

Muñoz-Galván et al. “PAI1 is a marker of bad prognosis in rectal cancer but predicts a better response to treatment with PIM inhibitor AZD1208”

Supplementary Material:

Supplementary Table S1

Supplementary Table S2

Supplementary Table S3

Supplementary Table S4

Supplementary Figure S1

Supplementary Table S1: Patient HUVR cohort characteristics.

Cohort description	Cohort N=135
Gender (years)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men • Age 	43 92 Median 68 years old
Tumor localization (distance from the anal verge)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rectum (3-5 cm) • Medium rectum (6-9 cm) • High rectum (10-15 cm) • Non recorded in medical history 	54 45 34 2
Histology and tumoral grade	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adenocarcinoma G I • Adenocarcinoma G II • Adenocarcinoma G III • Non recorded in medical history 	28 67 5 35
Pre-treatment stage (TNM)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I • IIA • IIB • IIC • IIIA • IIIB • IIIC • IV 	1 23 3 10 7 67 22 2
Surgery	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low anterior resection • Abdominoperineal resection • Other procedures 	89 41 5
Tumor recurrence	Tumor recurrence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No events • Local relapse • Hepatic relapse • Lung relapse • Local and Hepatic relapse • Local and Lung relapse • Local and peritoneal relapse • Distant relapse in other localizations 	101 11 7 7 2 3 1 3

Supplementary Table S2. Mutational analysis of the CRC cell lines used in this study.

<i>Cell line</i>	Kras mutation	Braf V600E	PI3KCA mutation
COLO205	Wild type	Mutated	G914R
HT29	Wild type	Mutated	P449T
HCT116	G13D	Wild type	H1047R
LS180	G12D	Wild type	H1047R
LOVO	G13D	Wild type	ND
T84	G13D	Wild type	E542K; H1047R
SW480	G12V	Wild type	ND
SW48	Wild type	Wild type	G914R

Supplementary Table S3. Characteristics of patient public databases used in this study.

Databases	N	Sex	Age	histology	Reference
GSE8671	NT=32 T=32	F=37.5% M=62.5%	38-83 20-50=15.6% 50-83=84.4%	Non tumoral Adenocarcinoma Rectum	Sabates-Bellver J et al., Mol Cancer Res 2007
GSE35452	T=46	nd	0-90	Rectal cancer	
GSE2109	T=38	F=18 M=20	20-90	Adenocarcinoma Rectum	
GSE21510	NT=25 T=homogenized 19 Lcm=104	F=1/3 M=2/3	20-92	CRC	Tsukamoto et al., Clin Cancer Res 2011
GSE4183	NT=8 T=15	F=94 M=51	NT=50.6 +- 5.97 T= DukeB =65.3 +-13.6 Duke C-D=67.5+-11.8	Healthy =8 CRC Duke B= 7 CRC Duke C-D= 8	Galamba O et al., Dis Markers 2008
GSE20916	NT=34 T=111	F=94 M=51	38-85	Adenocarcinoma de colon	Skrzypczak M et al., PLoS One. 2010
GSE33114	NT=6 T=90	F=48 M=42	34-95	Primary colorectal cancer	de Sousa E Melo et al., Cell Stem Cell. 2011

Supplementary Table S4. Determination of the IC₅₀ value (concentration of drug necessary to induce 50% of cell death) to AZD1208, Dasatinib and Vemurafenib. Average and SEM of three independent experiments is shown.

Cell lines	IC50 (μ M)		
	AZD1208	Dasatinib	Vemurafenib
LS180	7.2 ± 0.7	5.3 ± 0.8	6.2 ± 0.8
Sw48	2.9 ± 1	12 ± 1.4	4.5 ± 1
Sw480	2.8 ± 1.2	3.1 ± 1.2	6.4 ± 0.7
T84	6.24 ± 0.7	2.2 ± 0.9	4.3 ± 1.3
Lovo	6.8 ± 1.2	1.1 ± 0.5	6.2 ± 0.5
Ht29	15 ± 0.9	4 ± 1	5.2 ± 0.9
Hct116	31.7 ± 2.3	0.11 ± 0.012	5.14 ± 0.8
Colo205	18 ± 1.4	1.7 ± 0.2	0.03 ± 0.006

Supplementary Figure S1

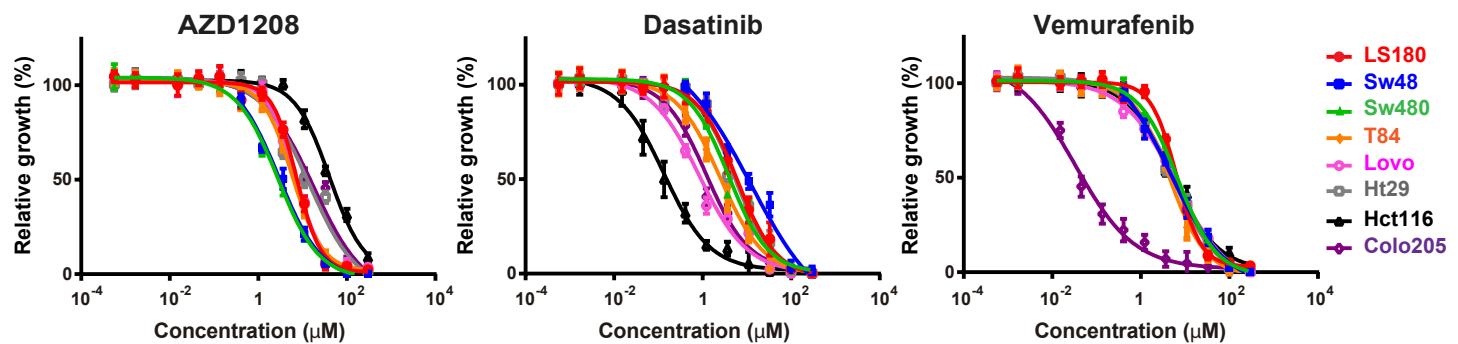


Figure S1. Determination of IC₅₀ value. Representative graph of IC₅₀ curves (IC₅₀ concentration that induces a 50% of cell death) to PIM Inhibitor AZD1208, Dasatinib or Vemurafenib for the cell lines LS180, Sw48, Sw480, T84, Lovo, Ht29, Hct116 and Colo205.