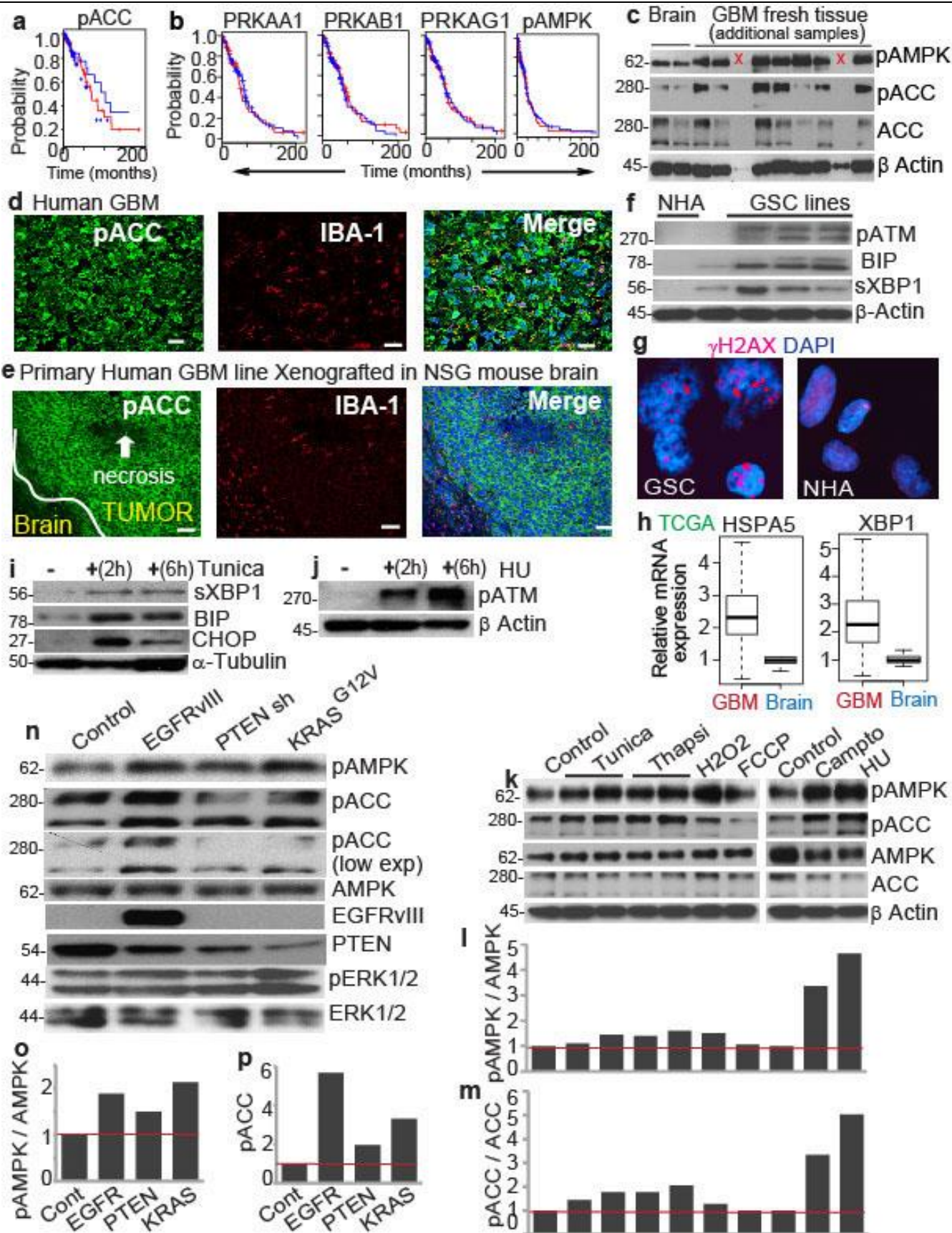


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# AMP kinase promotes glioblastoma bioenergetics and tumour growth

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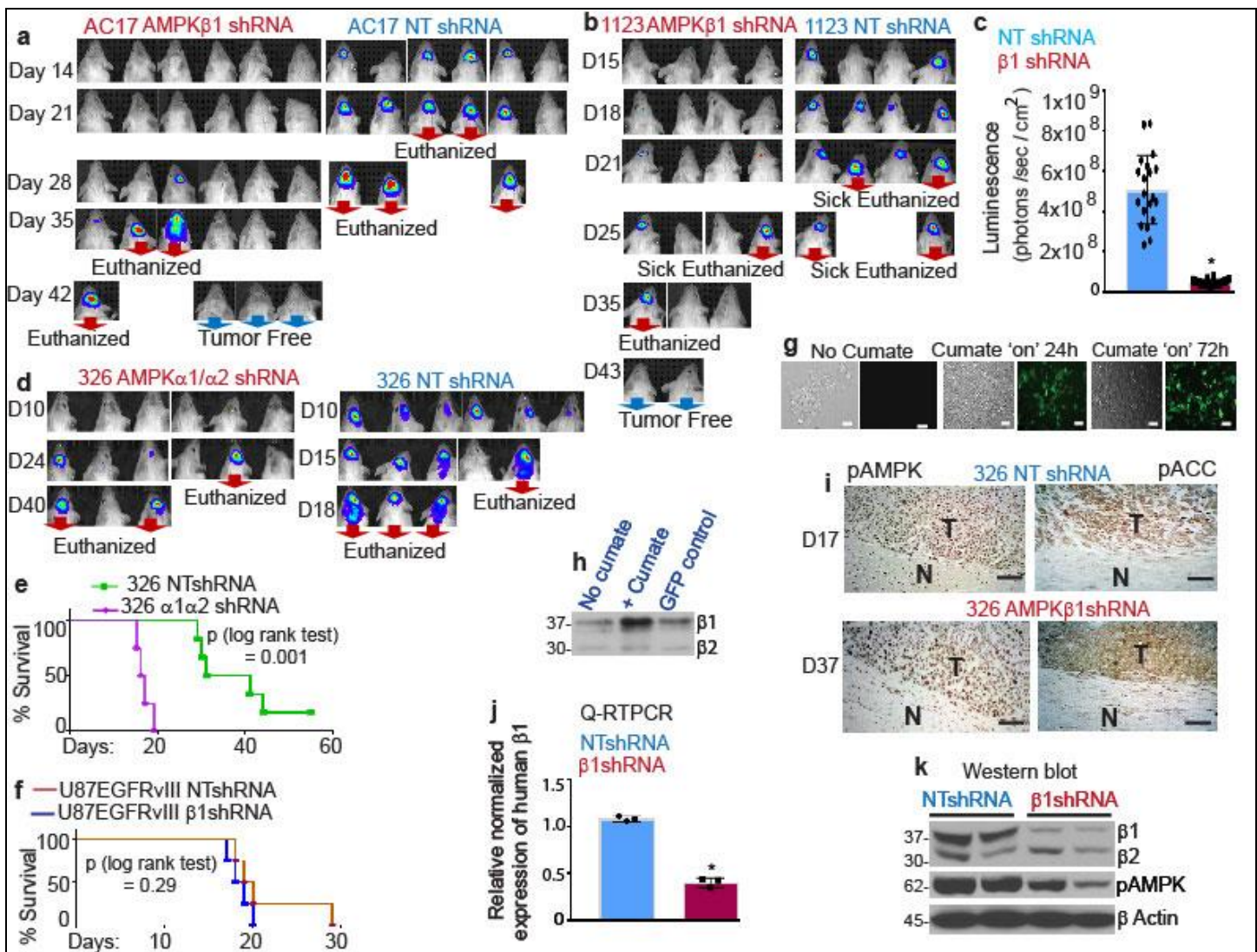
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## Supplementary Figure 1

Oncogenic stress-associated high expression of AMPK in glioblastoma.

**a**, Kaplan-Meier survival plots of LGG patients expressing phosphorylated ACC (Source: TCGA). **b**, Kaplan-Meier survival plots of GBM patients expressing AMPK subunits (Source: TCGA). **c**, Western blot (WB) of pAMPK and pACC in Human GBM and normal human brain tissue. X indicates tissue degradation. Actin was used as loading control. **d, e**, IHC of pACC, DAPI (nuclei) and the microglia marker IBA-1 in human GBM tissue (**d**), and xenograft of the human GBM line 326 in NSG mice (**e**). Scale bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$  (**d**) and 100 $\mu\text{m}$  (**e**). **f**, Oncogenesis-associated stress markers are high in primary GSC lines relative to normal human astrocytes (NHA). WB showing markers of genotoxic stress (pATM), and endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress (BIP and sXBP1). Actin was used as loading control. **g**, IHC of  $\gamma\text{H2AX}$  foci in GSC and NHA. Scale bar 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . Nuclei were stained with DAPI. Scale bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$  **h**, Box plots Source: (TCGA) showing expression of ER stress transcripts in GBM and normal brain (HSPA5 is the gene name for BIP). The edges on the boxplots indicate the first and 3<sup>rd</sup> quartile (25<sup>th</sup>- and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile) of the data, with the line in the middle being the median. The whiskers on the boxplots extend another 1.5x of the inter-quartile range (between 25%-75% range of data) from the edges of the boxes, respectively. **i, j**, WB of sXBP1, BIP, CHOP, pATM in NHA treated with tunicamycin and hydroxyurea (HU). **k**, WB of pAMPK, AMPK, pACC and ACC in NHA treated with indicated reagents. Actin was used as loading control. **l, m**, Quantification of band intensities in the same order as in (**k**). **n**, WB of indicated proteins in NHA expressing oncogenic EGFRvIII, constitutively active KRAS<sup>G12V</sup> or PTEN shRNA. Note: PTEN appears to be significantly downregulated in EGFRvIII and KRAS<sup>G12V</sup> cells. **o, p**, Quantification of band intensities in (**n**). All western blots represent data from 2 (**f, n, k**), or 3 (**c, l, j**) independent repeats. Scanned images of unprocessed blots are shown in Supplementary Fig. 9.



