

Supplementary information

Lipidomic changes in persister cancer cells drive enhanced ferroptosis sensitivity

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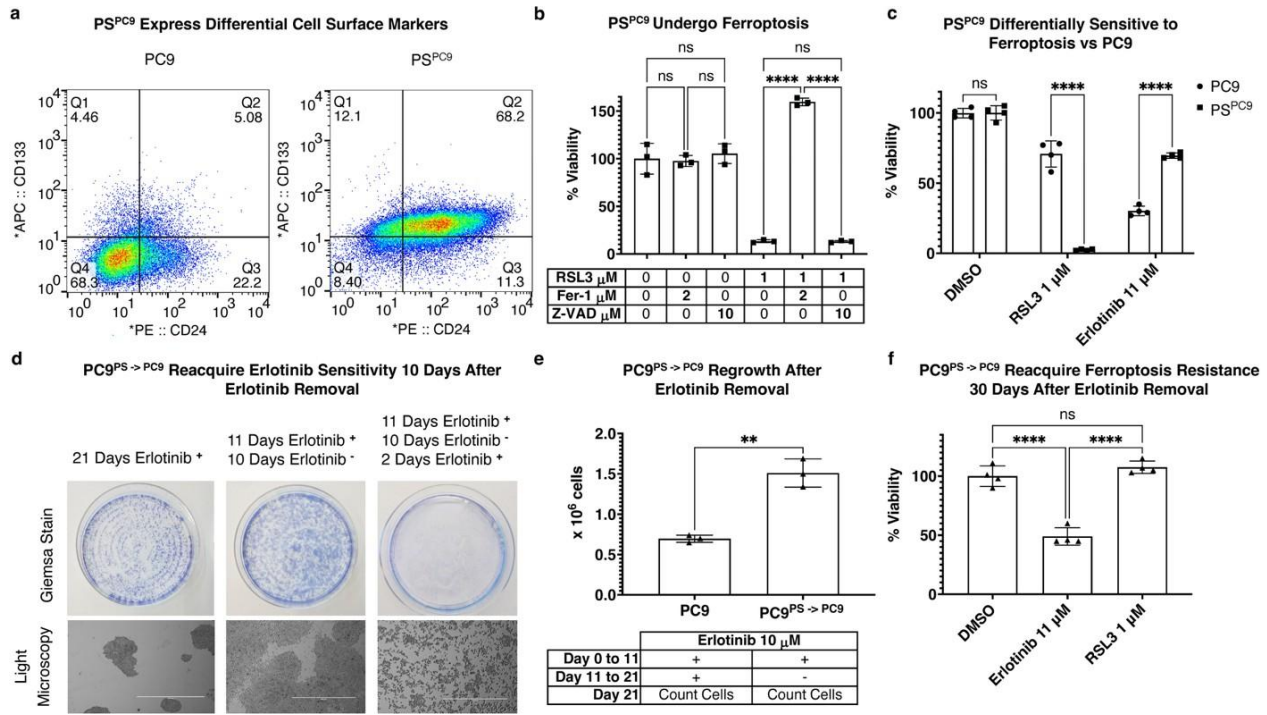


