

Supporting Information

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SETDB1 Methylates MCT1 Promoting Tumor Progression by Enhancing the Lactate Shuttle

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Supplementary figure legend

Figure S1.

SETDB1 enhances the expression of MCT1. a) Mass spectrometry analysis shows sequences of identified unique peptides corresponding to SETDB1. A full list of identified MCT1 interactors is shown in Table S1, Supporting Information. The mass spectrometry was performed once. b) HEK293T cells were co-transfected with Flag-SETDB1 and Vector or HA-MCT1 (WT, 1-443aa and 444-500aa) plasmids, followed by IP assays. c,d) Protein and mRNA expression of MCT1 were measured by IB assays and qRT-PCR assays in HT29 cells transfected with Vector, Flag-SETDB1 (WT), or Flag-SETDB1 (H1224K) plasmids. e,f) Protein and mRNA expression of MCT1 were determined by IB assays and qRT-PCR assays in HT29 cells treated with Mithramycin A at indicated concentrations. g) The membrane and cytosolic fractions from SW480 cells treated with Mithramycin A were collected and subjected to IB analysis. h) The correlation between the mRNA expression of MCT1 and SETDB1 was determined by the Pearson correlation coefficient test, $p = 0.343$, $r = 0.037$. Colon adenocarcinoma (COAD), and Rectum adenocarcinoma (READ). All immunoblots were performed three times, independently, with similar results. d,f) Data are represented as mean \pm s.d. ns means no significant, by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's test.

Figure S2.

SETDB1 represses the autophagic degradation of MCT1. a) The degradation of MCT1 was detected in shSETDB1NC and shSETDB1#1 HT29 cells treated with CHX (100 μ g/ml) for 0, 4, 8, or 12 h by CHX-chase assay. b) Quantification of the relative protein level of MCT1 in (a). c) The degradation of MCT1 was measured in SW480 cells treated with DMSO or Mithramycin A (100×10^{-9} M, 24 h) upon starvation-induced autophagy activation under Earle's balanced salt solution (EBSS)-cultured condition for 0, 4, 8, or 12 h by IB assays. d) WCL from WT and *ATG5* or *Beclin 1* KO SW480 cells were collected for IB analysis. e) SW480 cells transfected with Vector or Flag-SETDB1, WCL were collected for IP with anti-MCT1 antibody, followed by IB analysis. f) WCL collected from SETDB1 knockdown SW480 were subjected to IP

assay with anti-MCT1 antibody, followed by IB analysis. All immunoblots were performed three times, independently, with similar results. b) Data are represented as mean \pm s.d. *** $p < 0.001$, by two-way ANOVA with Tukey's test.

Figure S3.

MCT1 is methylated by SETDB1 at Lys 473. a) HEK293T cells transfected with HA-MCT1(left) or HA-MCT4 (right) plasmid, then transfected with Vector or Flag-SETDB1. WCL were collected for IP with anti-HA beads, followed by IB analysis. b) WCL collected from SW480 and HT29 cells treated by Mithramycin A at indicated concentrations were subjected to IP assay with anti-MCT1 antibody, followed by IB analysis. c) Showing results from mass spectrometry analysis of MCT1 potential methylation sites. d) The MCT1 K473 site amino acid in different species. e) Sequencing of *MCT1* knockout alleles in SW480 cells after CRISPR-Cas9 mediated editing and gRNA designs. f) WCL from *MCT1* WT and *MCT1* KO SW480 cells were collected for IB analysis. g) Representative image of IHC staining for MCT1 K473 tri-methylation in the indicated tumor tissues. Black scale bar, 50 μ m. h) MCT methylation was detected by MCT1 K473 specific tri-methylation antibody in SW480 cells transfected with Vector, Flag-SETDB1 (WT), or Flag-SETDB1 (H1224K) plasmids. i) SW480^{*MCT1* KO} cells stably expressing MCT1 WT or MCT1 K473R were transfected with Vector or Flag-SETDB1, and WCL were collected for IB assays. All immunoblots were performed three times, independently, with similar results.

Figure S4.

SETDB1-mediated MCT1 methylation inhibits the interaction between MCT1 and Tollip. a) The degradation of MCT1 WT or K473R mutant in SW480 cells was measured by CHX-chase assay in the presence of inhibitors MG132 (10×10^{-6} M), CQ (50×10^{-6} M), or 3-MA (5×10^{-3} M). b) Quantification of the relative protein level of MCT1 in (a). c) HEK293T cells were co-transfected with HA-Ub and Vector, Flag-MCT1 WT or Flag-MCT1 K473R, and WCL were collected for IP with anti-Flag beads, followed by IB analysis. d) WCL from *Tollip* WT and *Tollip* KO SW480 cells were

collected for IB analysis. e) SW480^{MCT1 KO} cells transfected with HA-MCT1 WT or K473R plasmid as indicated, WCL were collected for IP with anti-HA beads, followed by IB analysis. f) IF analysis of Tollip (green) and MCT1 (red) in SW480 cells with or without Mithramycin A (100×10^{-9} M, 24 h) treatment, or overexpression of SETDB1, followed by EBSS treatment together with Bafilomycin A1 (0.2×10^{-6} M). The nucleus is stained with DAPI. White scale bars, 5 μ m. g) Statistics of colocalization of MCT1 and Tollip indicated by the Pearson's correlation. All immunoblots were performed three times, independently, with similar results. g) Data are represented as mean \pm s.d. * $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.01$, by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's test.

