

Article

Preclinical Study Using ABT263 to Increase Enzalutamide Sensitivity to Suppress Prostate Cancer Progression Via Targeting BCL2/ROS/USP26 Axis Through Altering ARv7 Protein Degradation

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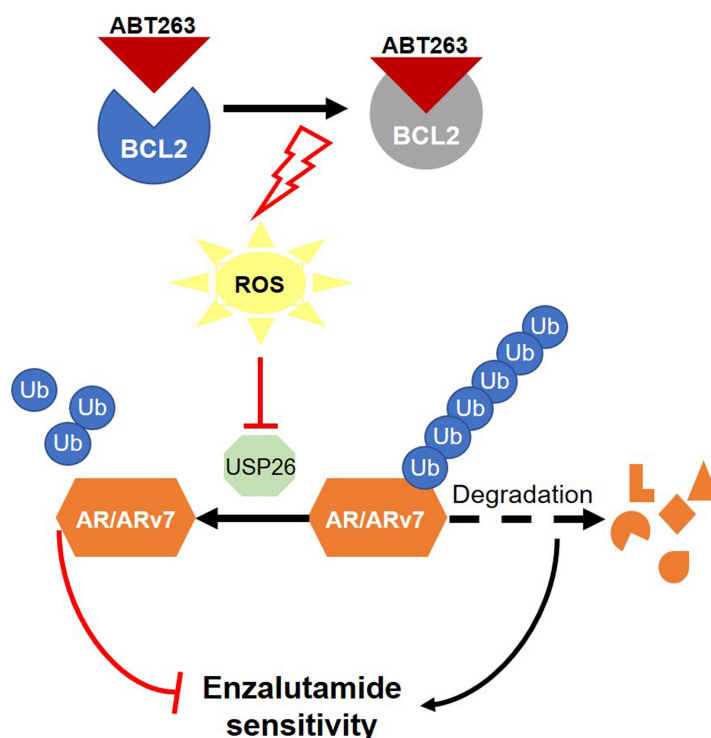
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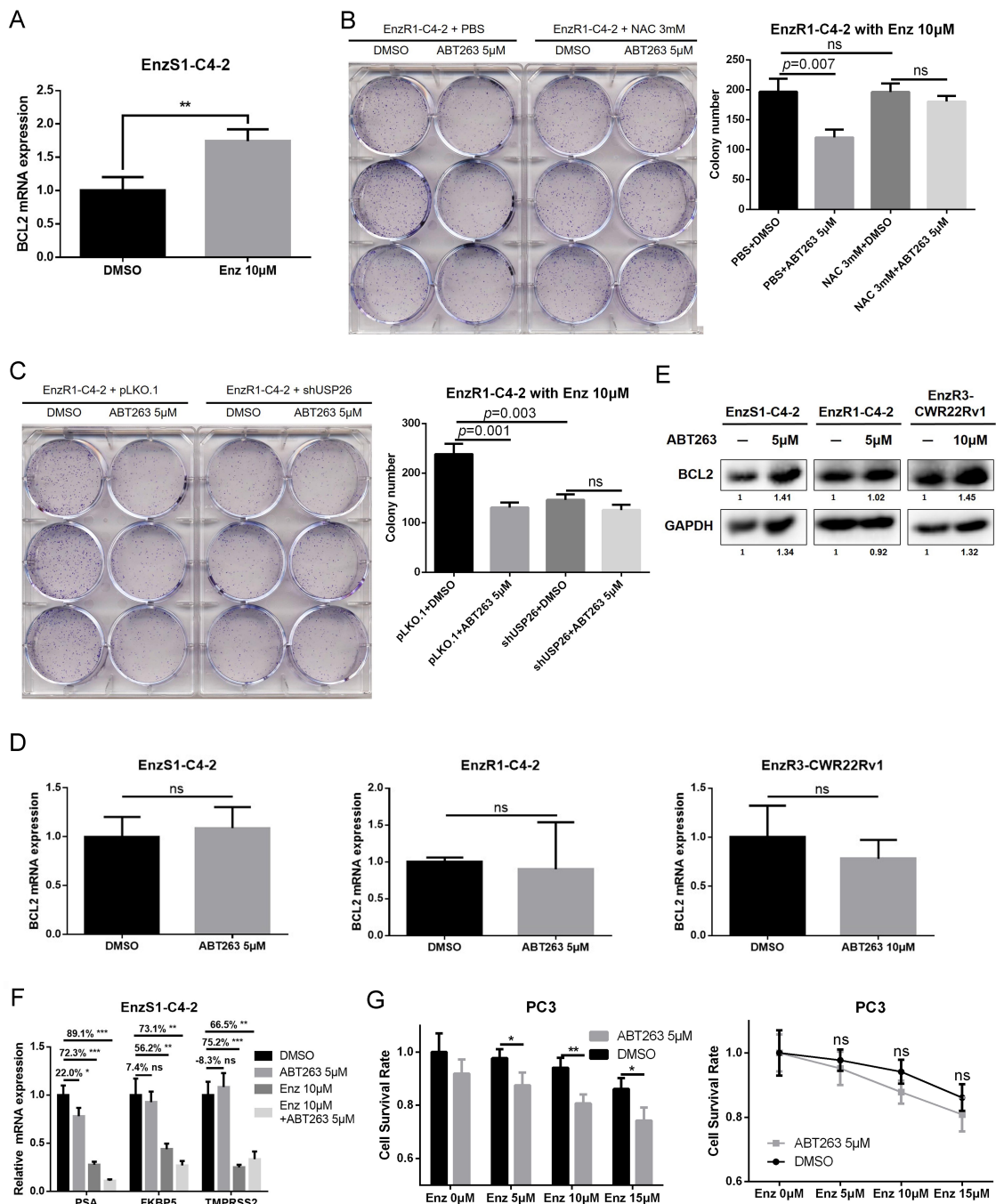
Supplementary Figures:

