

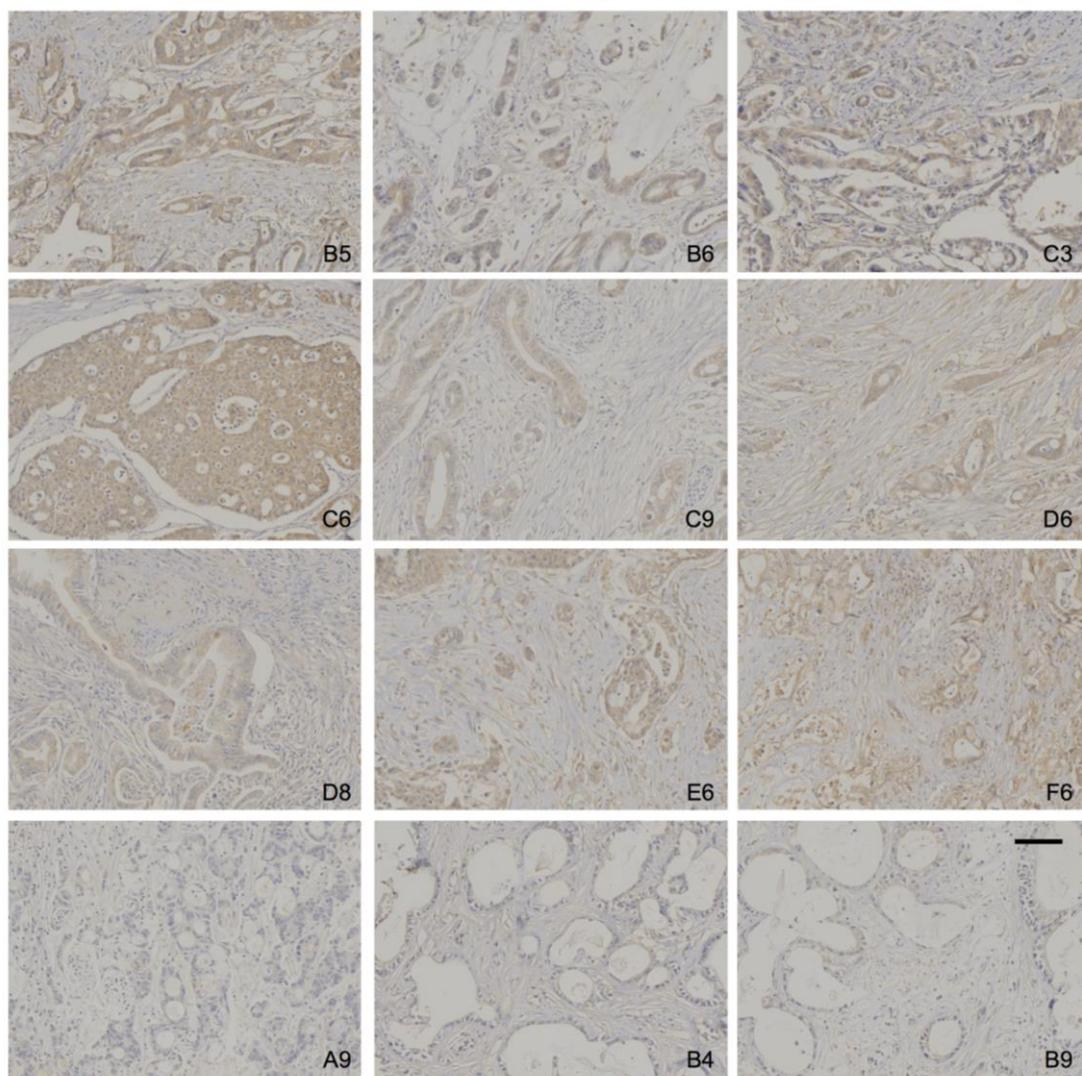
# Supplemental Materials: FGFR4 inhibitor BLU9931 attenuates pancreatic cancer cell proliferation and invasion while inducing senescence – evidence for senolytic therapy potential in pancreatic cancer

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Table S1. Primers list.

