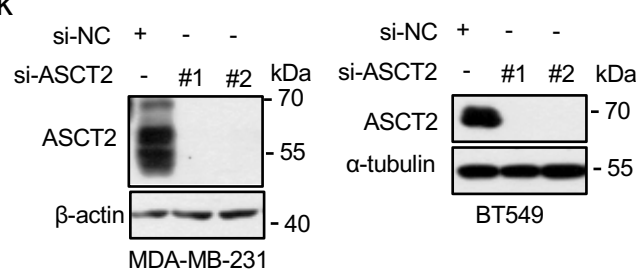
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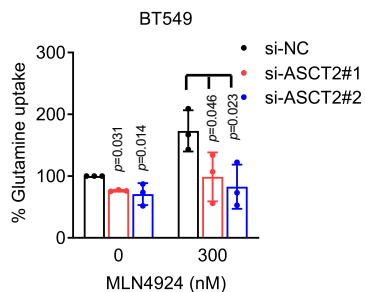
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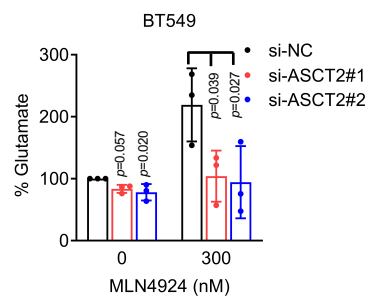
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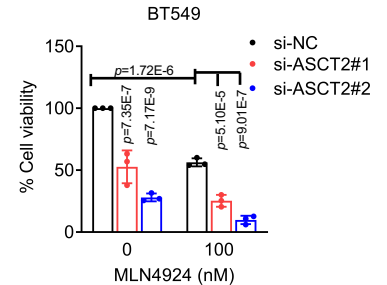
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Supplementary Fig. 1. MLN4924 promotes glutamine metabolism through ASCT2.

(a-c) MDA-MB-231 cells were treated without or with 300 nM MLN4924 for 24h and subjected to untargeted metabolic profiling analysis, box plots of metabolites levels from cell extracts (glutamine and glutamate) (a, b) and culture supernatant (c). n=3 with mean \pm SD.

(d, e) BT549 cells were treated with indicated concentrations of MLN4924 for 24h, and then the culture media were collected to analyze glutamine uptake (d) and glutamate production (e) (mean \pm SD, n = 3).

(f) BT549 cells were treated with indicated concentrations of MLN4924 under variable glutamine levels for 48h, and cell viability was detected by trypan blue exclusion assay (mean \pm SD, n = 3).

(g) BT549 cells were treated with various concentrations of MLN4924 for 24h or 48h and analyzed by immunoblotting.

(h) BT549 cells were treated with various concentrations of MLN4924 for 24h, followed by qRT-PCR analysis (mean \pm SD, n=3).

(i) Cell lysates from various cancer cell lines were treated without or with N-glycosidase F, and then subjected to immunoblotting to detect ASCT2.