Figure S1. 6-day PC9/PS^{PC9} model has persister features. (a) PC9 and PS^{PC9} cells stained for CD24, CD133, and sorted by FACS. 1×10^5 events per cell type; (b) 48 hr CTG viability assay of PS^{PC9} cells treated with 1 μ M RSL3 with and without 2 μ M ferrostatin-1 (Fer-1) or 10 μ M Z-VAD-FMK (ZVAD) and (c) PS^{PC9} vs PC9 cells treated with 1 μ M RSL3 or 11 μ M erlotinib. $n = 8$ independently cultured, erlotinib-treated biological PS cell replicates (8 for b and 8 for c, respectively), pooled into $n = 3$ replicates for (b) and $n = 4$ replicates for (c); $n = 4$ independently cultured biological replicates for PC9 cells; (d) Giemsa stain and corresponding 4x light microscopy images of PS^{PC9} cells grown in 10 μ M erlotinib (left), with subsequent removal of erlotinib and regrowth (center), and re-introduction of 10 μ M erlotinib (right); (e) Cell count of viable rederived PC9^{PS} → PC9 upon erlotinib removal and subsequent growth/expansion by trypan blue exclusion dye; erlotinib removed day 11, cells counted day 21. $n = 8$ independently cultured, erlotinib treated biological PS replicates, pooled into $n = 3$ replicates; $n = 3$ independently cultured PC9^{PS} → PC9; (f) 48 hr CTG viability assay of PC9^{PS} → PC9 cells 30 days post 10 μ M erlotinib removal, treated with 11 μ M erlotinib or 1 μ M RSL3. $n = 4$ independently cultured, biological PC9^{PS} → PC9 replicates. Microscopy images (d), regrowth (e), and re-aquisition of ferroptosis resistance and erlotinib sensitivity (f) are from same batches of cells. For (b, c, and f) % viability relative to vehicle control, mean $\pm$ s.d., $< 0.02\%$ final in-well concentration of vehicle; * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, and **** $P < 0.0001$ by two-way or one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparisons test or unpaired two-tail t-test. ns = non-significant.

