

Figure S1. Integrin $\alpha 6$ expression across publicly available repositories. (A) *ITGA6* expression in GBM bulk specimens vs non-tumoral samples according to TCGA collection (left panel) and Rembrandt collection (right panel). Displayed p-values are calculated following pairwise comparisons between group levels with corrections for multiple testing (p-values with Bonferroni correction) as calculated by GlioVis portal. The number of included samples is specified in brackets following N – uppercase. (B) *ITGA6* expression in GBM specimens stratified on the basis of the mRNA subtype profile belonging to the TCGA collection (left panel) and the Rembrandt collection (right panel). Displayed p-values are calculated following pairwise comparisons between group levels with corrections for multiple testing (p-values with Bonferroni correction) as calculated by GlioVis portal. The number of included samples is specified in brackets following N – uppercase. (C) In-vitro *ITGA6* expression level of GSC classified as MES-GSC and PN-GSC according to their transcriptomic profile. Publicly available data from Mao [1] (unpaired t-test with Welch's correction; transcript analysed: 11736029_a_at) is reported. (D) GBM cell state hierarchy plot as defined by Neftel [3] displaying *ITGA6* expression across diverse states. Oligodendrocyte progenitor-like (OPC-like), neural progenitor like (NPC-like), astrocyte-like (AC-like), and mesenchymal-like (MES-like) states.