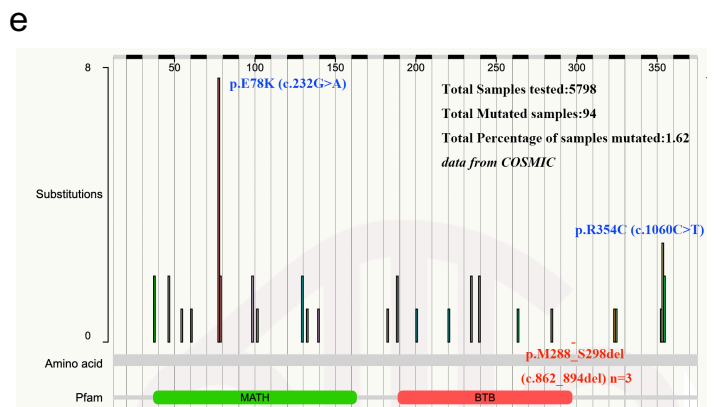
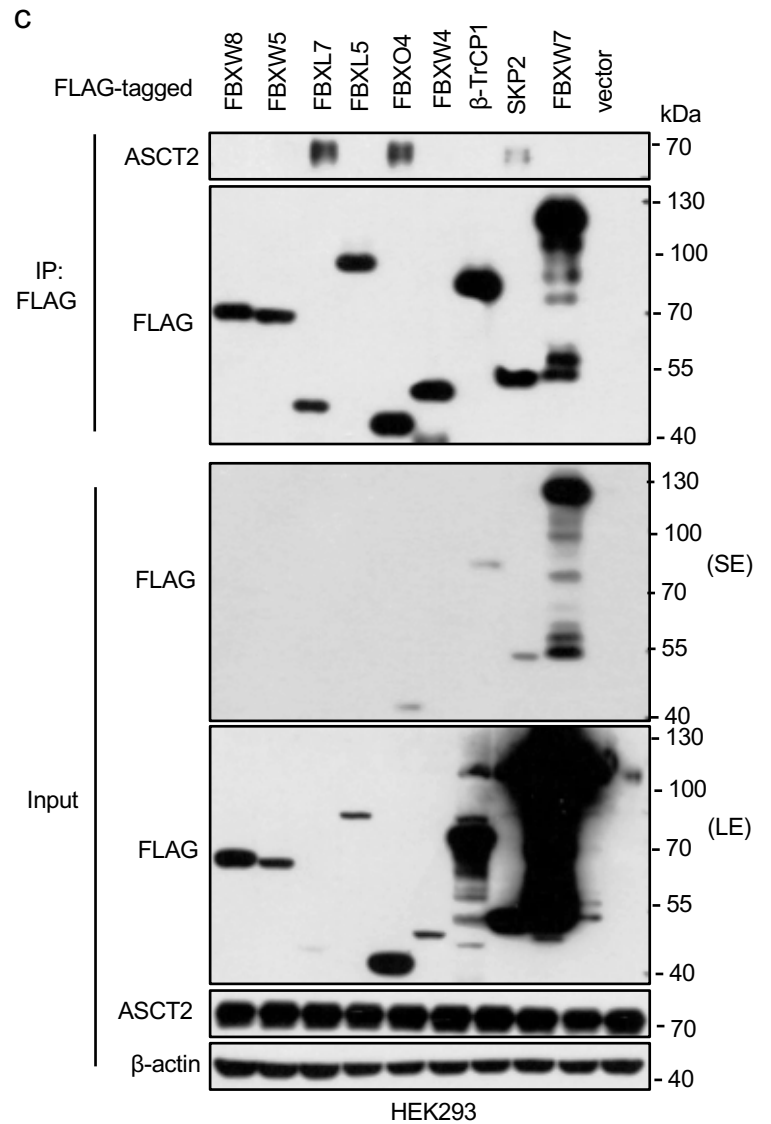
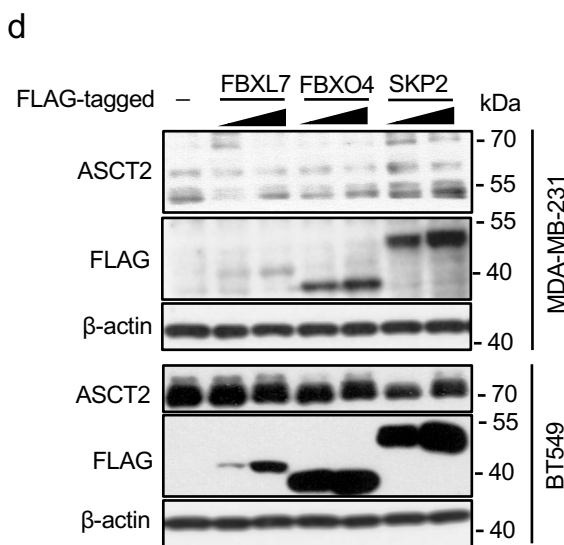
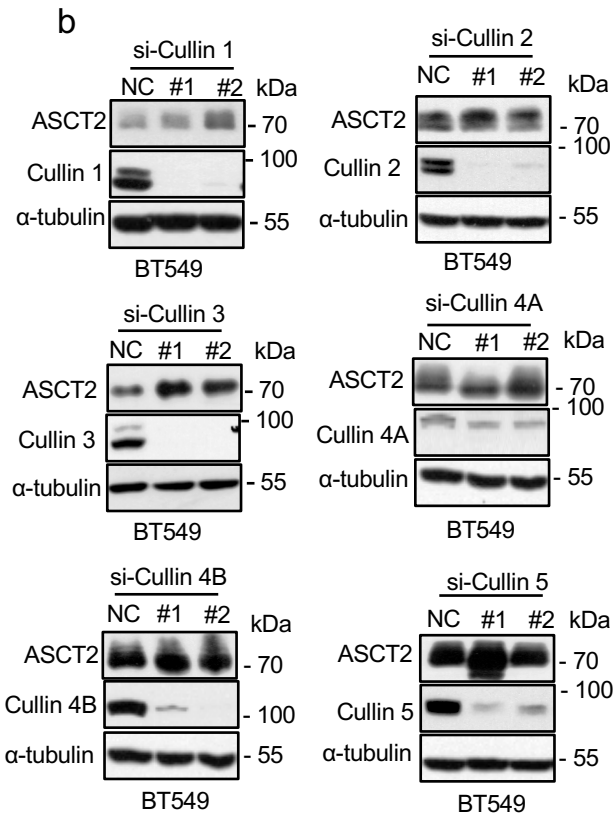
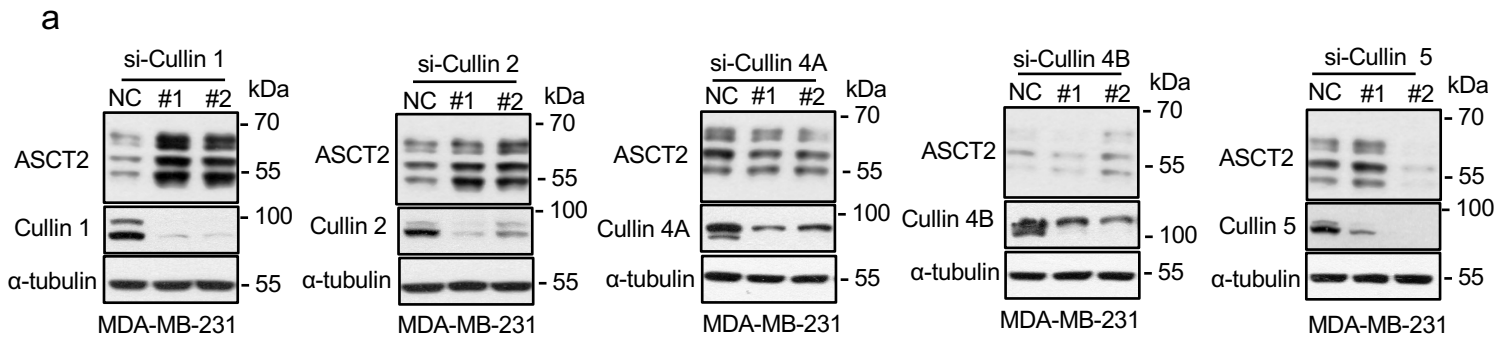
(j) BT549 cells were transfected with siRNAs targeting NAE β or scramble siRNA for 48h, followed by immunoblotting.

(k) MDA-MB-231 and BT549 cells were transfected with indicated siRNAs against ASCT2 for 48h, followed by immunoblotting.

(l, m) BT549 cells were transfected with indicated siRNAs against ASCT2 for 24h, then treated with 300 nM MLN4924, followed by glutamine uptake (l) and glutamate production (m) detection after 24h (mean \pm SD, n=3).

(n) BT549 cells were transfected with scramble siRNA (si-NC) or siRNA targeting ASCT2 (si-ASCT2) and with DMSO control or 100 nM MLN4924, followed by trypan blue exclusion assay for cell viability after 48h (mean \pm SD, n=3).

Two-tailed, unpaired *t* test for a, b, c, d, e. O-way ANOVA/LSD test for f, h, l, m, n. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 2. SPOP interacts with ASCT2.

(a) MDA-MB-231 cells were transfected with indicated siRNAs targeting Cullin 1, Cullin 2, Cullin 4A, Cullin 4B, and Cullin 5, respectively, for 48h, and then subjected to immunoblotting.

