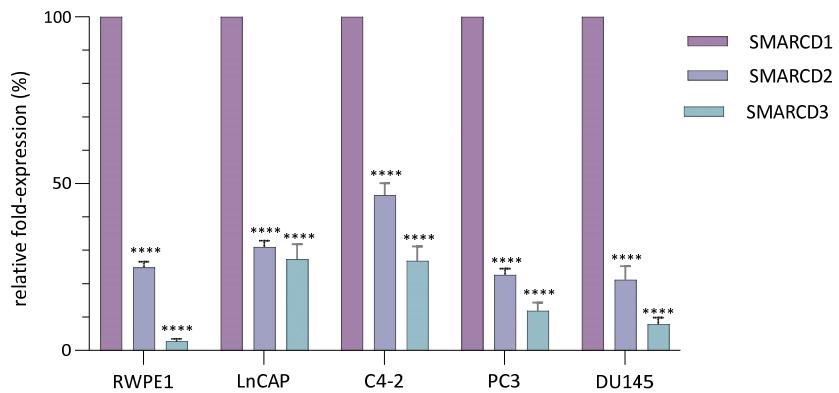


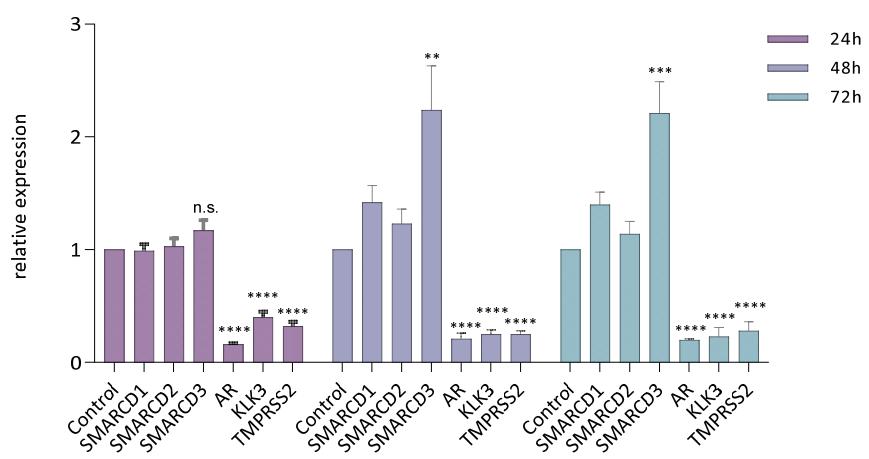
**Suppl. Figure S1: Alterations of the SMARCD genes in various human malignancies**

Compared to other human cancer types, mutations of **A) SMARCD1**, **B) SMARCD2** and **C) SMARCD3** are infrequent in PCa. As in other human malignancies, mRNA upregulation is the most common alteration.