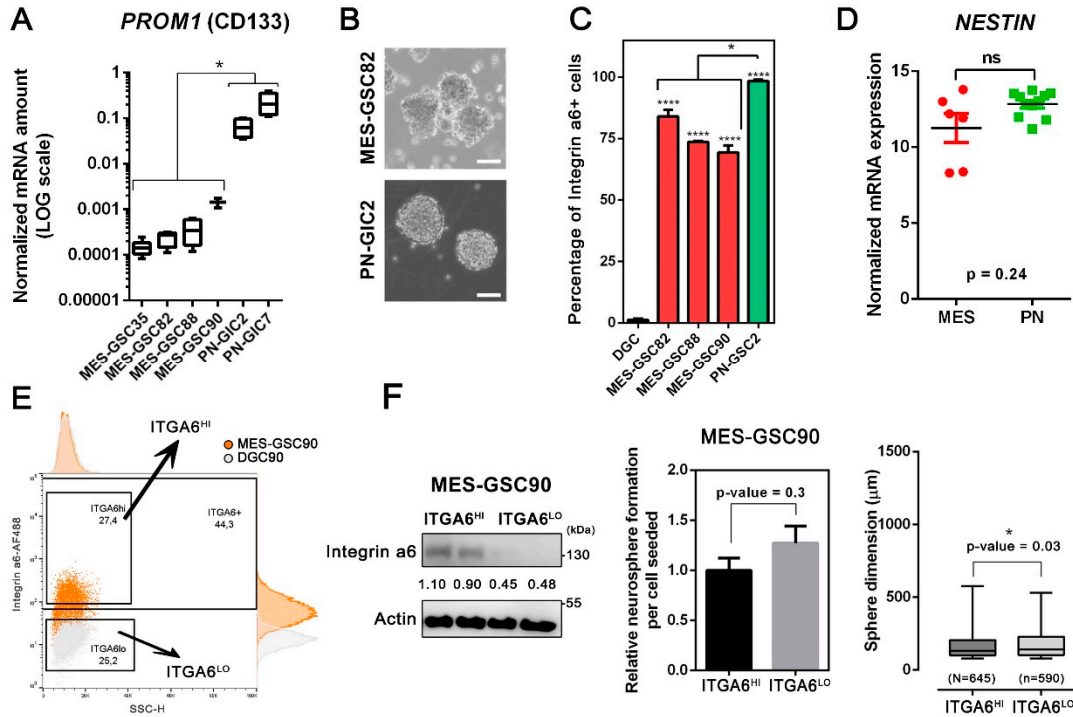


Figure S2. PN and Mes-GSC characterization according to *ITGA6* expression. (A) Analysis of PROM1 (CD133) expression in our GSC-collection by q-PCR. The gene expression is calculated using the dCt (Unpaired t-test with Welch's correction). (B) Representative micrograph of a GSC culture displaying a mesenchymal signature and a proneural signature. (C) Percentage of *ITGA6*-positive cells within GSC collection as detected via Flow-cytometry. Samples of differentiated GBM cells (DGC) are included as internal control of cells not expressing *ITGA6* (mean \pm SEM; statistic comparison unless otherwise specified is referred to DGC internal control; ordinary one-way ANOVA with Dunnet's correction for multiple comparisons). (D) Publicly available data from Bhat dataset [2] (Mann-Whitney test) is reported. (E) Gating strategy used to sort *ITGA6*-HI and *ITGA6*-LO GSC. Cells from the upper quartile and lower quartile were isolated and sorted. (F – left panel) Western blot validation of MES-GSC90 enriched for *ITGA6*-HI or *ITGA6*-LO via FACS