Supplementary Materials:

THC Reduces Ki67-Immunoreactive Cells Derived from Human Primary Glioblastoma in a GPR55-Dependent Manner

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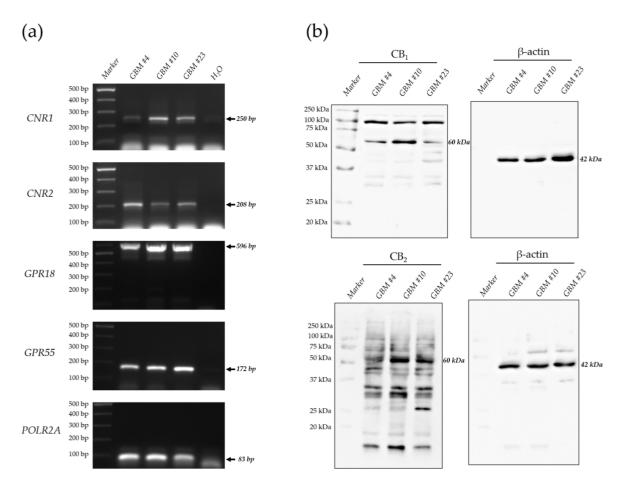


Figure 1. Original images of PCR products and Western Blots.

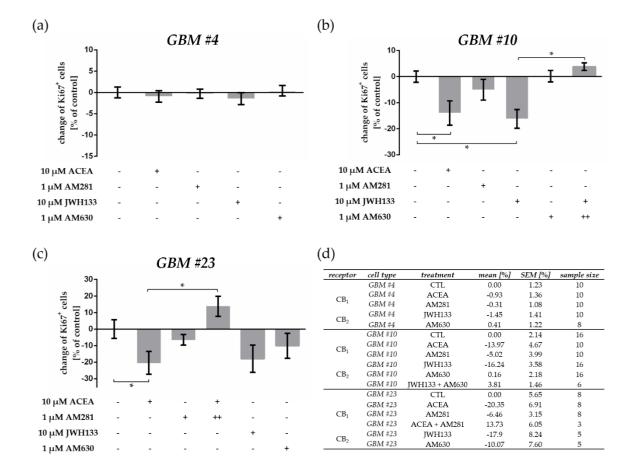


Figure S2: Influence and receptor dependence of CB1 and CB2 ligands on the percentage of Ki67+ cells. The cannabinoids ACEA (CB1-agonist, 10 µM), JWH133 (CB2-Agonist, 10 µM), AM281 (CB1antagonist, 1 µM) and AM630 (CB2-antagonist, 1 µM) were used to target CB1 and CB2 receptor in GBM #4, GBM #10 and GBM #23. (a) Impact of CB₁- and CB₂-ligands on the number of Ki67⁺ cells of GBM #4. Cells remained unaffected after treatment with ACEA, JWH133, AM281 and AM630 for 24 h. (b) Impact of CB₁- and CB₂-ligands on number of Ki67⁺ cells of GBM #10. Application of ACEA and JWH133 led to a significant decreased number of Ki67+ cells compared to the control group. AM281 and AM630 alone caused no changes. By co-application with AM630, the effect of JWH133 was significantly abolished and CB2-activation by JWH133 was identified as underlying mechanism. (c) Impact of CB1- and CB2-ligands on number of Ki67-immunoreactive cells of GBM #23. Treatment with different CB1 and CB2 ligands revealed a reduced number of Ki67-labelled cells upon ACEA exposure in comparison to the control group. This process was dependent on the activation of CB1, since CB1antagonist AM281 prevented ACEA-mediated effect when both were co-applied. JWH133, AM281 and AM630 alone caused no significant changes. (d) Exact measurement values and sample sizes after treatment with CB1- and CB2-ligands. To completely block CB1 and CB2, antagonists were applied 15 min (++) before agonists were subsequently added. Data are means ± SEM of N=3-8 independent experiments performed in duplicate. Significance was chosen for p < 0.05. The asterisk denotes significant results regarding the respective measurement indicated with the bar.