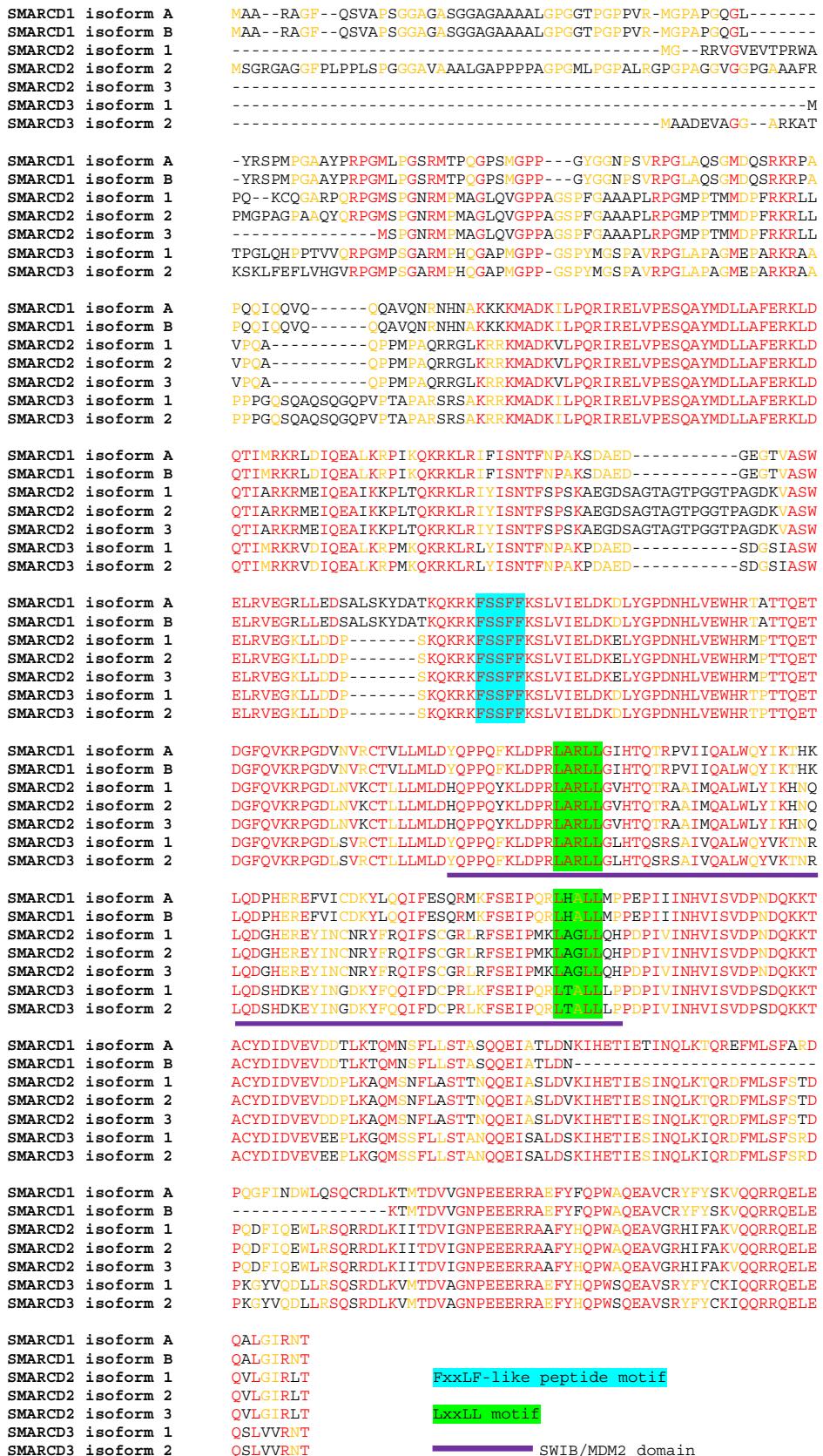
**Suppl. Figure S2: SMARCD1, SMARCD2 and SMARCD3 mRNA levels in various prostate cell lines**

mRNA expression of the SMARCD family members was assessed in non-malignant RWPE-1 cells and the PCa cell lines LnCAP, C4-2, PC3 and DU145. RNA was isolated from several biological replicates ( $n=3$ ). Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean (SEM). Standard deviations were calculated using the relative expression determined in various technical replicates ( $n=6$ ). Asterisks indicate the statistical significance of differences in SMARCD2 and SMARCD3 expression levels compared to SMARCD1. \*  $p \leq 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ ; \*\*\*\*  $p \leq 0.0001$ ; ns: not significant.



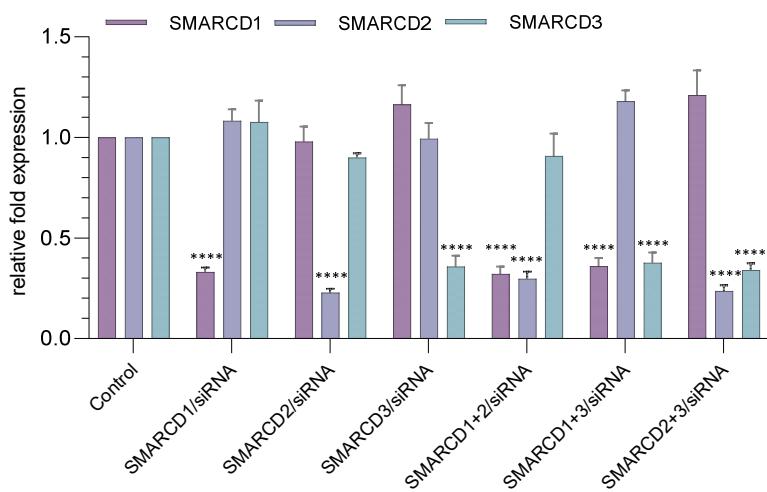
**Suppl. Figure S3: Effects of AR/siRNA on SMARCD1,SMARCD2 and SMARCD3 expression**