sorting. The values indicated within blots are relative to the densitometric analysis. Numbers indicate the normalized integrin $\alpha 6$ intensity ratio relative to the mean of normalized *ITGA6*-HI samples. (F – right panel) Assessment of self-renewal capacity (mean \pm SEM; Unpaired t-test) and sphere size (mean \pm SEM; Mann Whitney test) in Mes-GSC90 enriched or depleted according to *ITGA6* expression. The number of gliomaspheres scored for each condition are indicated after N – upper case.

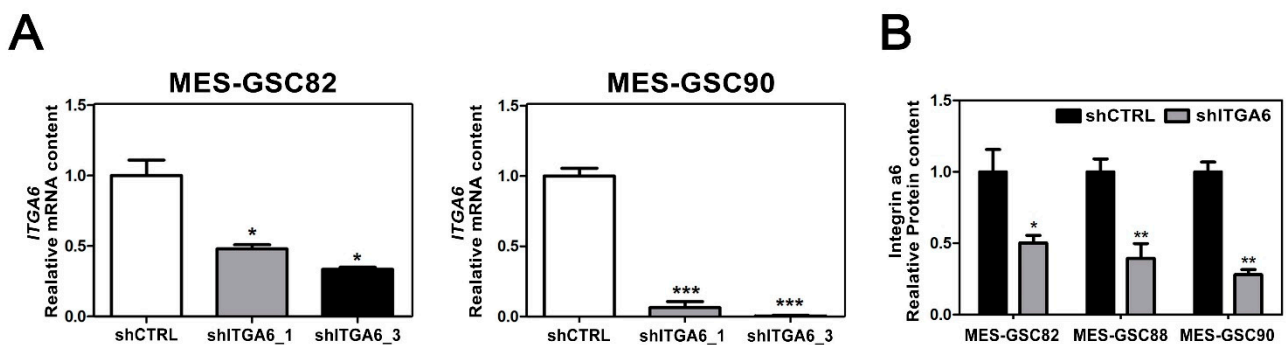


Figure S3. Validation of integrin $\alpha 6$ silencing in GSC. (A) Analysis of *ITGA6* expression in MES-GSC82 and MES-GSC90 following *ITGA6* silencing by q-PCR. Two different short-hairpin RNA sequences were tested. The gene expression is calculated using the ddCt (Unpaired t-test). According to the relative silencing capacity obtained, the short-hairpin shITGA6_3 was used for the rest of the experiments. (B) Quantification of integrin $\alpha 6$ protein via densitometry of western blot after *ITGA6* silencing with shITGA6_3 (Unpaired t-test).