Figure S5.

SETDB1 facilitates tumor glycolysis and M2-like polarization of TAMs by regulating lactate transport. a,b) Lactate production was measured in the CM of SW480 and HT29 cells silenced with control (shNC) or SETDB1 shRNA (#1, #2), $n=3$. c,d) Glucose uptake was measured in SW480 and HT29 cells silenced with control (shNC) or SETDB1 shRNA (#1, #2), $n=3$. e,f) Bioenergetic analysis was performed with the Seahorse XF24 analyzer platform. ECAR of SW480 cells silenced with control (shNC) or SETDB1 shRNA (#1, #2) was measured and calculated, $n=3$. g) MCT1 3'UTR knockdown CT26 cell lines were successfully established by lentivirus containing shRNA against MCT1 3'UTR, and rescued with mus-MCT1 WT and mus-MCT1 K467R (up). SETDB1 knock-down CT26 cell lines were successfully established by using lentivirus containing shRNA against SETDB1(down). h,i) Lactate production was measured in the CM of CT26 cells under indicated treatment, $n=3$. j,k) Glucose uptake was measured in CT26 cells under indicated treatment, $n=3$. l) A syngeneic tumor model was performed by injecting CT26 cells silenced with control (shNC) or SETDB1 shRNA (#1, #2) into BALB/c mice. $n = 5$ mice. m,n) Quantification of tumor weight and volume of tumors generated in (l). o,p) Flow cytometry analysis of macrophage polarization of tumors generated in (l). All immunoblots were performed three times, independently, with similar results. Data are represented as mean \pm s.d. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$; ns means no significant, by a-d,h-

k,m,p) one-way ANOVA with Tukey's test and f,n) two-way ANOVA with Tukey's test.

Figure S6.

SETDB1-mediated tumor progression partly depends on MCT1 methylation. a) MCT1-3'UTR CT26 cells stably expressing MCT1 WT or MCT1 K473R cells and overexpression Vector or SETDB1 were successfully established. b) WCL collected from BMDMs treated by the indicated CM, followed by IB assay. c) Lactate production was measured in the CM of CT26 cells under indicated treatment, $n=3$. d) Glucose uptake was measured in CT26 cells under indicated treatment, $n=3$. e) Representative images for infiltration of intratumor CD206⁺ and F4/80⁺ cells by IF. White scale bars, 20 μm . All immunoblots were performed three times, independently, with similar results. c,d) Data are represented as mean \pm s.d. *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$; ns means no significant, by one-way ANOVA with Tukey's test.

Figure S7.

SETDB1 is highly expressed in human cancers. a) SETDB1 mRNA expression was compared using box plots in COAD&READ, Breast invasive carcinoma (BRAC), Liver hepatocellular carcinoma (LIHC), Lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD), Lung squamous cell carcinoma (LUSC), and Stomach adenocarcinoma (STAD). The data were represented as a box plot and the line showed the mean. Student's two-tailed t-test, $p < 0.001$. b,c) Kaplan-Meier analysis of Disease-Specific Survival and Progress Free Interval in TCGA-COAD&READ according to SETDB1 expression. Log-rank test, $p = 0.013$ and $p = 0.003$, respectively. d) Kaplan-Meier analysis of Overall survival in TCGA-STAD according to SETDB1 expression. Log-rank test, $p = 0.004$. e) Scores (0-3) indicate the intensity of SETDB1 and MCT1 K473 tri-methylation positive cells in colorectal tumor tissues. Black scale bar, 50 μm . f) SETDB1 IHC staining score was detected in tumor and adjacent tissues, $n=109$. Student's two-tailed t-test, $p < 0.0001$. g) Kaplan-Meier analysis of overall survival in a set of 80 colorectal cancer patients according to SETDB1 expression. Log-rank test, $p = 0.0124$.

Figure S1

a E9PRF4 Histone-lysine N-methyltransferase SETDB1 (Fragment)
OS=Homo sapiens OX=9606 GN=SETDB1 PE=1 SV=1 - [E9PRF4_HUMAN]

Sequence	Modifications	Start	Stop
ASTSGLGIKDEGDIK	-	1024	1038
QFYDGEEScYIIDAK	C9(Carbamidomethyl)	1199	1213

