1	
2	
3	
4	Supplementary Information
5	
6	
7	USF1-ATRAP-PBX3 Axis Promote Breast Cancer Glycolysis And Malignant
8	Phenotype By Activating AKT/mTOR Signaling
9	
10	
11	Dandan Wang et al.
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	

23 Supplementary Tables

Table S1 Information of target sequences used in the study.

Oligonucleotides				
siRNAs	sense (5'-3')			
siNC	5'-TTCTCCGAACGTGTCACGT-3'			
siPBX3#1	5'-GGAGGTTCTTCAGATAACT-3'			
siPBX3#2	5'-GGGTTTCAGGTCCTGAGAA-3'			
siPBX3#3	5'-GCCAAATTGACCCAGATCA-3'			
siUSF1#1	siUSF1#1 5'-GCTGGACAATGACGTGCTT-3'			
siUSF1#2	1#2 5'-GACGACTCGGGATGAGAAA-3'			
siUSF1#3	iUSF1#3 5'-CGCCGAGACAAGATCAACA-3'			
SiUSP14	5'-CTGGCA TATCGCTTACGTT-3'			
shRNA	sense (5'-3')	antisense (5'-3')		
shATRAP#1	CCGGCGTAGTGCCTACCAGAC	AATTCAAAAACGTAGTGCCTAC		
	GATTCTCGAGAATCGTCTGGT	CAGACGATTCTCGAGAATCGTC		
	AGGCACTACGTTTTTG	TGGTAGGCACTACG		
shATRAP#2	CCGGGCCATAAGCATGTTTCT	AATTCAAAAAGCCATAAGCATG		
	GGGTCTCGAGACCCAGAAAC	TTTCTGGGTCTCGAGACCCAG		
	ATGCTTATGGCTTTTTG	AAACATGCTTATGGC		
shATRAP#3	CCGGCATTGTATTCTCAGGCTC	AATTCAAAAACATTGTATTCTC		
	CTACTCGAGTAGGAGCCTGAG	AGGCTCCTACTCGAGTAGGAG		
	AATACAATGTTTTTG	CCTGAGAATACAATG		

20 Table 52 information of antibodies used in the study	28	Table S2	Information	of antibodie	s used in	the study.
---	----	----------	-------------	--------------	-----------	------------

Antibodies							
REAGENT	Catalog and Source	Dilution					
ATRAP	Cat#134266; Absin	1:500					
PBX3	Cat#12571-1-AP; Proteintech	1:1000					
USF1	Cat#sc-390027; Santa Cruz	1:500					
USP14	Cat#14517-1-AP; Proteintech	1:1000					
E-cadherin	Cat#3195; Cell Signaling Technology	1:1000					
N-cadherin	Cat#13116; Cell Signaling Technology	1:1000					
Vimentin	Cat#10366-1-AP; Proteintech	1:1000					
t-mTOR	Cat#2983; Cell Signaling Technology	1:1000					
p-mTOR	Cat#5536; Cell Signaling Technology	1:1000					
t-AKT	Cat#4685; Cell Signaling Technology	1:1000					
P-AKT	Cat#9271; Cell Signaling Technology	1:1000					
t-p70s6k	Cat#2708; Cell Signaling Technology	1:1000					
p-p70s6k	Cat#9234; Cell Signaling Technology	1:1000					
HK2	Cat#22029-1-AP; Proteintech	1:2000					
PFKL	Cat#ab181064; Abcam	1:5000					
PGK1	Cat#17811-1-AP; Proteintech	1:1000					
ENO1	Cat#11204-1-AP; Proteintech	1:1000					
PKM2	Cat# AF5234; Affinity	1:1000					
LDHA	Cat#19987-1-AP; Proteintech	1:1000					
c-MYC	Cat#10828-1-AP; Proteintech	1:1000					
Flag	Cat#20543-1-AP; Proteintech	1:1000					
β-actin	Cat#TA-09; ZSGB-BIO	1:1000					
GAPDH	Cat#60004-1-Ig; Proteintech	1:50000					

31 Supplementary Figures



33

34 Figure S1. ATRAP expression in breast cancer tissues and cell. (A) Immunohistochemical

detection of ATRAP expression in normal breast tissue, ductal carcinoma in situ and invasive ductal carcinoma. Scale bar, 200 μ m and 50 μ m. (**B**) The proportion of ATRAP expression levels in normal breast tissue, ductal carcinoma in situ and invasive ductal carcinoma. (**C**) The cellular localization of ATRAP in UACC-812 cell. ***p < 0.001.



40 Figure S2. Depletion of ATRAP dramatically inhibits cell motility in vitro. (A) ATRAP protein 41 and mRNA expression levels were determined by western blotting and qRT-PCR in UACC-812 (left 42 panel) and T47D (right panel) cells stably expressing empty vector or shATRAP (shATRAP1#1, 2, 3). (B) The viability of UACC-812/shATRAP#1 (left panel) and T47D/shATRAP#1 and #3 (right 43 44 panel), and corresponding vector control cells were analyzed by a CCK-8 assay. (C) The colonyforming efficiency of UACC-812/shATRAP#1, T47D/shATRAP#1 and #3, and corresponding 45 46 vector control cells was determined. (D) Transwell assays were conducted to assess cell migration 47 and invasion after ATRAP knockdown in UACC-812 and T47D cells compared with corresponding

48 vector control cells. (E) A wound healing assay was performed in the indicated cells as described in