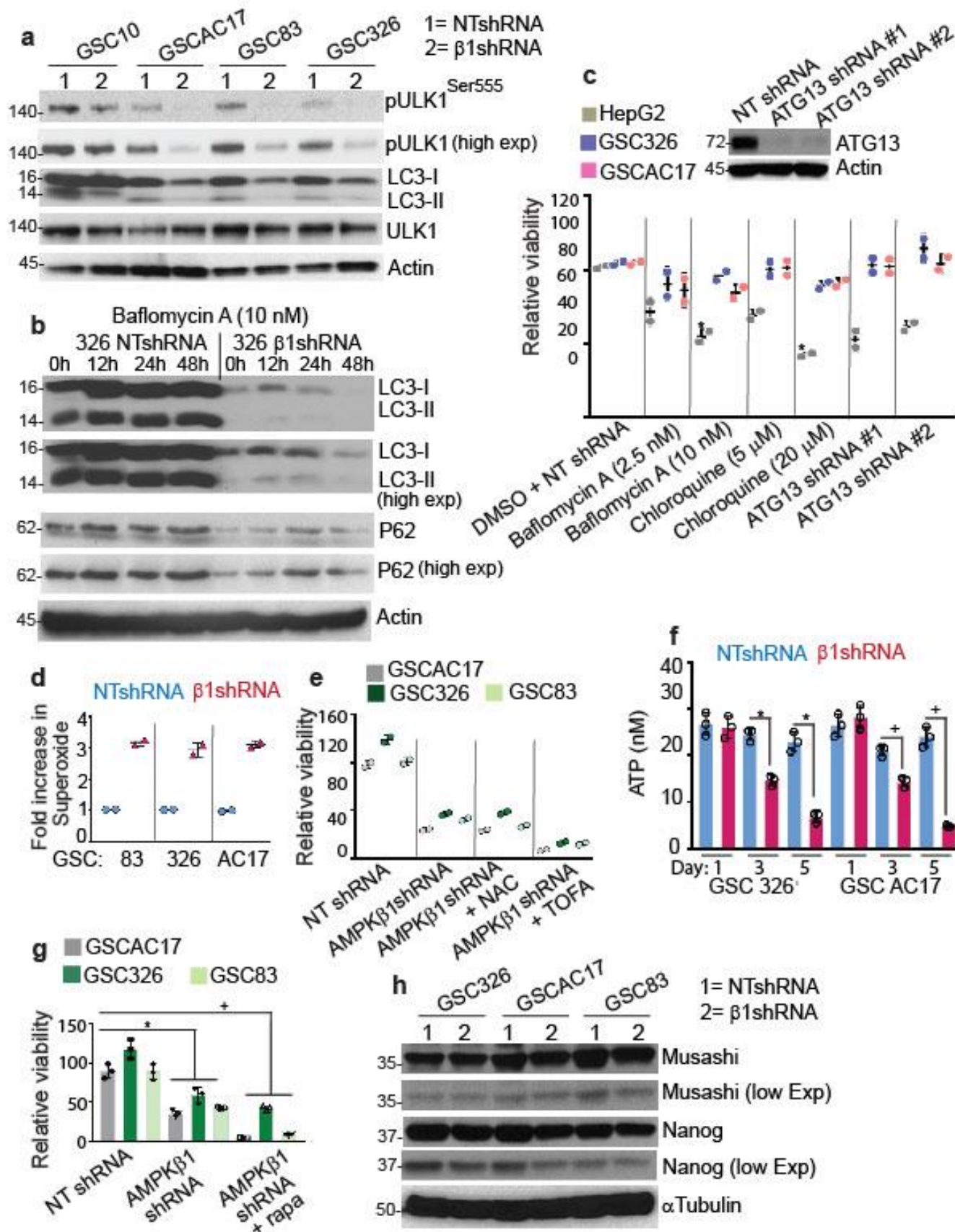
**Supplementary Figure 2**

AMPK is essential for optimal growth of primary GBM orthotopic xenografts in mice.

**a, b**, Luciferase imaging of mice to monitor tumor growth of GSC lines expressing AMPK $\beta$ 1 or nontarget (NT) shRNA at indicated days. (n = 8-15 mice per line). Primary GSC lines AC17, 1123 were infected with NT or AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA for two days and 10,000 Trypan blue negative live cells were transplanted into the cortex of NSG mice 48 hours after *in vitro* lentiviral transduction (when AMPK  $\beta$ 1shRNA had negligible effect on viability). **c**, Quantification of tumor luminescence. Total range of tumor luminescence of mice was quantified three weeks after cell transplantation. (n = 20 mice / genotype). \*p < 0.0001. **d**, Luciferase imaging of mice to monitor tumor growth of a GSC line expressing AMPK  $\alpha$ 1 $\alpha$ 2 shRNA or nontarget (NT) shRNA at indicated days. (n = 6 mice per genotype). **e**, Kaplan-Meier survival data of mice in (d). **f**, Kaplan-Meier survival data of mice transplanted with U87EGFRvIII GBM serum line expressing NT or AMPK  $\beta$ 1 shRNA. (n = 4 mice per genotype). **g**, Expression of cumate-inducible GFP in 293T cells. Scale bar 100 $\mu$ m. **h**, WB showing expression of cumate-inducible mouse AMPK $\beta$ 1 (subcloned in the SparQ vector) in 293T cells. **i**, IHC of pAMPK and pACC in NT and AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA expressing tumors at indicated days. (T = tumor; N = normal brain). Scale bar 100  $\mu$ m. **j**, Q-RTPCR of human AMPK  $\beta$ 1 (using human-specific primers) in tumor cells isolated from NT shRNA or AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA



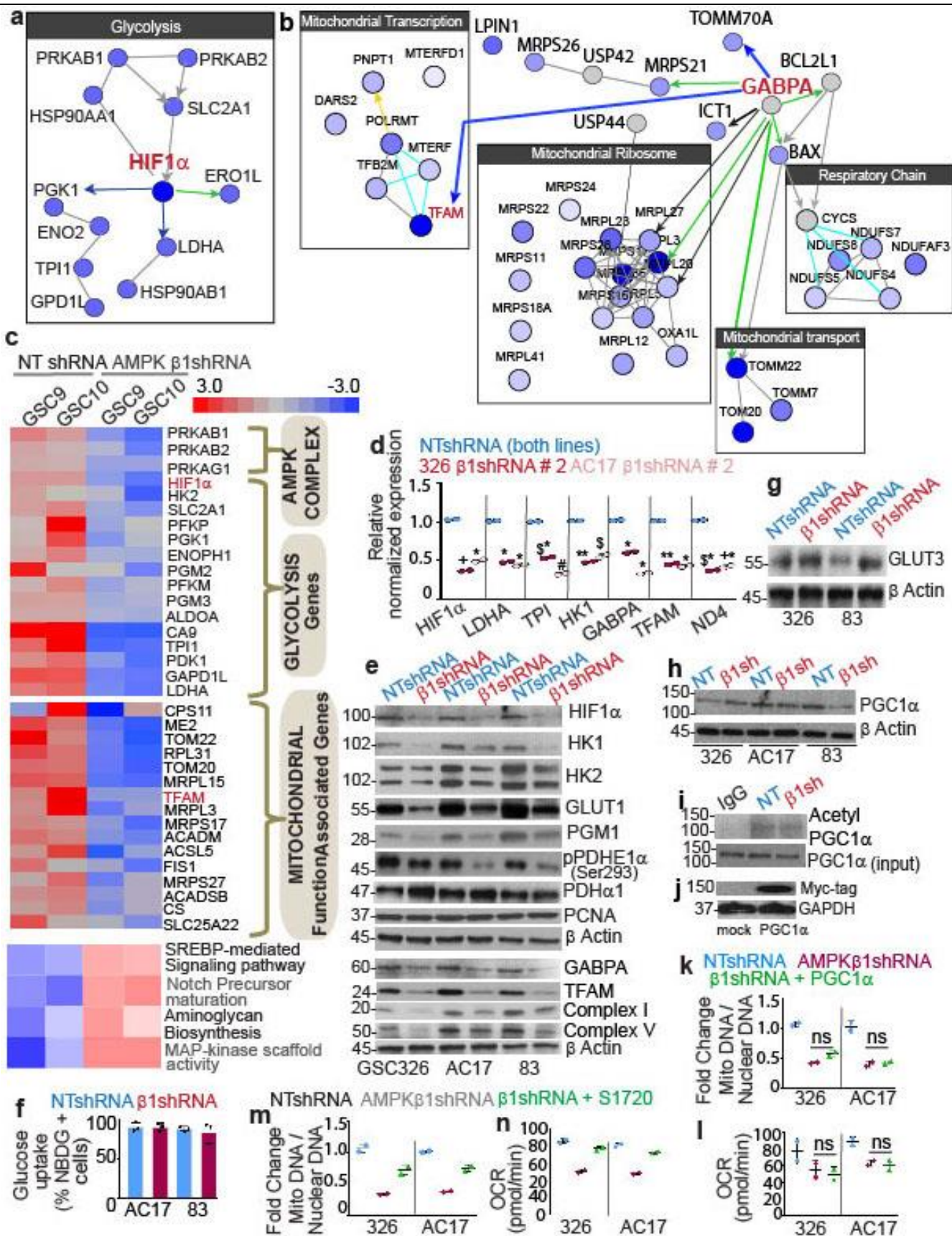
tumors. (n = 3). \*p = 0.0007. **k**, WB of AMPK $\beta$ 1/ $\beta$ 2 and pAMPK in tumor-derived cells as in (j). Error bars; mean +/- S.D. Statistical significance in (c, j); two-tailed t-test. n values represent independent experiments. Source data are available in Supplementary Table 4. All western blots represent data from 2 (h) or 3 (k) independent repeats. Unprocessed blots are shown in Supplementary Fig. 9.



### Supplementary Figure 3

GSC death occurs independent of AMPK-regulated mTOR and autophagy pathways.

**a.** WB of pULK1 (AMPK target) and autophagy substrate LC3 in AMPK-silenced GSCs. ULK1 and actin are used as loading controls. **b.** WB of autophagy substrates LC3 and P62 in NT or AMPK $\beta$ 1shRNA expressing cells treated with Bafilomycin A showing autophagy flux. **c.** Viability of GSCs and HepG2 liver cancer line treated with autophagy inhibitors Bafilomycin and Chloroquine, or infected with NT or ATG13 shRNAs. (Average of two independent experiments). **d.** Superoxide detection by flow cytometry in NT or AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA expressing GSCs using MitoSox Red. (Average of two independent experiments). **e.** Viability of GSCs expressing NT or AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA treated with the reducing agent N-acetylcysteine (NAC) or the ACC inhibitor TOFA. (Average of two independent experiments). **f.** ATP levels in GSC lines expressing AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA or NT shRNA at indicated times. ATP value was normalized to protein. (n = 3). \*p  $\leq$  0.002;  $^+ \leq$  0.004. **g.** Viability of GSCs expressing NT or AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA treated with the mTORC1 inhibitor rapamycin (5nM). (n = 3). \*p  $\leq$  0.01;  $^+ \leq$  0.004. **h.** WB of stem cell markers Musashi and Nanog in GSCs expressing NT and AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA. Error bars; mean  $\pm$  S/d. Statistical significance in above experiments was assessed using two-tailed t-test. n values represent independent experiments. Source data are available in Supplementary Table 4. All western blots represent data from 2-3 independent repeats. Unprocessed blots are shown in Supplementary Fig. 9.