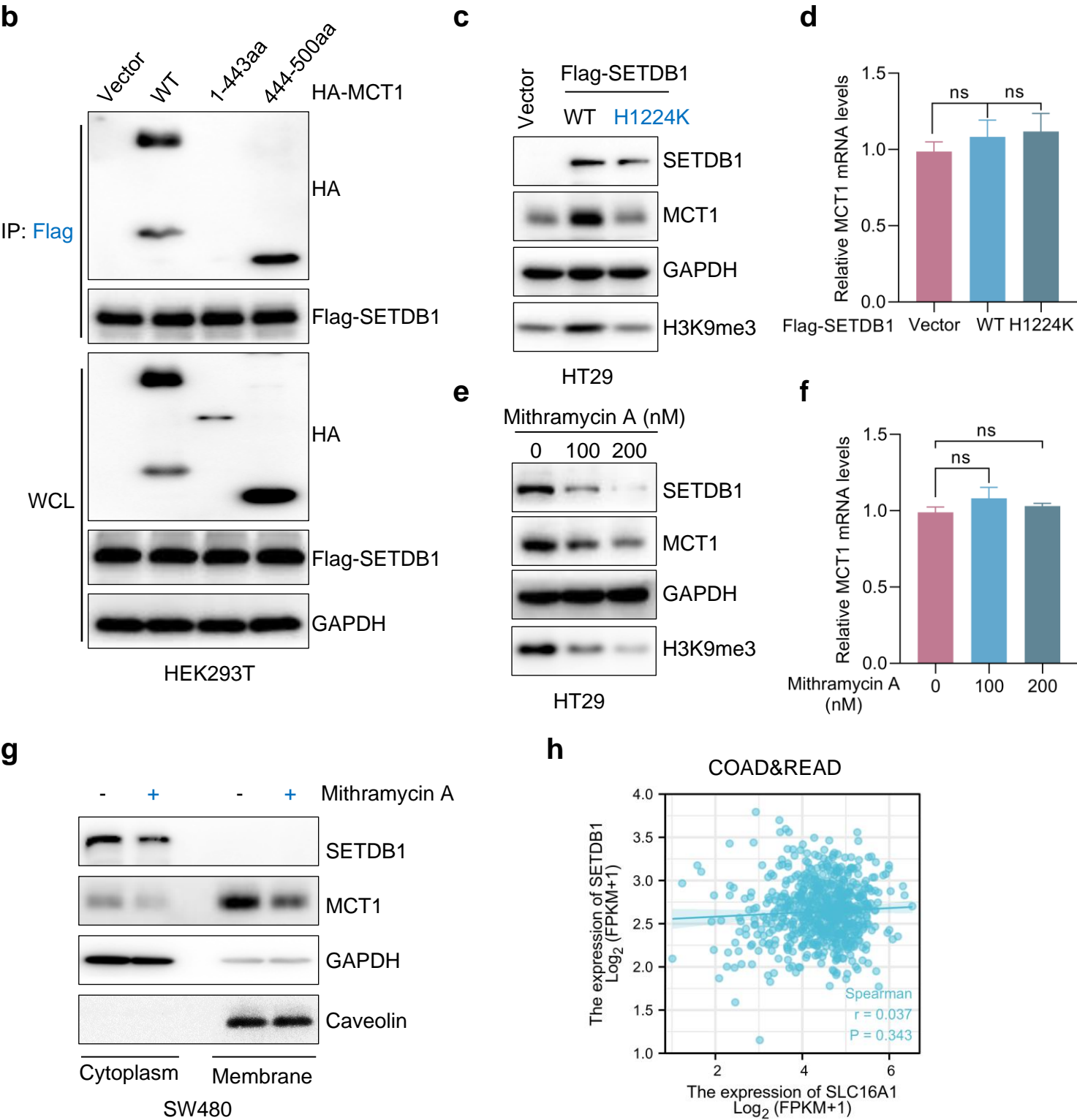


Figure S2

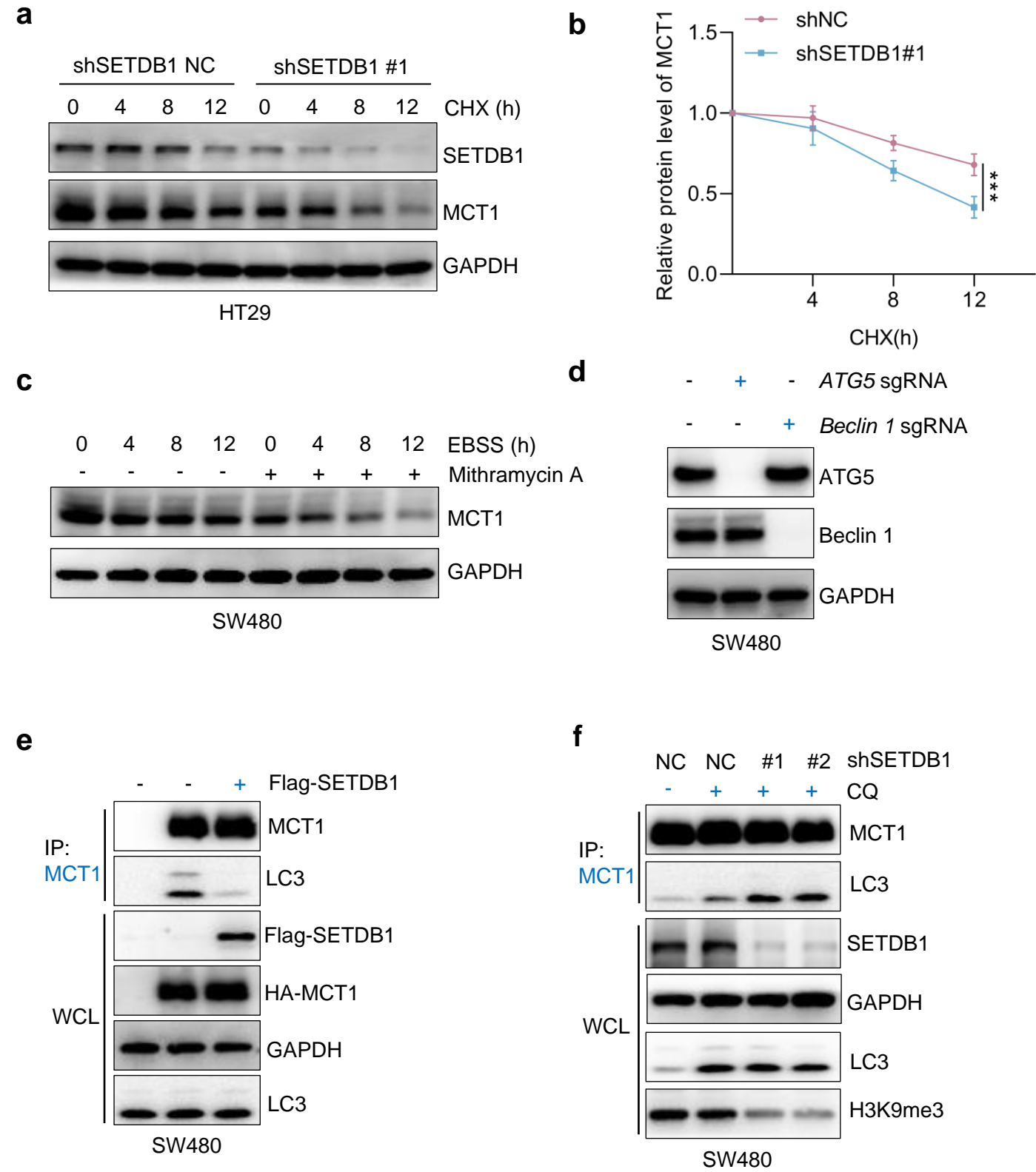