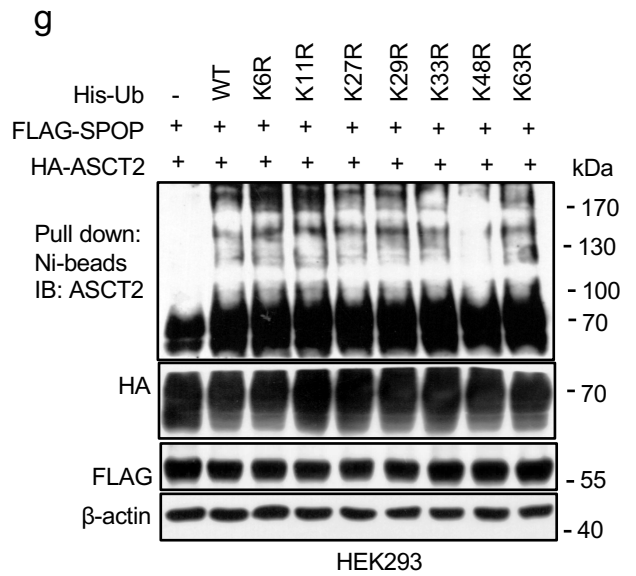
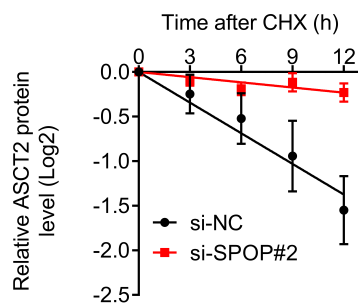
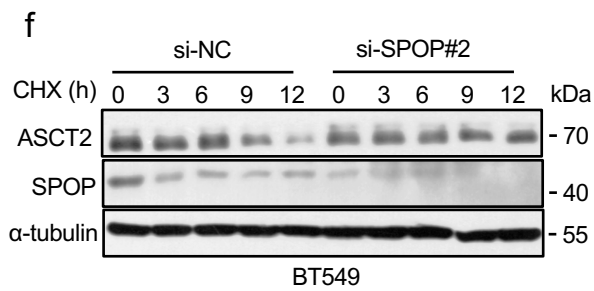
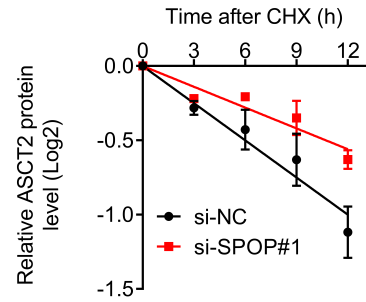
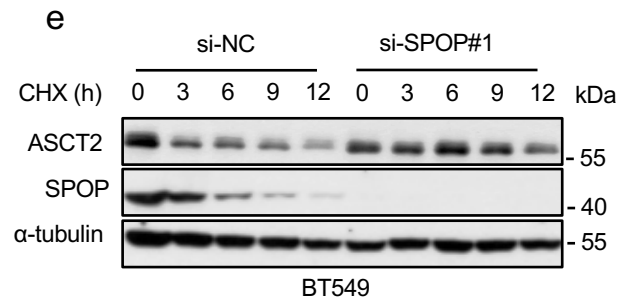
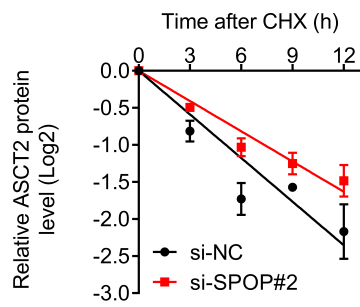
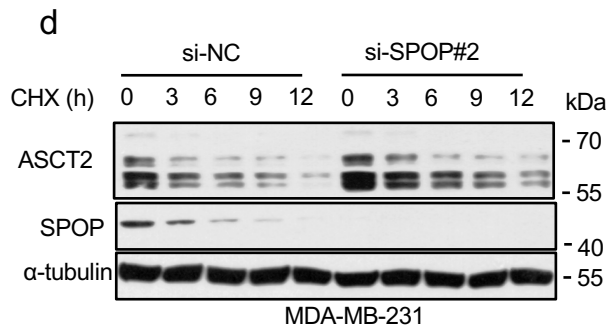
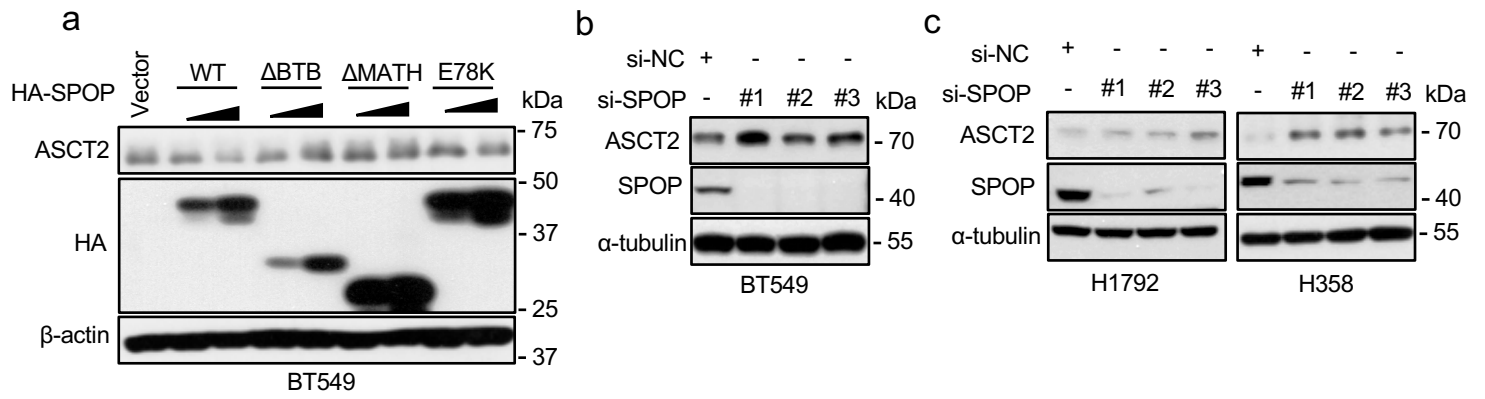
(b) BT549 cells were transfected with siRNAs targeting Cullin 1, Cullin 2, Cullin 3, Cullin 4A, Cullin 4B, and Cullin 5, respectively, for 48h, and then subjected to immunoblotting.

(c) HEK293 cells were transfected plasmids for 48h, immunoprecipitated with FLAG-agarose beads and analyzed by immunoblotting.

(d) MDA-MB-231 and BT549 cells were transfected with increasing amounts of plasmids for 48h, and analyzed by immunoblotting.