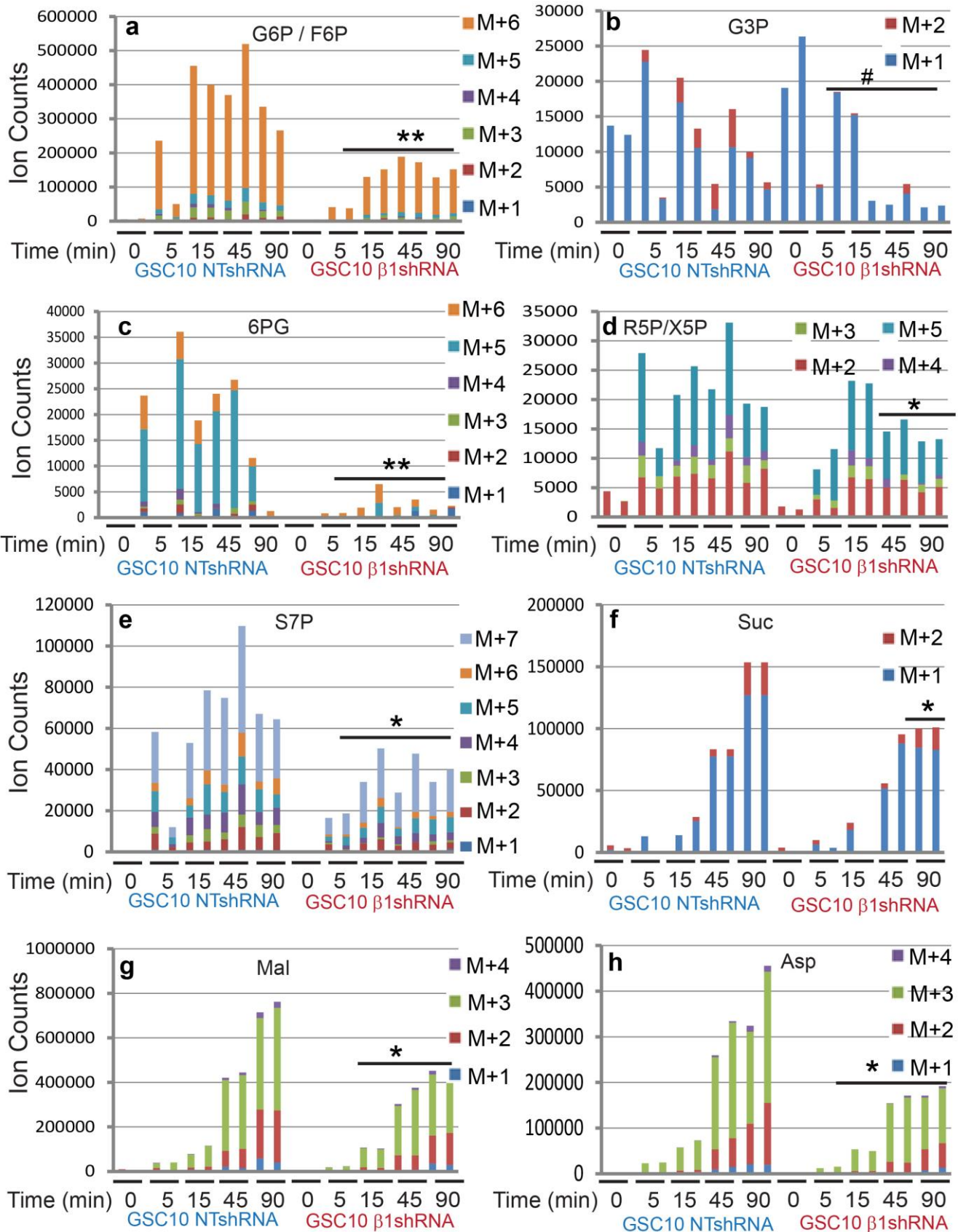




#### Supplementary Figure 4

GSC bioenergetics is downregulated in AMPK-silenced GSCs.

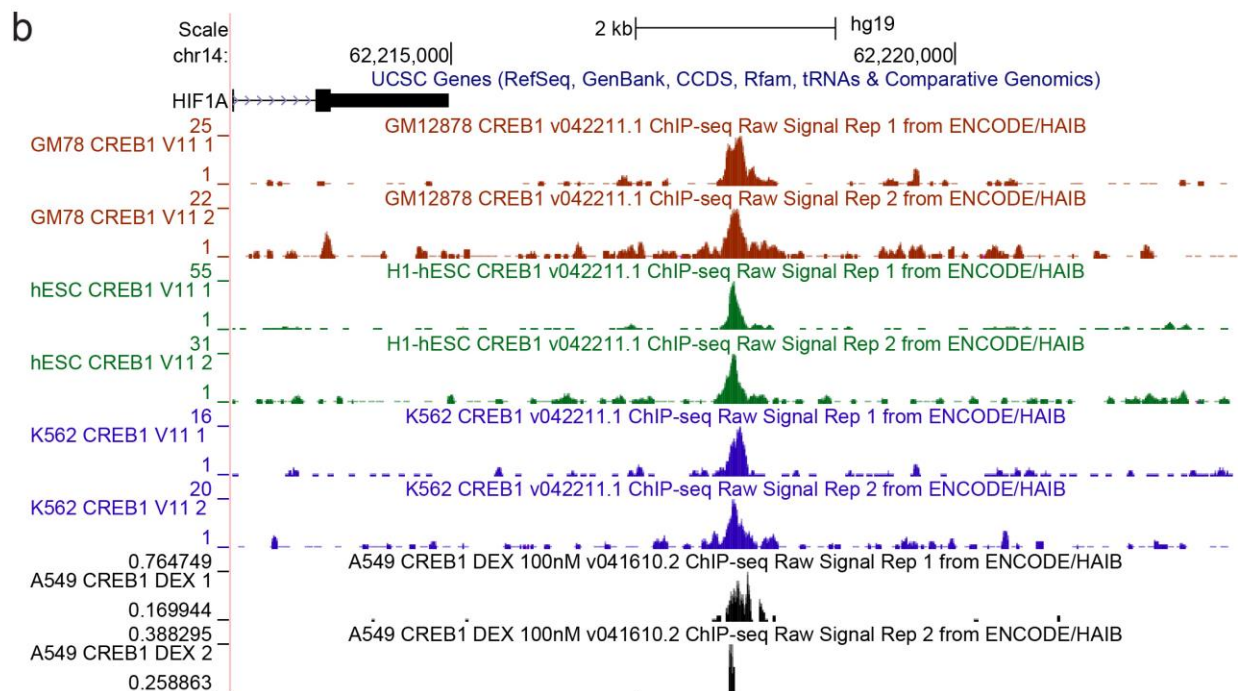
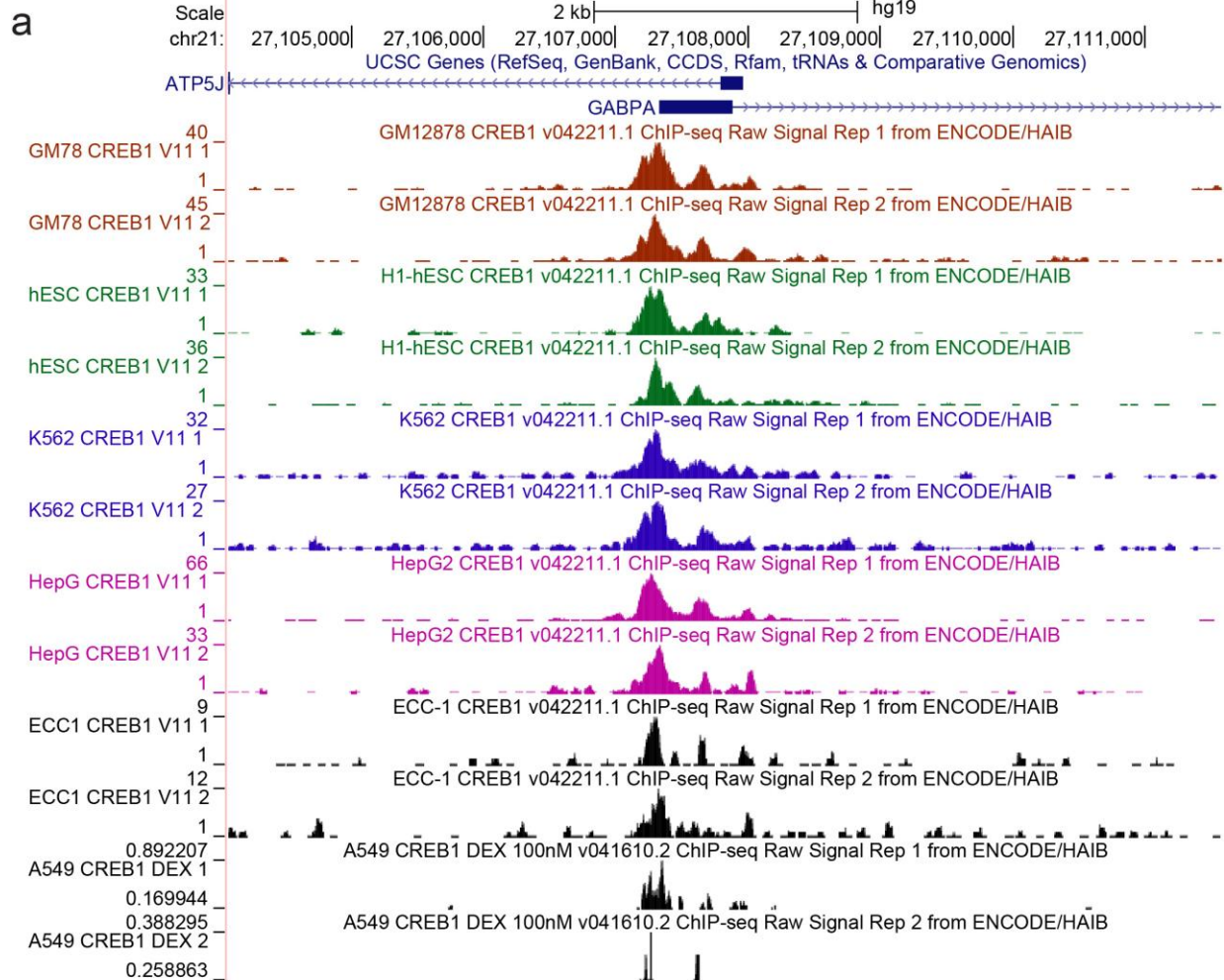
**a, b**, Molecular network of most downregulated glycolysis genes (a) and mitochondrial genes (b) in two AMPK $\beta$ 1-silenced GSCs. Node color denotes extent of downregulation (darker = greater downregulation). Ingenuity Pathway was also used to confirm NetWalker analysis. **c**, Heatmap showing differentially expressed genes in indicated pathways in AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA GSCs relative to NT shRNA expressing GSCs. **d**, Q-RT-PCR analysis of HIF1 $\alpha$ , GABPA and their target genes in GSCs using a second AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA (Average of two independent experiments). <sup>†</sup>p = 0.001; \* 0.01; <sup>\$</sup>\* 0.002; # 0.006; \*\* 0.003; <sup>\$</sup>0.02; <sup>†</sup>\* 0.05. **e**, WB of indicated proteins in GSCs expressing NT or AMPK $\beta$ 1shRNA. **f**, Glucose uptake (at 30 min) in GSCs expressing NT or AMPK $\beta$ 1shRNA. . (n = 3). **g**, WB of GLUT3 in GSCs expressing NT or AMPK $\beta$ 1shRNA. **h**, WB of PGC1 $\alpha$  in nontarget and AMPK $\beta$ 1 shRNA expressing GSCs. **i**, WB using anti-acetyl antibody following immunoprecipitation with PGC1 $\alpha$  antibody in control (NT) and AMPK silenced GSC. **j**, WB showing overexpression of Myc-tagged PGC1 $\alpha$  in GSCs. **k**, Q-PCR analysis of ND4 and  $\beta$  actin DNA in control and AMPK-silenced GSCs overexpressing PGC1 $\alpha$ . (Average of two independent experiments). ns = nonsignificant. **l**, Oxygen consumption rate (OCR) in control and AMPK-silenced GSCs overexpressing PGC1 $\alpha$ . (Average of two independent experiments. **m**, Q-RT-PCR analysis of ND4 and  $\beta$  actin RNA in control and AMPK-silenced GSCs treated with SIRT1720 for 48h. (Average of two independent experiments). **n**, OCR in control and AMPK-silenced GSCs treated with SIRT1720. (Average of two independent experiments). Error bars; mean +/- S.D. Statistical significance in above experiments was assessed using two-tailed t-test. n values represent independent experiments. Source data are available in Supplementary Table 4. All western blots represent data from 2 (e, h, i, j) or 3 (e, g) independent repeats. Unprocessed blots are shown in Supplementary Fig. 9.



