

Targeting cellular metabolism to reduce head and neck cancer growth

Jian Yang¹, Yuqi Guo¹, Wonkyu Seo¹, Ruohan Zhang¹, Cuijie Lu¹, Yaoyu Wang¹, Liang Luo¹,
Bidisha Paul¹, Wenbo Yan¹, Deepak Saxena^{1,2}, Xin Li^{1,3,4*}

¹ Department of Basic Science and Craniofacial Biology, New York University College of Dentistry, New York, NY 10010, ² Department of Surgery, ³ Department of Urology, ⁴ Perlmutter Cancer Institute, New York University Langone Medical Center, New York, NY 10016.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed:

Xin Li, Ph.D

Associate Professor

Department of Basic Science and Craniofacial Biology

New York University-College of Dentistry

345 East 24th street, Room 901D,

New York, NY, 10010

xl15@nyu.edu

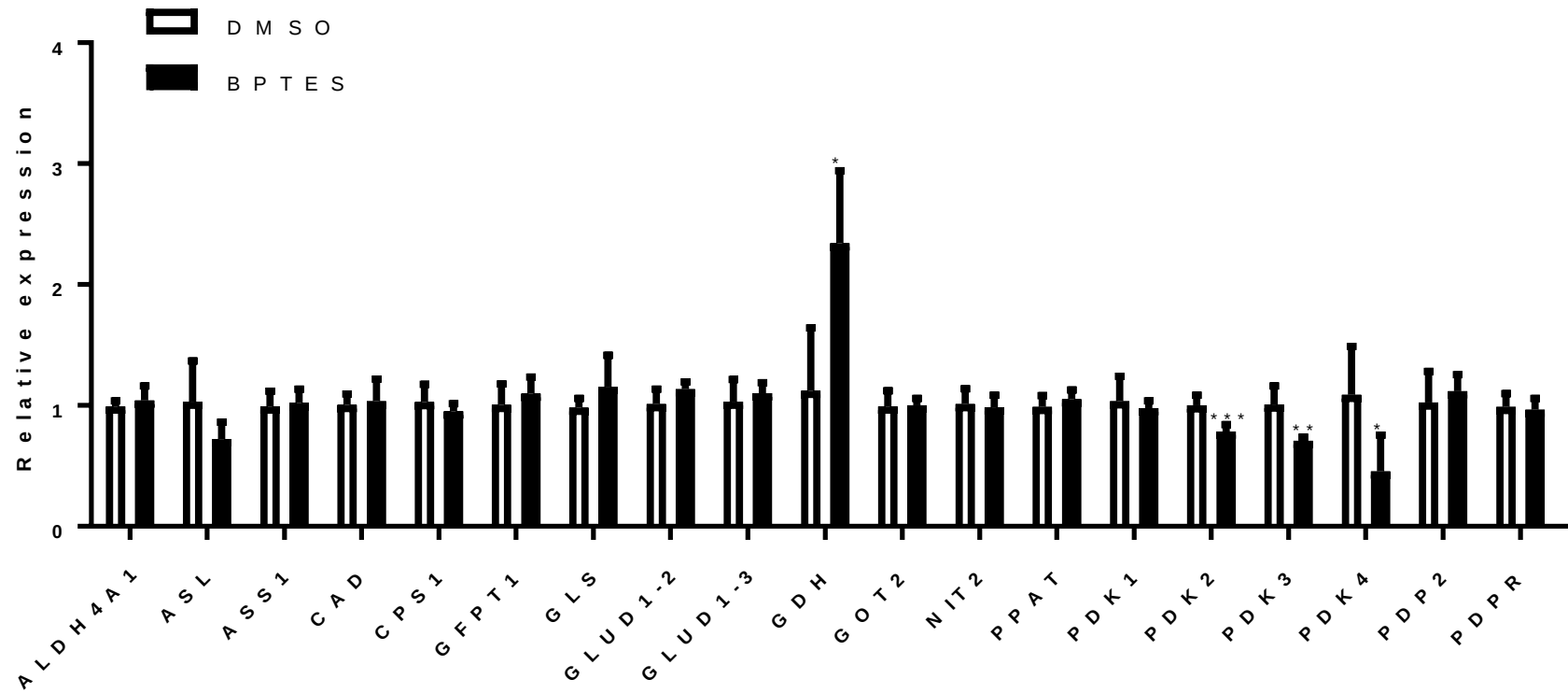
S Table 1

Significantly altered metabolism pathways in BPTES treated Fadu cells.