Figure S3

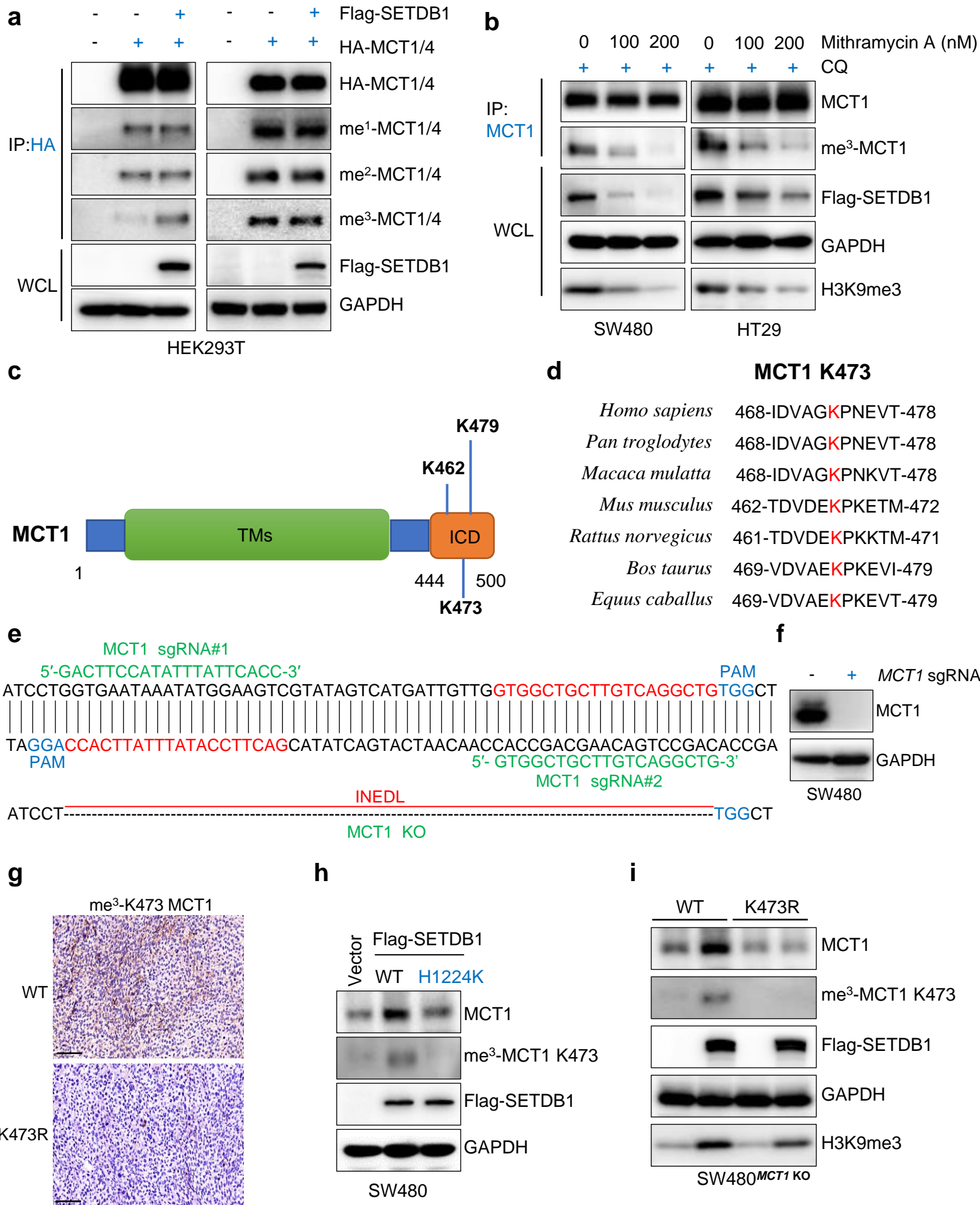


Figure S4