(e) SPOP mutations detected in breast cancer tissues.

Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 3. ASCT2 stability is negatively regulated by SPOP.

(a) BT549 cells were transfected with increasing amounts of HA-SPOP and mutants for 48h and analyzed by immunoblotting.

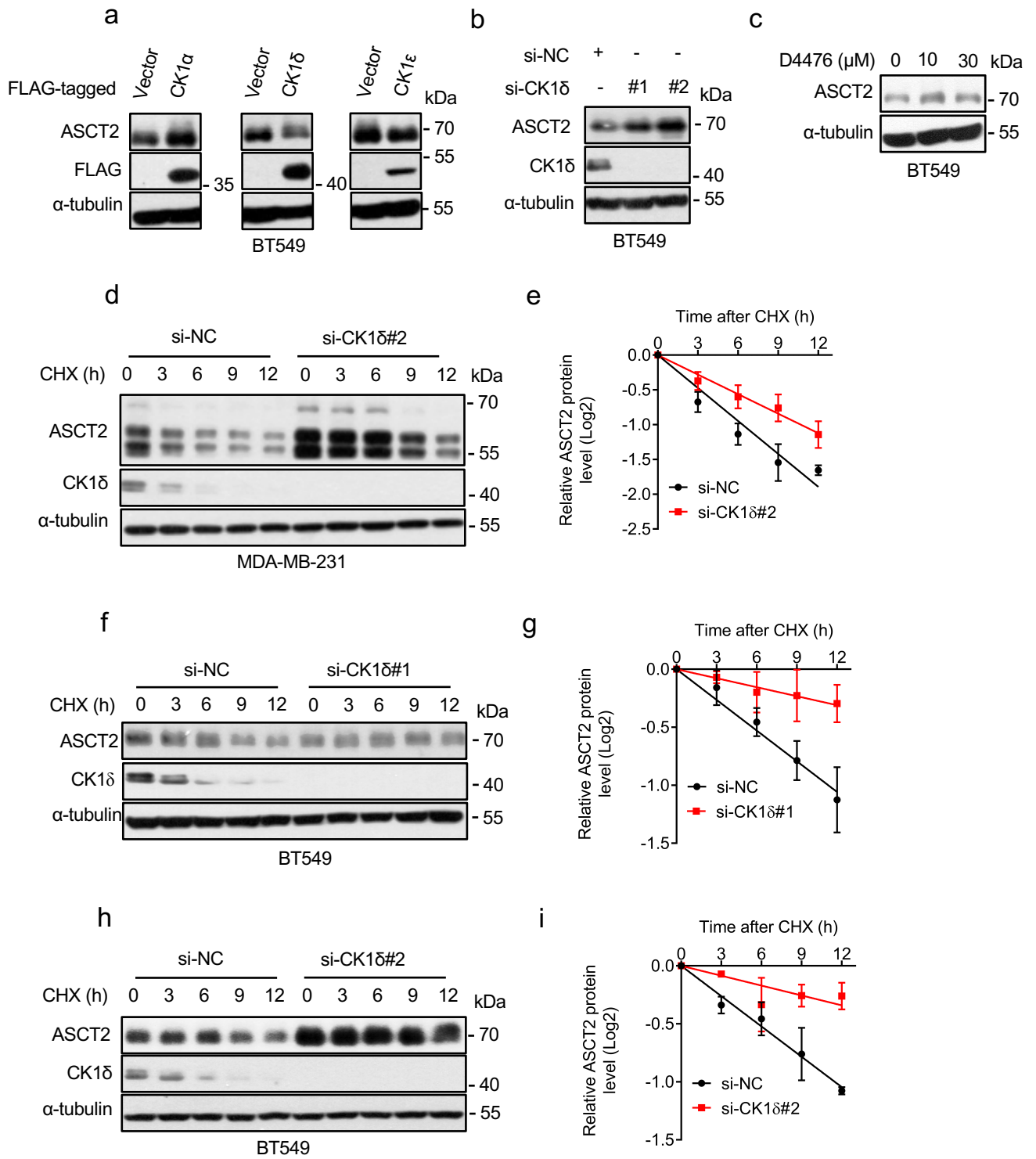
(b, c) BT549 (b), H1792, and H358 (c) cells were transfected siRNA targeting SPOP or scramble siRNA for 48h, followed by immunoblotting.

(d) MDA-MB-231 cells were transfected with siRNA targeting SPOP (si-SPOP#2) or scramble control siRNA for 48h, then incubated with cycloheximide (CHX). Cells were harvested at indicated periods of time for immunoblotting. The band density of ASCT2 was quantified using ImageJ software and normalized to α -tubulin (mean \pm SD, n=3).

(e, f) BT549 cells were transfected with siRNA targeting SPOP (si-SPOP#1 or si-SPOP#2) or scramble siRNA for 48h, then incubated with cycloheximide (CHX). Cells were harvested at indicated periods of time for immunoblotting. The band density of ASCT2 was quantified using ImageJ software and normalized to α -tubulin (mean \pm SD, n=3), respectively.

(g) HEK293 cells were transfected with indicated ubiquitin plasmids, lysed under denaturing conditions, followed by Ni-beads pulldown and immunoblotting for ASCT2.

Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 4. CK1 δ regulates ASCT2 stability.

(a) BT549 cells were transfected with indicated CK1 isoforms for 48h, then analyzed by immunoblotting.