Supplement Fig. 1



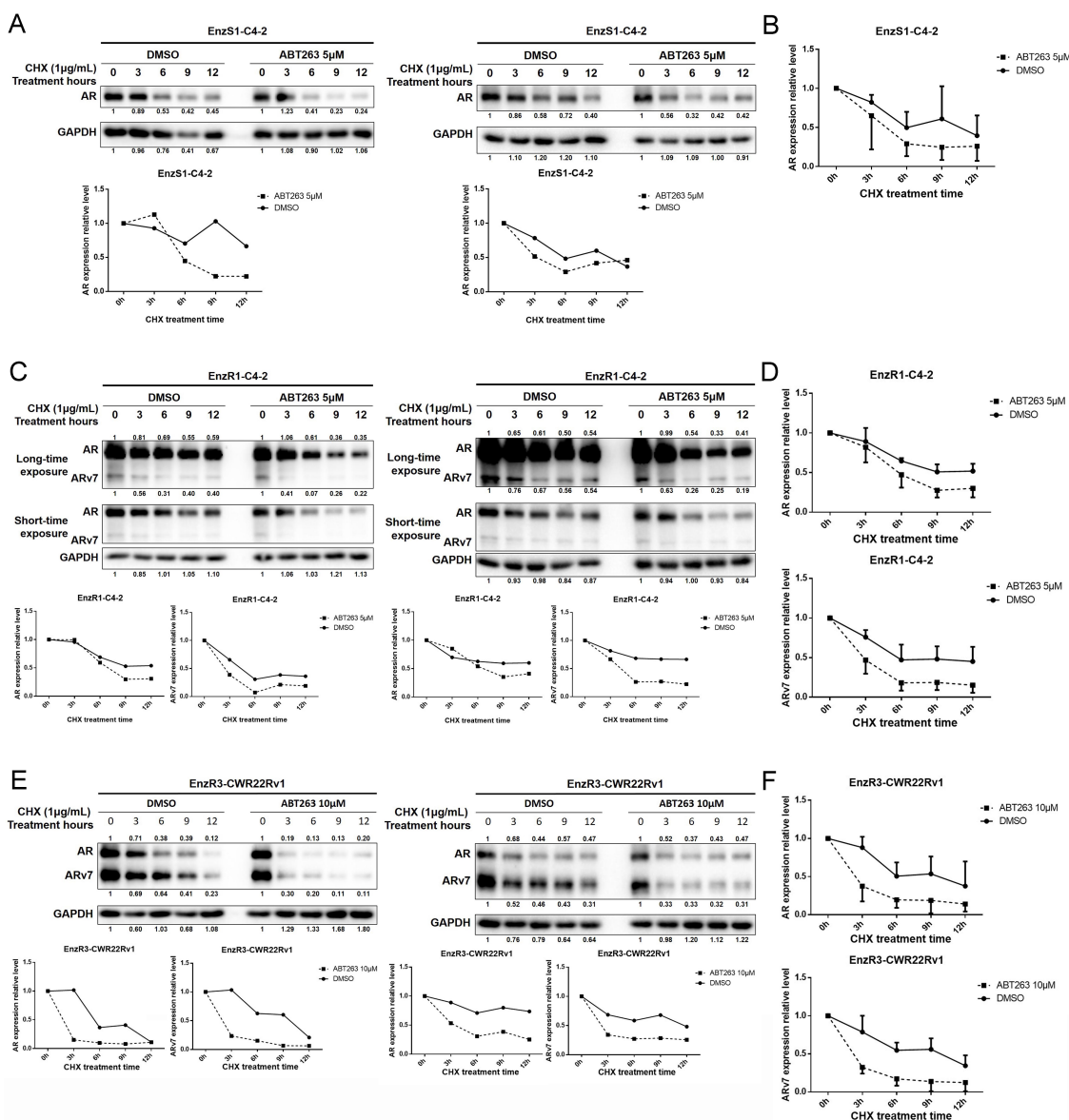
Supplement Fig. 1. Model of ABT263 increased Enz sensitivity of PCa. ABT263, as a selective antagonist of BCL2, induces cellular ROS and inhibits USP26 activity. The ubiquitination of AR/ARv7 increases due to inhibition of USP26, resulting in increased degradation of AR/ARv7. Decreased AR/ARv7 expression by ABT263 contributes to increased Enz sensitivity of PCa.