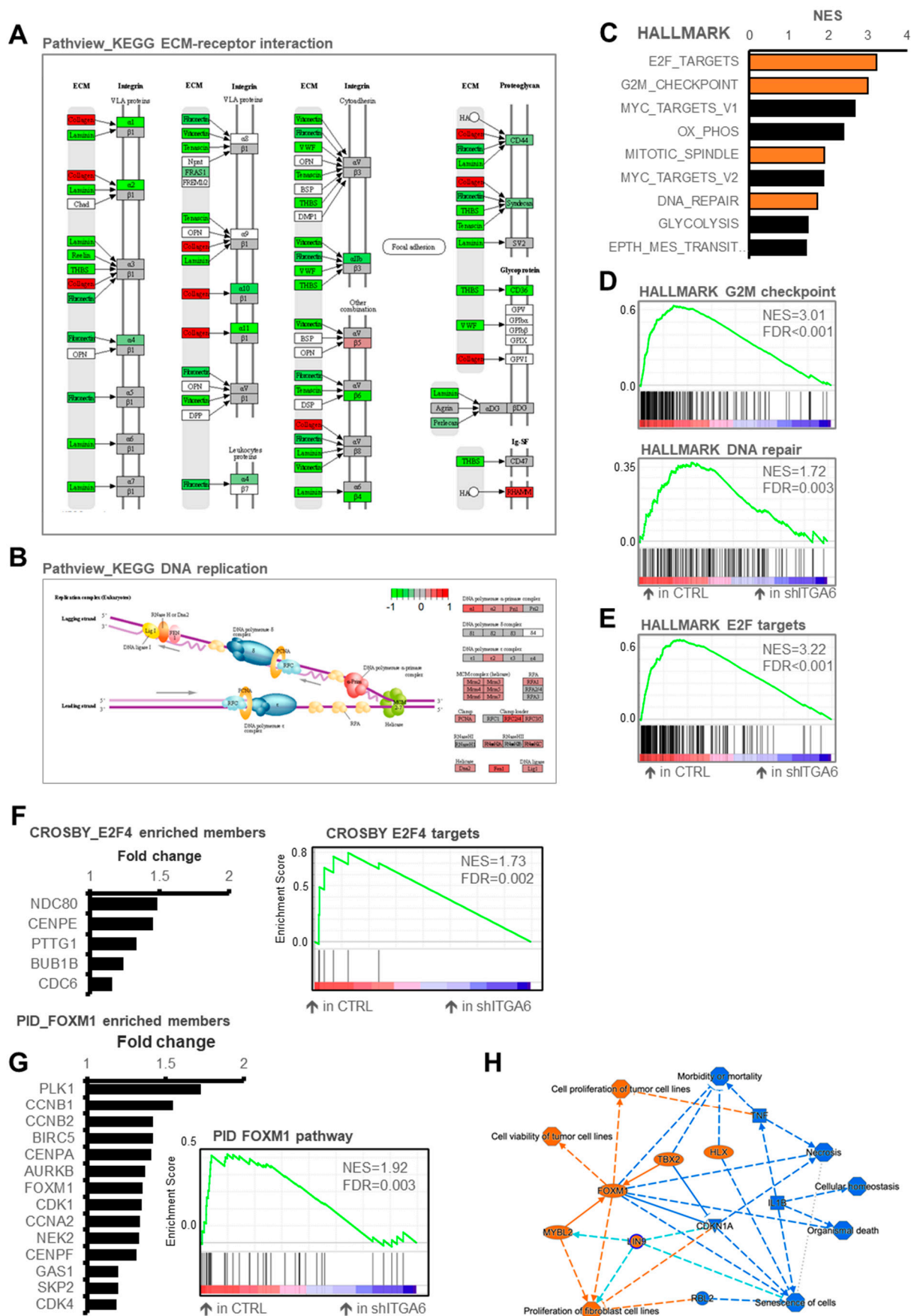


Figure S4. Computational analysis following silencing of integrin $\alpha 6$ in a mesenchymal setting. (A-B) Pathway KEGG map of ECM-receptor interaction (A) and DNA replication (B) displaying colour variation according to differentially expressed genes. (C) GSEA Hallmark enrichment showing in orange the most relevant upregulated processes in shCTRL samples and in light-blue the most relevant downregulated gene sets in compare to shITGA6 cells. (D) GSEA plot for Hallmark G2M checkpoint and DNA repair.

(E) GSEA plot for Hallmark E2F targets. (F-G) Top genes associated to E2F4 (F) and FOXM1 (G) signalling significantly modulated by ITGA6-silencing and their relative GSEA plots. (H) IPA predicted interactions among altered regulators (inhibited: blue-color) or activated: orange-color) in CTRL cells vs shITGA6.