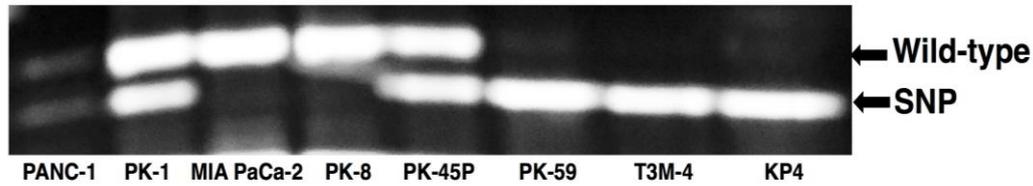
| Gene           | Forward Primer            | Reverse Primer             |
|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>FGF19</i>   | ACTGTGCTTTCGAGGAGGAGAT    | GTGCTTCTCGGATCGGTACAC      |
| <i>Oct3/4</i>  | GGAGGAAGCTGACAACAATGAAA   | GGCCTGCACGAGGGTTT          |
| <i>Nanog</i>   | CCAAAGGCAAACAACCCACTT     | CGGGACCTTGTCTTCCTTTTT      |
| <i>Sox2</i>    | TGCGAGCGCTGCACAT          | TCATGAGCGTCTTGGTTTTCC      |
| <i>ALDH1</i>   | GAGCCCTTGCAATTGTGTTAGC    | CCATGGTGTGCAAATCAACAG      |
| <i>Nestin</i>  | TCCTGCTGTAGATGCAGAGATCAG  | ACCCTGTGTCTGGAGCAGAGA      |
| <i>CD24</i>    | TCCAATAATGCCACCACCAA      | GACCACGAAGAGACTGGCTGTT     |
| <i>CD44v9</i>  | AGCAGAGTAATTCTCAGAGCTT    | TGCTTGATGTCAGAGTAGAAGT     |
| <i>α-actin</i> | GGTCATCACCATTTGGCAATGAG   | TACAGGTCTTTGCGGATGTCC      |
| <i>ABCG2</i>   | TGGCTGTCATGGCTTCAGTACT    | CATTATGCTGCAAAGCCGTA       |
| <i>ABCB1</i>   | TGACAGCTACAGCACGGAAG      | TCTTCACCTCCAGGCTCAGT       |
| <i>ABCC1</i>   | GAGAGTTCCAAGGTGGATGC      | AGGGCCCAAAGGTCTTGTAT       |
| <i>ABCC2</i>   | TACCAATCCAAGCCTCTACC      | AGAATAGGGACAGGAACCAG       |
| <i>MT1-MMP</i> | GAAGGATGGCAAATTCGTCTTC    | AGGGACGCCTCATCAAACAC       |
| <i>MMP2</i>    | GCGGCGGTACAGCTACTT        | TTCAGACTTTGGTTCTCCAGCTT    |
| <i>MMP9</i>    | GGACGATGCCTGCAACGT        | GTACTTCCCATCCTTGAACAAATACA |
| <i>IL-1α</i>   | TGGAGGCCATCGCCAAT         | AGGAAGCTAAAAGGTGCTGACCTA   |
| <i>IL-1β</i>   | GTCTGGTCCATATGAACTGAAAGCT | GGACATGGAGAACACCACTTGT     |
| <i>IL-6</i>    | AAAAAGGCAAAGAATCTAGATGCAA | GTCAGCAGGCTGGCATTGT        |
| <i>TNF-α</i>   | CCCAGGCAGTCAGATCATCTTC    | GCTTGAGGGTTTGCTACAACATG    |
| <i>GM-CSF</i>  | GAGCATGTGAATGCCATCCA      | TTCATTCATCTCAGCAGCAGTGT    |
| <i>SIRT1</i>   | TGCGGGAATCCAAAGGATAA      | CAGGCAAGATGCTGTTGCA        |
| <i>SIRT6</i>   | TTTGTGGAAGAATGTGCCAAGT    | ATGGTGCCCACGACTGTGT        |
| <i>FGF3</i>    | TTTGGAGATAACGGCAGTGGA     | CGTATTATAGCCCAGCTCGTGGA    |
| <i>FGF4</i>    | GAGCAGCAAGGGCAAGCTCTA     | ACCTTCATGGTGGGCGACA        |
| <i>CCND1</i>   | GCGAGGAACAGAAGTGC         | GAGTTGTCGGTGTAGATGC        |
| <i>RAD9A</i>   | TCTGCCTATGCCTGCTTTCTCT    | AGCGGAAGACAGACAGGAAAGAC    |
| <i>RPS6KB2</i> | CTTCCAGACTGGTGGCAAACCTCTA | CAGCGTGATCTCAGCCAGGTA      |