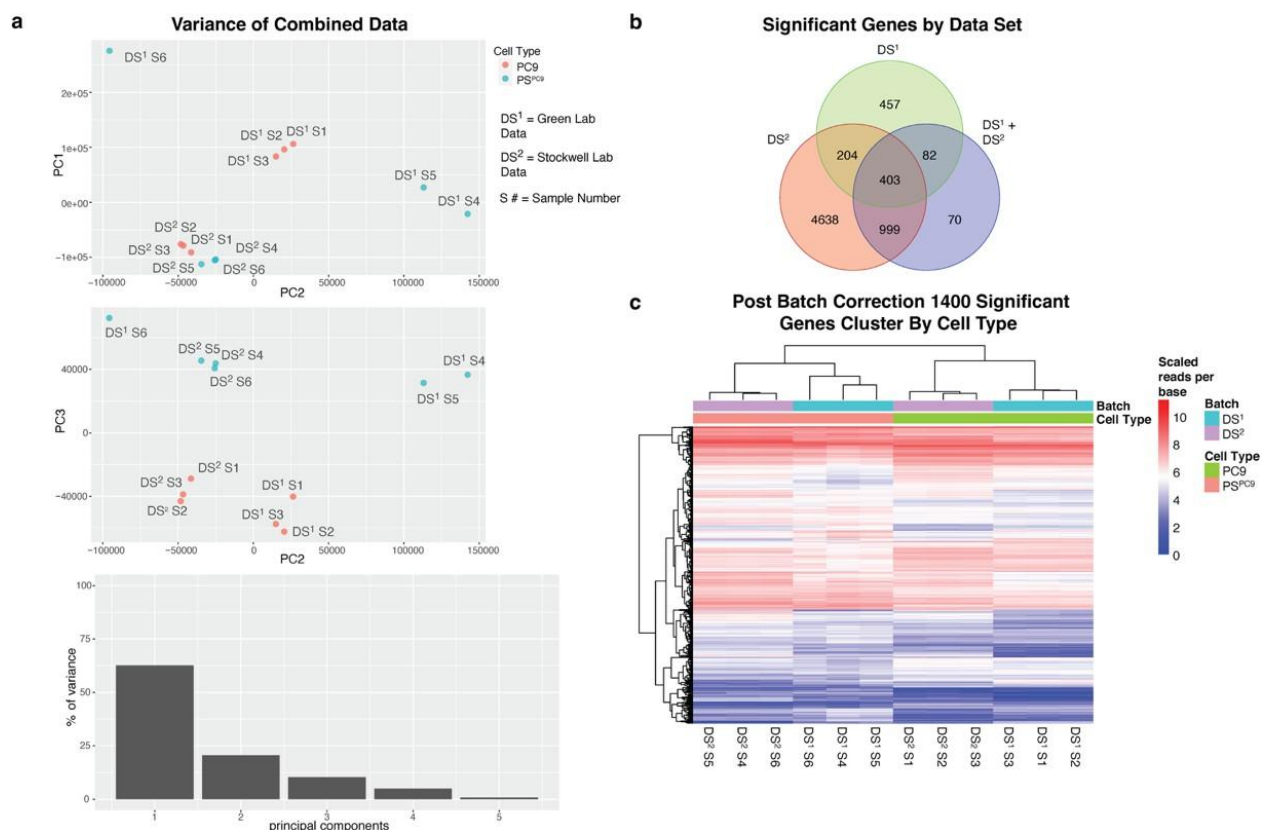


Figure S2. Identification and removal of batch effect in RNAseq data. (a) Principal component (PC) 1 vs PC 2, PC 2 vs PC 3, and % variance accounted for by each PC of Green (DS¹) and Stockwell (DS²) lab samples prior to batch correction (top, middle, and bottom, respectively); (b) Intersection of significant (FDR < .01) differentially expressed genes (DEG) by data set (DS¹, DS², and DS¹ + DS²) and c, clustering on ~1400 significant DEG post batch correction. Sample statistics same as Figure 1.

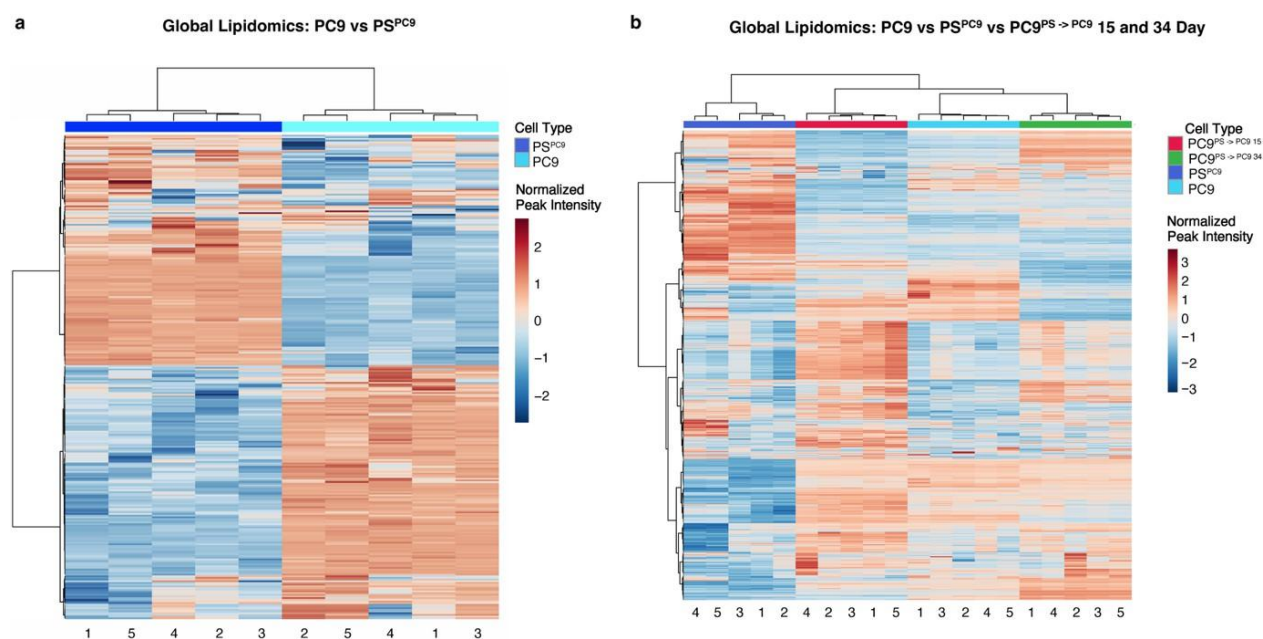


Figure S3. Global lipidomic profile of PC9/PS^{PC9} cells. Clustering profile of all detected m/z RT values for (a) PC9 vs PS^{PC9} and (b) PC9 vs PS vs 15 and 34 day PC9^{PS} -> PC9. One-way ANOVA of normalized peak intensity with Euclidean distance and Ward clustering on rows and columns. Sample statistics for (a) and (b) same as Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectively.