Supplement Fig. 2



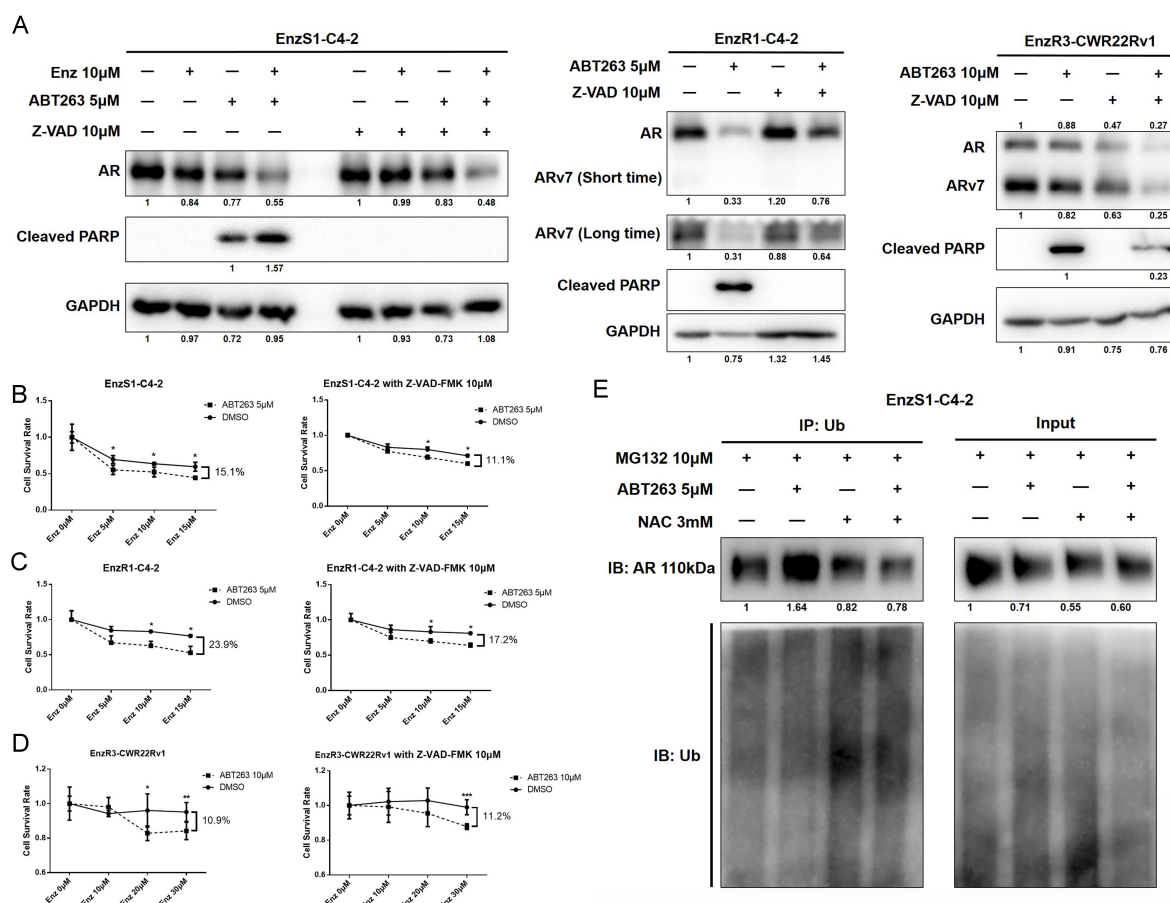
Supplement Fig. 2. A: BCL2 mRNA expression increased in response to Enz treatment for 48 hours in EnzS1-C4-2 cells. **B-C:** ABT263 suppresses EnzR1-C4-2 cell colony formation, which could be reversed by NAC (**B**) and shUSP26 (**C**). **D-E:** ABT263 doesn't decrease BCL2 expression. BCL2 mRNA and protein expression were detected after 48 hours ABT263 treatment. Q-PCR assay was applied to measure BCL2 mRNA (**D**), and western blot assay was applied to measure BCL2 protein expression (**E**) in EnzS1-C4-2 cells, EnzR1-C4-2 cells, and EnzR3-CWR22Rv1 cells. **F:** Combination of ABT263 and Enz treatment better suppresses AR target gene expression. Q-PCR assay was applied to measure the mRNA expression of AR target genes (PSA, FKBP5, and TMPRSS2) in EnzS1-C4-2 cells after combination treatment of ABT263 and Enz or ABT263 and Enz treatment alone. **G:** Targeting BCL2 with ABT263 doesn't increase sensitivity for Enzalutamide in PC3 cells. Data are presented as Mean \pm SD. *: $p < 0.05$, **: $p < 0.01$, ***: $p < 0.001$, ns: not significant.