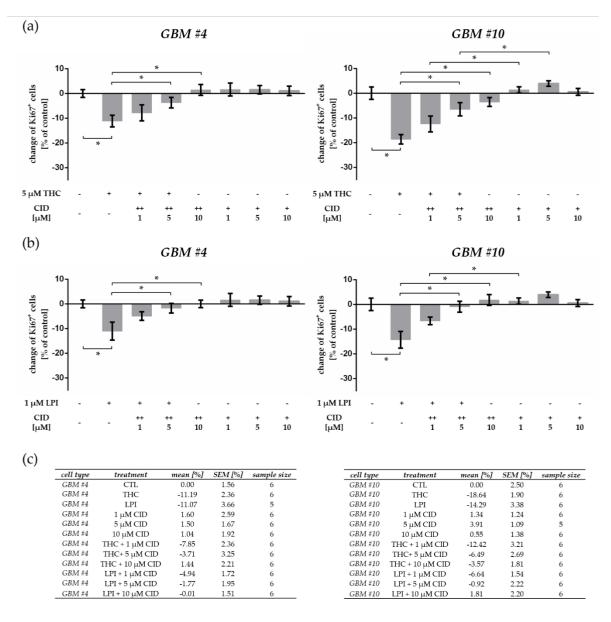


Figure S3: Establishment of GPR55 antagonist CID16020046 (CID). **(a)** Influence of increasing concentration of CID in presence of THC. The effects of THC were significantly abolished after pretreatment with 5 μM or 10 μM CID in *GBM #4* and *GBM #10*. CID alone had no significant effects. **(b)** Influence of increasing concentration of CID in presence of LPI. 5 μM or 10 μM CID were sufficient to block LPI effects completely. CID alone had no significant effects. **(c)** Exact measurement values and sample sizes after treatment with increasing concentration of CID. Data are means \pm SEM of N=3 independent experiments performed in duplicate. To completely block GPR55 CID were applied 15 min (++) before THC or LPI were subsequently added. Significance was chosen for *p*<0.05. The asterisk denotes significant results regarding the respective measurement indicated with the bar.

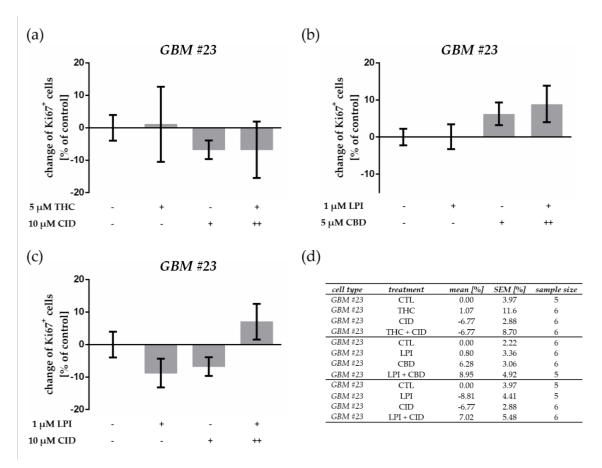


Figure S4: Impact of GPR55 ligands on the percentage of Ki67+ cells in *GBM* #23. **(a)** Impact of THC and CID16020046 (CID) on the number of Ki67-labelled GBM cells. Application of THC (5 μM) did not alter the percentage of Ki67+ cells alone and in combination with CID (10 μM). CID alone displayed also no significant effects. **(b)** Impact of LPI and CBD on the number of Ki67-labelled GBM cells. Cells treated with LPI (1 μM) for 24 h were unaffected through the number of Ki67+ cells. The combination with GPR55-antagonist CBD had also no significant effects on *GBM* #23. **(c)** Impact of LPI and CID on the number of Ki67-labelled GBM cells. Graph demonstrates the effects of CID (10 μM) alone and LPI (1 μM) in presence of CID. CID alone had no influence on the growth fraction of *GBM* #23 and did not altered LPI-acting when both were co-applied. **(d)** Exact measurement values and sample sizes after treatment with CB₁- and CB₂-ligands. Data are means ± SEM of N=3 independent experiments performed in duplicate. To completely block GPR55 CBD and CID were applied 15 min (++) before THC or LPI were subsequently added.

Table S1. Data in patients and primary tumor samples of investigated GBM.

			GBM #4	GBM #10	GBM #23
	sex		female	male	female
primary tumor sample	age		50	56	83
	tumor location		temporooccipital	temporal	central
	tumor origin		de novo	de novo	de novo
	MGMT ¹ promotor		methylated	methylated	unmethylated
	IDH1 ² status (R132H)		wildtype	wildtype	wildtype
	MGMT promotor		methylated	methylated	methylated
	IDH1 status (R132H)		wildtype	wildtype	wildtype
	stem cell marker	CD133+ cells	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
patient-derived cells		SOX2 mRNA	detectable	detectable	detectable
		MSI1 mRNA	detectable	detectable	detectable
		NES mRNA	detectable	detectable	detectable
		CD44 mRNA	detectable	detectable	detectable

¹O-6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase; ² isocitrate dehydrogenase 1

 $\textbf{Table S2.} \ \textbf{Exact measurement values and sample sizes after treatment with THC and CBD.}$

cell type	treatment	mean [%]	SEM [%]	sample size
GBM #4	CTL	0.00	2.08	10
GBM #4	THC	-16.68	2.39	9
GBM #4	CBD	-4.09	1.54	8
GBM #4	THC + CBD	-4,75	3.33	7
GBM #10	CTL	0.00	2.27	7
GBM #10	THC	-9.11	2.62	8
GBM #10	CBD	-1.69	2.17	7
GBM #10	THC + CBD	-0.55	1.78	6
GBM #23	CTL	0.00	2.07	10
GBM #23	THC	-1.39	4.05	9
GBM #23	CBD	1.27	2.96	9
GBM #23	THC + CBD	-4.55	2.91	10