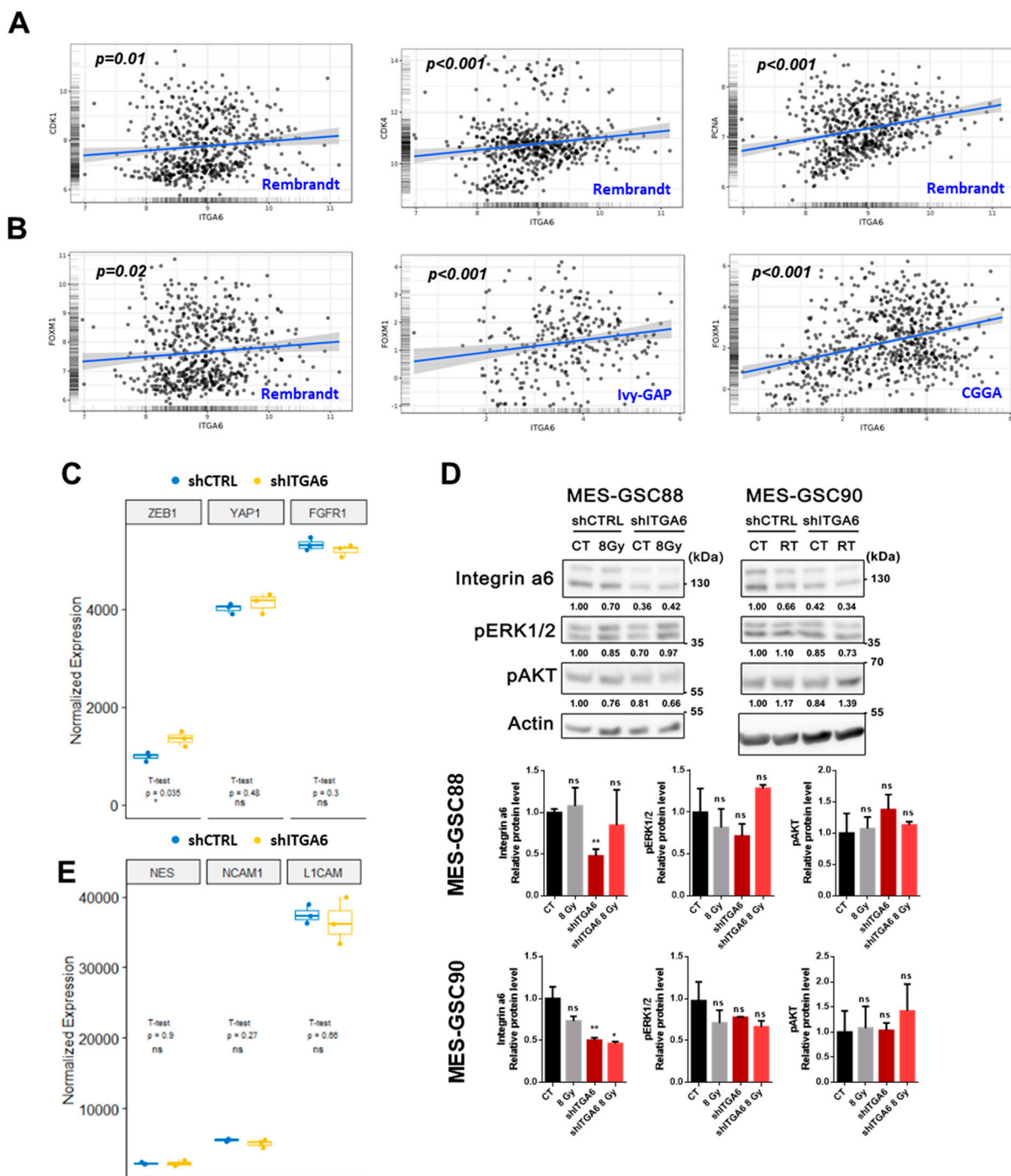


Figure S5. Integrin a6 expression correlates with top identified markers in GBM patients and in a mesenchymal setting does not impact on pathways identified for proneural GSC. (A) Correlation plots between *ITGA6* expression and CDK1, CDK4 and PCNA, respectively, within Rembrandt collection. Gliovis calculated two-sided Pearson's product-moment correlation is displayed within each plot. (B) Correlation plots between *ITGA6* expression and FOXM1 according to Rembrandt, Ivy-GAP and CGGA collections. Gliovis calculated two-sided Pearson's product-moment correlation is displayed within each plot. (C) Expression of putative PN-GSC integrin a6 downstream target as obtained from RNA-seq analysis of MES-GSC90 following *ITGA6* knock-down. The genes analyzed do not display significant variation accordingly to *ITGA6* expression. Conversely, ZEB1 transcript results significantly upregulated in shITGA6 samples. (D-upper panel) Representative western blot depicting the absence in ERK1/2 and AKT phosphorylation status perturbation following *ITGA6* silencing in two different MES-GSC. CT refers to unirradiated control samples, whereas 8 Gy samples were collected after 1 hour from the fourth 2 Gy-fraction (total dose: 8 Gy delivered following fractionated schedule; single fraction: 2 Gy every 24 hours). The values indicated within blots are relative to the densitometric analysis of the blot shown. Numbers indicate the relative Beta-Actin normalized integrin a6 intensity ratio in compare to the shCTRL samples. (D-

lower panel) Densitometric analysis of three independent experiments was reported. **(E)** Expression of consolidated GSC markers following *ITGA6* knock-down in MES-GSC90 as obtained from RNA-seq analysis.