**Supplementary Figure 5**

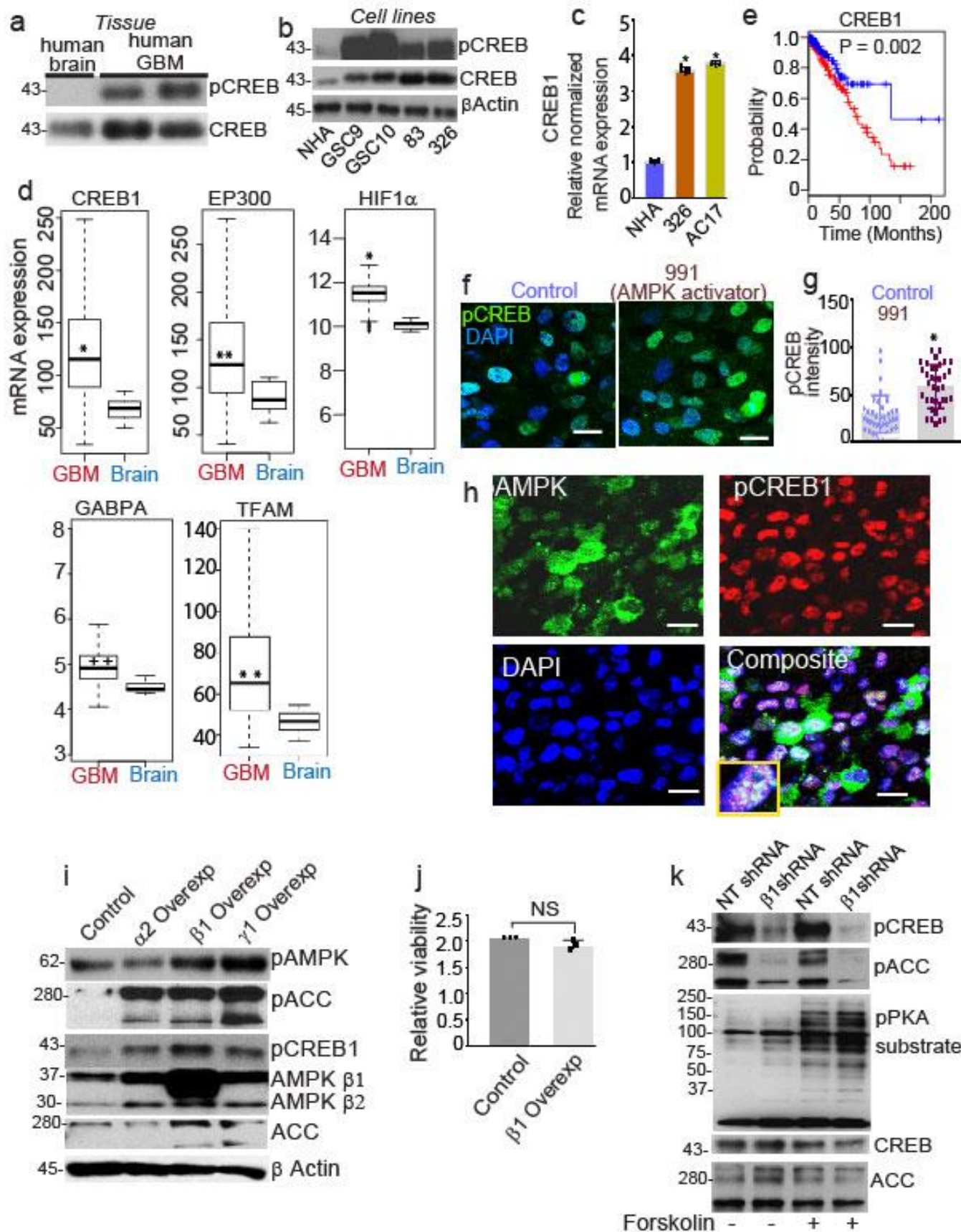
Glucose metabolism is diminished in AMPK-silenced GBM cells.

**a-h**, GSC10 cells were fed with U-<sup>13</sup>C glucose and <sup>13</sup>C carbon incorporation in the metabolites of glycolysis and TCA cycle was quantitated by HPLC/Mass spectrometry. Shown are several metabolites of glycolysis (G6P/F6P, G3P), pentose phosphate pathway (6PG, R5P/X5P, S7P) and TCA cycle (Suc, Mal) that show reduced incorporation of <sup>13</sup>C glucose carbon at indicated times. Note: Aspartate is generated from the TCA cycle metabolite oxaloacetate. G6P/F6P, glucose 6-phosphate/fructose 6-phosphate; G3P, glucose 3-phosphate; 6-PG, 6-phosphogluconate; R5P/X5P, ribulose 5-phosphate/xylulose 5-phosphate; S7P, sedoheptulose 7-phosphate; Suc; succinate; Mal, malate; Asp, aspartate. Duplicate samples were processed. \*\* p = 0.003 (M+6 G6P/F6P; M+6 and M+5 6PG); # p = 0.001 (M+ 2 G3P); \* p ≤ 0.05 (M+5 R5P/X5P; M+7 and M+6 S7P; M+2 Suc; M+3 Mal; M+3 and M+2 Asp). Source data are available in Supplementary Table 4.





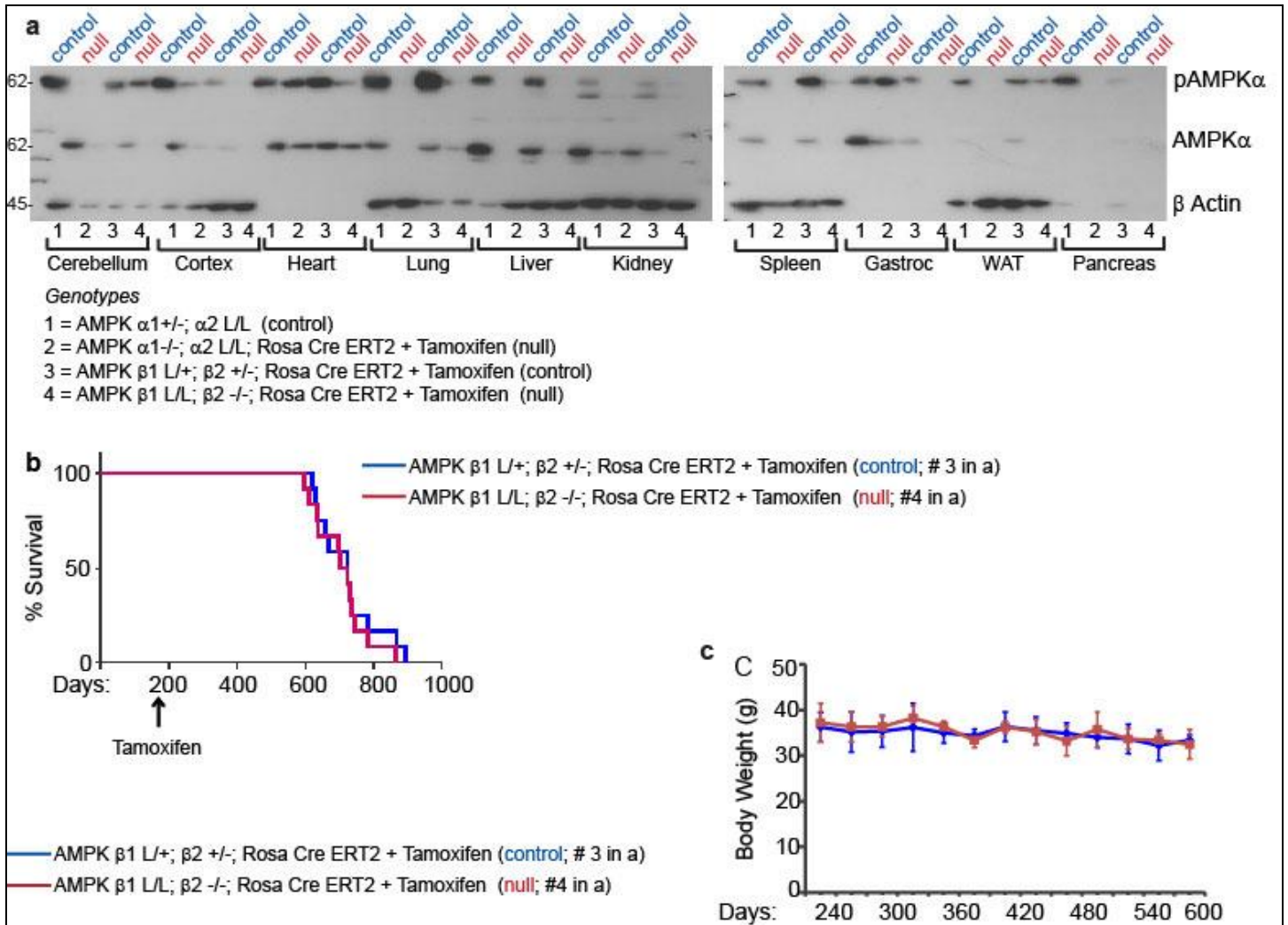
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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Supplementary Figure 6</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Evidence for CREB1 regulation of GABPA and HIF1 $\alpha$ .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <p><b>a, b,</b> UCSC Genome Browser screenshot showing multiple ENCODE CREB1 ChIP-seq datasets in a variety of cell types. "UCSC Genes" track at the top shows the genomic location of GABPA (a) and HIF1<math>\alpha</math> (b). Thick bars indicate UTRs and coding regions; thin bars indicate introns (arrows show direction of transcription). Colored tracks below indicate CREB1 ChIP-seq binding signals in various cell types. Higher peaks indicate genomic locations bound by CREB1 in the indicated cell type.</p> |