Pathways	Total	Hits	Raw p	FDR
Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism	24	5	1.07E-05	0.000854
Pyrimidine metabolism	60	6	0.000102	0.004077
D-Glutamine and D-glutamate metabolism	11	3	0.000328	0.008227
Arginine and proline metabolism	77	6	0.000411	0.008227
Purine metabolism	92	6	0.001074	0.017182
Nitrogen metabolism	39	4	0.001528	0.020374
Citrate cycle (TCA cycle)	20	3	0.002088	0.023861
Glycolysis or Gluconeogenesis	31	3	0.007454	0.074541

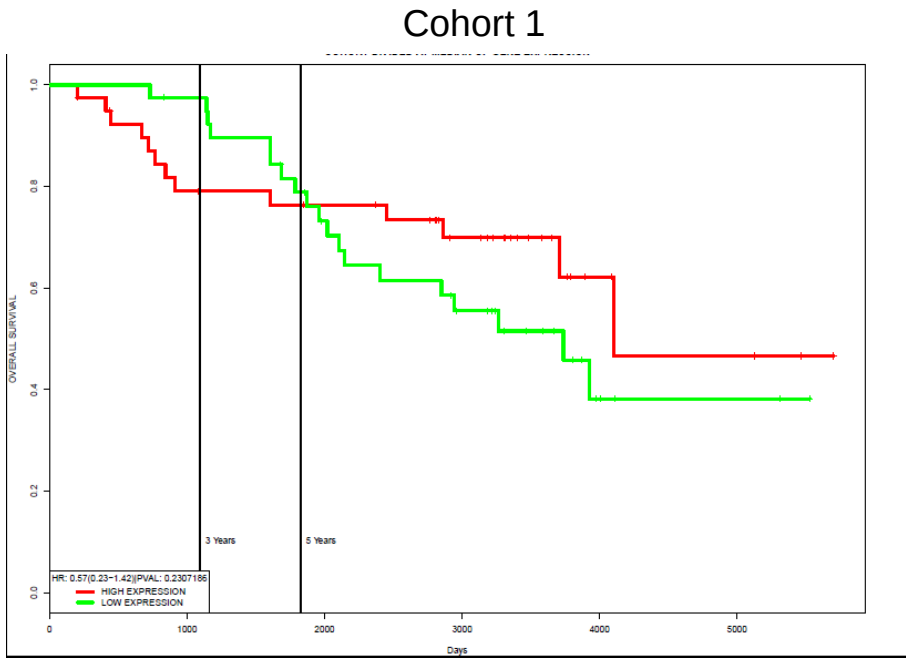
Pathway analysis of metabolomics data (same as Fig 1F) using MetaboAnalyst.

S Figure 1



S Figure 2

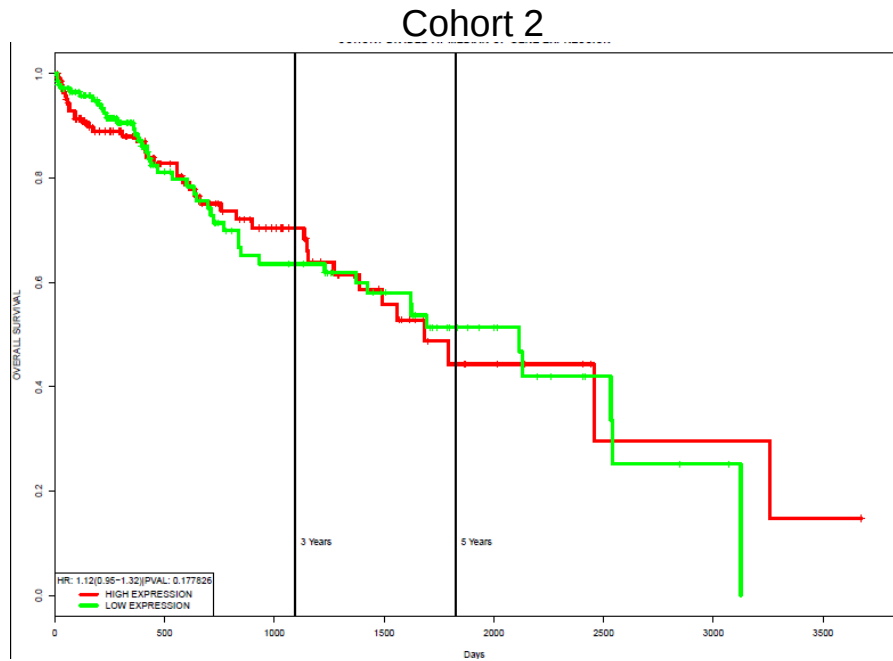
A



HAZARD RATIO	LCI (95%)	UCI (95%)	P VALUE
0.57	0.23	1.42	0.230718609611731

CATEGORY	SAMPLES	NO OF EVENTS	MEDIAN SURVIVAL	LOW CONF INT (95%)	UPP CONF INT (95%)
HIGH	40	13	4105	3708	NA
LOW	40	19	3736	2405	NA