AR/siRNA was performed for 24h, 48h and 72h, resulting in a decrease of AR levels to 16%, 20% and 21%, respectively. Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean (SEM). RNA was isolated from several biological replicates ( $n=3$ ). Standard deviations were calculated using the relative expression determined in various technical replicates ( $n=5$ ). Asterisks indicate the statistical significance of differences in expression levels compared to the respective control. \*  $p \leq 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ ; \*\*\*\*  $p \leq 0.0001$ ; ns: not significant.



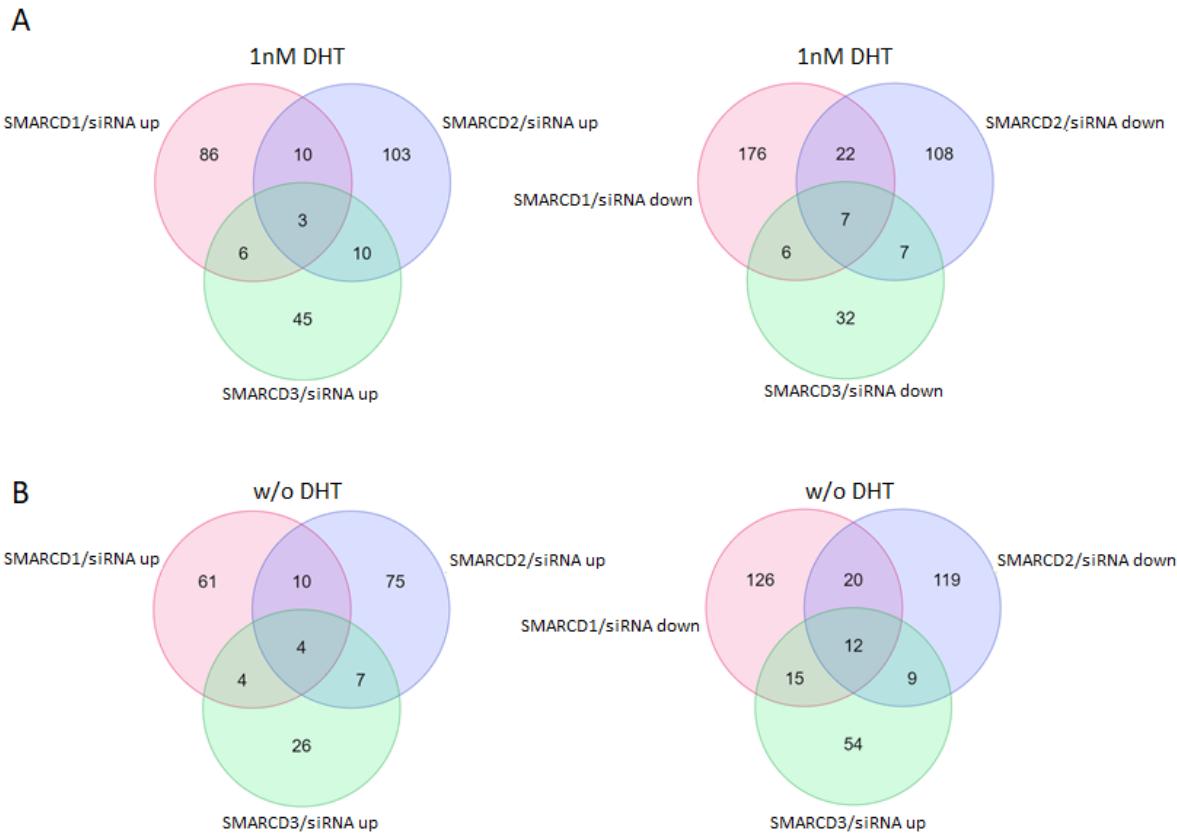
**Suppl. Figure S4: FxxLF-like and LxxLL peptide motifs are present in all SMARCD family members**