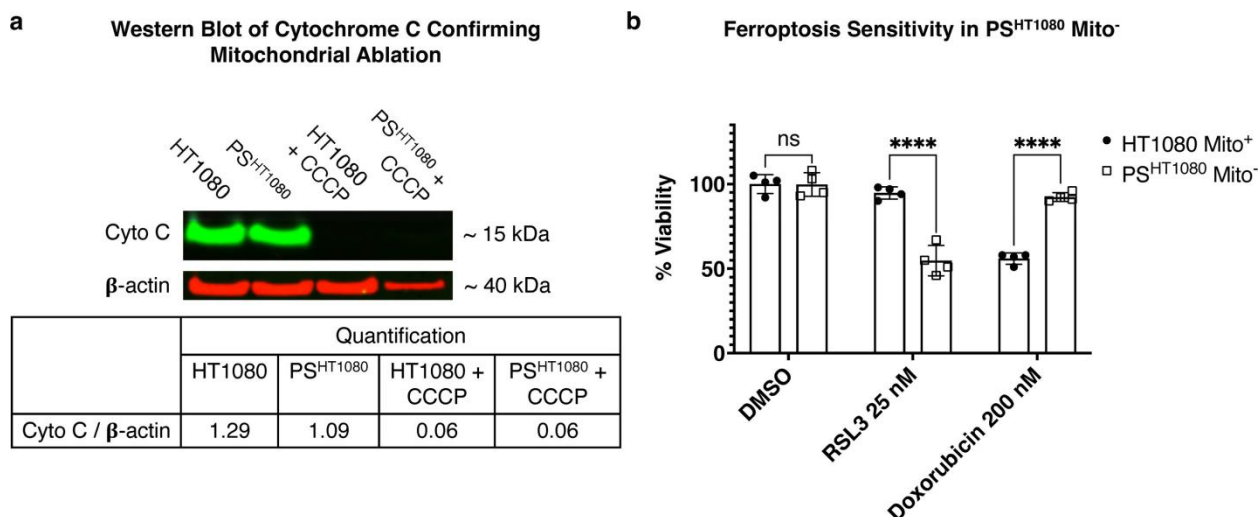


Figure S4. Mitochondrial elimination in PS^{HT1080} partially reverts ferroptosis sensitivity. (a) Western blot of cytochrome C with β-actin as control of parkin-expressing HT1080 (Mito⁺) vs PS^{HT1080} (Mito⁺) vs HT1080 + CCCP (Mito⁺) vs PS^{HT1080} + CCCP (Mito⁻) and **b**, 48 hr CTG viability assay of HT1080 Mito⁺ vs PS^{HT1080} Mito⁻ treated with 25 nM RSL3 or 200 nM doxorubicin. $n = 12$ independently cultured, doxorubicin-treated biological PS replicates, pooled into $n = 4$ replicates; $n = 4$ independently cultured, biological replicates of HT1080; (a) and (b) are from same batches of cells for HT1080 Mito⁺ and PS^{HT1080} Mito⁻ conditions. Data are percent viability relative to vehicle control, mean $\pm$ s.d., $< 0.02\%$ final in-well concentration of vehicle; * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, and **** $P < 0.001$ by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparisons test. ns = non-significant.