Table S3. Exact measurement values and sample sizes after treatment with THC in presence of different antagonists.

receptor	cell type	treatment	mean [%]	SEM [%]	sample size
CB ₁ /CB ₂	GBM #4	CTL	0.00	3.17	12
	GBM #4	THC	-27.66	1.36	6
	GBM #4	AM281 + AM630	10.28	0.78	6
	GBM #4	THC + AM281 + AM630	-25.41	1.99	6
	GBM #10	CTL	0.00	3.06	12
	GBM #10	THC	-21.06	3.08	6
	GBM #10	AM281 + AM630	7.42	2.57	6
	GBM #10	THC + AM281 + AM630	-25.58	2.47	6
	GBM #4	CTL	0.00	3.36	6
	GBM #4	THC	-19.02	3.70	6
	GBM #4	O-1918	-7.07	3.39	6
GPR18	GBM #4	THC + O-1918	-19.58	3.13	6
GI KIO	GBM #10	CTL	0.00	1.96	6
	GBM #10	THC	-20.49	4.64	6
	GBM #10	O-1918	-4.118	3.08	6
	GBM #10	THC + O-1918	-27.95	3.69	6
GPR55	GBM #4	CTL	0.00	1.56	6
	GBM #4	THC	-11.19	2.36	6
	GBM #4	CID	1.04	1.92	6
	GBM #4	THC + CID	1.44	2.21	6
	GBM #10	CTL	0.00	2.50	6
	GBM #10	THC	-18.64	1.90	6
	GBM #10	CID	0.55	1.38	6
	GBM #10	THC + CID	-3.57	1.81	6

Table S4. Exact measurement values and sample sizes after treatment with increasing concentrations of THC in presence of CID.

cell type	treatment	mean [%]	SEM [%]	sample size
GBM #4	CTL	0.00	1.36	6
GBM #4	0.1 μM THC	-8.52	1.62	6
GBM #4	1 μM THC	-6.45	1.69	6
GBM #4	5 μM THC	-13.72	3.24	6
GBM #4	10 μM THC	-12.53	1.56	5
GBM #4	$0.1 \mu\text{M}$ THC + CID	1.11	0.76	6
GBM #4	1 μM THC + CID	-0.99	1.28	6
GBM #4	5 μM THC + CID	2.21	1.22	6
GBM #4	10 μM THC + CID	0.98	0.79	6
GBM #4	CID	0.44	0.61	5
GBM #10	CTL	0.00	3.14	6
GBM #10	0.1 μM THC	-7.04	1.46	6
GBM #10	1 μM THC	-8.97	1.95	6
GBM #10	5 μM THC	-15.48	3.49	6
GBM #10	10 μM THC	-16.92	2.19	5
GBM #10	$0.1 \mu\text{M}$ THC + CID	-2.65	3.10	6
GBM #10	1 μM THC + CID	-280	2.66	6
GBM #10	5 μM THC + CID	-1.26	1.35	6
GBM #10	10 μM THC + CID	-5.42	2.4	6
GBM #10	CID	4.63	1.45	6

Table S5. Exact measurement values and sample sizes after treatment with LPI and LPI in presence of CBD and CID.

cell type	treatment	mean [%]	SEM [%]	sample size
GBM #4	CTL	0.00	2.26	6
GBM #4	LPI	-13.11	0.82	6
GBM #4	CBD	-1.70	1.29	6
GBM #4	LPI + CBD	-1.35	1.75	6
GBM #10	CTL	0.00	3.05	6
GBM #10	LPI	-13.28	1.72	6
GBM #10	CBD	2.81	0.54	6
GBM #10	LPI + CBD	3.66	1.76	6
GBM #4	CTL	0.00	1.56	6
GBM #4	LPI	-11.07	3.66	6
GBM #4	CID	1.04	1.92	6
GBM #4	LPI + CID	-0.01	1.51	6
GBM #10	CTL	0.00	2.50	6
GBM #10	LPI	-14.29	3.38	6
GBM #10	CID	0.55	1.38	6
GBM #10	LPI + CID	1.81	2.20	6

Table S6. Exact measurement values and sample sizes after treatment with LPI and THC coapplication.

cell type	treatment	mean [%]	SEM [%]	sample size
GBM #4	CTL	0.00	3.36	6
GBM #4	LPI	-19.02	3.70	6
GBM #4	THC	-15.55	2.78	5
GBM #4	$LPI + THC^{1}$	-18.69	2.60	6
GBM #4	THC + LPI ¹	-19.47	3.15	6
GBM #10	CTL	0.00	1.96	6
GBM #10	LPI	-20.49	4.64	6
GBM #10	THC	-14.97	4.32	6
GBM #10	$LPI + THC^{1}$	-20.78	2.12	6
GBM #10	THC + LPI ¹	-19.69	4.21	6

¹15 min pre-treatment