



## The BET inhibitor JQ1 augments the antitumor efficacy of gemcitabine in preclinical models of pancreatic cancer

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### Supplementary Materials

**Figure S1.** JQ1 + gemcitabine inhibits tumor growth of PA4 and PA16 PDX models of PDAC *in vivo*.

**Figure S2.** JQ1 and JQ1 + gemcitabine induce tumor cell differentiation *in vivo*.

**Figure S3.** Pathways and gene products upregulated by JQ1 + gemcitabine *in vivo* in PA4 or PA16 PDX models of PDAC.

**Figure S4.** The whole uncropped immunoblot images with densitometry intensity/reading analysis of Figure 2D.

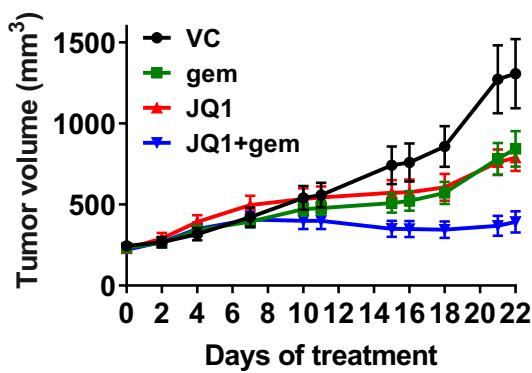
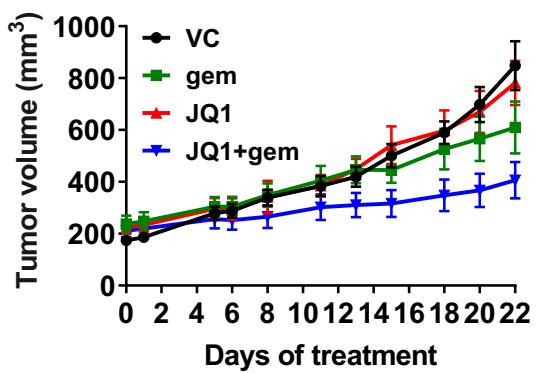
**Figure S5.** The whole uncropped immunoblot images with densitometry intensity/reading analysis of Figure 2E.