|              |                           |                          |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>GAB2</i>  | CGAAGAGAACTATGTCCCTATGC   | AGGGGCAGGACTGTTTCGT      |
| <i>PAK1</i>  | CGTGGCTACATCTCCCATTT      | AGGCTTCTTCTTCTGCTTCTC    |
| <i>KLB</i>   | GCAGTCAGACCCAAGAAAATACAGA | CCCAGGAATATCAGTGGTTTCTTC |
| <i>p53</i>   | TCTCCCCAGCCAAAGAAGAA      | CCACGGATCTGAAGGGTGAA     |
| <i>p21</i>   | TGGAGACTCTCAGGGTCGAAA     | GCGTTTGGAGTGGTAGAAATCTG  |
| <i>p27</i>   | AGACTGATCCGTCGGACAGC      | CACAGAACCGGCATTTGGG      |
| <i>CCND2</i> | GGACATCCAACCCTACATGC      | CGCACTTCTGTTCCCTCACAG    |
| <i>CCNE1</i> | AAATGGCCAAAATCGACAGG      | CGAGGCTTGCACGTTGAGTT     |
| <i>CDK1</i>  | ACAGGTCAAGTGGTAGCCATGA    | ACCTGGAATCCTGCATAAGCA    |
| <i>CDK2</i>  | TTCTCATCGGGTCCTCCACC      | TCGGTACCACAGGGTCACCA     |
| <i>CDK4</i>  | CTGTGCCACATCCCGAACTG      | GCCTCTTAGAAACTGGCGCA     |
| <i>CDK6</i>  | CCGAAGTCTTGCTCCAGTCC      | GGGAGTCCAATCACGTCCAA     |
| <i>E2F1</i>  | ATGTTTTCTGTGCCCTGAG       | ATCTGTGGTGAGGGATGAGG     |
| <i>PCNA</i>  | CCTGCTGGGATATTAGCTCCA     | CAGCGGTAGGTGTCCAAGC      |

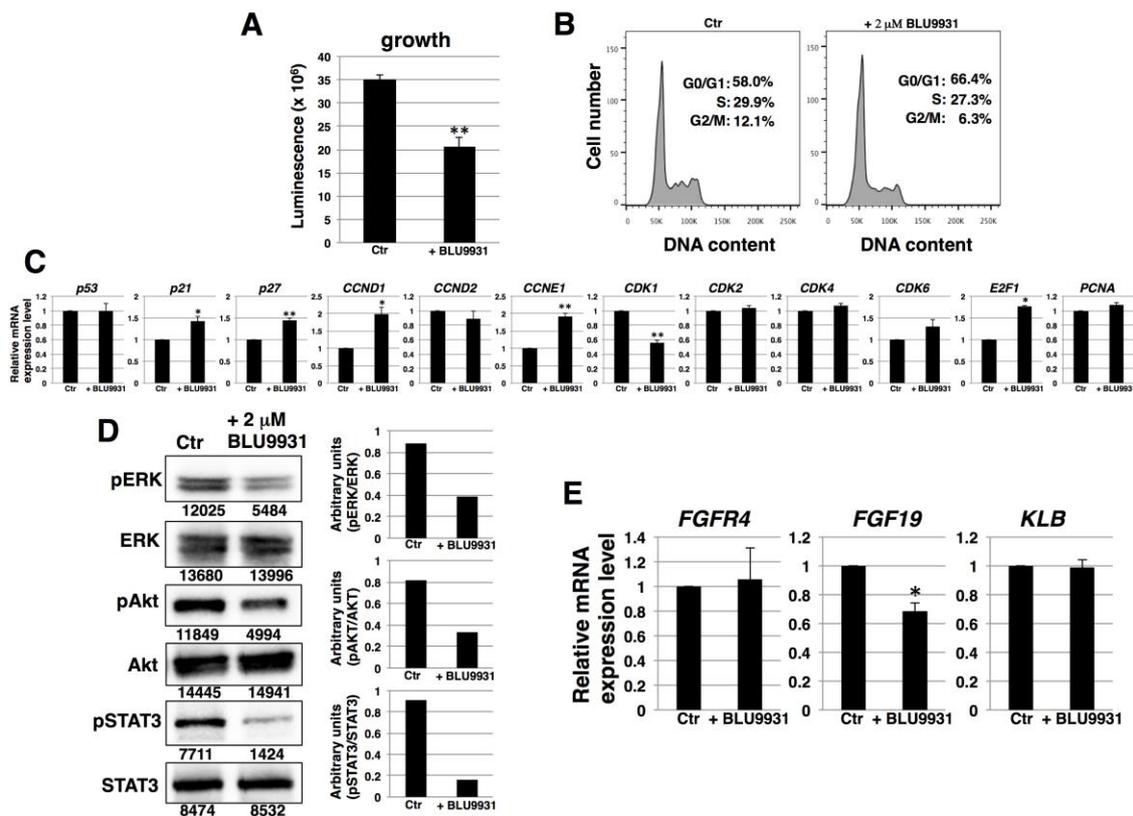


**Figure S1.** Characteristic localization of FGFR4 in human pancreatic cancer tissue microarray. Upper 9 panels exhibit strong FGFR4 immunoreactivity in the cancer cells, whereas the lowest 3 panels (A9,