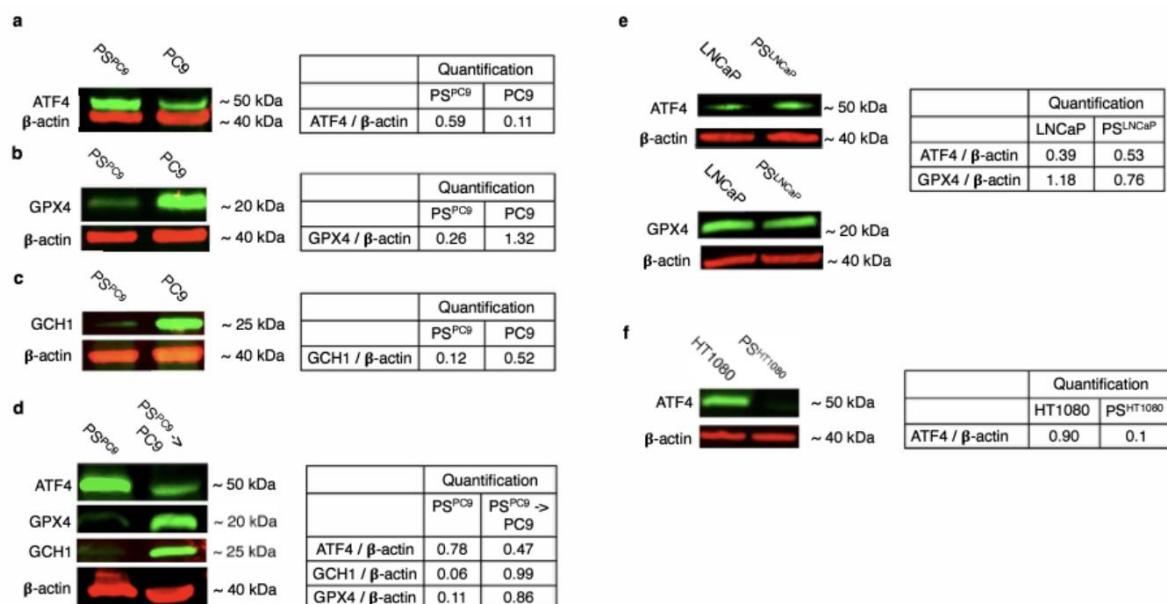


Figure S5. PS and ferroptosis relevant protein signatures vary across cell models. Western blot of PS^{PC9} and PC9 cells stained for (a) ATF4 (~50kDa); (b) GPX4 (~20kDa), and (c) GCH1 (~25 kDa) with β-actin (~40 kDa) as control for all; (d) ATF4, GPX4, and GCH1 β-actin control stain in direct comparison of PS^{PC9} and PC9^{PS} → PC9. $n = 8$ independently cultured, erlotinib treated biological PS replicates, pooled into replicate per blot; $n = 3$ independently cultured biological replicates for PC9; $n = 2$ independently cultured, biological PC9^{PS} → PC9.

> PC⁹ replicates, pooled into replicate per blot; (e) Western blot of LNCaP and PS^{LNCaP} for ATF4 and GPX4, with α -actin as control. $n = 8$ (for PS^{LNCaP}) independently cultured, enzalutamide-treated biological PS replicates, pooled into replicate per blot; $n = 2$ independently cultured, biological replicates for LNCaP; (f) ATF4, with β -actin as control of HT1080 vs PS^{HT1080}. $n = 8$ independently cultured, doxorubicin treated biological PS replicates, pooled into replicate per blot; $n = 2$ independently cultured, biological replicates of HT1080, pooled into replicate per blot.

