Supplementary Figures for

RASON promotes KRAS $^{\rm G12C}$ -driven tumor progression and immune evasion in non-small cell lung cancer

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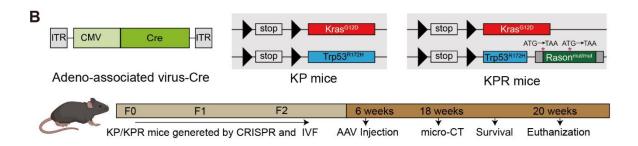
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The PDF file include:

Figs. S1 to S8

Other Supplementary Materials for this manuscript include the following:

Supplementary Table S1 to S7.



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Rason^m

Figure S1, relate to Figure 1

A, Scheme of establishing Rason^{mut/mut}; LSL-Kras^{G12D}; Trp53^{R172H/+} mouse model. Rason^{mut/mut} mice were crossed with KP mice to generate KPR mice. B, Study workflow of lung cancer models generation and experiment timeline. Kras and p53 mutations are activated in lung by intratracheal administration of Adeno-associated virus containing cre to generate lung cancer model in KP and KPR mice. Mice at the age of 6 weeks are subject to AAV injection to generate lung cancer models, undergo micro-CT testing, survival analysis and finally be euthanatized.

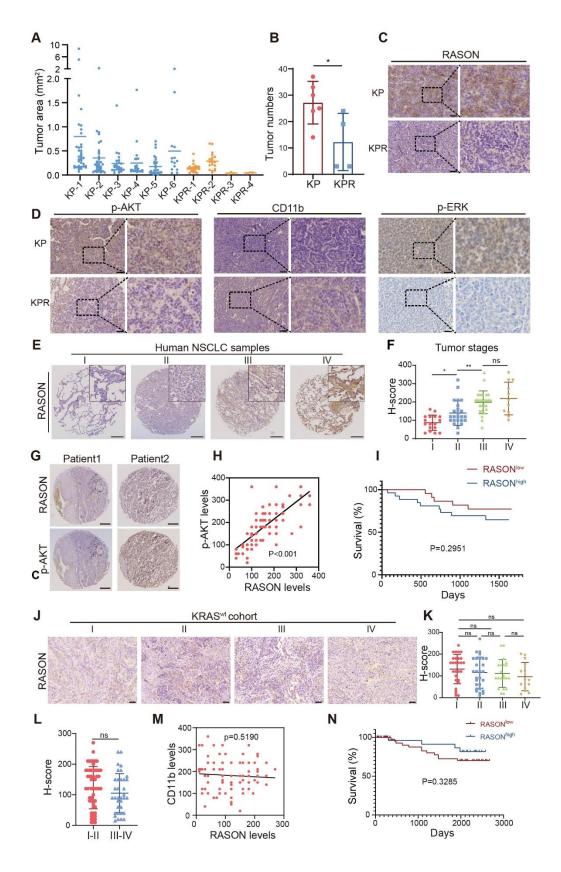


Figure S2, relate to Figure 1

A, Quantification of individual tumor areas of KP and KPR mice. B, Quantification of tumor numbers of KP and KPR mice. C-D, Representative immunohistochemistry showing p-AKT, p-ERK, and CD11b expression levels in lung tumors of KP and KPR mice. Scale bar, 50 µm. E, Representative IHC images showing RASON expression in NSCLC samples across different tumor stages. Scale bar, 50 μm. F, Dot plot showing H-score of RASON expression for NSCLC samples at different stages. G, Representative IHC images of RASON and p-AKT staining in NSCLC patient tissues. Scale bar, 50 um. H. Correlation analysis of RASON expression and p-AKT levels. I, Kaplan-Meier survival analysis of lung adenocarcinoma patients stratified into high and low RASON expression groups based on H-scores (n = 22 for the RASON-low group, n = 27 for the RASON-high group). **J**, Representative IHC images showing RASON expression in KRAS^{wt} NSCLC samples across different tumor stages. Scale bar, 50 µm. K, Dot plot showing H-score of RASON expression for KRAS^{wt} NSCLC samples at different stages. L, Dot plot showing H-score of RASON expression for KRAS^{wt} NSCLC samples at combined stages. M, Correlation analysis of RASON expression and CD11b levels in KRAS^{wt} NSCLC samples. N, Kaplan–Meier survival analysis of KRAS^{wt} NSCLC patients stratified into high and low RASON expression groups based on H-scores (n = 53 for the RASON-low group, n = 38 for the RASON-high group). Data are shown as mean \pm S.D. and analyzed by *Student's t-test* (B) or *oneway ANOVA* (F). * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01.