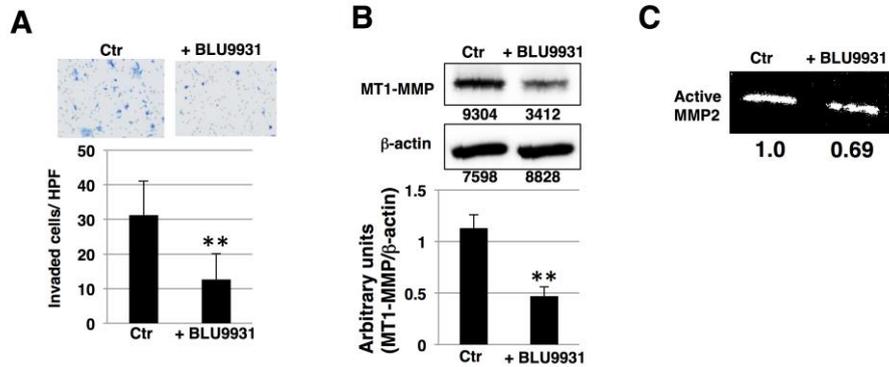
B4, B9) show weak to absent FGFR4 immunoreactivity. Numbers shown in each panel indicate the core number of tissue microarray (PA1002). Scale bar: 100 $\mu$ m.



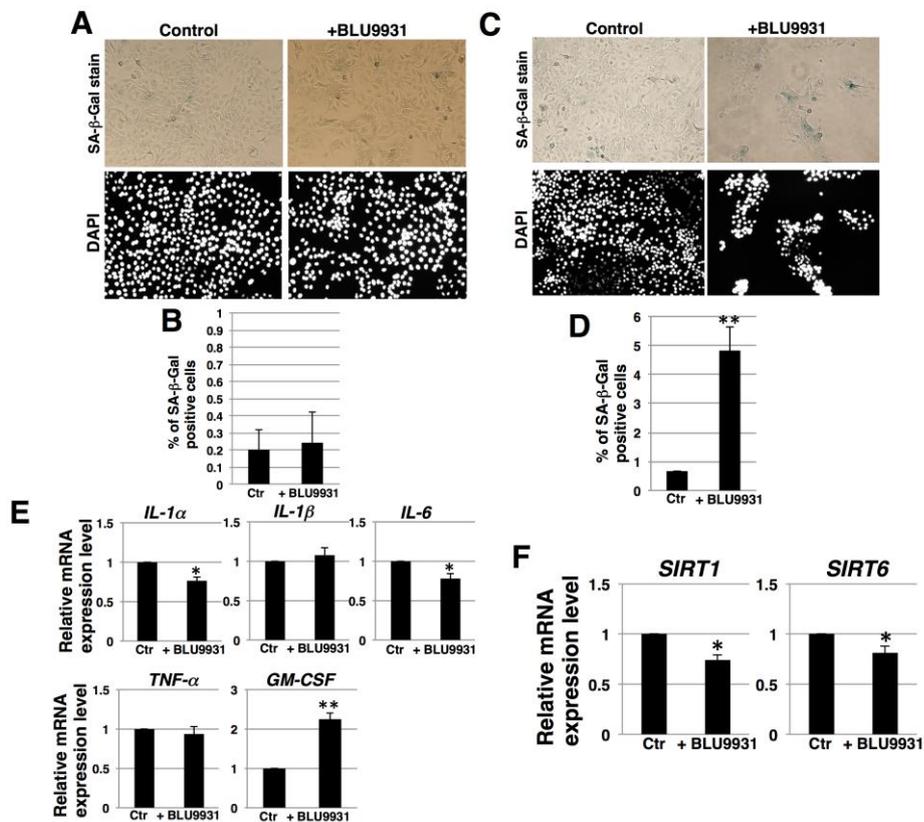
**Figure S2.** Analysis of SNP Gly388Arg. After digestion of PCR products with *BstNI*, electrophoresis of each fragment was performed.



**Figure S3.** Effects of BLU9931 on T3M-4 cells. (A) T3M-4 cells were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for three days and growth rates were determined. (B) Cell cycle analysis in T3M-4 cells that were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for 3 days. (C) Real-time qPCR analysis of cell cycle related-genes in T3M-4 cells that were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for 3 days. Results shown are normalized to values obtained for control cells (value = 1). (D) Western blot analysis for FGFR4/FGF19 signaling was performed in T3M-4 cells that were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for 3 days. The expression of each band is shown under the blot. The histograms show mean densitometric readings for the phosphorylated proteins normalized to those of the loading controls. (E) Real-time qPCR analysis of *FGFR4*, *FGF19* or *KLB* in T3M-4 cells that were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for 3 days. Results shown are normalized to values obtained for control cells (value = 1). \* $p$  < 0.05, \*\* $p$  < 0.01. Control (Ctr): Control cells were incubated with DMSO.