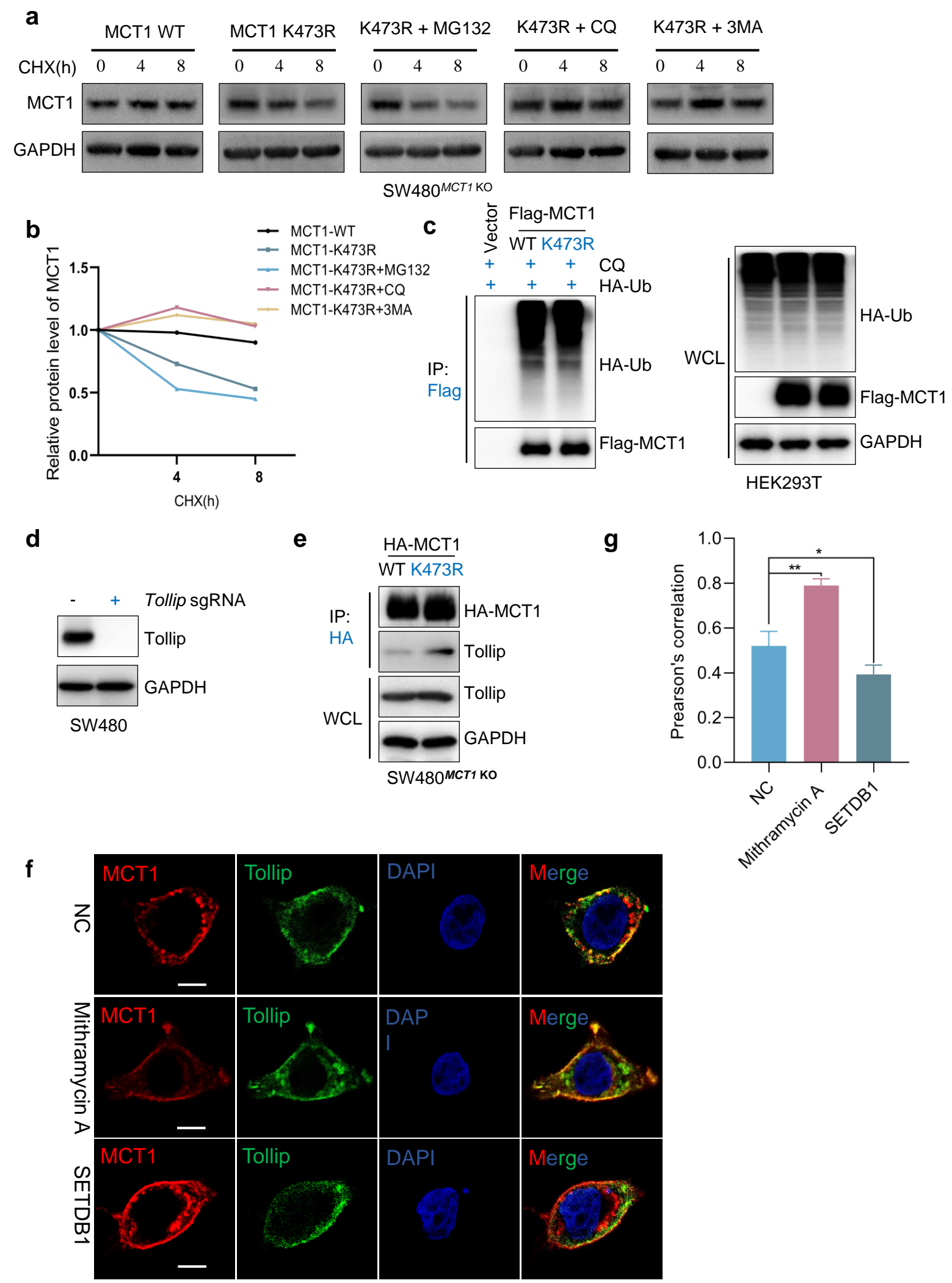


Figure S5

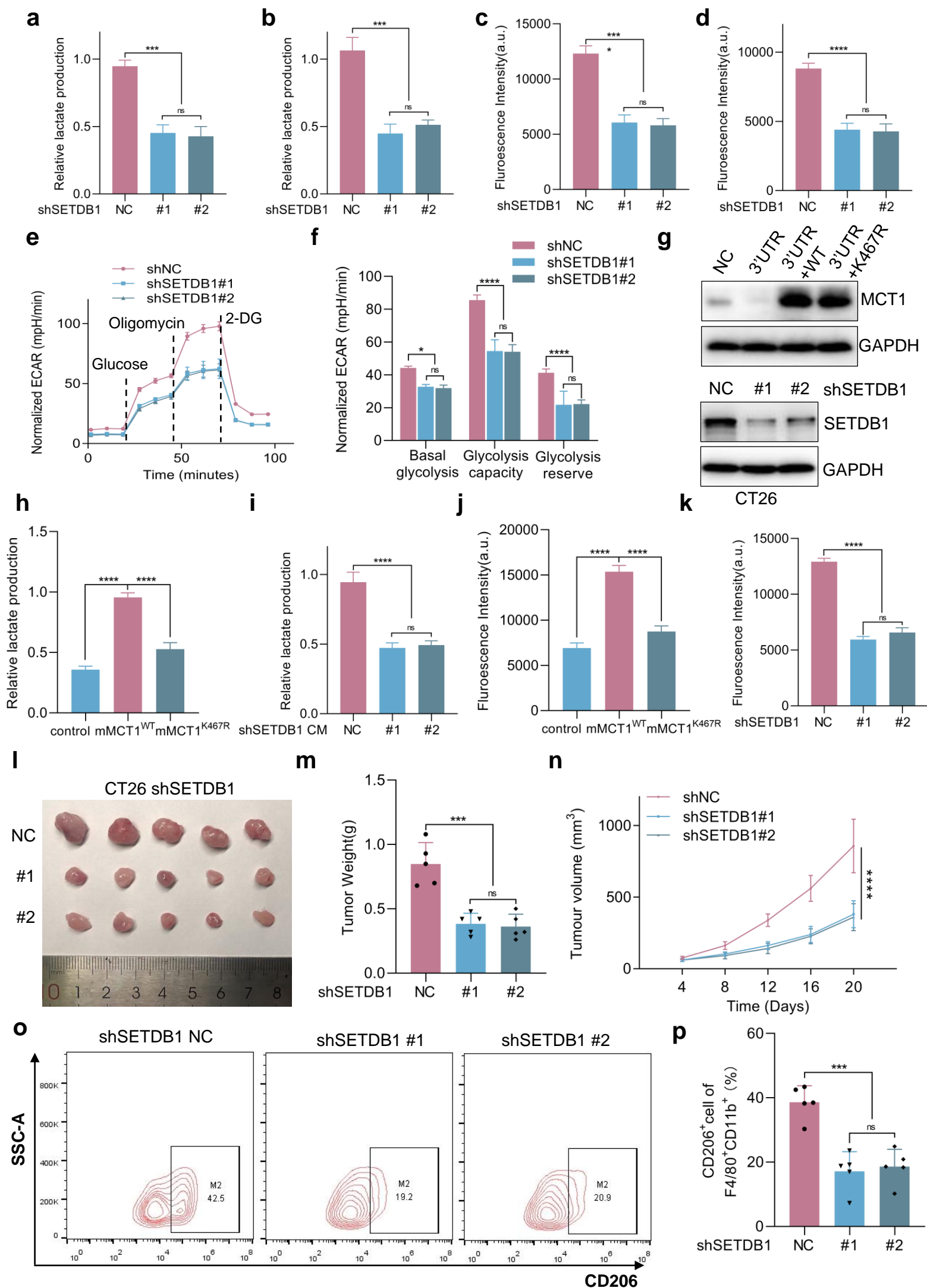