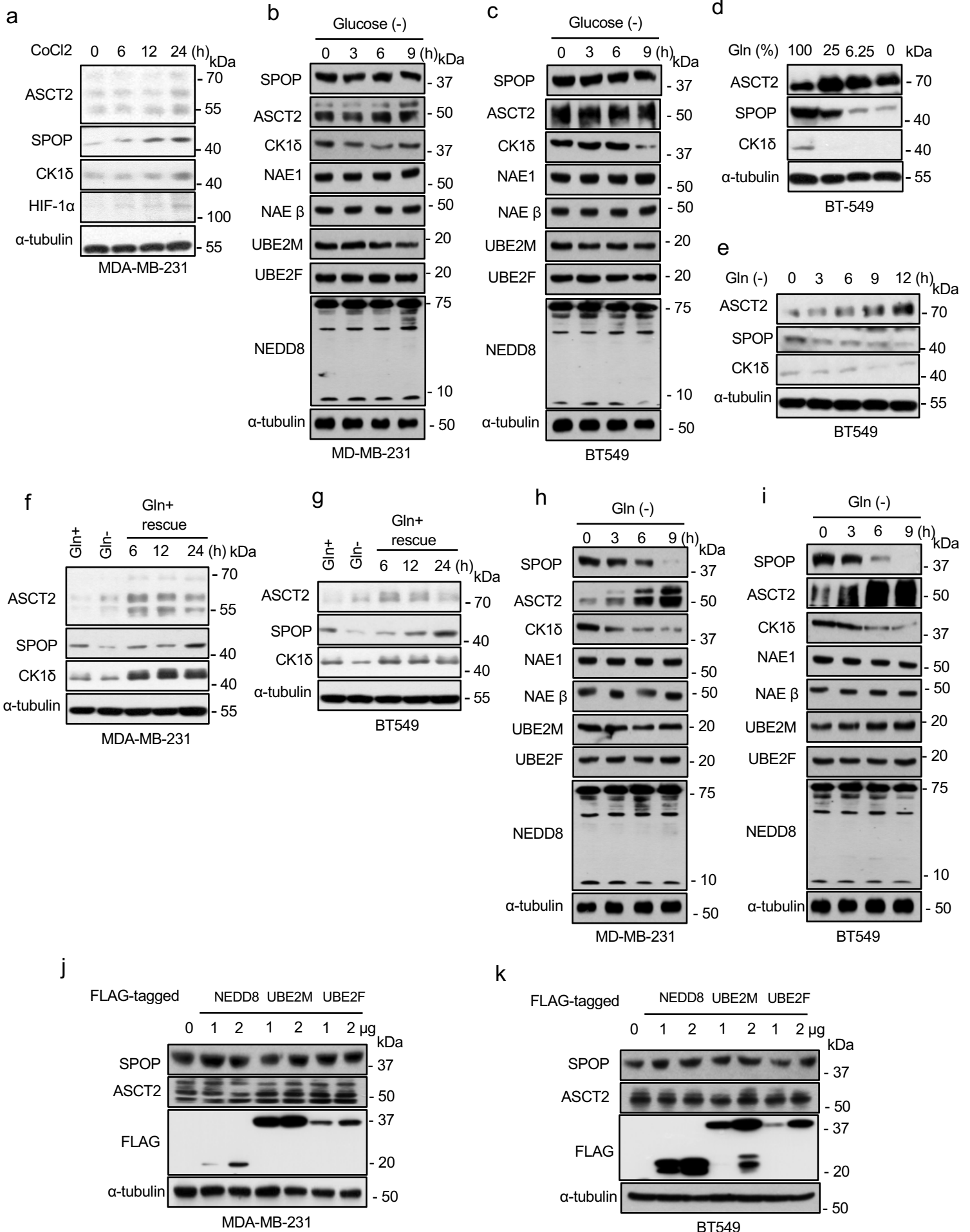
(b) BT549 cells were transfected siRNA targeting CK1 δ for 48h, followed by immunoblotting.

(c) BT549 cells were treated with different concentrations of CK1 inhibitor D4476 for 24h, then analyzed by immunoblotting.

(d, e) MDA-MB-231 cells were transfected with si-NC or siRNA targeting CK1 δ (si-CK1 δ #2) for 48h, then incubated with CHX for indicated periods of time and analyzed by immunoblotting. (d), the band density of ASCT2 was quantified using ImageJ software and normalized to α -tubulin (mean \pm SD, n=3) (e).

(f-i) BT549 cells were transfected with si-NC or siRNA targeting CK1 δ (si-CK1 δ #1 or si-CK1 δ #2) for 48h, then incubated with CHX for indicated periods of time and analyzed by immunoblotting (f, h), the band density of ASCT2 was quantified using ImageJ software and normalized to α -tubulin (mean \pm SD, n=3) (g, i), respectively.

Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 5. Responses of various proteins to stressed conditions.

(a) MDA-MB-231 cells were treated with 50 μ M CoCl₂ for indicated time, and then subjected to immunoblotting.

(b, c) MDA-MB-231 (b) and BT549 (c) cells were cultured with glucose-free medium for indicated time, and then subjected to immunoblotting.

(d) BT549 cells were cultured with indicated doses of glutamine for 24h, and then subjected to immunoblotting.

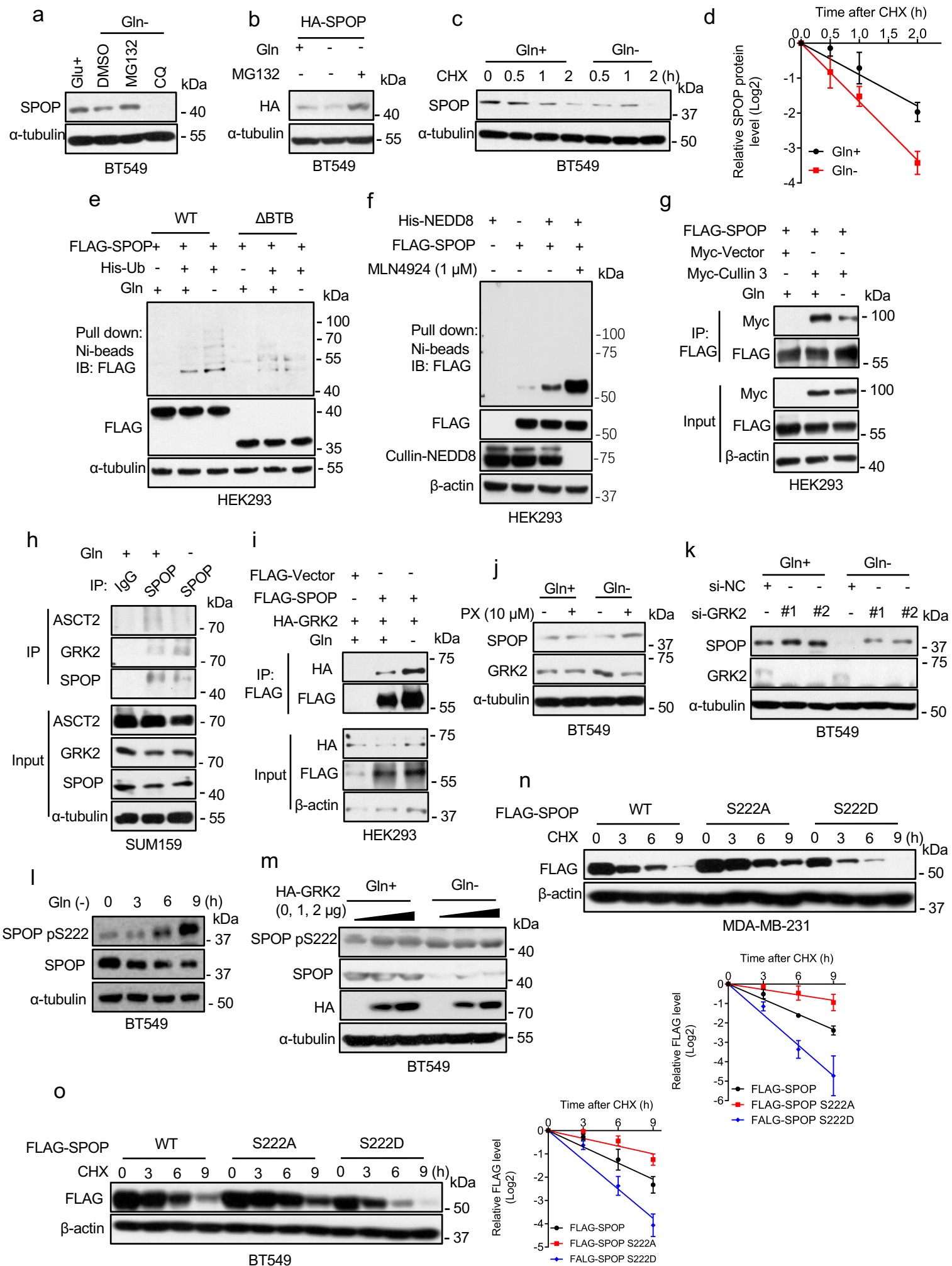
(e) BT549 cells were cultured with glutamine-free medium for indicated time, and then subjected to immunoblotting.