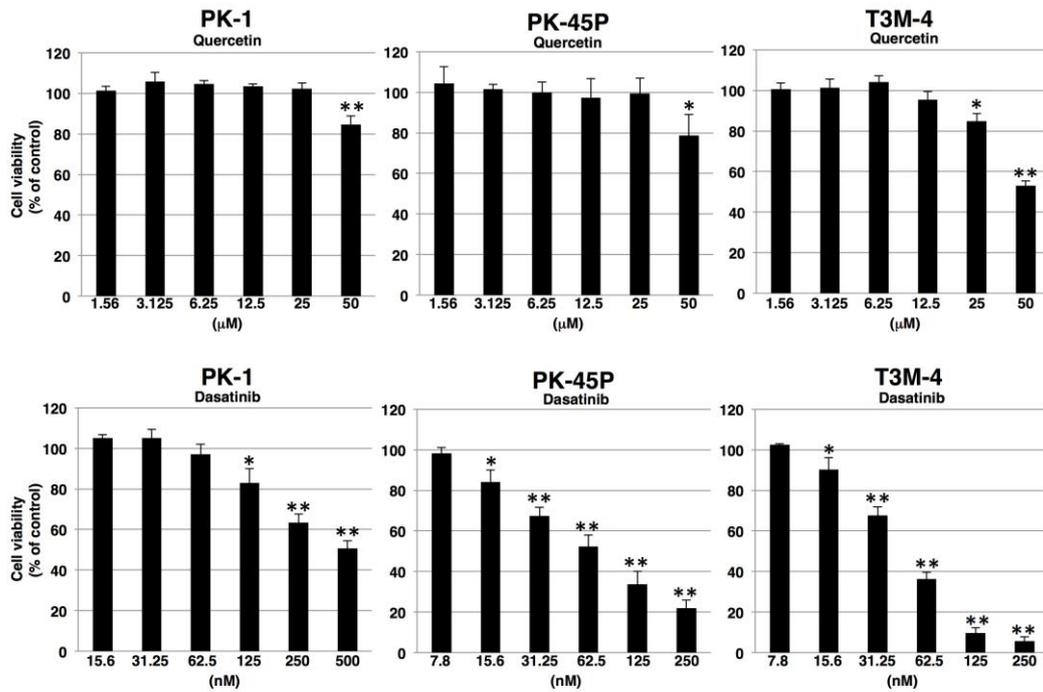


**Figure S4.** Effects of BLU9931 on T3M-4 cell invasion and senescence. (A) Matrigel invasion assays were performed in T3M-4 cells that were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for 3 days. (B) Western blot analysis of MT1-MMP was performed in T3M-4 cells that were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for 3 days. The expression of each band is shown under the blot. Histograms show mean densitometric readings  $\pm$  SD for MT1-MMP normalized to those of the loading controls. (C) Gelatin zymography was performed using culture supernatants from T3M-4 cells that were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for 3 days. Relative band intensity is shown. \*\* $p$  < 0.01. Control (Ctr): Control cells were incubated with DMSO.

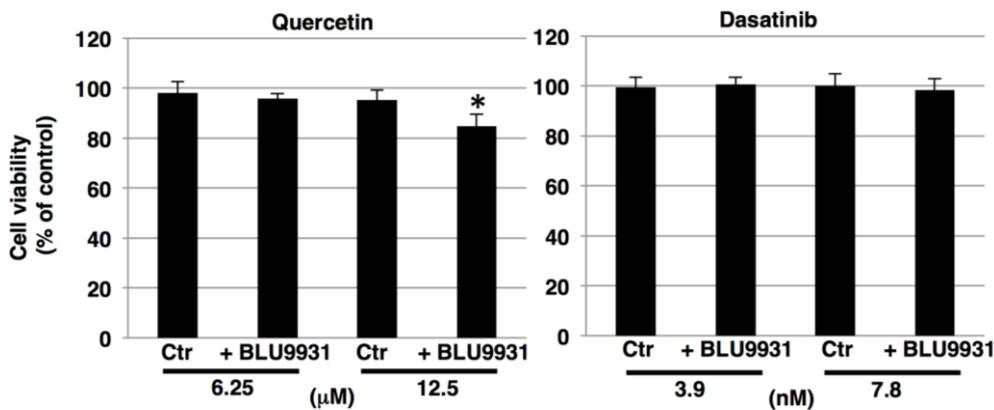


**Figure S5.** Induction of senescence in T3M-4 cells by long-term incubation with BLU9931. (A) PK-1 cells that were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for 3 days were stained for SA- $\beta$ -Gal activity. Representative images of SA- $\beta$ -Gal and DAPI staining are shown. (B) SA- $\beta$ -Gal-positive cells in (A) were quantitated as a percentage of total cell numbers. (C) T3M-4 cells that were incubated with or