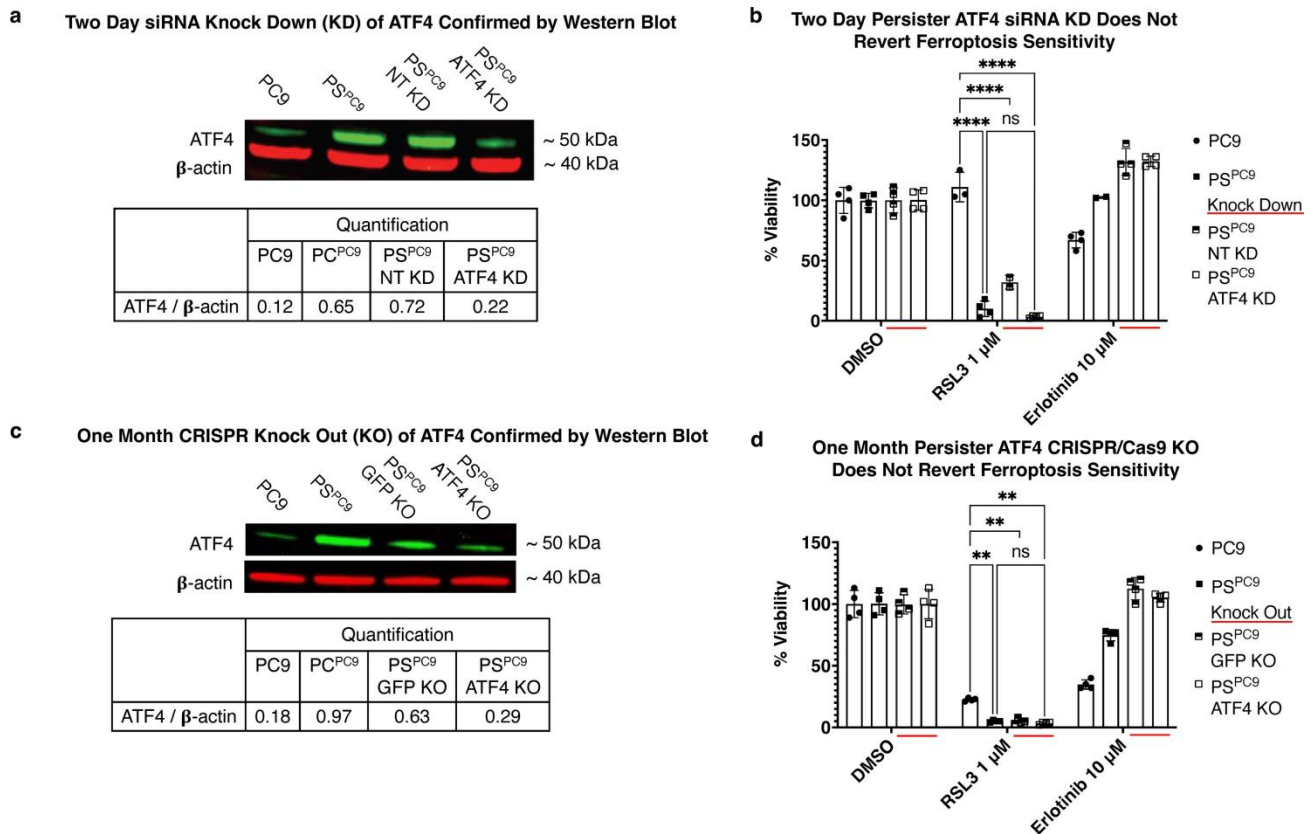


Figure S6. ATF4 elimination did not abrogate ferroptosis sensitivity in PS^{PC9}. (a) Western blot for ATF4 with α -actin control in PC9 vs PS^{PC9} vs PS^{PC9} non-targeting siRNA (NT KD) vs PS^{PC9} ATF4 targeting siRNA (ATF4 KD) and (b) 48hr CTG viability assay of those same cells treated with 1 μ M RSL3 or 10 μ M erlotinib; NT KD = control; KD length = 2 days; $n = 8$, $n = 12$, and $n = 12$ independently cultured, erlotinib treated biological PS replicates for PS^{PC9}, PS^{PC9} NT KD, and PS^{PC9} ATF4 KD, respectively, pooled into $n = 4$ replicates for viability and replicate per blot for western; $n = 4$ independently cultured biological replicates for PC9, a portion of each sampled and pooled into replicate per blot for western; (c) Western blot for ATF4 with α -actin control in PC9 vs PS^{PC9} vs PS^{PC9} GFP-targeting sgRNA (GFP KO) vs PS^{PC9} ATF4-targeting sgRNA (ATF4 KO) and d, 48hr CTG viability assay of KO cells treated with 1 μ M RSL3 or 10 μ M erlotinib; GFP KO = control; KO length = 1 month; sample statistics/size identical to siRNA KD. For (b) and (d) % viability relative to vehicle control, mean $\pm$ s.d., < 0.02% final in-well concentration of vehicle; * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, and **** $P < 0.001$ by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparisons test.