## Supplementary Figure 7

Active CREB1 is highly expressed in GBM and is regulated by AMPK.

**a,b**, WB of CREB1 and pCREB1 in human GBM compared to normal brain tissue (a), and in primary GSC lines compared to normal human astrocytes (NHA) (b). **c**, Q-RTPCR analysis of CREB1 in NHA and GSC lines. (n = 3). \*p ≤ 0.0005. **d**, High expression of CREB1, CREB1-binding protein EP300, HIF1α, GABPA and TFAM in GBM relative to normal human brain tissue (Source: TCGA). \* p ≤ 0.001; \*\* ≤ 0.005; ++ = 0.01. The edges on the boxplots indicate the first and 3<sup>rd</sup> quartile (25<sup>th</sup>- and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile) of the data, with the line in the middle being the median. The whiskers on the boxplots extend another 1.5x of the inter-quartile range (between 25%-75% range of data) from the edges of the boxes, respectively. **e**, Kaplan-Meier survival plots of LGG patients expressing CREB1 (Source: TCGA). **f**, Immunocytochemistry using pCREB1 antibody in NHA treated with the AMPK activating small molecule 991 for 30 minutes. Nuclei were detected with DAPI. Scale bar 50 μm. **g**, Quantification of nuclear pCREB1 signal intensity in vehicle or 991-treated NHA. \*p < 0.0001. (n=36 cells/condition). **h**, IHC of pAMPK and pCREB in GSC326 tumors. Nuclear staining is shown using DAPI. Scale bar 50 μm. Note: Mainly nuclear pCREB but both nuclear and cytoplasmic pAMPK; nuclear pAMPK co-localizes with pCREB (inset). **i**, WB of pAMPK and pACC and pCREB1 in AMPK α2, β1, γ1 overexpressing NHA. Note: Stabilization of β1 and β2 is increased in cells overexpressing α2 and γ1. **j**, Viability of NHA overexpressing AMPK β1 subunit. (n = 3). NS = nonsignificant. **k**, WB of pCREB1, pACC, pPKA substrates, CREB1 and ACC in NT and AMPKβ1 shRNA expressing GSCs treated with the PKA activator forskolin. Error bars; mean +/- S.D. Statistical significance in above experiments was assessed using Student's two-tailed t-test, except (d) where Welch's t test was used. n values present independent experiments unless stated otherwise. Source data are available in Supplementary Table 4. All western blots represent data from 2 (i, k) or 3 (a, b) independent repeats. Scanned images of unprocessed blots are shown in Supplementary Fig. 9.



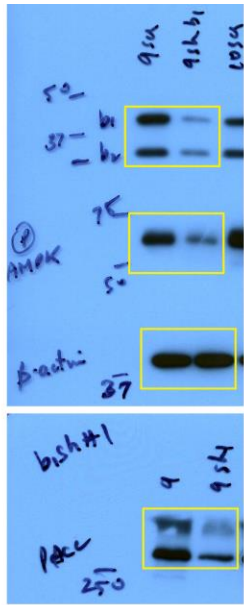
**Supplementary Figure 8**

Adult mice with global AMPK deletion has normal lifespan.

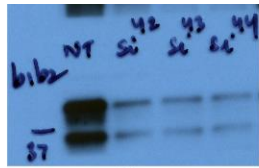
**a**, WB showing efficiency of Cre-recombination in the indicated tissues. Expression of total and active AMPK in control and AMPK-deleted tissues in mice are shown.  $\beta$  actin was used as loading control. Note that AMPK  $\alpha$  subunits are unstable in the absence of  $\beta$  subunits. **b**, Kaplan-Meier survival curve of control and AMPK  $\beta$  subunit-deleted mice. ( $n = 12$  mice/genotype). **c**, Body weight of control and AMPK  $\beta$  subunit-deleted mice are shown. Note: AMPK  $\alpha$  subunit deleted mice (genotype #2) also had normal lifespan and bodyweight. ( $n = 12$  mice/genotype). Error bars; mean  $\pm$  S.D. Statistical significance in above experiments was assessed using two-tailed t-test.



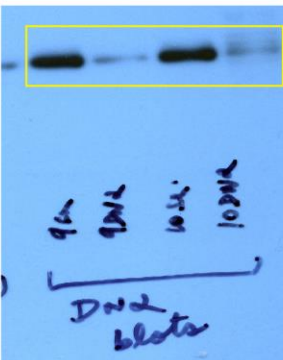
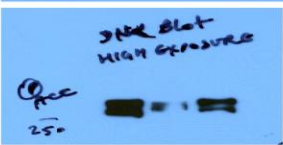
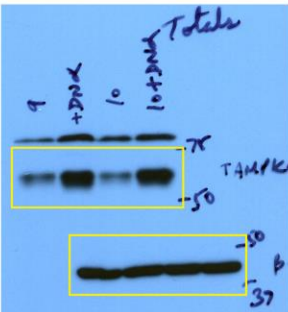




