Supplementary Materials: Molecular and clinical relevance of *ZBTB38* expression levels in prostate cancer.

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Table S1. *ZBTB38* expression levels and *ETS* transcription factor gene fusions in localised prostate tumours.

	Taylor et al. 2010 (GSE21032)				TCGA. 2015 (cBioPortal)				Ross-Adams et al. 2015 (GSE70770)			
Characteristics	ZBTB38 expression (N)			<i>p</i> -	ZBTB38 expression (N) Chi2			<i>p</i> -	ZBTB38 expression (N)		Chi2	<i>p</i> -
			Chi2				Chi2					
	Low	High		value	Low	High	_	value	Low	High		value
ERG fusion (by gene												
expression)												
No fusion	34	30			-	-			29	26		
Fusion	30	35	0.626	0.428	-	-	-	-	24	28	0.462	0.496
ERG fusion (by												
CGH*)												
No fusion	45	33			-	-			-	-		
Fusion	13	17			-	-			-	-		
Flat	6	15	1.796	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ERG fusion (by exon												
sequencing)												
No fusion	-	-			57	72			-	-		
Fusion	-	-	-	-	88	72	3.34	0.067	-	-	-	-
ETV1 fusion (by												
exon sequencing)												
No fusion	-	-			141	140			-	-		
Fusion	-	-	-	-	4	5	0.236	0.626	-	-	-	-
ETV4 fusion (by												
exon sequencing)												
No fusion	-	-			135	138			-	-		
Fusion	-	-	-	-	10	7	0.114	0.734	-	-	-	-

N, number of patients per class. Significant *p*-value (*p* < 0.05) are highlighted in bold. * CGH: Comparative Genomic Hybridization.

Table S2. Correlation between ZBTB38 expression levels and recurrent copy number aberrations (CNA)
in localised prostate tumours.

	TCGA. 2015 (cBioPortal)						
Characteristics	ZBTB38 Ex	pression (N)	C1 '2	17.1			
	Low	High	Chi2	<i>p</i> -value			
BRCA1 CNA							
Diploid	133	126					
Loss	12	19	1.769	0.183			
BRCA2 CNA							
Diploid	116	126					
Loss	29	19	2.496	0.114			
CDK12 CNA							
Diploid	137	138					
Loss	8	7	0.07	0.79			
CHD1 CNA							
Diploid	113	132					
Loss	32	13	9.495	0.002			
FAM175A CNA							
Diploid	142	143					
Loss	3	2	0.203	0.651			
FANCC CNA							
Diploid	125	140					
Gain	16	4					

Loss	4	1	9.849	0.007
FANCD2 CNA				
Diploid	134	130		
Loss	11	15	0.067	0.410
PTEN CNA				
Diploid	105	101		
Loss	40	44	0.268	0.604
RAD51C CNA				
Diploid	136	141		
Loss	5	4		
Gain	4	0	4.201	0.122
RB1 CNA				
Diploid	90	118		
Loss	55	27	13.33	0.0002
SPOPL CNA				
Diploid	115	138		
Loss	30	7	16.388	0.00005
TP53 CNA				
Diploid	98	100		
Loss	47	45	0.063	0.8

N, number of patients per class Significant p-value (p < 0.05) are highlighted in bold.

Table S3. Correlation between *ZBTB38* expression levels and recurrent mutations in localised prostate tumours.

	TCGA. 2015 (cBioPortal)							
Characteristics	ZBTB38 Ex	pression (N)	<i>C</i> 1 'n	<i>p</i> -Value				
	Low	High	Chi2					
KMT2C								
No mutation	138	140						
Mutation	7	5	0.347	0.555				
KMT2D								
No mutation	141	138						
Mutation	4	7	0.85	0.356				
SPOP								
No mutation	121	138						
Mutation	24	7	10.438	0.001				
TP53								
No mutation	132	138						
Mutation	13	7	1.933	0.164				

Only recurrent mutations (i.e. present in > 10 samples) were evaluated.

N, number of patients per class. Significant *p*-value (p < 0.05) are highlighted in bold.

	TCGA. 2015 (cBioPortal)							
Characteristics	ZBTB38 Ex	pression (N)	Chia					
	Low	High	- Chi2	<i>p</i> -value				
RPPA clusters								
Cluster 1	23	39						
Cluster 2	20	24						
Cluster 3	26	13						
Cluster 4	16	19						
Cluster 5	23	14	11.268	0.023				
DNA methylation cluster								
Cluster 1	20	14						
Cluster 2 [#]	65	31						
Cluster 3	38	50						
Cluster 4	22	49	25.001	<0.00001				
mRNA Cluster								
Cluster 1 [#]	64	37						
Cluster 2	59	38						
Cluster 3	22	70	36.80	<0.00001				
Integrative Cluster (iCluster)								
Cluster 1	55	21						
Cluster 2	58	39						
Cluster 3	32	84	42 239	<0.00001				

Table S4. Correlation between *ZBTB38* expression levels and molecular data in localised prostate tumours.

Unsupervised clustering of RPPA, DNA methylation and mRNA data were performed by the TCGA consortium (Ref. 6). #, SPOP mutations are associated with DNA methylation cluster 2 and mRNA cluster 1. N, number of patients per class. Significant p-value (p < 0.05) are highlighted in bold.

Characteristics	Robinson et al. 2015 (dbGap: phs000915.v1.p1)			Abida et al. 2019 (cBioPortal)				Kumar et al. 2016 (GSE77930)				
	ZBTB38 expression (N)		Chi2 <i>p</i> -value		ZB expres	ZBTB38 expression (N)		<i>p-</i> value	ZBTB38 expression (N)		Chi2	<i>p-</i> value
	Low	High			Low	High			Low	High		
Age (years)												
<60	10	12			37	43			63	58		
>60	48	45	0.269	0.603	55	50	0.682	0.408	3	9	3.199	0.073
Fraction genome altered												
0 - 0.1	4	4			7	12			4	3		
0.1 - 0.5	39	34			64	69			35	45		
>0.5	16	21	1.018	0.601	35	24	3.549	0.169	28	19	3.116	0.21
Mutation count												
<50	7	9			34	31			37	40		
50 - 100	36	32			42	42			15	21		
>100	16	18	0.602	0.739	29	32	0.286	0.866	14	6	4.309	0.115

Table S5. Correlation between *ZBTB38* expression levels and chromosomal instability in metastatic prostate tumours.

N, number of patients per class. Significant *p*-value (p < 0.05) are highlighted in bold.



Figure S1. Correlation between *ZBTB38* expression and *ARMC8*, *COMMD8*, *ADAM10*, *EE1A* and *PPM1B* expression in prostate cancer; consequences of *ZBTB38* knock-down on gene expression. (**a**–**e**) Gene expression levels from TCGA (ref. 13) were plotted to illustrate the correlation between *ZBTB38* expression and: (**a**) *ARMC8*, (**b**) *COMMD8*, (**c**) *ADAM10*, (**d**) *EEA1* and (**e**) *PPM1B*. The r value indicates Pearson coefficients and the corresponding *p*-value are indicated. N, number of tumours analysed. (**f**) qRT-PCR analysis of *ARMC8*, *COMMD8*, *ADAM10*, *EEA1*, *PPM1B* and *ZBTB38* in LnCAP, DU145 and PC3 cells transfected with *ZBTB38* and control siRNAs (*n* = 3). *, *p* < 0.05 (vs. Control).



Figure S2. Representative images of transwell migration assays after transfection with control or *ZBTB38* siRNAs in LnCAP, DU145 and PC3 cancer cells. Cell numbers per field are presented in Figure 5c.



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