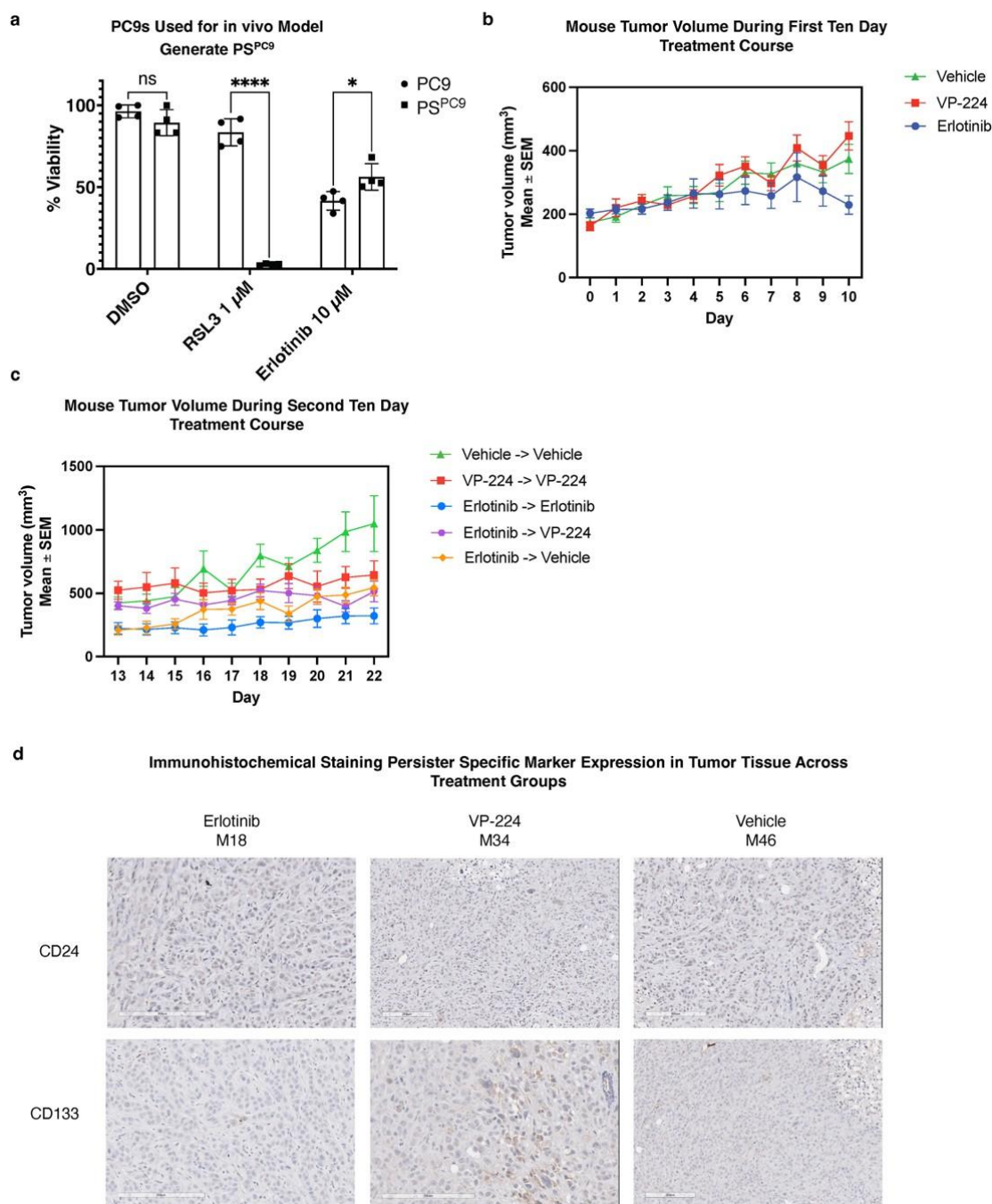


Figure S7. PS^{PC9} cells were not generated *in vivo*. (a) 48 hr CTG viability assay of PS^{PC9} vs PC9 treated with RSL3. $n = 8$ independently cultured, erlotinib treated biological PS replicates, pooled into $n = 4$ replicates; $n = 4$ independently cultured replicates for PC9; (b) Effect on tumor volume of vehicle, erlotinib, or VP-224 treatment during first and (c), second ten-day trial period; compound preceding “->” indicates treatment during initial ten days, compound post “->” indicates treatment after the two day drug holiday, for final ten day period; 5×10^6 cells from same batch of PC9 used in (a) injected sub-cutaneous into right flank to generate tumors; treatment initiated once average tumor volume per group was 200 mm³; (d) Representative images showing immunohistochemistry staining of CD24 and CD133 expression (persister markers) in erlotinib, VP-224, and vehicle treated tumor tissue, bar = 200 μ m. M# indicates the mouse ID tumor was taken from. For (a), % viability relative to vehicle control, mean $\pm$ s.d., * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, and **** $P < 0.001$ by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s multiple comparisons test. ns = non-significant. For (b) and (c), data are presented as tumor volume per group, mean $\pm$ s.d. Statistics by nested one-way ANOVA summarized in source data.

Table S1. First page of table demonstrating gene rank changes of pre and post-batch effect corrected RNAseq data. Target_id is the ensemble gene identifier. Rank_naive is the rank of the gene by significance pre-batch effect correction, after model fitting. Rank_corrected is the rank of the gene by significance post-batch effect correction, after model fitting. Relative_difference in position shift calculated as $\text{absolute_value}(\text{rank_naive} - \text{rank_corrected})/(\text{rank_naive} + \text{rank_corrected})$. Showing first page of 330 rank shifted genes with initial naïve $q_val < .05$. Sample statistics same as Figure 1.