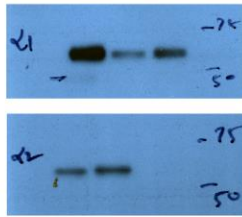
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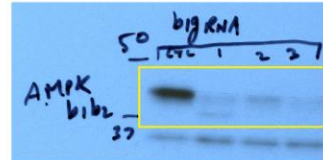
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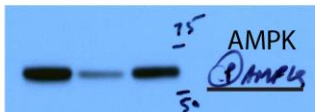
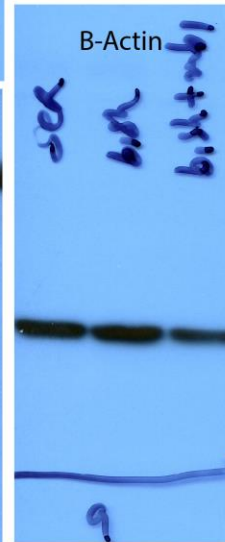
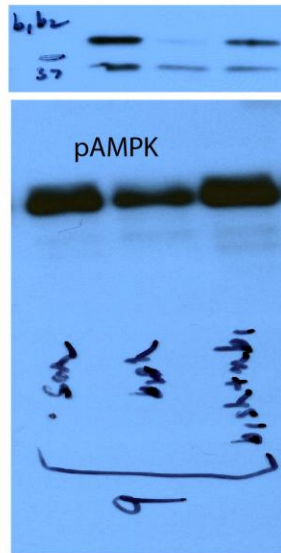
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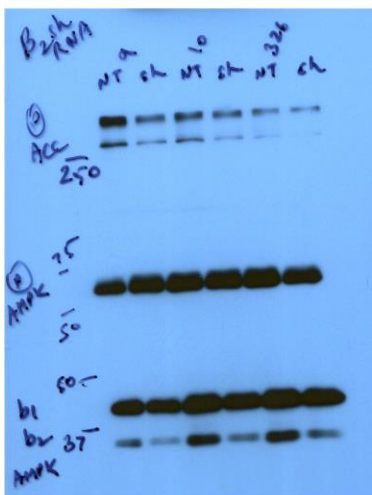
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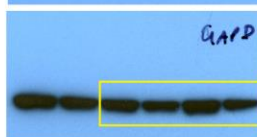
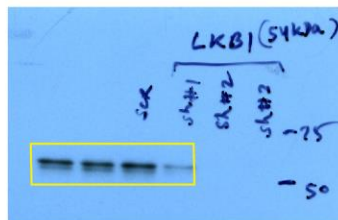
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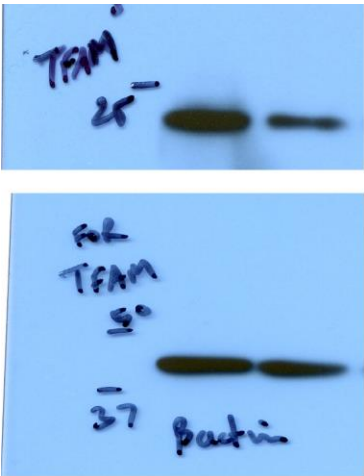
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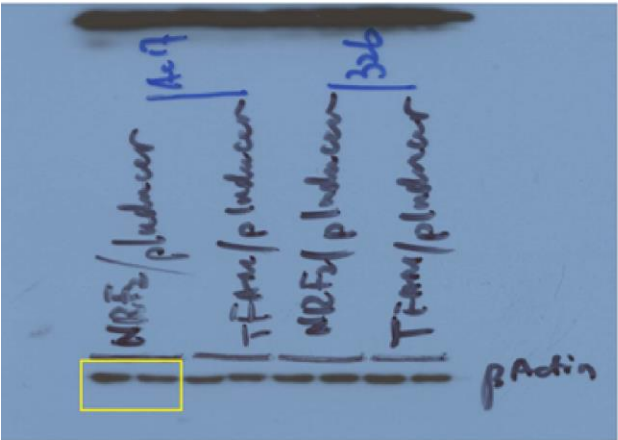
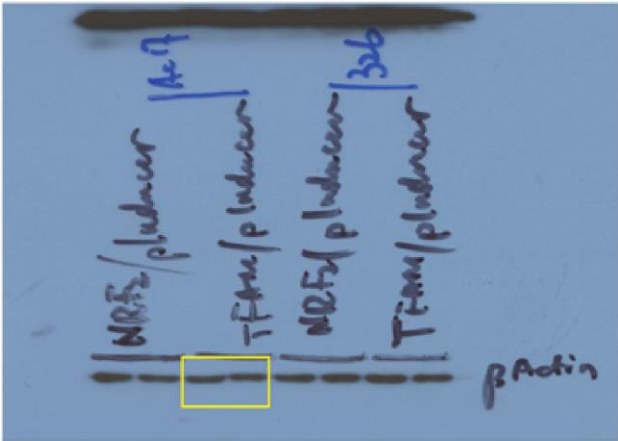
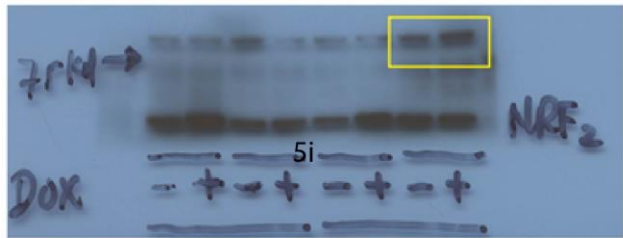
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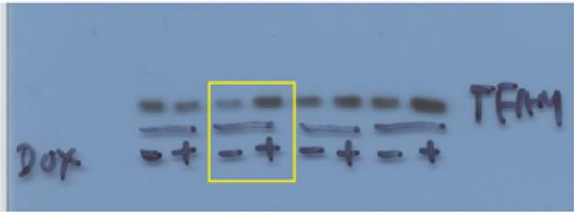
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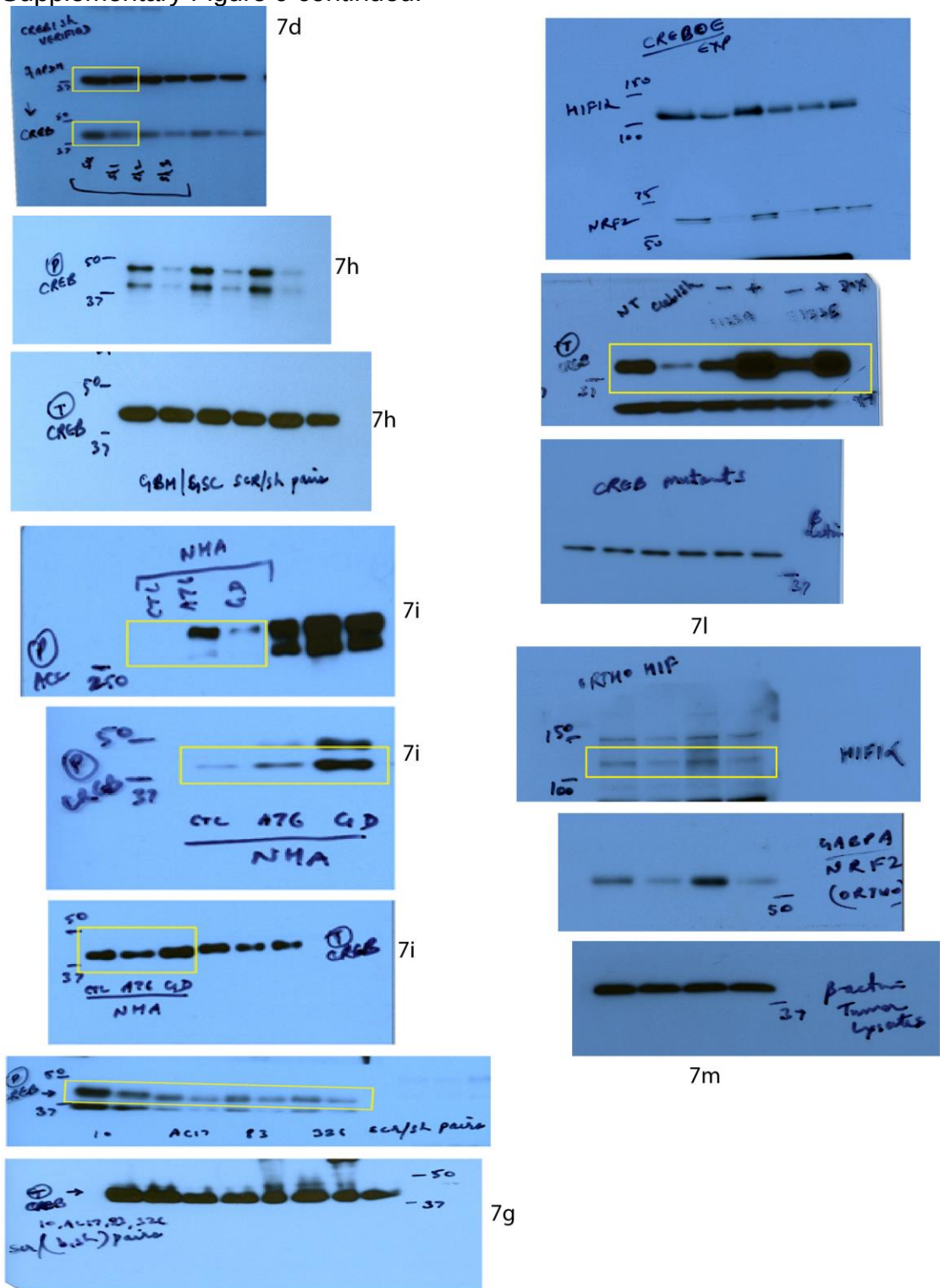
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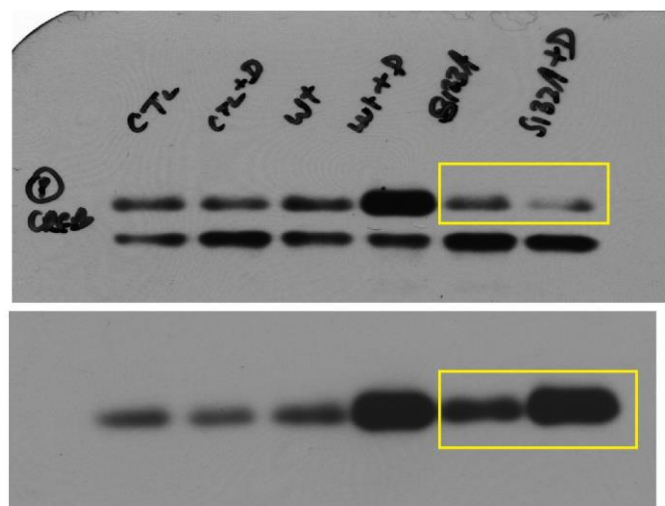
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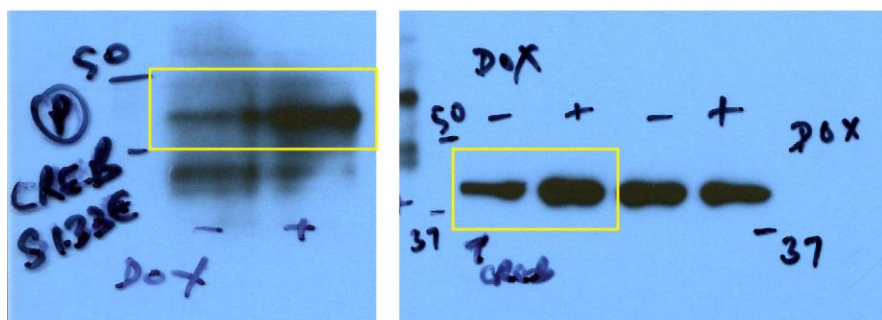
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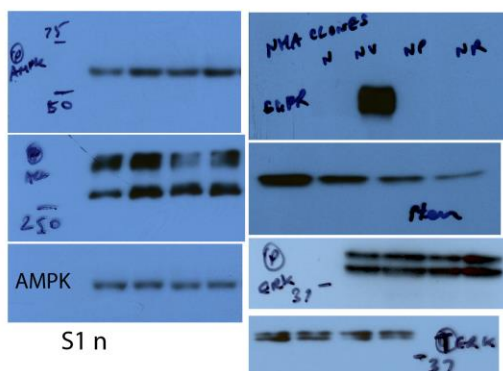
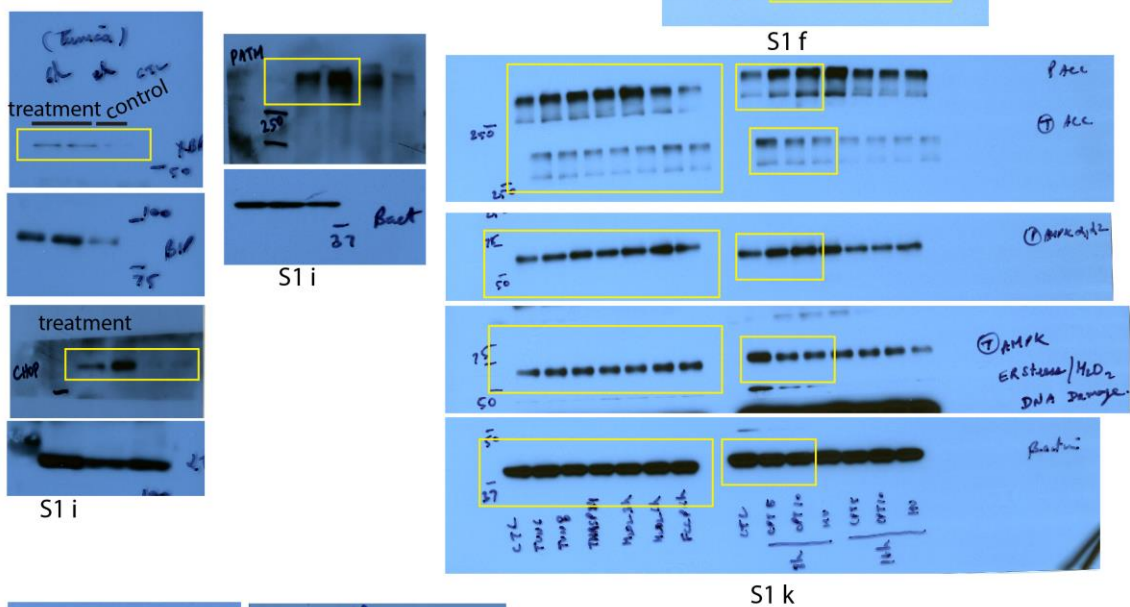
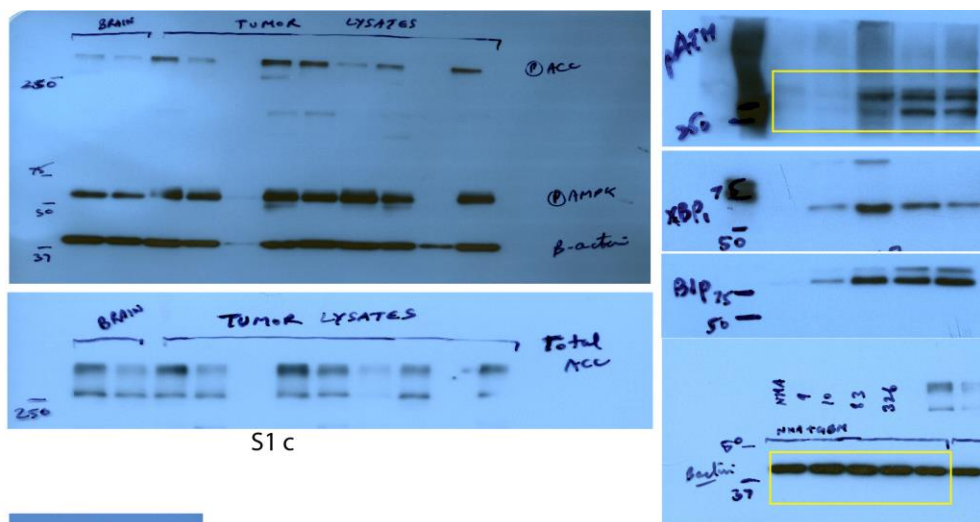