Supplement Fig. 3



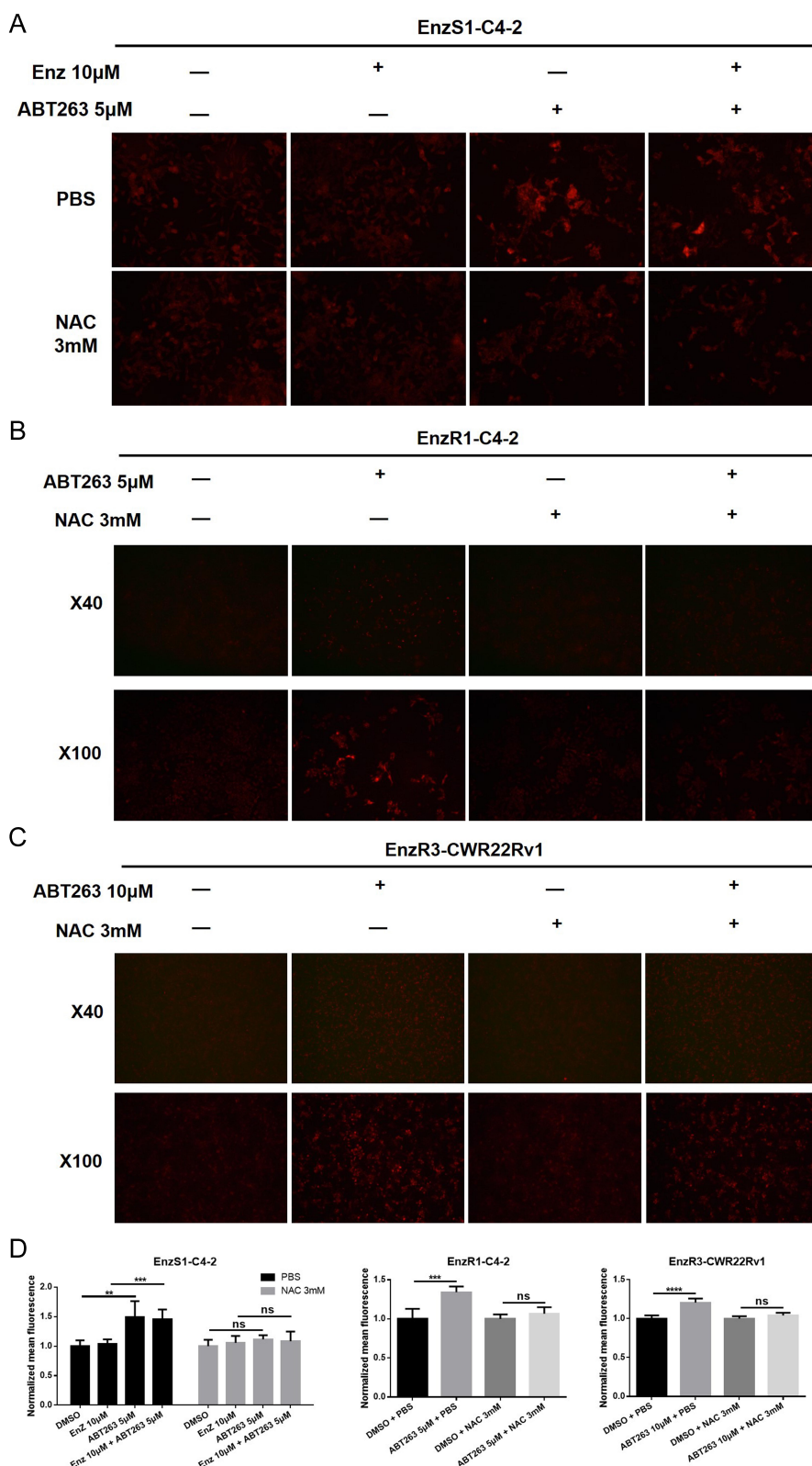
Supplement Fig. 3. ABT263 decreases AR and ARv7 protein stability. As described in Fig. 2, stability of AR and ARv7 in EnzS1-C4-2 cells (A), in EnzR1-C4-2 cells (C) and in EnzR3-CWR22Rv1 cells (E) was measured by western blot assay another two times. Chemiluminescence on the western blot detected with short and long length of time, are shown in C and E. Note that ARv7 is more visible with longer exposure time. Together with data in Fig. 2C-E, line graphs of AR/ARv7 protein stability were drawn, showing similar decreasing trend of AR/ARv7 stability in EnzS1-C4-2 (B), EnzR1-C4-2 (D), and EnzR3-CWR22Rv1 (F) cells after ABT263 treatment. Data are presented as Mean \pm SD.

Supplement Fig. 4



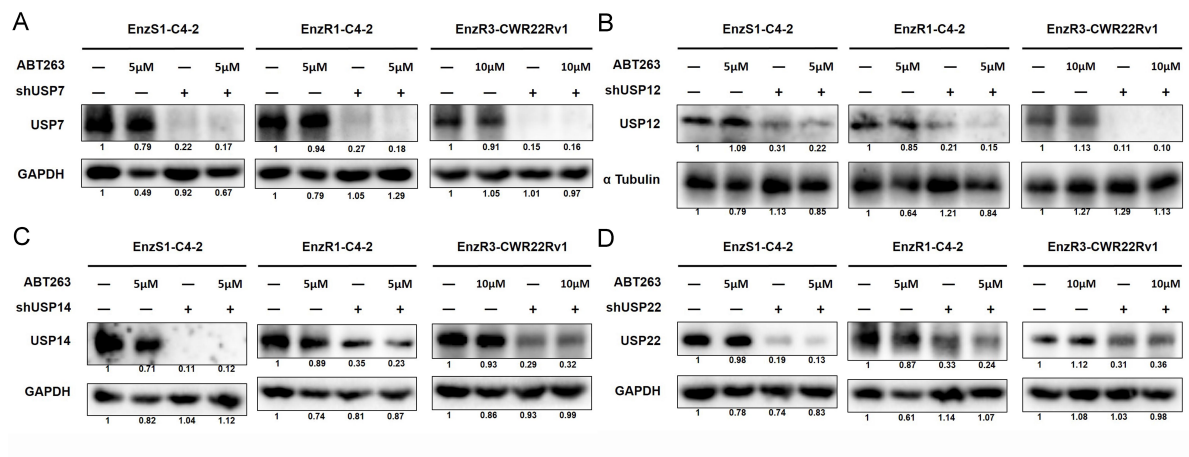
Supplement Fig. 4. ABT263-induced apoptosis didn't contribute to the increase of Enz-sensitivity and AR/ARv7 degradation. **A:** ABT263-induced apoptosis didn't contribute to AR and ARv7 degradation. Z-VAD-FMK (Z-VAD) was used to reverse the cell apoptosis induced by ABT263. Western blot assay was applied to measure AR and ARv7 protein expression in EnzS1-C4-2 cells, EnzR1-C4-2 cells, and EnzR3-CWR22Rv1 cells. Two exposures, short and long time, are shown in EnzR1-C4-2 cells. Note that ARv7 in EnzR1-C4-2 cells is more visible with longer exposure time. **B-D:** ABT263-induced apoptosis didn't contribute to the increase of Enz-sensitivity. MTT proliferation assays were used to detect cell proliferation rates in EnzS1-C4-2 cells (**B**), EnzR1-C4-2 cells (**C**), and EnzR3-CWR22Rv1 cells (**D**). **E:** NAC reverses the ABT263 increased ubiquitination of AR in EnzS1-C4-2. Data are presented as Mean \pm SD. *: $p < 0.05$, **: $p < 0.01$, ***: $p < 0.001$.