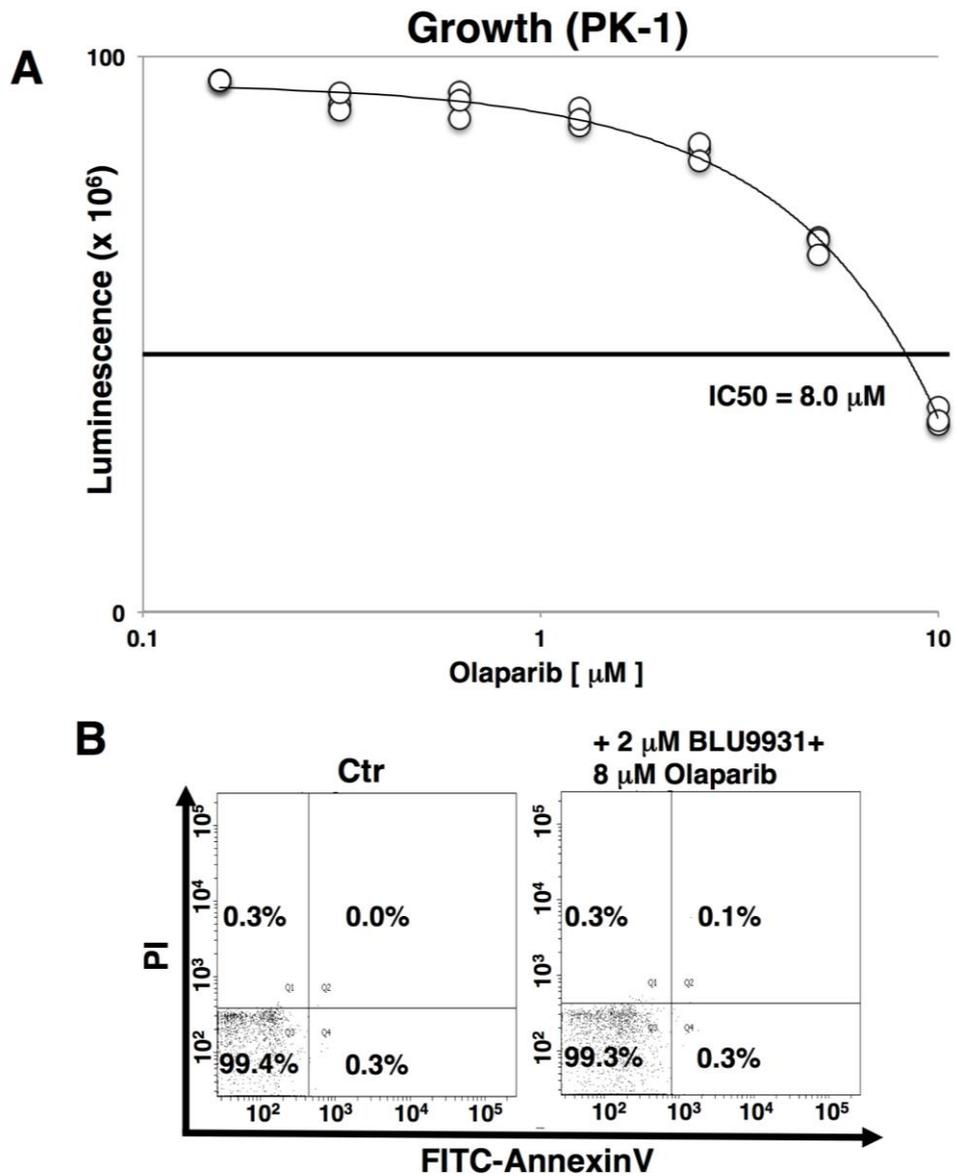
without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for 7 days were stained for SA- $\beta$ -Gal. Representative images SA- $\beta$ -Gal and DAPI staining are shown. (D) SA- $\beta$ -Gal-positive cells in (C) were quantitated as a percentage of total cell numbers. (E) Real-time qPCR analysis of SASP-associated cytokines in T3M-4 cells that were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 for 7 days. Results shown are normalized to values obtained for control cells (value = 1). (F) Real-time qPCR analysis of *SIRT1* and *SIRT6* in T3M-4 cells that were incubated with or without 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931 treatment for 7 days. Results shown are normalized to values obtained for control cells (value = 1). \* $p$  < 0.05, \*\* $p$  < 0.01. Control (Ctr): Control cells were incubated with DMSO.