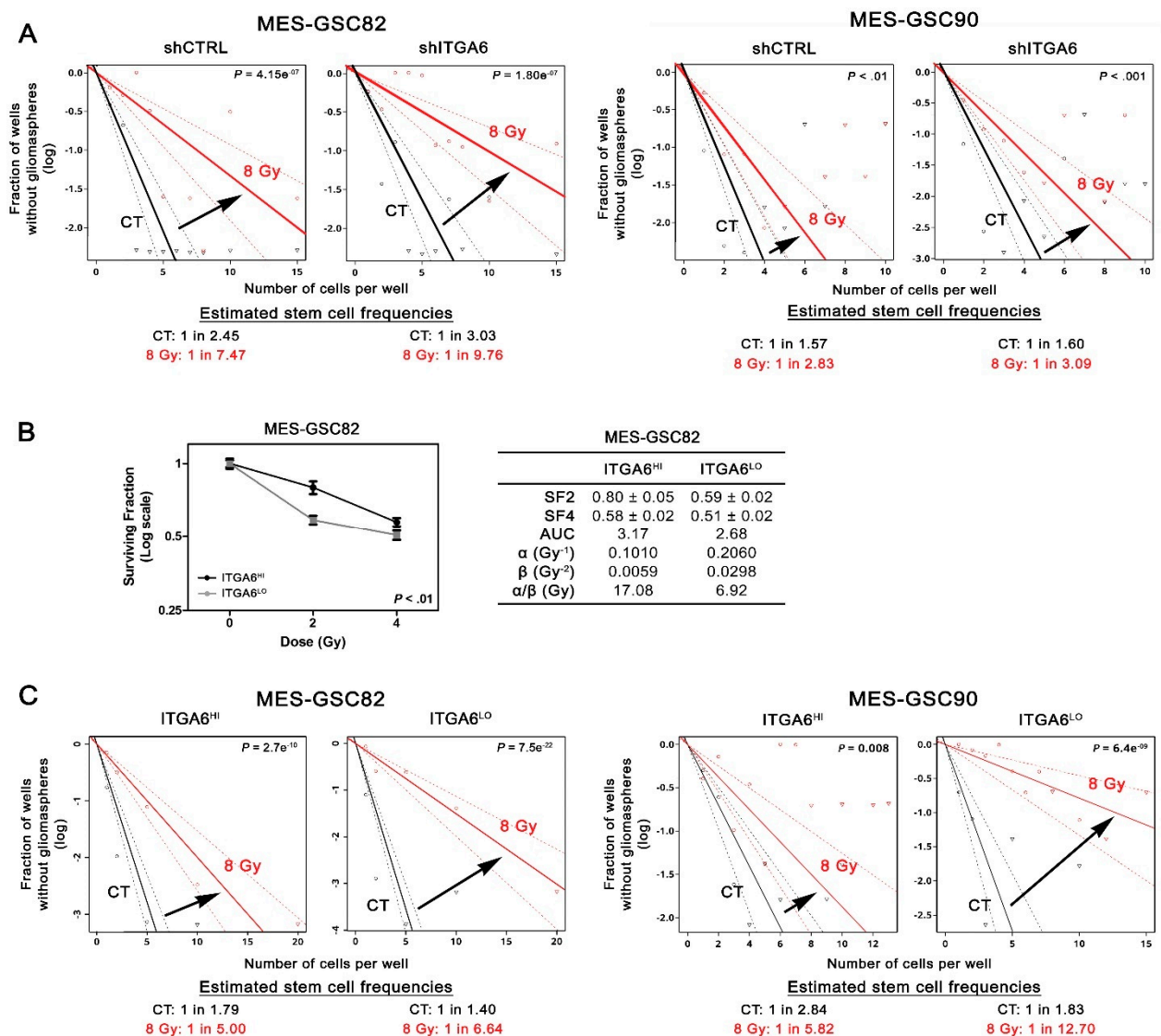


Figure S6. Assessment MES-GSC stemness and radioresistance following integrin $\alpha 6$ expression inhibition or enrichment. **(A)** In vitro extreme limiting dilution assay to test radiation sensitivity of control and shITGA6 MES-GSC untreated or 8 Gy irradiated. Pairwise test p-value reported within each single plot. **(B - left panel)** Survival curves of MES-GSC82 obtained for ITGA6^{HI} and ITGA6^{LO} following RT (n=4). The calculated p-value following two-way ANOVA is reported. **(B - right panel)** Linear quadratic model and survival curves parameters to quantify radiation sensitivity. SF2 and SF4 are indicated as mean ± SEM. SF2, surviving fraction at 2 Gy; SF4, surviving fraction at 4 Gy; AUC, area under the curve. **(C)** In vitro extreme limiting dilution assay of ITGA6^{HI} and ITGA6^{LO} MES-GSC untreated or 8 Gy irradiated. Pairwise test p-value reported within each single plot.