**Table S1.** Primers used to perform qRT-PCR.

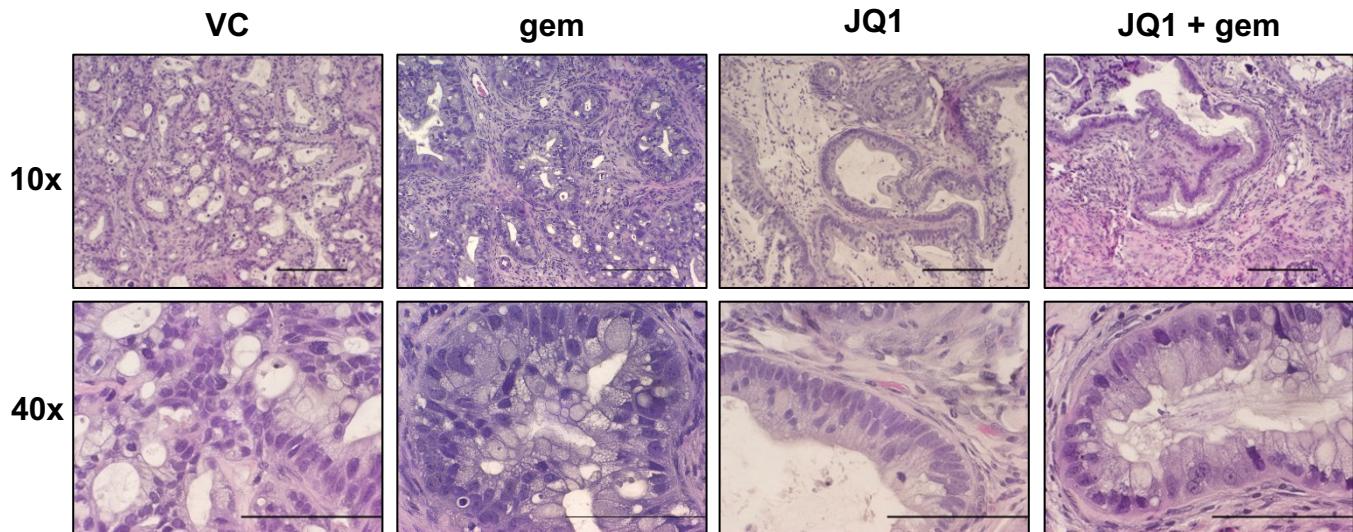
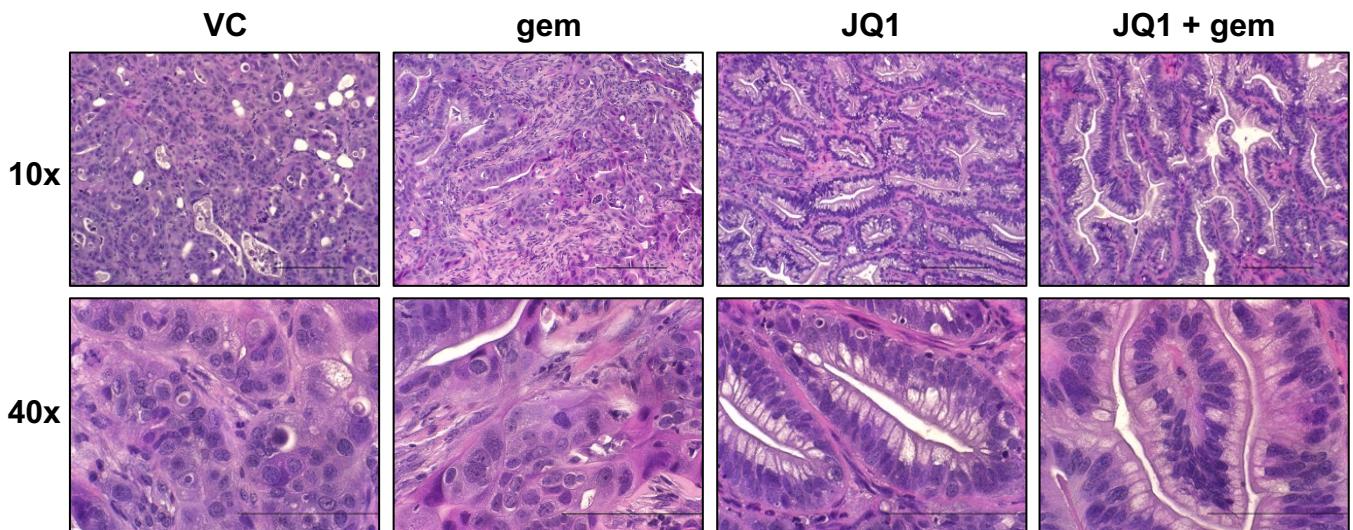
**Table S2.** Eight gene products downregulated *in vivo* by JQ1 + gemcitabine compared to vehicle control in PA4 and PA16 PDAC tumors.

**Table S3.** Gene products in the LXR/RXR activation pathway that are altered by JQ1 + gemcitabine compared to vehicle control in PA4 and PA16 tumors.

**Excel S1.** RNA-seq data for up-or down-regulated genes by JQ1 + gemcitabine compared to control.

**A****PA4****B****PA16**

**Figure S1. JQ1 + gemcitabine inhibits tumor growth of PA4 (A) and PA16 (B) patient-derived xenograft models of PDAC *in vivo*.** Tumor bearing mice were treated with Vehicle Control (VC), JQ1 (50mg/kg daily), gemcitabine (gem; 100mg/kg weekly), or JQ1 + gemcitabine (JQ1+gem) for 21 days. Data are presented as mean volume ± SEM.

**A****PA4****B****PA16**

**Figure S2. JQ1 and JQ1 + gemcitabine induce tumor cell differentiation *in vivo*.** (A) PA4 and (B) PA16 tumors exposed to JQ1 or JQ1 + gemcitabine *in vivo* show a more well differentiated morphology than untreated (VC) tumors. Treated tumors had intact nuclear polarity, less nuclear stratification and pleomorphism, compared to untreated tumors. Scale bar 10x = 20  $\mu$ m and 40x = 10  $\mu$ m.