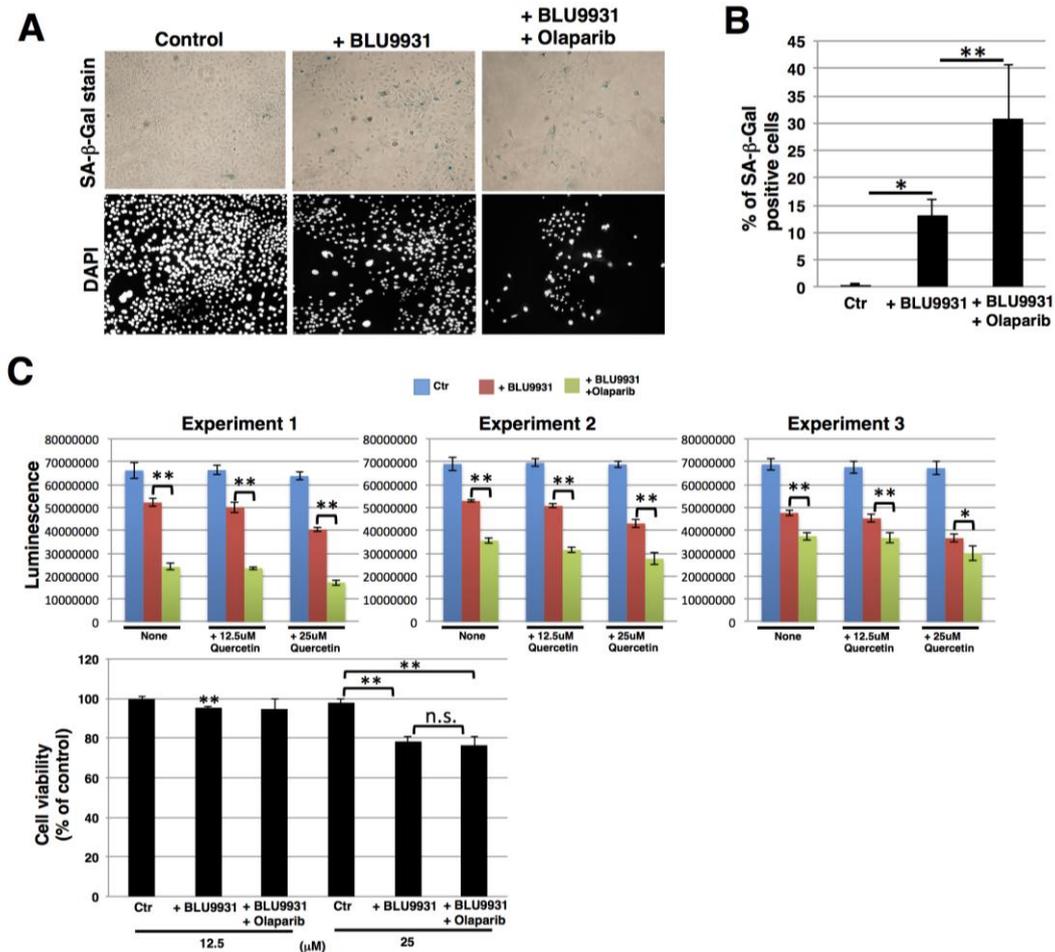
**Figure S6.** Dose-dependent effects of quercetin or dasatinib on the viability of PDAC cell lines. PK-1, PK-45P, and T3M-4 cells were incubated for 4 days with increasing concentrations of quercetin (1.56–50  $\mu$ M) or dasatinib (7.8–500 nM). Cell viability was then determined by ATP assays. \* $p$  < 0.05, \*\* $p$  < 0.01 vs. 25  $\mu$ M quercetin in PK-1 and PK-45P cells, 12.5  $\mu$ M quercetin in T3M-4 cells, 62.5 nM dasatinib in PK-1 cells, 7.8 nM dasatinib in PK-45P and T3M-4 cells.