target_id	qval_corrected	rank_corrected	qval_naive	rank_naive	relative_difference
ENSG00000128422	2.01E-07	1	9.89E-05	4	6.00E-01
ENSG00000125966	2.28E-07	2	2.29E-05	1	3.33E-01
ENSG00000198074	3.80E-07	3	7.46E-05	2	2.00E-01
ENSG00000128965	1.46E-06	4	5.18E-03	64	8.82E-01
ENSG00000176907	1.90E-06	5	1.91E-03	27	6.88E-01
ENSG00000173391	2.02E-06	7	1.13E-03	17	4.17E-01
ENSG00000056558	2.02E-06	8	6.29E-03	78	8.14E-01
ENSG00000147852	2.02E-06	9	7.19E-04	9	0.00E+00
ENSG00000099194	2.57E-06	12	9.89E-05	3	6.00E-01
ENSG00000163283	3.27E-06	13	1.13E-03	18	1.61E-01
ENSG00000169174	3.49E-06	14	3.49E-04	5	4.74E-01
ENSG00000134013	3.96E-06	15	2.49E-03	34	3.88E-01
ENSG00000176532	3.96E-06	18	3.95E-03	51	4.78E-01
ENSG00000134824	5.65E-06	19	1.59E-03	22	7.32E-02
ENSG00000109814	7.17E-06	20	1.81E-03	24	9.09E-02
ENSG00000113739	7.90E-06	22	4.21E-02	280	8.54E-01
ENSG00000185567	8.40E-06	23	3.85E-02	248	8.30E-01
ENSG00000023839	8.40E-06	24	1.72E-02	154	7.30E-01
ENSG00000184012	9.30E-06	25	1.03E-03	14	2.82E-01
ENSG00000198910	9.30E-06	26	4.50E-02	299	8.40E-01
ENSG00000182197	9.30E-06	27	7.00E-03	85	5.18E-01
ENSG00000135636	9.30E-06	28	3.42E-03	43	2.11E-01
ENSG00000116717	9.30E-06	29	1.42E-02	139	6.55E-01
ENSG00000008517	9.57E-06	31	8.16E-03	97	5.16E-01
ENSG00000149090	9.73E-06	32	1.81E-03	26	1.03E-01
ENSG00000149948	1.08E-05	33	2.13E-02	174	6.81E-01
ENSG00000164649	1.30E-05	34	3.85E-02	250	7.61E-01
ENSG00000131620	1.33E-05	35	4.68E-04	7	6.67E-01
ENSG00000162614	1.37E-05	36	1.03E-03	15	4.12E-01
ENSG00000124249	1.41E-05	37	1.18E-03	21	2.76E-01
ENSG00000112419	1.60E-05	40	6.29E-03	79	3.28E-01