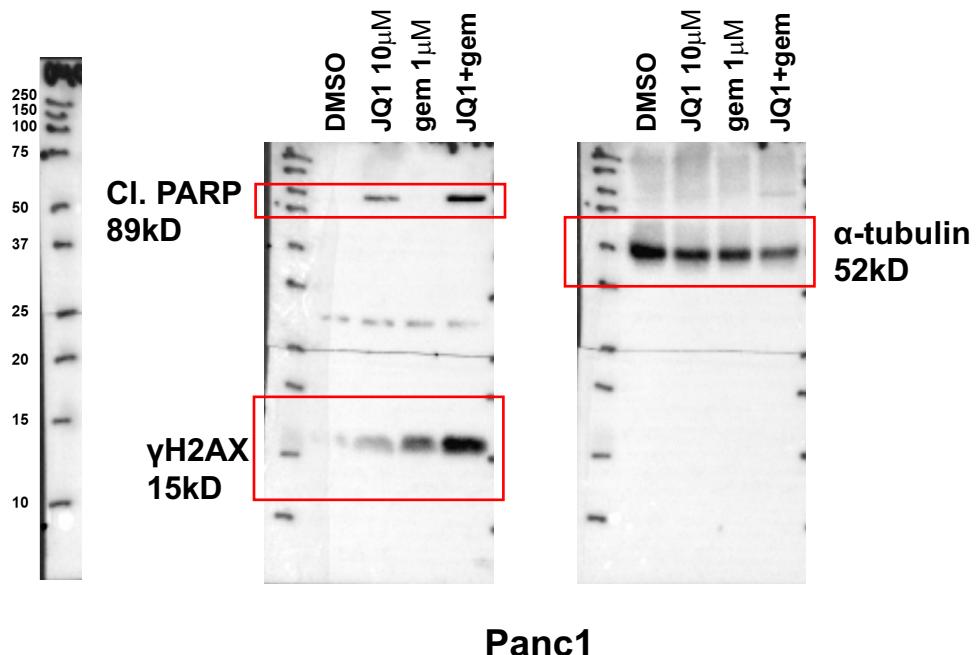
**A**

PA4		PA16	
Ingenuity Canonical Pathways	P-value	Ingenuity Canonical Pathways	P-value
Taurine Biosynthesis	2.5e-3	Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Signaling	1.5e-5
L-Cysteine Degradation	5.0e-3	Inhibition of Matrix Metalloproteases	1.5e-5
Pentose Phosphate Pathway (Non-oxidative Branch)	7.5e-3	Bladder Cancer Signaling	3.5e-5
Pentose Phosphate Pathway	1.2e-2	RAR Activation	1.0e-4
Endocannabinoid Neuronal Synapse Pathway	1.5e-2	Glioblastoma Multiforme Signaling	1.5e-4
Extrinsic Prothrombin Activation Pathway	2.0e-2	Tumor Microenvironment Pathway	2.1e-4
CREB Signaling in Neurons	3.9e-2	Senescence Pathway	2.9e-4
Coagulation System	4.3e-2	Xenobiotic Metabolism CAR Signaling Pathway	3.3e-4
Superpathway of Methionine Degradation	4.6e-2	Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma Signaling	3.9e-4
Intrinsic Prothrombin Activation Pathway	5.1e-2	Atherosclerosis Signaling	4.8e-4

**B**

	PA4		PA16	
	Gene ID	Fold change (VC/JQ+gem)	Gene ID	Fold change (VC/JQ+gem)
1	DNAJC25-GNG10	25134.3	ABCB1	18.6399
2	LOC100101148	168.865	NOTUM	18.1146
3	FGB	98.9564	LINC00513	11.3258
4	TMIGD2	13.1942	LINC02365	9.59563
5	ZNF256	11.5449	CLDN18	9.42094
6	ART1	9.89564	ATF3	8.0513
7	FAM172BP	8.24637	LYZ	7.67766
8	CDO1	8.24637	PTGIS	7.34076
9	LOC100507389	8.24637	THRIL	6.82499
10	NPY6R	6.5971	SCARA3	6.48858

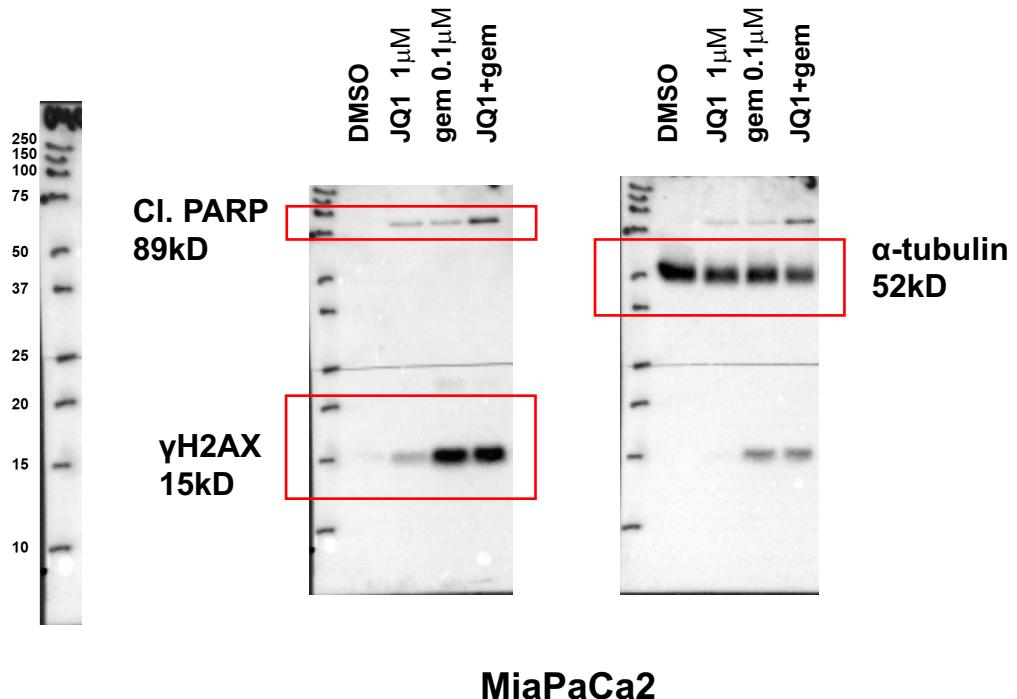
**Figure S3. Pathways and gene products upregulated by JQ1 + gemcitabine *in vivo* in PA4 or PA16 models of PDAC.** (A) Pathways upregulated by JQ1 + gemcitabine *in vivo* in PA4 or PA16 PDX models of PDAC. (B) Ten gene products upregulated *in vivo* by JQ1 + gemcitabine compared to vehicle controls (VC) in PA4 or PA16 tumors.