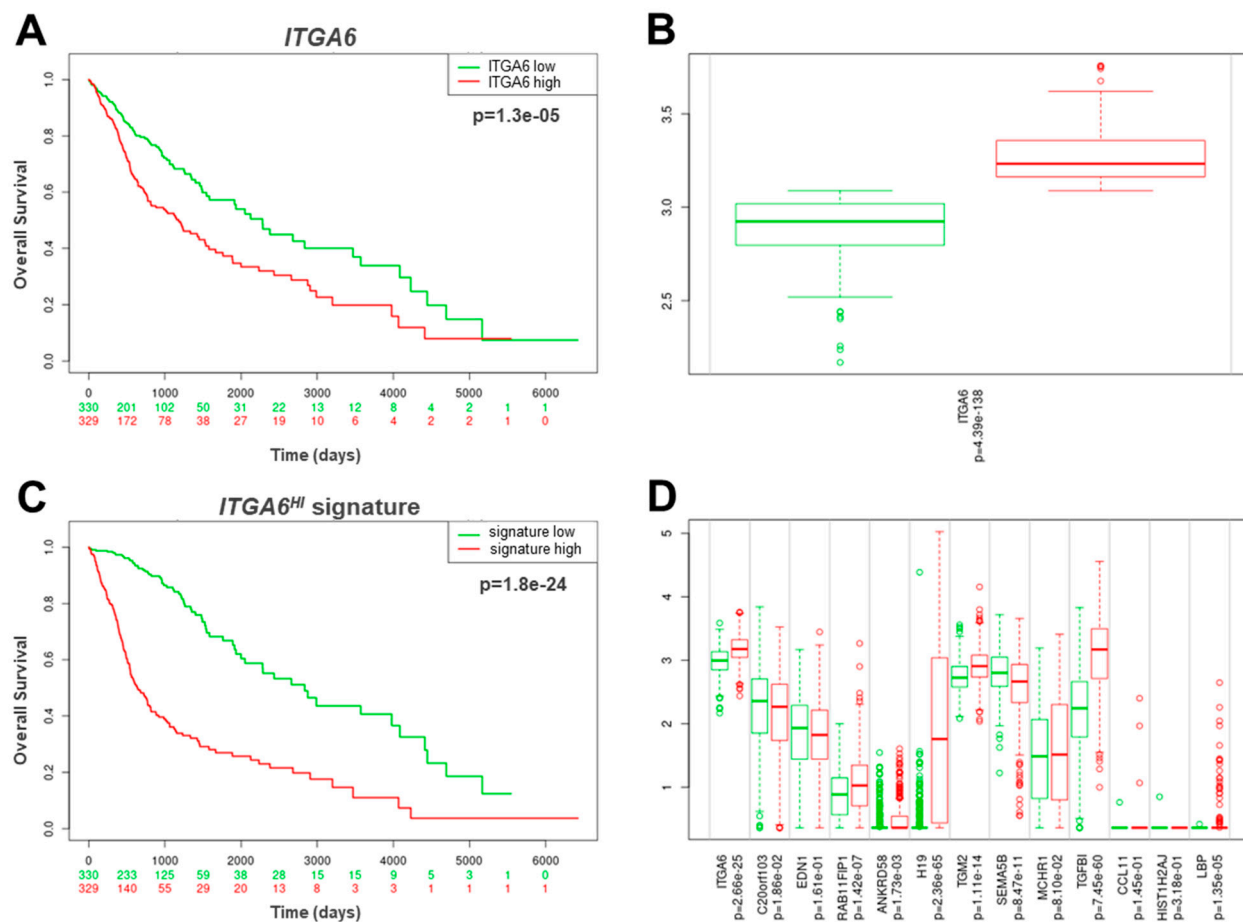


Figure S7. Kaplan-Meier survival curves in glioma TCGA publicly-available database. (A) Overall survival by *ITGA6* expression [Hazard ratio (HR) = 1.77; 95% Confidential Interval (95%Confidence Interval=1.37-2.29), p=1.03e-05, Log-Rank test]. **(B)** *ITGA6* expression by risk groups. **(C)** *ITGA6^{HI}* signature as biomarker [HR=4.41 (95% Confidence Interval=3.31-5.86), p=1.8e-24; Log-Rank test]. **(D)** Relative expression by risk groups of the genes composing the *ITGA6^{HI}* signature (*ITGA6*, *C20orf103*, *EDN1*, *RAB11FIP1*, *ANKRD58*, *H19*, *TGM2*, *SEMA5B*, *MCHR1*, *TGFB1*, *CCL11*, *HIST1H2AJ*, *LBP*).

Reference

1. Mao, P.; Joshi, K.; Li, J.; Kim, S.-H.; Li, P.; Santana-Santos, L.; Luthra, S.; Chandran, U.R.; Benos, P.; Smith, L.; et al. Mesenchymal glioma stem cells are maintained by activated glycolytic metabolism involving aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A3. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **2013**, *110*, 8644–8649, doi:10.1073/pnas.1221478110.
2. Bhat, K.P.L.; Balasubramanian, V.; Vaillant, B.; Ezhilarasan, R.; Hummelink, K.; Hollingsworth, F.; Wani, K.; Heathcock, L.; James, J.D.; Goodman, L.D.; et al. Mesenchymal Differentiation Mediated by NF- κ B Promotes Radiation Resistance in Glioblastoma. *Cancer Cell*. **2013**; *24*, 331–346.
3. Neftel, C.; Laffy, J.; Filbin, M.G.; Hara, T.; Shore, M.E.; Rahme, G.J.; Richman, A.R.; Silverbush, D.; Shaw, M.L.; Hebert, C.M.; et al. An Integrative Model of Cellular States, Plasticity, and Genetics for Glioblastoma. *Cell* **2019**, *178*, 835–849.e21, doi:10.1016/j.cell.2019.06.024.