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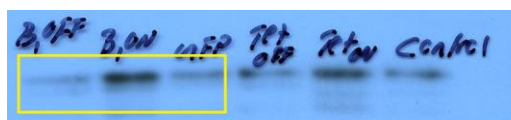


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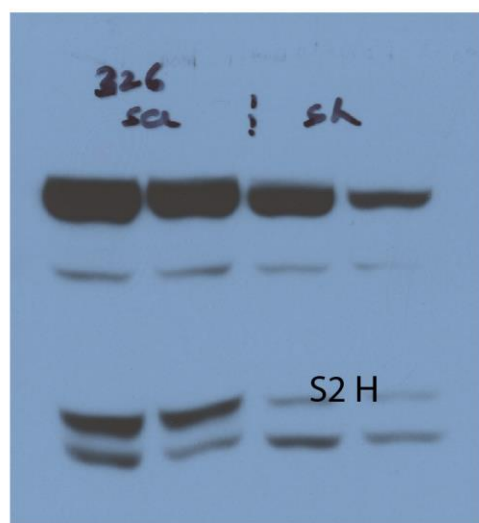


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high exp

S2 h



pAMPK

$\beta 1$

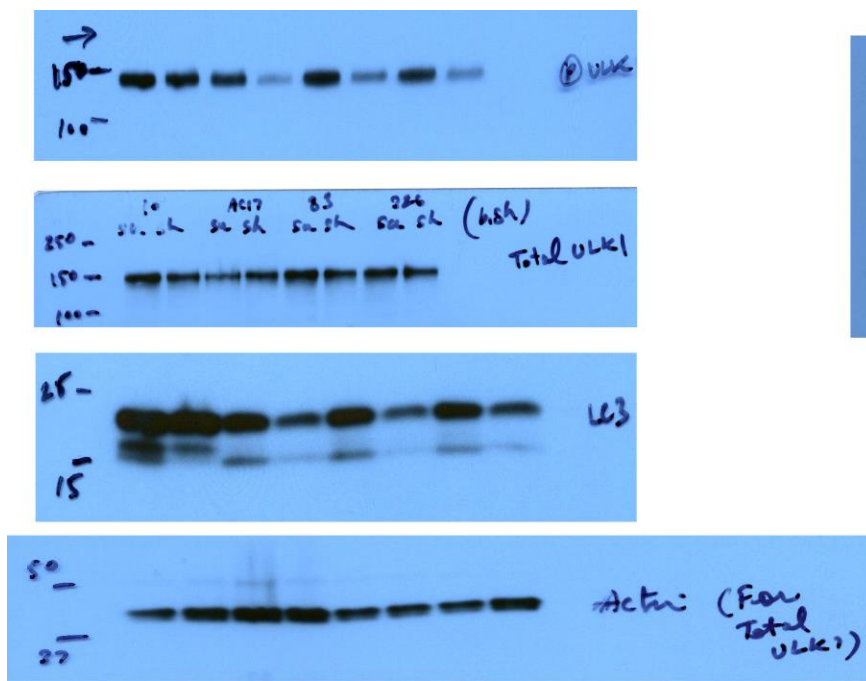
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S2 H

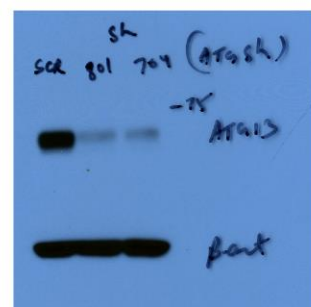
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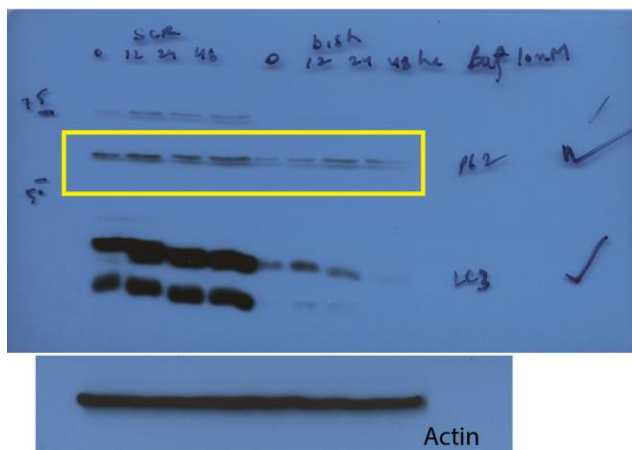




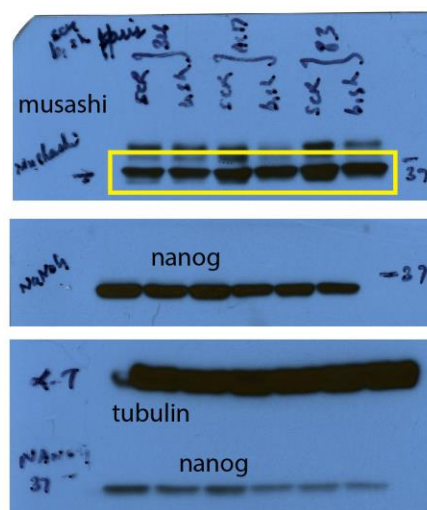
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S3 c

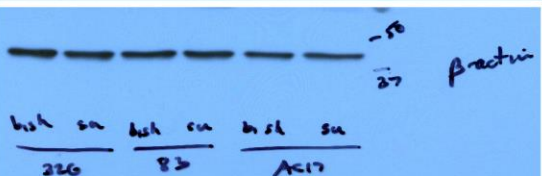
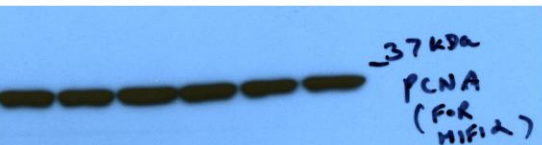
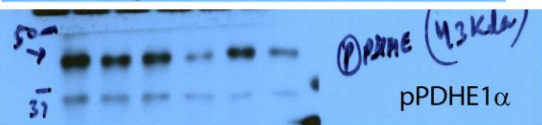
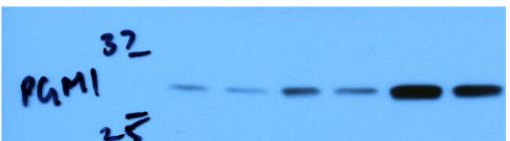
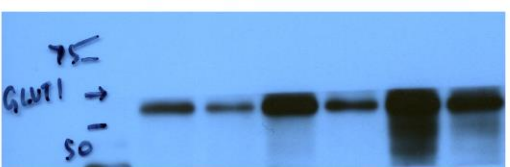
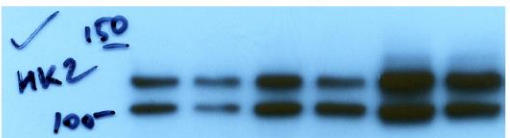
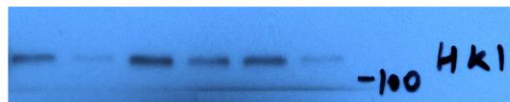
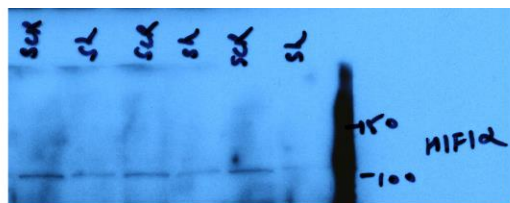


S3 b

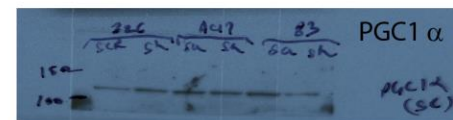


S3 h

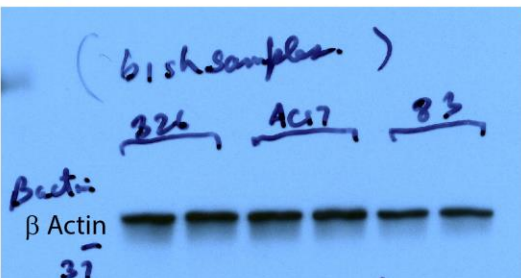
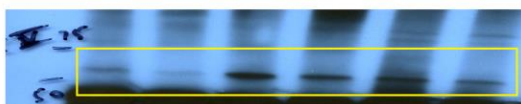
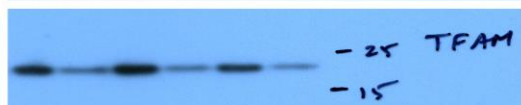
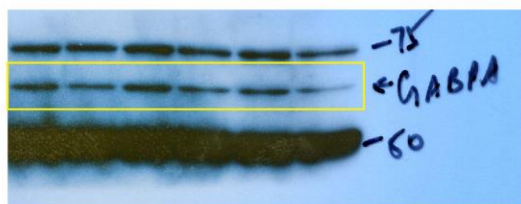
Supplementary Figure 9 continued.