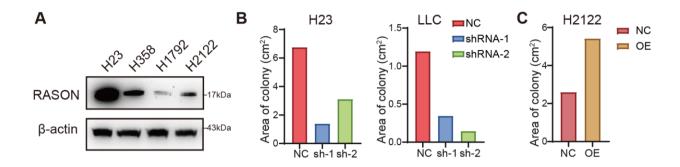


Figure S3, relate to Figure 2

A, Immunoblotting showing the relative RASON expression in human KRAS^{G12C} mutant lung cancer cell lines. **B**, Quantitative analysis of colony areas in H23 and LLC with or without RASON KD. **C**, Quantitative analysis of colony areas in H2122 with or without RASON OE.

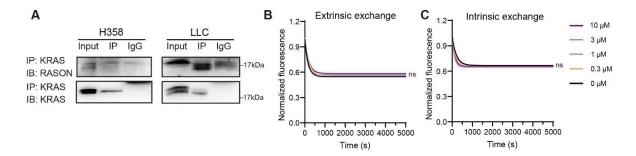


Figure S4, relate to Figure 3

A, Immunoprecipitation (IP) assay showing the mutual binding between RASON and KRAS in LLC.

B-C, Effects of RASON on SOS1-catalysed (B) and intrinsic (C) nucleotide exchange rate of KRAS^{G12C} measured by nucleotide exchange assays.

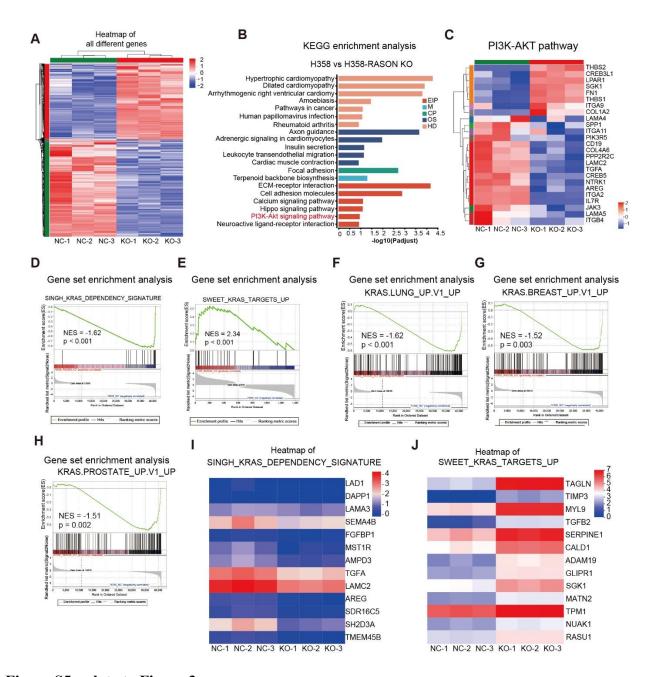


Figure S5, relate to Figure 3

A, Heatmap of Differential Gene Expression analysis of RNA-seq in H358 and H358-RASON KO cells. **B**, KEGG analysis of changes in pathways in H358-RASON KO cells. **C**, Heatmap comparing the expression of PI3K-AKT pathway genes between parental and RASON-KO H358 cells. **D-H**, GSEA plots showing the enrichment of "SWEET_KRAS_TARGETS_UP" and the depletion of the

"SINGH_KRAS_DEPENDENCY_SIGNATURE", "KRAS_LUNG_UP", "KRAS_BREAST_UP", and "KRAS_PROSTATE_UP" signatures in H358 RASON-KO cells. I, Expression profiling heatmap of "SINGH_KRAS_DEPENDENCY_SIGNATURE" gene set in H358 and H358-RASON KO cells.

J, Expression profiling heatmap of "SWEET_KRAS_TARGETS_UP" gene set in H358 and H358-RASON KO cells.