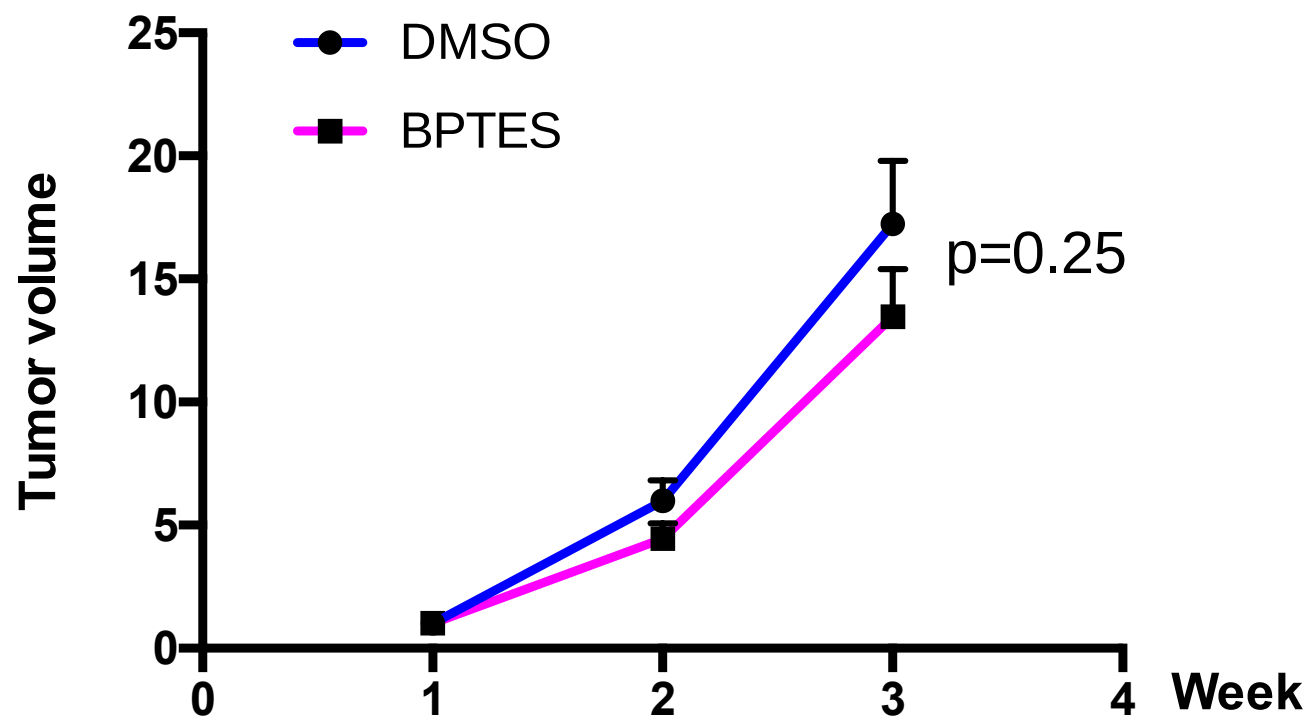
B



HAZARD RATIO	LCI (95%)	UCI (95%)	P VALUE
1.12	0.95	1.32	0.177825998195408

CATEGORY	SAMPLES	NO OF EVENTS	MEDIAN SURVIVAL	LOW CONF INT (95%)	UPP CONF INT (95%)
HIGH	147	41	1685	1386	NA
LOW	146	43	2116	1372	NA

S Figure 3



Supplementary figure 1: Regulatory effect of BPETS on metabolic enzymes. FaDu cells was treated with BPTES (10 uM) for 72 hours, DMSO was used as vehicle control. Relative expression of indicated genes was evaluated by qPCR. *p <0.05, **p<0.01, *** p<0.001,

Supplementary figure 2: Overall survival of 2 cohorts of liver cancer patients with high or low expression of GLS. The data was obtained from ProgGeneV2 database (<http://watson.compbio.iupui.edu/chirayu/proggene/database/?url=proggene>).

Supplementary figure 3: The effect of BPTES on HNSCC tumor growth. Twenty athymic nude mice were assigned to two groups randomly. Each athymic nude mouse was inoculated with a half million of FaDu cells subcutaneously. DMSO solution (10% DMSO in PBS) at 200 μ l volume or BPTES solution (200 μ g BPTES in 200 μ l DMSO solution, 8mg/kg per mouse) was intraperitoneally injected into the mice twice per week for three weeks. The tumor volumes were measured weekly using vernier calipers and calculated using the following formula: length (mm) $\times$ width (mm) $\times$ width (mm) $\times$ 0.52 (Xiang et al., 2015).

Xiang Y, Stine ZE, Xia J, Lu Y, O'Connor RS, Altman BJ *et al.* (2015). Targeted inhibition of tumor-specific glutaminase diminishes cell-autonomous tumorigenesis. *The Journal of clinical investigation* 125(6):2293-2306.