Panc1

Panc1 Densitometry			
	$\alpha$ -tubulin	$\gamma$ H2AX	Cl. PARP
DMSO	33449.10	551.33	594.96
JQ1	22611.87	10528.31	7754.66
gem	25234.66	21964.03	618.38
JQ1+gem	21589.11	40968.66	20107.10

Figure S4. The whole uncropped immunoblot images with densitometry intensity/reading analysis of Figure 2D.



**MiaPaCa2**

MiaPaCa2 Densitometry			
	$\alpha$ -tubulin	$\gamma$ H2AX	CI. PARP
DMSO	59905.3	1395.52	416.36
JQ1	50889.33	9118.80	5497.43
gem	53591.35	38898.63	5588.66
JQ1+gem	45363.88	42292.24	19023.47

**Figure S5. The whole uncropped immunoblot images with densitometry intensity/reading analysis of Figure 2E.**

	HMGCS2	Fwd 5'-AGAGCTTCTCCCCGTGAATC-3' Rev 5'-CCATAAGCCCAGGACAGTGA-3'
Primers	APOC1	Fwd 5'-TGGTTCTGTCGATCGTCTTG-3' Rev 5'-TGTCCCTCCAGTGTGTTCCA-3'
	GAPDH	Fwd 5'-AACATCATCCCTGCTTCCAC-3' Rev 5'-GACCACCTGGTCCTCAGTGT-3'

**Table S1.** Primer sets used to perform qRT-PCR.

		Fold change (VC/JQ + gem)		
	Gene ID	PA4	PA16	Average
1	<i>HMGCS2</i>	-5.82927	-5.91705	-5.8732
2	<i>APOC1</i>	-8.19664	-3.06895	-5.6328
3	<i>CGBS</i>	-7.18476	-3.20816	-5.1965
4	<i>NEGR1</i>	-2.30404	-7.92216	-5.1131
5	<i>PNCK</i>	-6.14989	-3.21169	-4.6808
6	<i>TAC3</i>	-5.65906	-2.91972	-4.2894
7	<i>ARL4C</i>	-4.08678	-3.89347	-3.9901
8	<i>GBP4</i>	-2.29105	-3.51424	-2.9026

**Table S2.** Eight gene products downregulated *in vivo* by JQ1 + gemcitabine compared to vehicle controls (VC) in PA4 and PA16 tumors.

LXR/RXR activation pathway genes altered by JQ1 + gemcitabine <i>in vivo</i>		
	PA4	PA16
<i>APOCI</i>	-8.2	-3.1
<i>APOC2</i>	-3.9	-1.1
<i>APOE</i>	-1.8	-4.4
<i>AGT</i>	-1.3	-2.6
<i>ALB</i>	-5.6	1
<i>CD14</i>	-4.9	-2.2
<i>ILIR2</i>	-3.1	-3
<i>PLTP</i>	-4.6	-2.6
<i>PON1</i>	-1.8	-3.2
<i>SERPINF1</i>	-1.1	-2.2
<i>TLR3</i>	-2.5	-1.4
<i>TLR4</i>	-3.4	1
<i>TTR</i>	1	-3.4

**Table S3.** Gene products in the LXR/RXR activation pathway that are altered by JQ1+gemcitabine compared to vehicle controls in PA4 and PA16 tumors.