Figure S6

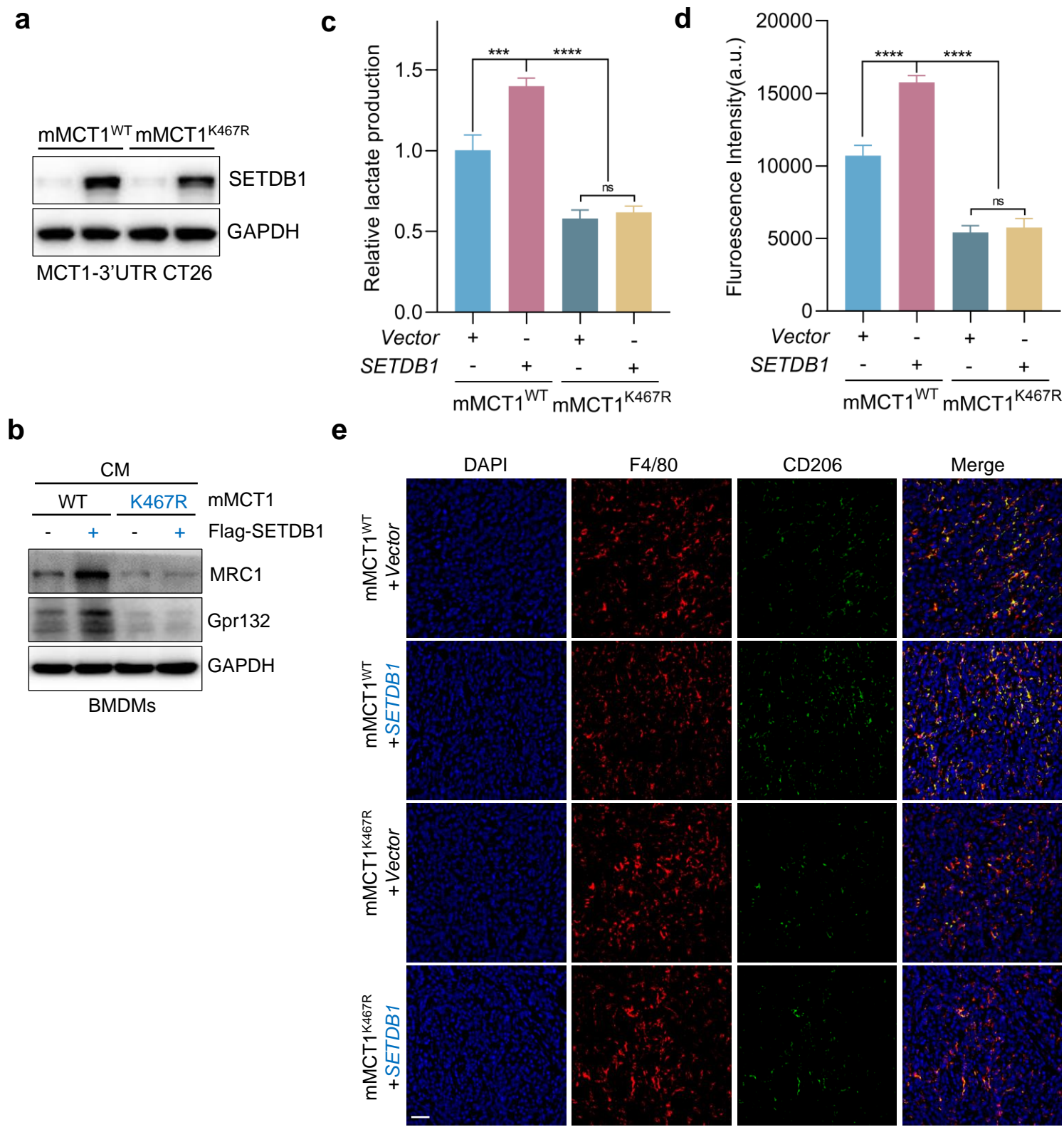