49 D. (F) Protein expression levels of E-cadherin, N-cadherin and vimentin were analyzed by western

- 50 blotting. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, and ***p < 0.001.
- 51

52



53 54

Figure S3. Upregulation of ATRAP promotes malignant behavior of breast cancer *in vitro*. (A)

ATRAP protein and mRNA expression levels were determined by western blotting and qRT-PCR in
 MDA-MB-453 (left panel) stably expressing empty vector or ATRAP and T47D (right panel)
 transfected PCMV3-Flag-ATRAP cells. (B) Cell proliferation in vector control and ATRAP

overexpressing cells was detected with CCK-8 assays. (C) Colony formation assays in expressing vector control and ATRAP cells. (D) Transwell assays were conducted to assess cell migration and invasion after ATRAP overexpression in MDA-MB-453 and T47D cells compared with corresponding vector control cells. (E) A wound healing assay was performed in the indicated cells as described in D. (F) Protein expression levels of E-cadherin, N-cadherin and vimentin were analyzed by western blotting. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, and ***p < 0.001.



65



Figure S4. Correlation between ATRAP and mTOR signaling pathway. Heatmaps showing that
ATRAP was significantly correlated with mTOR signaling pathway in control and ATRAPknockdown breast cancer cells. Red and green indicate high and low mRNA expression levels,



Figure S5. PBX3 promotes breast cancer cell proliferation and motility. (A) PBX3 protein expression levels were determined by western blotting in UACC-812 cells expressing empty vector or siPBX3 (siPBX3#1, 2, 3). (B) Viability analyzed by a CCK-8 assay in UACC-812 cells after knockdown of PBX3 with siRNA (siPBX3#1). (C) Transwell assays were conducted to assess cell migration and invasion in UACC-812/siPBX3#1 cells compared with corresponding vector control cells. (D) A wound healing assay was performed in the indicated cells. (E) Analysis of the expression of indicated protein markers in PBX3 knockdown cells by western blotting. *p < 0.05, and **p < 0.050.01.



85 Figure S6. PBX3 is required for ATRAP-mediated malignant behavior of breast cancer. (A) 86 Rescue assays for transwell (upper panel) and wound healing (lower panel) assays were performed 87 after PBX3 overexpression in UACC-812 cells stably silencing ATRAP. (B) Rescue assays for 88 transwell (upper panel) and wound healing (lower panel) assays were performed after PBX3 overexpression in T47D cells stably silencing ATRAP. (C) Rescue assays for relative lactate 89 production level (left panel) and relative glucose consumption level (right panel) were analyzed 90 91 after PBX3 overexpression in UACC-812 cells stably silencing ATRAP. (D) Rescue assays for 92 relative lactate production level (left panel) and relative glucose consumption level (right panel) were analyzed after PBX3 overexpression in T47D cells stably silencing ATRAP. (E) The indicated 93

96 97 Α В С Tumor Weight (g) Tumor Volume (mm³) 0 00 00 0 00 00 Vector Vector shATRAP#1 shATRAP#1 SHATPAPI 18 2 Time (Day) 36 27 Ε Vector shATRAP#1 D 뽀 Vector shATRAP#1 shATRAP#1 Vector 30kD E-cadherin ATRAP ATRAP N-cadhe 30kD PBX3 Vimentin PBX3 t-mTOR HK 5kD p-mTOR PFKI 2kD t-AKT Ki67 3kD p-AKT ENO p-mTOR t-p70s6k p-p70s6k c-M 5kD E-cadherin GAPDH GAPD

94 cell lysates were extracted to analyze the expression of indicated markers by western blot. *p < 0.05,

 $p^{**} > 0.01$, and $p^{***} > 0.001$.

98

99 Figure S7. Silencing ATRAP suppresses breast cancer progression in vivo. UACC-812/vector cells and stable ATRAP-knockdown (shATRAP) cells were subcutaneously injected into the left 100 armpit regions of the forelimb of nude mice. (A) Analysis of representative features of the tumors 101 102 in the different groups at 36 days to assess the therapeutic effect of ATRAP knockdown. (B) The 103 tumor volume in the nude mice from UACC-812/vector and UACC-812/shATRAP groups was measured at 9 days intervals from days 0 to 36 (n=6 mice in each group). (C) Tumor weight was 104 105 measured in the different groups of mice. (D) Western blot analysis of the expression of the indicated 106 markers in protein extracts obtained from harvested tumors. (E) Immunohistochemistry analysis to

107 confirm expression of ATRAP, PBX3, Ki67, p-mTOR, and E-cadherin in the indicated groups of

108 tumor samples. Scale bar, 50
$$\mu$$
m. * $p < 0.05$, and *** $p < 0.001$.

109





Figure S8. USF1 as an oncogene in breast cancer. (A) Prediction of transcription factor binding site in the ATRAP promoter using the UCSC (http://genome.ucsc.edu) and JASPAR (http://jaspar.genereg.net/) databases. (B) Expression profiles of USF1 mRNA in primary breast cancer tissues (n=1,109) and normal breast tissues (n=113; *p*<0.001) in the TCGA database. (C) Viability analyzed by a CCK-8 assay in UACC-812 cells after knockdown of USF1 with siRNA (siUSF1). (D) Transwell assays were conducted to assess cell migration and invasion in UACC-812/siUSF1 cells compared with corresponding vector control cells. (E) A wound healing assay was

- performed in the indicated cells. (F) Analysis of the expression of indicated protein markers in USF1
- 120 knockdown cells by western blotting. **p < 0.01, and ***p < 0.001.