The SMARCD family members share a similarity of 57-72% at amino acid level and contain a highly conserved SWIB/MDM2 domain. All SMARCD proteins harbor the FxxLF-like motif required for direct interactions with the ligand-binding domain of AR, as well as LxxLL motifs, which also mediate direct interactions with AR. Amino acids that are present in two or three SMARCD family members are indicated in orange or red, respectively.

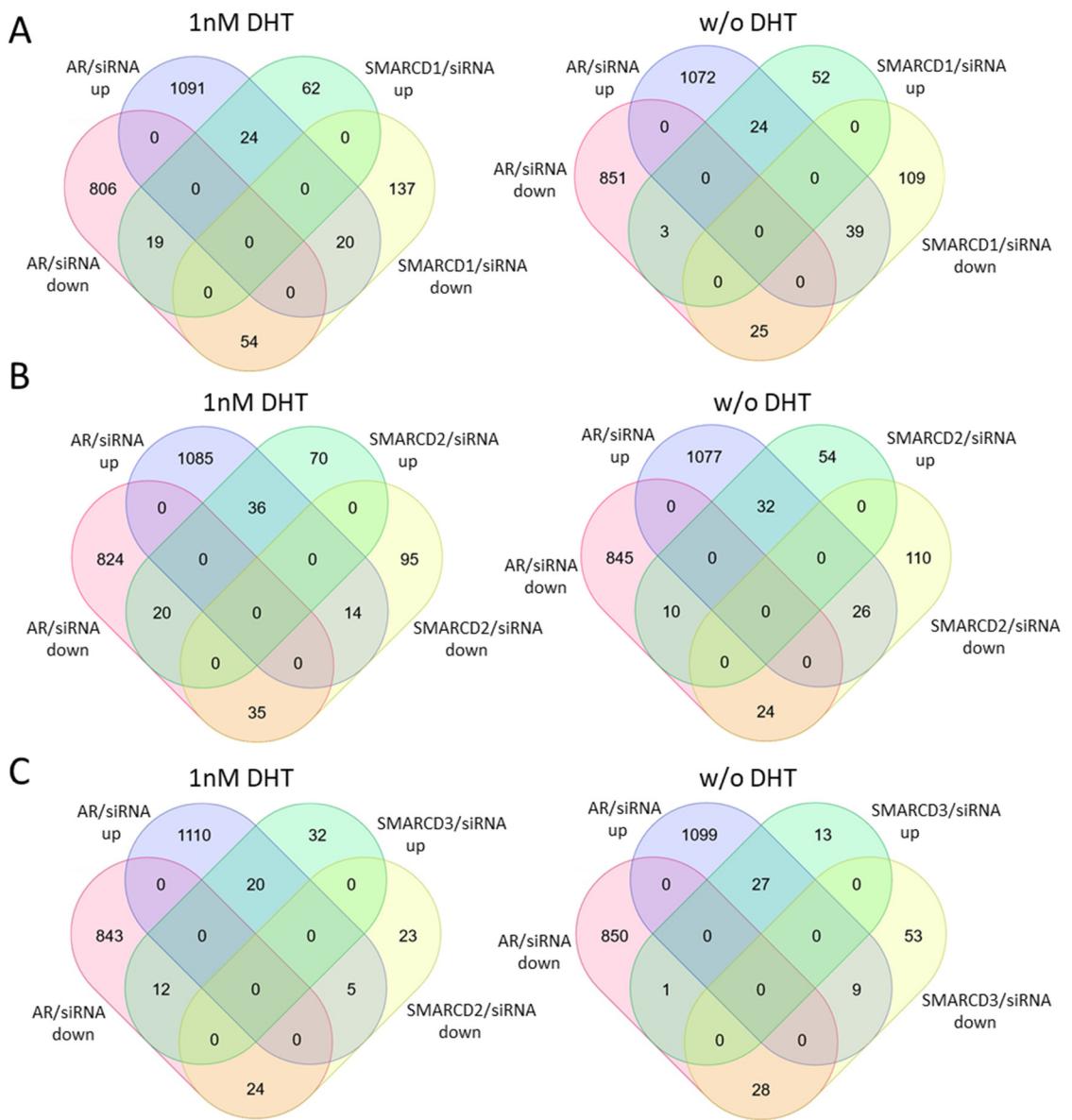


**Suppl. Figure S5: Efficiency and specificity of siRNAs targeting SMARCD1, SMARCD2 and SMARCD3**

siRNA-mediated knockdown of SMARCD1, SMARCD2 and SMARCD3 alone or in various combinations was performed in LnCAP cells and the expression levels of the three genes were determined by qPCR. RNA was isolated from several biological replicates ( $n=3$ ). Asterisks indicate the statistical significance of differences in gene expression compared to the negative control. Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean (SEM). Standard deviations were calculated using the relative-fold expression determined in various technical replicates ( $n=6$ ). \*  $p \leq 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$ ; \*\*\*\*  $p \leq 0.0001$ ; ns: not significant.



**Suppl. Figure S6: Independent and common downstream targets of SMARCD1, SMARCD2 and/or SMARCD3**  
 Genes regulated by SMARCD1, SMARCD2 and/or SMARCD3 in **A**) the presence or **B**) absence of hormones were identified by RNA-sequencing. Besides independent functions of SMARCD1, SMARCD2 and SMARCD3, various genes regulated by two or three members of the SMARCD family were identified.



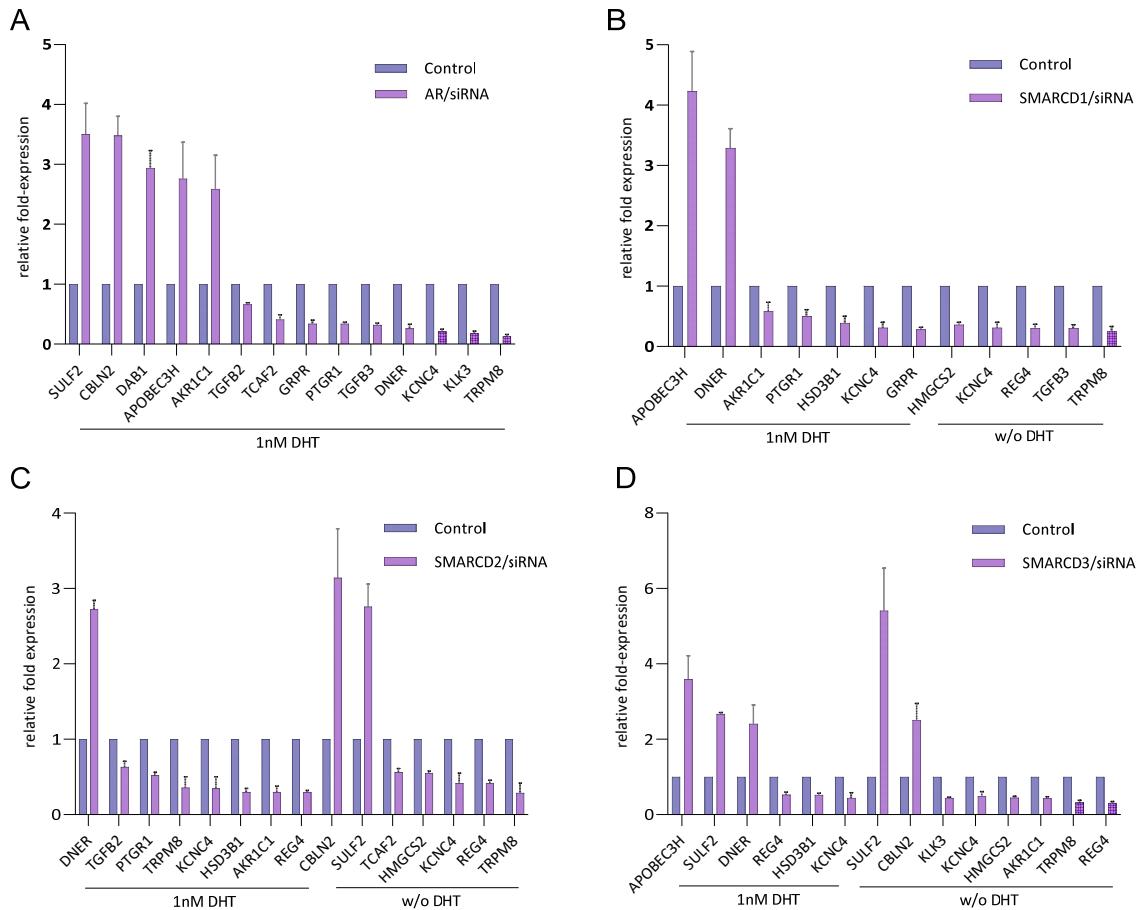
**Suppl. Figure S7: Common downstream targets of SMARCD1, SMARCD2 or SMARCD3 and AR**

