



## Supplementary Materials: Efficacy of HDAC Inhibitors Belinostat and Panobinostat against Cisplatin-Sensitive and Cisplatin-Resistant Testicular Germ Cell Tumors

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**Figure S1.** Transcript levels of several HDACs across individual TGCT subtypes, assessed in our patient cohort. (**A**) HDAC1, (**B**) HDAC2, (**C**) HDAC7, (**D**) HDAC8, (**E**) HDAC9, (**F**) HDAC11. (**G**) Differential expression of HDAC7 across disease stage. Bars and red dashes represent median and interquartile range. Abbreviations: HDAC–histone deacetylase; SE–seminoma; YST–yolk sac tumor; CH–choriocarcinoma; TE–teratoma; EC–embryonal carcinoma. .\*?; \*\*?; \*\*\*?







**Figure S4.** Barplots with cell viability studies after treatment with several doses of belinostat and panobinostat, per time point (24, 48, and 72 h), across cisplatin-resistant cell lines. (**A**) NCCIT-R; (**B**) 2102Ep-R; (**C**) NT2-R. .\*?; \*\*?; \*\*\*?



**Figure S5.** Barplots with cell viability studies after treatment with several doses of belinostat and panobinostat, per time point (24, 48, and 72 h), across cisplatin-sensitive cell lines. (**A**) NCCIT-P; (**B**) 2102Ep-P; (**C**) NT2-P. .\*?; \*\*?; \*\*\*?, \*\*\*\*?



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**Figure S6.** Effect of treatment of the NCCIT-R cell line with belinostat and panobinostat on cell cycle, apoptosis, and acetylation. (**A**) Effect of treatment with belinostat (50 and 100 nM) and with panobinostat (5 and 10 nM) for 72 h on Ki67 staining index; (**B**) Western blot validation of specific targets related to cell cycle (p21, p53), apoptosis (cleaved caspase 3) and acetylation (lysine acetylation, histone H3 acetylation, HDAC1) after treatment for 24 h with belinostat and panobinostat. Experiments were performed in triplicates. Beta-actin is presented as normalizer. scale bars??



**Figure S7.** Effect of pre-treatment with non-toxic low nanomolar concentrations of belinostat on sensitivity to cisplatin. (**A**) Timeline of the experiment, with daily belinostat treatments for three days vs absence of treatment, followed by exposure to cisplatin 10  $\mu$ M for 72 h; (**B**) Respective viability curves across the time of the experiment. Abbreviations: DMSO–dimethyl sulfoxide.











Figure S10



Figure S11

 Table S1. Clinicopathological features of the study cohort.

Variables	Primary TGCT Cases (n, %)			
Histologic subtypes – TGCT patients ( <i>n</i> , %)				
Pure seminoma	84/161 (52.2)			
Pure embryonal carcinoma	11/161 (6.8)			
Pure postpubertal-type teratoma	4/161 (2.5)			
Mixed tumor	62/161 (38.5)			
Histological subtypes – individual components $(n, \%)$				
Seminoma	109/261 (41.8)			
Embryonal carcinoma	56/261 (21.5)			
Postpubertal-type yolk sac tumor 38/261 (14.5)				
Choriocarcinoma	15/261 (5.7)			
Postpubertal-type teratoma	43/261 (16.5)			
Stage ( <i>n</i> , %)				
Ι	102/161 (63.4)			
II	34/161 (21.1)			
III	25/161 (15.5)			
IGCCCG Prognostic Group, for metastatic patients ( <i>n</i> , %)				
Good	45/59 (73.8)			
Intermediate	8/59 (14.3)			
Poor	6/59 (11.9)			
Variables	Metastatic cases $(n, \%)$			

Histologic subtypes ( <i>n</i> , %)			
Seminoma	1/14 (7.1)		
Embryonal carcinoma	3/14 (21.5)		
Yolk sac tumor	2/14 (14.3)		
Teratoma	8/14 (57.1)		

Abbreviations: TGCT-testicular germ cell tumors; IGCCCG–International Germ Cell Cancer Collaborative Group.

Table S2. Antibodies used in the study.

Antibody	Clone/Ref, Species	Vendor	Dilution
HDAC1	5C11, mouse	Sigma-Aldrich	1:500
HDAC2	HDAC2-62, mouse	Sigma-Aldrich	1:750
HDAC8	2F4, mouse	Novus-Biologicals	1:250
HDAC11	D5I8E, rabbit	Cell Signaling	1:500
Acetylated lysine	#9441, rabbit	Cell Signaling	1:500
H3ac	Polyclonal, rabbit	Merk, millipore	1:1000
p53	OP43, mouse	Oncogene science	1:1000
p21	SX118, mouse	Pharmingen	1:250
Ki67	MIB-1, mouse	DAKO	1:200
Cleaved caspase 3	Polyclonal, rabbit	Abcam	1:500
β-actin	AC-15, mouse	Sigma-Aldrich	1:10000



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