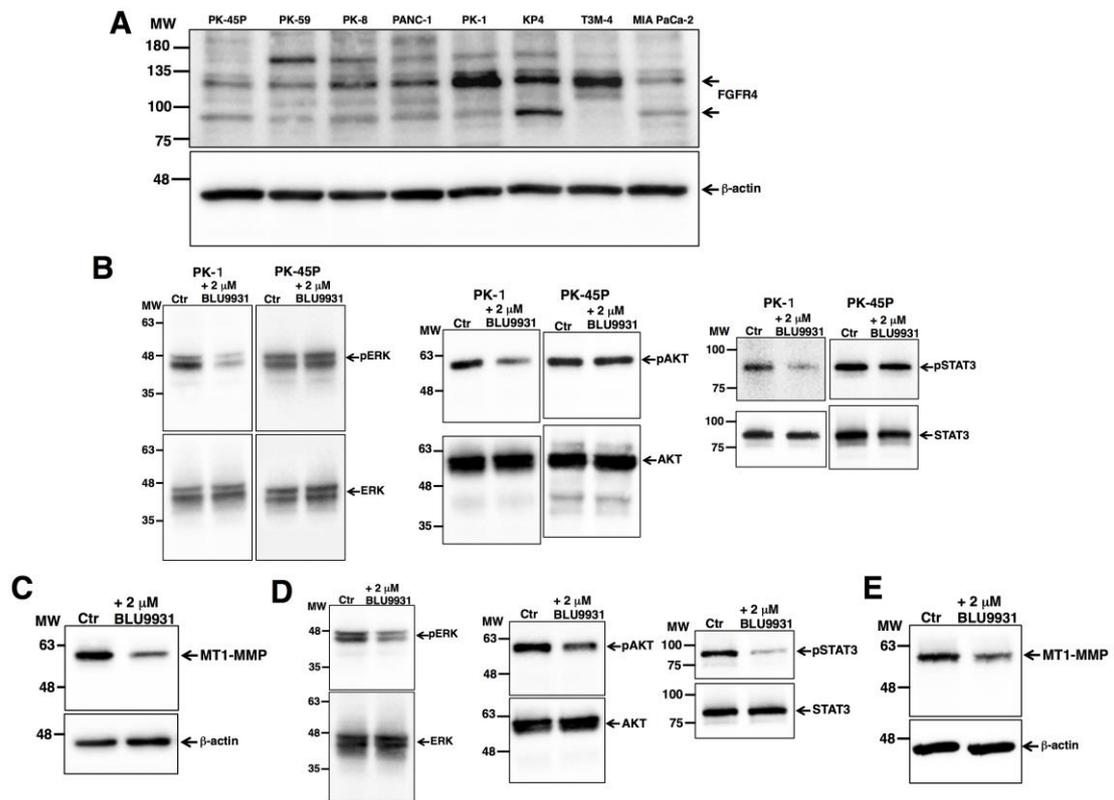
**Figure S7.** Effects of senolytic drug on BLU9931-induced senescent T3M-4 cells. T3M-4 cells were incubated for 7 days in the presence or absence of 2 $\mu$ M BLU9931. The cells were then incubated for 4 days with quercetin (6.25 or 12.5  $\mu$ M) or dasatinib (3.9 or 7.8 nM), and cell viability was measured by ATP assays. \* $p$  < 0.05. Control (Ctr): Control cells were incubated with DMSO.



**Figure S8.** Effects of olaparib on the growth and viability of PK-1 cells. (A) PK-1 cells were incubated with increasing concentrations of olaparib (0.156–10 μM) for 3 days and growth rates were determined by ATP assays. (B) Quantification of apoptotic, necrotic, and live cells by flow cytometry in PK-1 cells incubated with or without 2μM BLU9931 + 8μM Olaparib for 3 days. Control (Ctr): Control cells were incubated with DMSO.



**Figure S9.** Effects of quercetin on SA-β-Gal staining and viability in PK-1 cells. (A) PK-1 cells that were incubated with or without 2 μM BLU9931 ± 8 μM Olaparib for 7 days were stained for SA-β-Gal activity. Representative images of staining for SA-β-Gal and DAPI are shown. (B) SA-β-Gal-positive cells in (A) were quantitated as a percentage of total cell numbers. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ . (C) PK-1 cells were incubated for 7 days in the presence or absence of 2 μM BLU9931 ± 8 μM Olaparib. The cells were then incubated for 4 days with quercetin (6.25 or 12.5 μM), and cell viability was measured by ATP assays. Upper panels are three independent results of ATP assays. Lower panel show cell viability. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ . n.s.: not significant. Control (Ctrl): Control cells were incubated with DMSO.



**Figure S10.** Western blots. Protein bands and molecular weight markers are shown for (A) Figure 1C, (B) Figure 3E, (C) Figure 5E, (D) Figure S3D, and (E) Figure S4B.



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