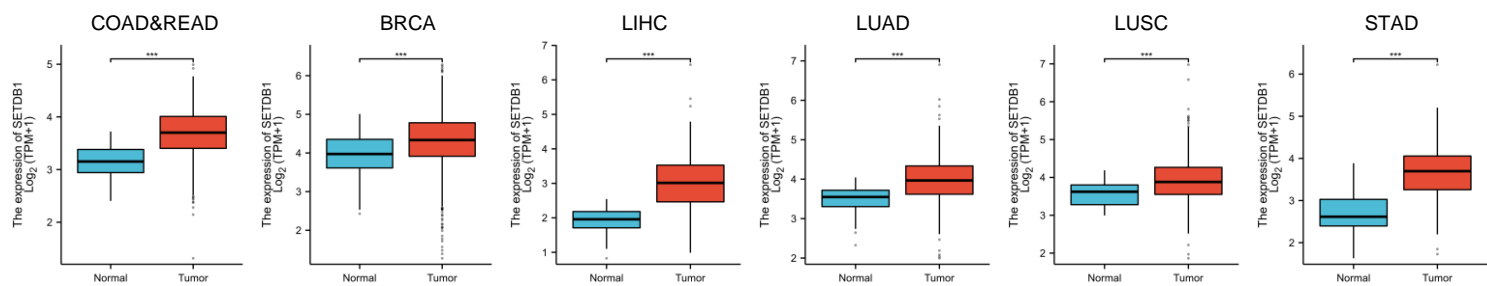
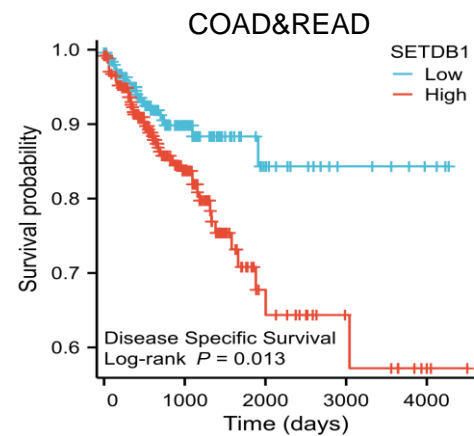