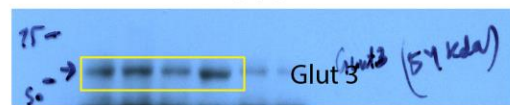
S4 e



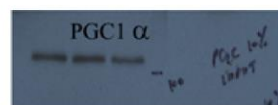
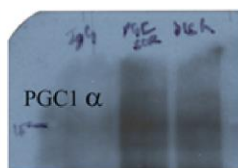
S4 e



S4 e

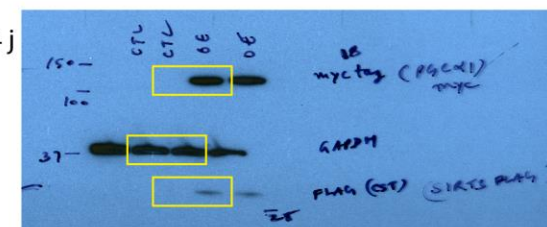


S4 g

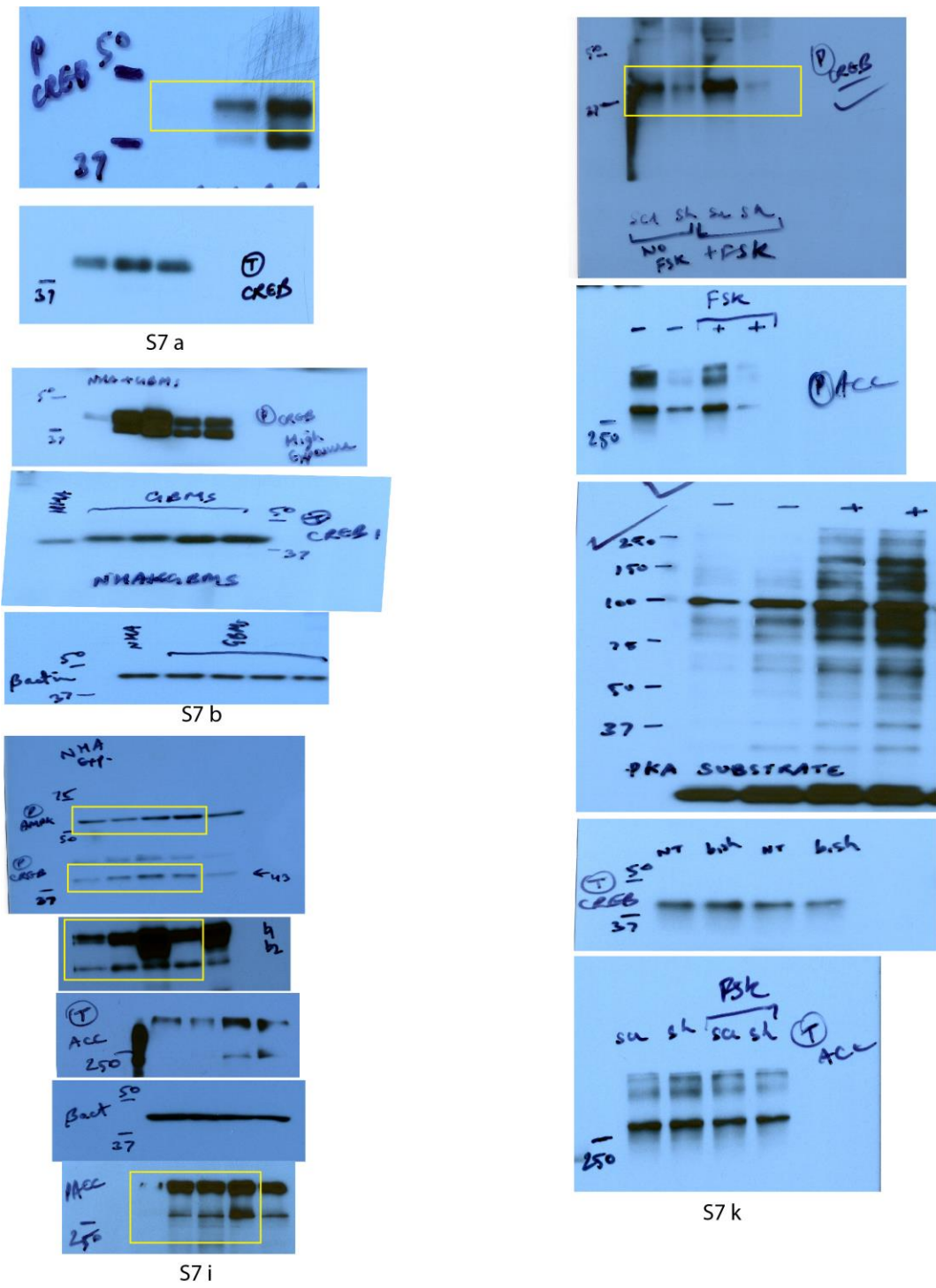


S4 i

S4 j

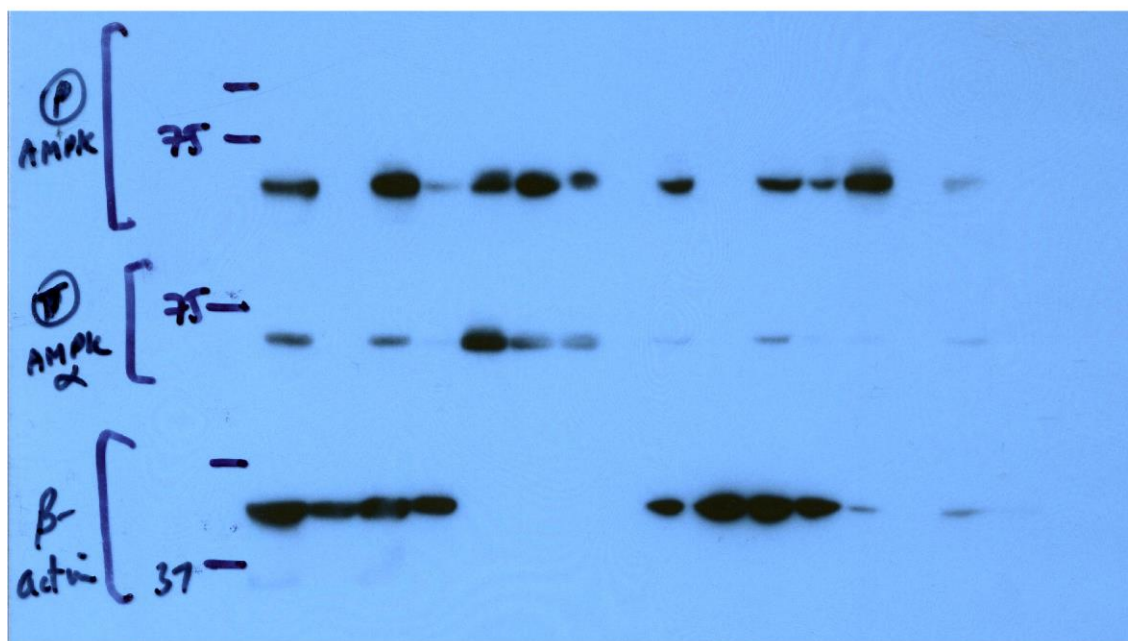
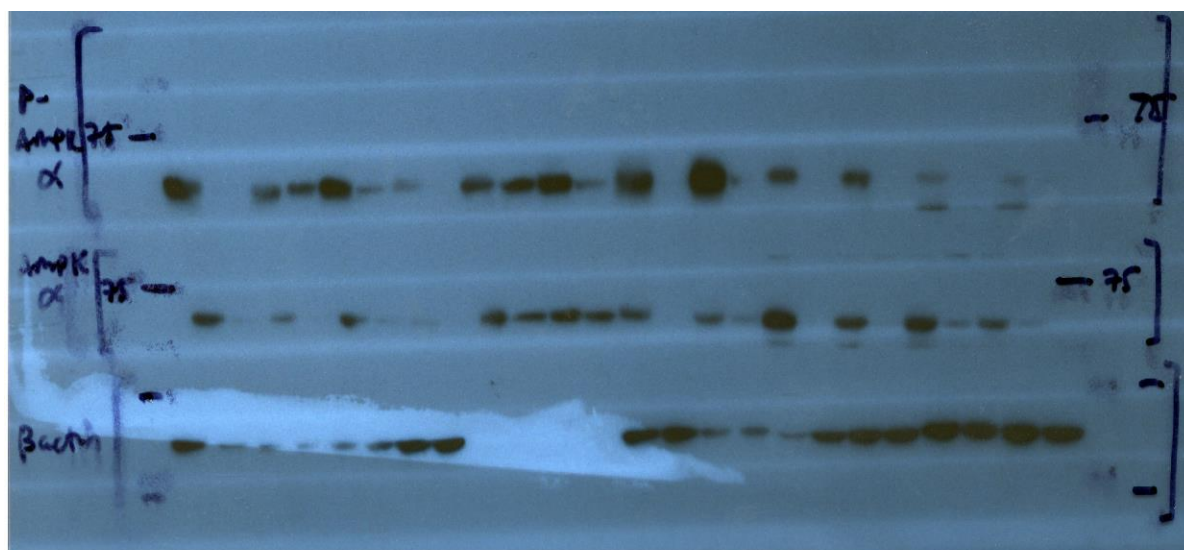


Supplementary Figure 9 continued.



Supplementary Figure 9 continued.





S8 a

Supplementary Figure 9 continued.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY VIDEO 1**

**Normal proliferation of GSC10 line in the presence of nontarget shRNA.** GSC10 cells were infected with nontarget (NT) shRNA and after 3 days of infection, cultured cells were visualized with Zeiss microscope fitted with Hamamatsu digital camera placed on Kinetic Systems Vibraplane platform (with controlled temperature chamber). 12 frames/hr were captured for 10 hours and stitched together by using ImageJ and Micro-Manager 1.4.12 software.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY VIDEO 2**

**Apoptosis of GSC10 line in the presence of AMPK $\beta$ 1shRNA.** GSC10 cells were infected with AMPK  $\beta$ 1 shRNA and after 3 days of infection, cultured cells were visualized with Zeiss microscope fitted with Hamamatsu digital camera placed on Kinetic Systems Vibraplane platform (with controlled temperature chamber). 12 frames/hr were captured for 10 hours and stitched together by using ImageJ and Micro-Manager 1.4.12 software.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE LEGEND**

**Table1.** Antibody name, vendor, catalog number and dilution information.

**Table2.** Silencing RNA ID and sequence information.

**Table3.** Primer sequence information.

**Table4.** Supplementary Source data.