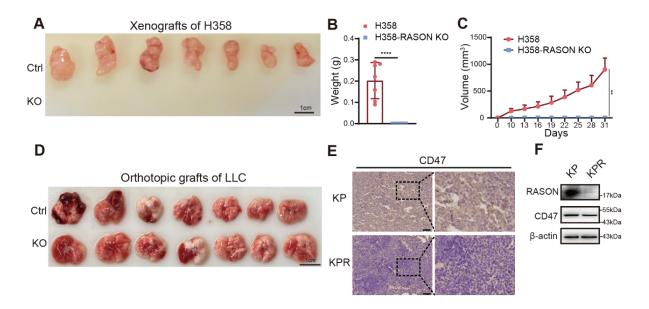


Figure S6, relate to Figure 4

A-C, Effects of RASON KO on subcutaneous MEF^{G12C} tumorigenesis *in vivo*. (A) Representative images of MEF^{G12C}-derived tumors in C57 mice. Scale bar, 1 cm. (B, C) Quantitative analysis of tumor weights and volumes (n = 7 per group). **D**, Representative images of LLC orthotopic grafts with and without RASON KO. Scale bar, 1 cm. **E**, Immunohistochemistry staining showing expression level of CD47 in lung tumors of KP and KPR. Scale bar, 50 μ m. **F**, Immunoblotting showing the effect of RASON knockdown on CD47 expression. Data are shown as mean \pm S.D. and analyzed by Student's t-test (B, C). ** p<0.01; **** p<0.0001.

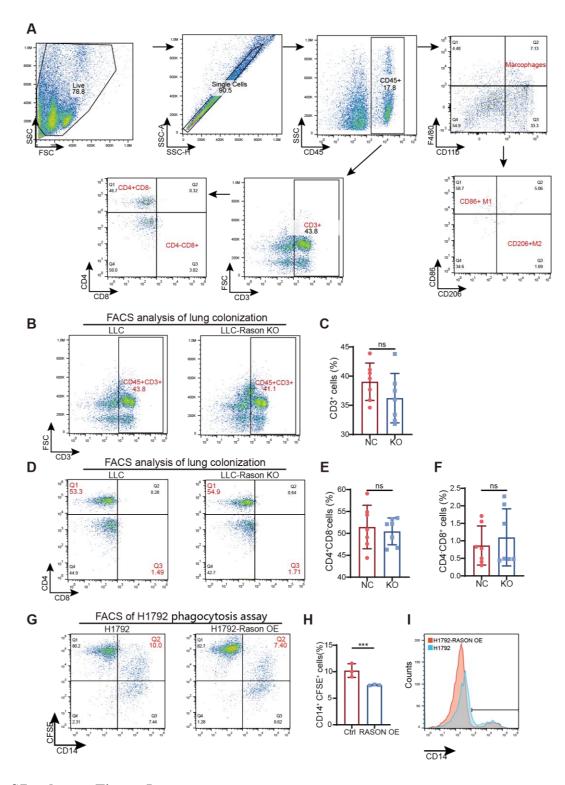


Figure S7, relate to Figure 5

A, Schematic gating strategy of identifying LLC orthotopic graft cells by flow cytometry. B-C,

Percentage of CD3+ T cells detected by flow cytometry. Representative FACS images (B) and corresponding quantitative analysis results (C). **D-F**, Percentage of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells detected by flow cytometry. Representative FACS images (D) and corresponding quantitative analysis results of CD4+ T cells (E) and CD8+ T cells (F). **G-I**, Macrophage phagocytosis detected by flow cytometry. Representative FACS images (G) and corresponding quantitative analysis results of phagocytosis occurrence in H2111 and H2122-RASON OE (H, I). Data are shown as mean \pm S.D. and analyzed by *Student's t-test* (C, E, F, H). *** p<0.001.

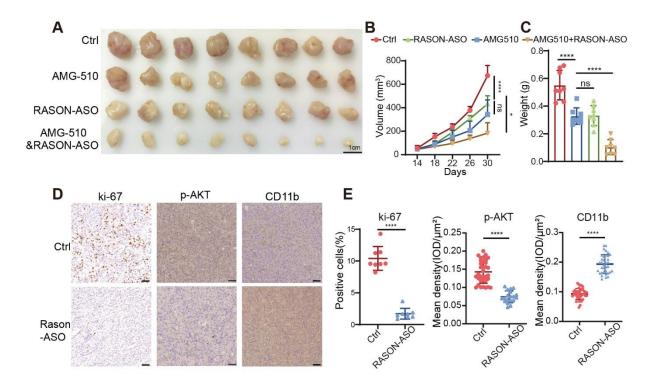


Figure S8, relate to Figure 6

A-C, Synergetic effect of RASON antisense oligonucleotides (ASO) and AMG510 treatment on H23 xenografts. (A) Representative xenograft images. Scale bar, 1 cm. (B) Quantitative analysis of tumor volumes. (B) Quantitative analysis of tumor weights. **D-E**, IHC staining and quantitative analysis of ki-67, p-AKT, and CD11b. Scale bar, 50 μ m. Data are shown as mean \pm S.D. and analyzed by *one-way ANOVA* (B) or *Student's t-test* (C, E). **** p<0.0001.