Figure S7

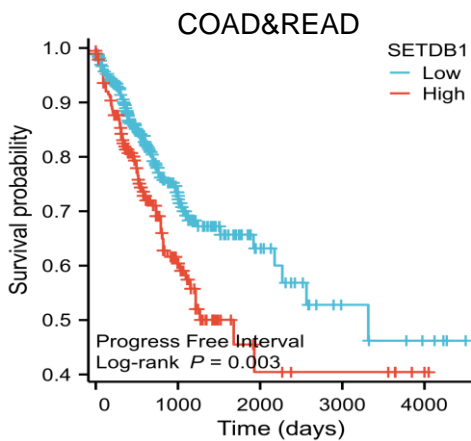
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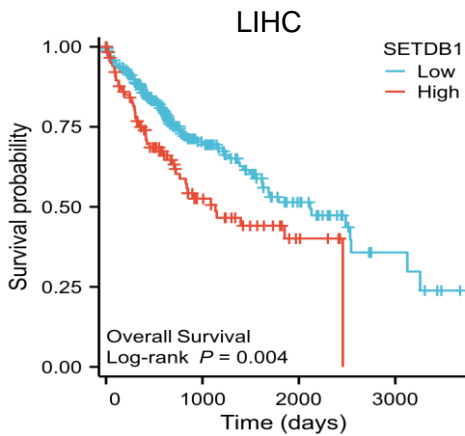
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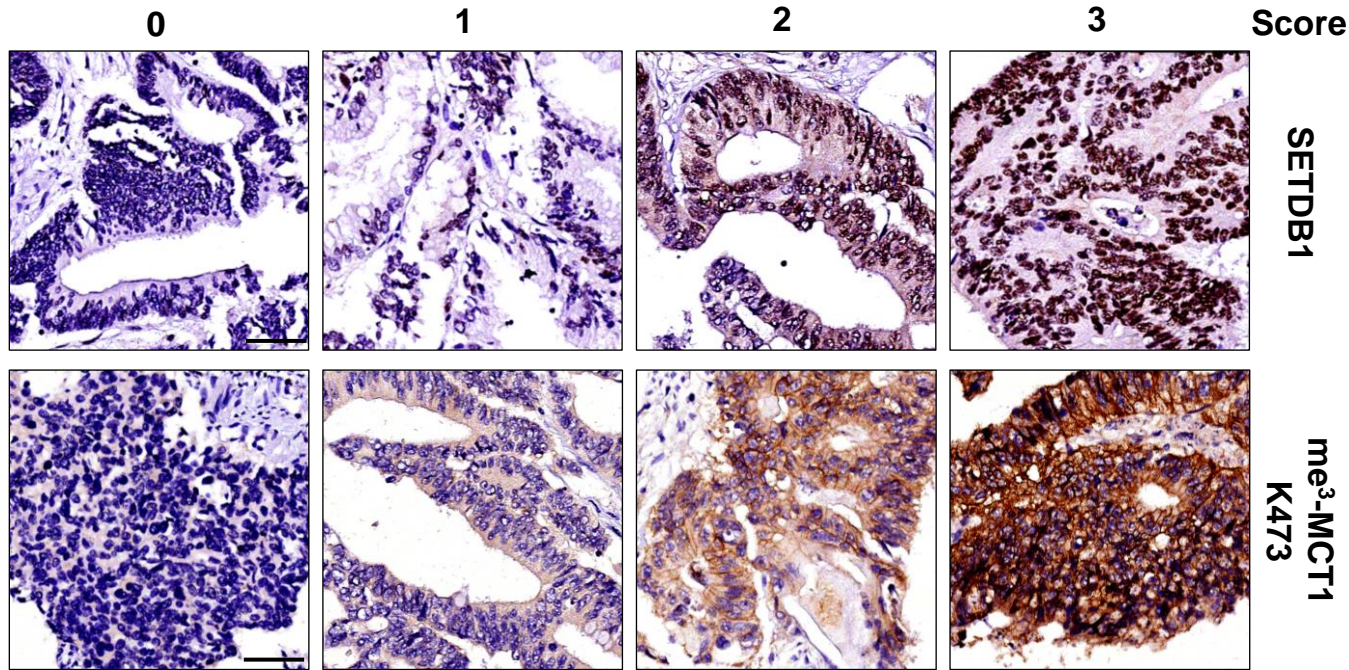
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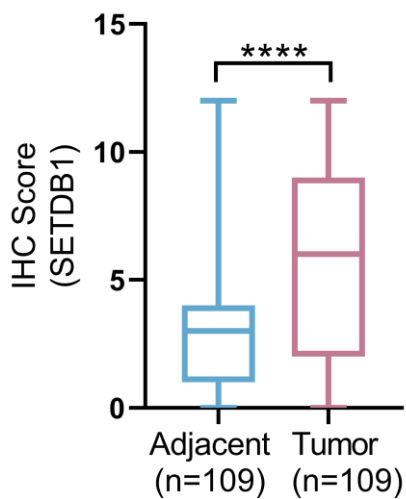
d



e



f



g