Supplement Fig. 5



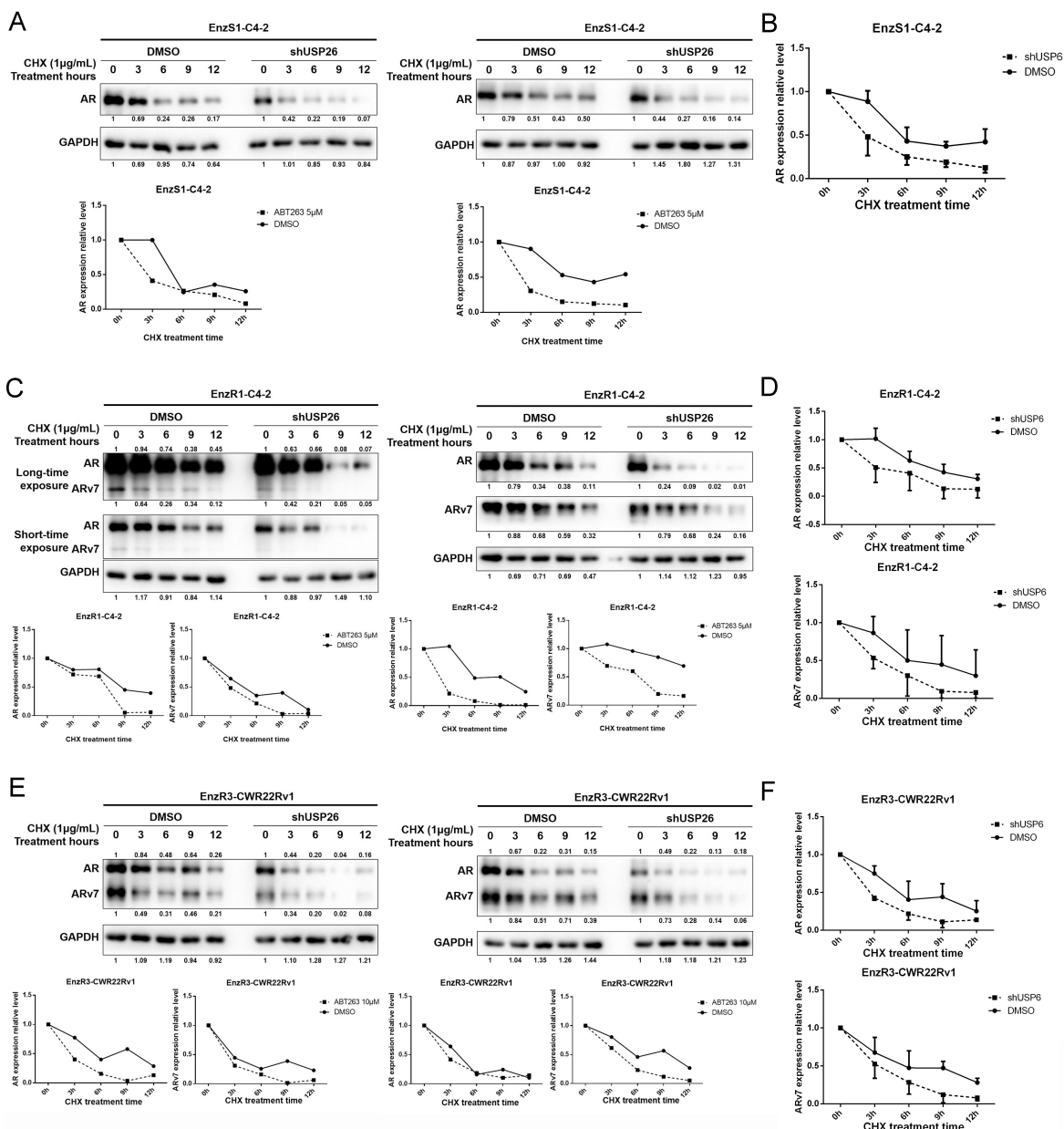
Supplement Fig. 5. NAC reverses cellular ROS induced by ABT263. **A-D:** DHE staining was applied to detect cellular ROS level in EnzS1-C4-2 cells (**A**), EnzR1-C4-2 cells (**B**) and EnzR3-CWR22Rv1 cells (**C**). Fluorescence (excitation wavelength 485 nm and an emission wavelength 580 nm) was measured to quantify the cellular ROS level and showed that NAC reversed cellular ROS induced by ABT263 (**D**). Data are presented as Mean \pm SD. **: $p < 0.01$, ***: $p < 0.001$, ****: $p < 0.0001$, ns: not significant.