Genes regulated by **A) SMARCD1**, **B) SMARCD2** and **C) SMARCD3** in the presence or absence of hormones were identified by RNA-sequencing and common downstream-targets with AR were assessed.

	AR_DHT	AR_no DHT	SMARCD1_DHT	SMARCD1_no DHT	SMARCD2_DHT	SMARCD2_no DHT	SMARCD3_DHT	SMARCD3_no DHT	
-0.97	-0.23		-0.26		-0.14		-0.22		NELSON_RESPONSE_TO_ANDROGEN_UP
-0.97									WANG_RESPONSE_TO_ANDROGEN_UP
-0.71	-0.54	-0.57	-0.82	-0.41	-0.41	-0.47	-0.55		WP_ALTERNATIVE_PATHWAY_OF_FETAL_ANDROGEN_SYNTHESIS
-0.46						-0.17			DOANE_RESPONSE_TO_ANDROGEN_UP
	-0.75	-0.45	-0.47	-0.70	-0.56		-0.74		REACTOME_ANDROGEN BIOSYNTHESIS
	-0.76	-0.66	-0.92	-0.51	-0.71				GOBP_ANDROGEN BIOSYNTHETIC PROCESS
			-0.45						GOBP_ANDROGEN_CATABOLIC_PROCESS
	-0.28						-0.29		REACTOME_ACTIVATED_PKN1_STIMULATES_TRANSCRIPTION_OF_AR_
	-0.19	-0.25	-0.28	-0.33		-0.22	-0.21		ANDROGEN RECEPTOR REGULATED GENES KLK2 AND KLK3
				0.61	0.79		0.48		GOBP_ANDROGEN_METABOLIC_PROCESS
		0.34	-0.34						MOTAMED_RESPONSE_TO_ANDROGEN_DN
		0.57		0.40			0.40		WP_ANDROGEN_RECECTOR_SIGNALING_PATHWAY
	0.25		-0.20	-0.21					GOBP_REGULATION_OF_ANDROGEN_RECECTOR_SIGNALING_PATHWAY
	0.39	0.37		0.46		0.37			DOANE_RESPONSE_TO_ANDROGEN_DN
	0.50								MOTAMED_RESPONSE_TO_ANDROGEN_UP
									NELSON_RESPONSE_TO_ANDROGEN_DN

#### Suppl. Figure S8: Gene Set Variant Analysis (GSVA) of RNA-seq data

GSVA of RNA-seq data generated after siRNA-mediated knockdown of SMARCD1, SMARCD2 and SMARCD3 performed in the absence and presence of DHT revealed an involvement of the SMARCD proteins in various AR-driven pathways.



**Figure S9: Validation of RNA-seq data by qPCR**

To validate our RNA-seq approach, the differential regulation of genes identified as downstream-targets of **A) AR**, **B) SMARCD1** **C) SMARCD2** and **D) SMARCD3** was verified by qPCR. RNA was isolated from several biological replicates ( $n=3$ ). Error bars indicate the standard error of the mean (SEM). Standard deviations were calculated using the relative expression determined in various technical replicates ( $n=6$ ). The differential regulation of all studied genes was statistically significant with  $p$ -values  $<0.001$ .