(f, g) MDA-MB-231 (f) and BT549 (g) cells were cultured with glutamine-free medium for 12h, followed by glutamine addition for indicated time points and analyzed by immunoblotting.

(h, i) MDA-MB-231 (h) and BT549 (i) cells were cultured with glutamine-free medium for indicated time, and then subjected to immunoblotting.

(j, k) MDA-MB-231 (j) and BT549 (k) cells were transfected with indicated plasmids for 48 h, and then subjected to immunoblotting.

Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 6. Glutamine stress regulates SPOP and ASCT2 levels.

(a) Immunoblotting of cell lysates from BT549 cells cultured with glutamine-free medium and then treated with MG132 or CQ.

(b) Immunoblotting of cell lysates from BT549 cells transfected with indicated plasmid and cultured with glutamine-free medium and MG132 in last 6 h.

(c, d) BT549 cells were cultured without or with glutamine-free medium with CHX and harvested at indicated periods for immunoblotting (c). The band density of SPOP was quantified and normalized to α -tubulin (mean \pm SD, n=3) (d).

(e) Immunoblotting of the products of *in vivo* ubiquitylation assays from HEK293 cells expressing indicated plasmids and cultured in glutamine-containing or glutamine-free media without and with MG132.

(f) Immunoblotting of the products of *in vivo* ubiquitylation assays from HEK293 cells expressing indicated plasmids.

(g) Immunoblotting of cell lysates and co-IP samples from HEK293 cells transfected with indicated plasmids and cultured with glutamine-free medium for 12h.

(h) Immunoblotting of cell lysates and co-IP samples from SUM159 cells.

(i) Immunoblotting of cell lysates and co-IP samples from HEK293 cells transfected with indicated plasmids and cultured with glutamine-free medium for 12 h.

(j) Immunoblotting of cell lysates from BT549 cells cultured without or with glutamine-free medium in the presence or absence of GRK2 inhibitor PX for 6 h.

(k) Immunoblotting of cell lysates from BT549 cells transfected with indicated siRNAs and cultured without or with glutamine-free medium for 6 h.

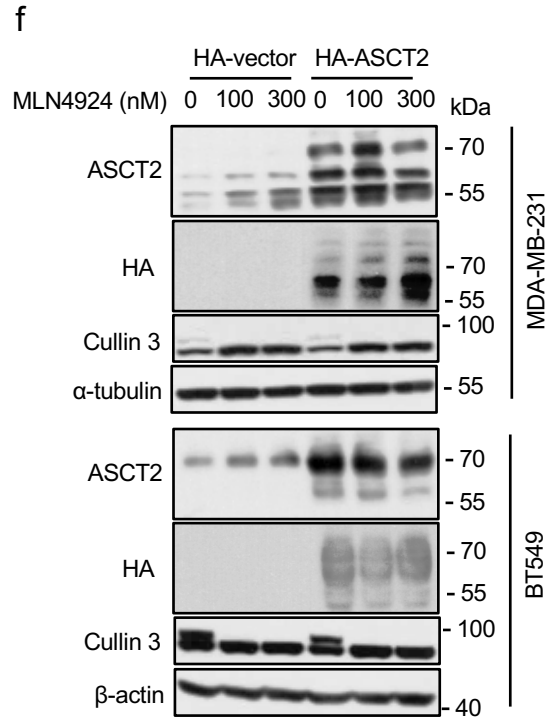
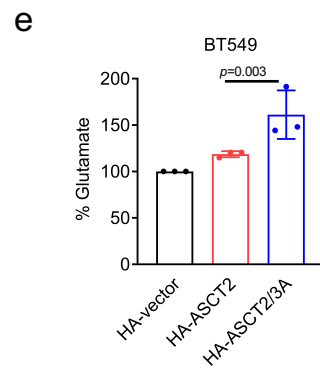
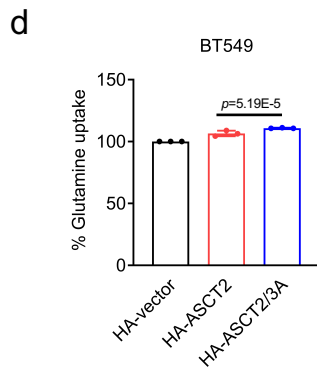
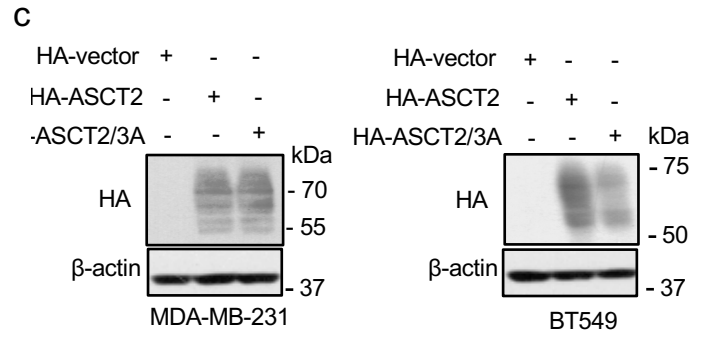
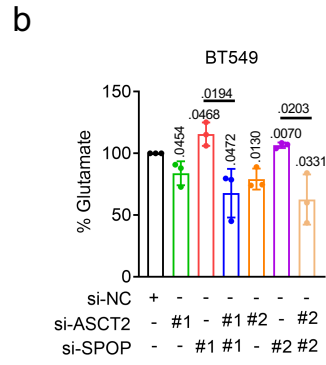
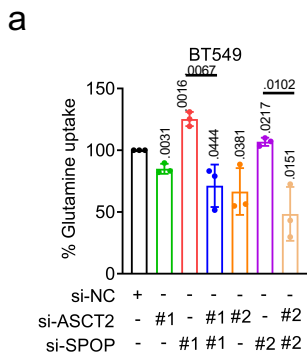
(l) Immunoblotting of cell lysates from BT549 cells cultured in glutamine-free medium for indicated time points.