Supplement Fig. 6



Supplement Fig. 6. Confirming the knock down efficiency of shUSPs. Western blot assays were applied to confirm the knock down efficiency of shUSP7 (**A**), shUSP12 (**B**), shUSP14 (**C**), and shUSP22 (**D**). Data are presented as Mean \pm SD.

Supplement Fig. 7



Supplement Fig. 7. USP26 contributes to protein stability of AR and ARv7. As described in Fig. 6, stability of AR and ARv7 in EnzS1-C4-2 cells (A), in EnzR1-C4-2 cells (C) and in EnzR3-CWR22Rv1 cells (D) was measured by western blot assay for another two times. Together with data in Fig. 6A-C, line graphs of AR/ARv7 protein stability were drawn, showing similar decreasing trend of AR/ARv7 stability in EnzS1-C4-2 (B), EnzR1-C4-2 (D), and EnzR3-CWR22Rv1 (F) cells after knocking down USP26. Data are presented as Mean \pm SD.

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Supplementary Table:

Table S1: Plasmid information used in the study

Gene_ID	Vector	Application	Sequence
USP7	pLKO.01	Knocking down	F: CCGGTAGTATCTTGAATAAATCCTGCTCTTTGGATCCGAGAGC
			AGGATTTATTCAAGATACTATTTTTG
			R: AATTCAAAAATAGTATCTTGAATAAATCCTGCTCTCGGATCCAA AGAGCAGGATTTATTCAAGATACTA
USP12	pLKO.01	Knocking down	F: CCGGCGTAGAATTCTTCAATAGCTTGTGCTTGGATCCGGCACA
			AGCTATTGAAGAATTCTACGTTTTTG
			R: AATTCAAAAACGTAGAATTCTTCAATAGCTTGTGCCGGATCCAA GCACAAGCTATTGAAGAATTCTACG
USP14	pLKO.01	Knocking down	F: CCGGACTGCTTGTAAGTCATAGTATCCACTTGGATCCGGTGGA
			TACTATGACTTACAAGCAGTTTTTTG
			R: AATTCAAAAACTGCTTGTAAGTCATAGTATCCACCGGATCCAA GTGGATACTATGACTTACAAGCAGT
USP22	pLKO.01	Knocking down	F: CCGGGGTACTGTCCATTCATCCTGCTCTCTTGGATCCGGAGAG
			CAGGATGAATGGACAGTACCTTTTTG
			R: AATTCAAAAAGGTACTGTCCATTCATCCTGCTCTCCGGATCCAA GAGAGCAGGATGAATGGACAGTACC
USP26	pLKO.01	Knocking down	F: CCGGAATGTGTGGAGCCAGGATATCTTGGATCCGGATATCCTG
			GCTCCACACATTTTTTTG
			R: AATTCAAAAAAATGTGTGGAGCCAGGATATCCGGATCCAAGATA TCCTGGCTCCACACATT

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