(m) Immunoblotting of cell lysates from BT549 cells transfected with indicated plasmids and cultured in glutamine-containing or glutamine-free media for indicated periods of time.

(n) MDA-MB-231 cells transfected with indicated plasmids and cultured in glutamine-free medium with CHX, harvested at indicated periods of time for Immunoblotting. The band density of FLAG was quantified and normalized to α -tubulin (mean \pm SD, n=3).

(o) BT549 cells transfected with indicated plasmids and cultured in glutamine-free medium with CHX, harvested at indicated periods of time for Immunoblotting. The band density of FLAG was quantified and normalized to α -tubulin (mean \pm SD, n=3).

Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 7. Deletion of SPOP stabilizes ASCT2 to promote glutamine metabolism.

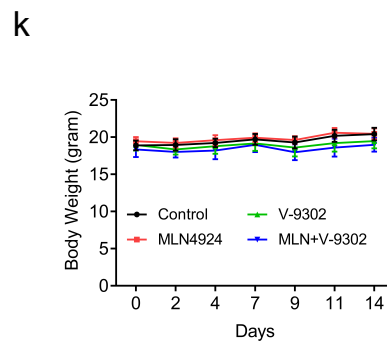
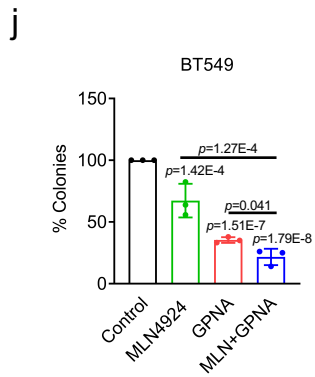
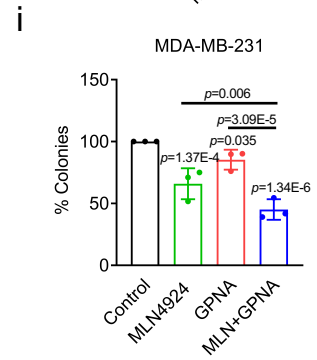
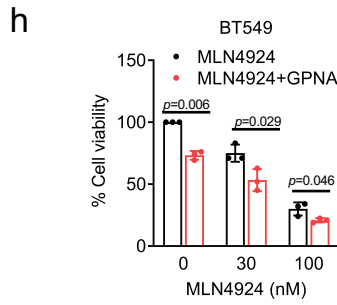
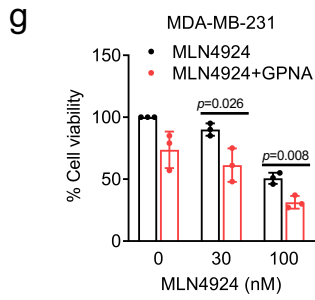
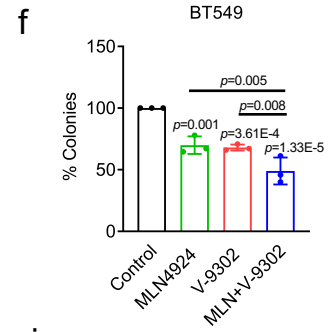
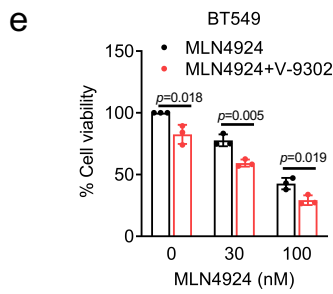
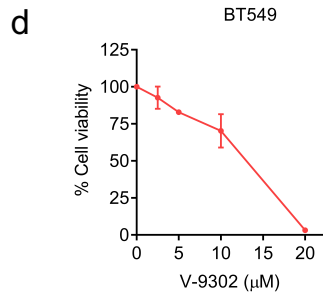
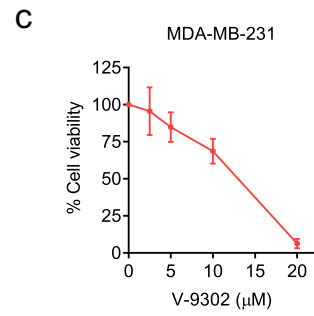
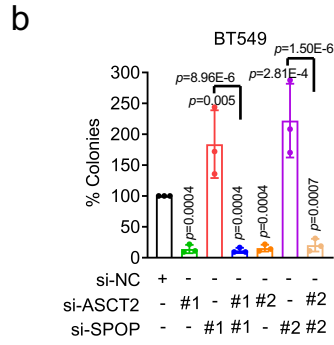
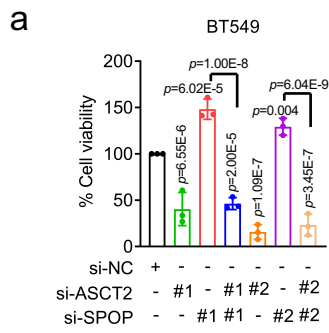
(a, b) BT549 cells were transfected with indicated siRNAs for 48h, followed by glutamine uptake **(a)** and glutamate production **(b)** detection (mean \pm SD, n=3). **(c)** MDA-MB-231 and BT549 cells were transfected

with indicated ASCT2 plasmids for 48h, followed by immunoblotting using indicated antibodies.

(d, e) BT549 cells were transfected with wild-type ASCT2 and its mutant ASCT2/3A plasmids for 48h, followed by glutamine uptake **(d)** and glutamate production **(e)** detection (mean \pm SD, n=3).

(f) MDA-MB-231 and BT549 cells were transfected with indicated plasmids, then treated with various concentrations of MLN4924 for 24, and analyzed by immunoblotting.

Two-tailed, unpaired, *t* test for **a, b**. O-way ANOVA/LSD test for **d, e**. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Fig. 8. Targeting the SPOP-ASCT2 axis to regulate growth and survival of breast cancer cells

(**a, b**) BT549 cells were transfected with indicated siRNAs and cell viability (**a**) and clonogenic survival (**b**) were measured (mean \pm SD, n = 3).

(**c, d**) MDA-Mb231 (**c**) and BT549 (**d**) cells were treated with different concentrations of V-9302 for 72h and cell number was counted through trypan blue exclusion assay (mean \pm SD, n=3).

(**e**) BT549 cells were treated with various concentrations of MLN4924 and V-9302 for 72h, then cell number was counted through trypan blue exclusion assay (mean \pm SD, n=3).

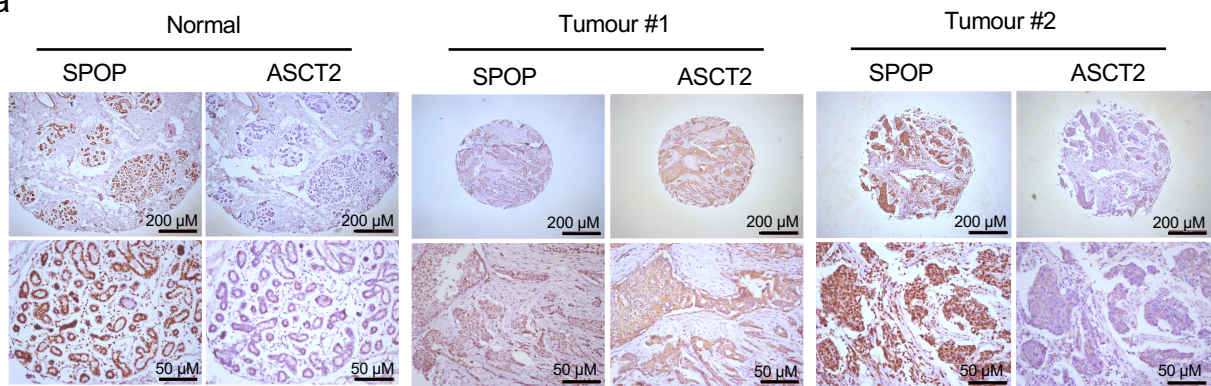
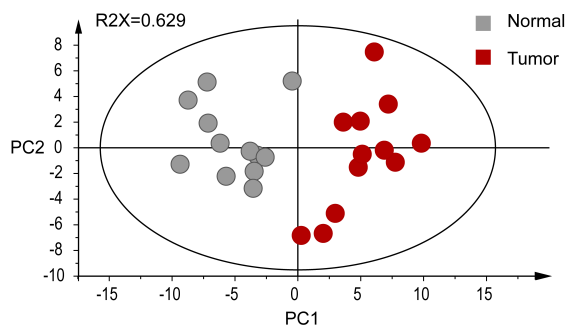
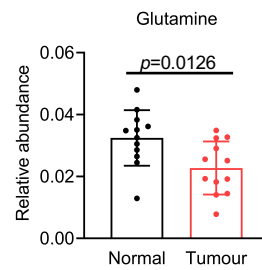
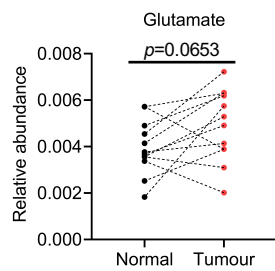
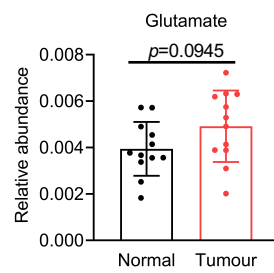
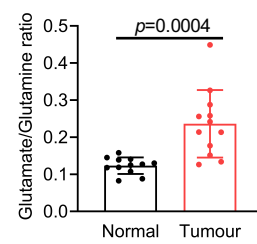
(**f**) BT549 cells were treated with 5 nM MLN4924, 5 μ M V-9302, alone or in combination to measure clonogenic survival (mean \pm SD, n = 3).

(**g, h**) MDA-MB-231 (**g**) and BT549 (**h**) cells were treated with various concentrations of MLN4924 and 1 mM GPNA for 72h, then cell number was counted through trypan blue exclusion assay (mean \pm SD, n=3).

(**i, j**) MDA-MB-231 (**i**) and BT549 (**j**) cells were treated with 5 nM MLN4924, 1 mM GPNA, alone or in combination to measure clonogenic survival (mean \pm SD, n = 3).

(**k**) Body weight of mice carrying MDA-MB-231 xenografts during treatment with MLN4924, V-9302, alone or in combination. For control, V-9302 and MLN4924+V-9302, n=8. For MLN4924, n=7. Mean \pm SD.

O-way ANOVA/LSD test for **a, b, f, i, j**. Two-tailed, unpaired, *t* test for **e, g, h**. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

a**b****c****d****e****f**

Supplementary Fig. 9. Inverse correlation of SPOP and ASCT2, and altered glutamine metabolism in breast cancer tissues.

(a) Representative images of SPOP and ASCT2 staining in consecutive breast tissues (normal vs. tumor).

(b) Paired human breast normal and tumor tissues were analyzed by targeted metabolomics. Shown is the PCA score plot of tissue metabolites.

(c-f) Paired human breast normal and tumor tissues were analyzed by targeted metabolomics, and relative abundance of glutamine (c), glutamate (d, e), glutamine/glutamate ratio (f) were evaluated/compared between total or each individual pair of normal vs. tumor tissues. n=12 with mean \pm SD.

Two-tailed, unpaired, *t* test for c, e, and f; Two-tailed, paired *t* test for d. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.