

Cancer Cell, Volume 33

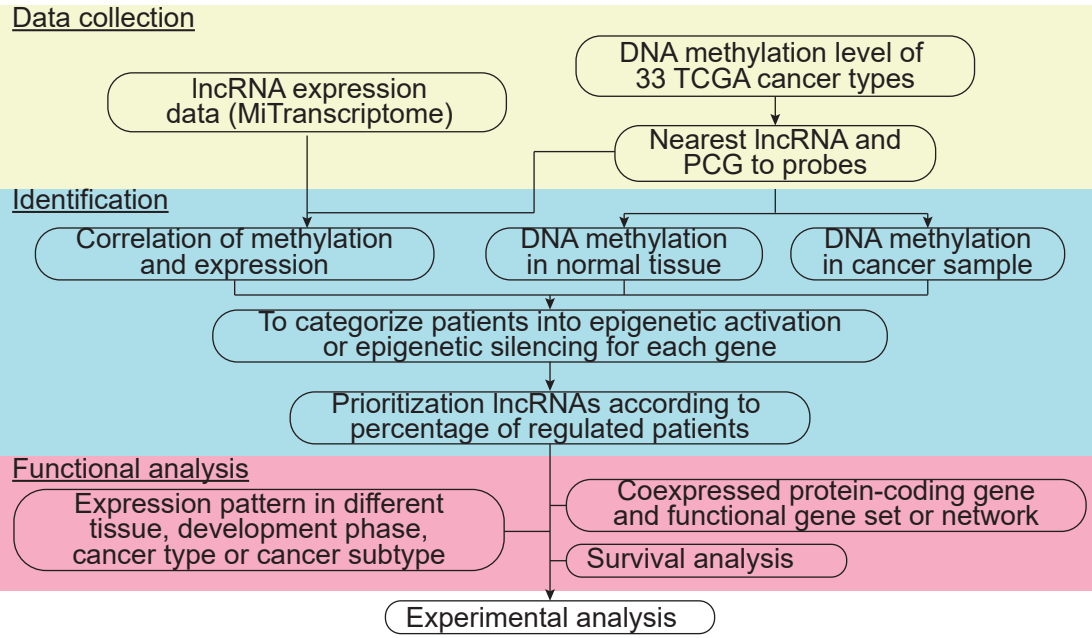
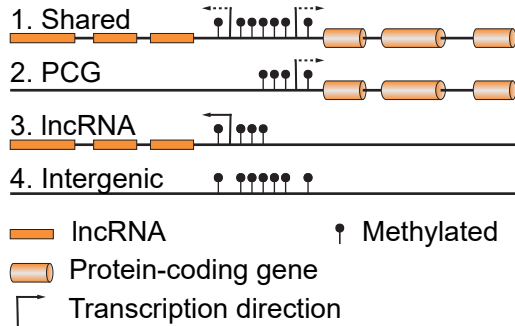
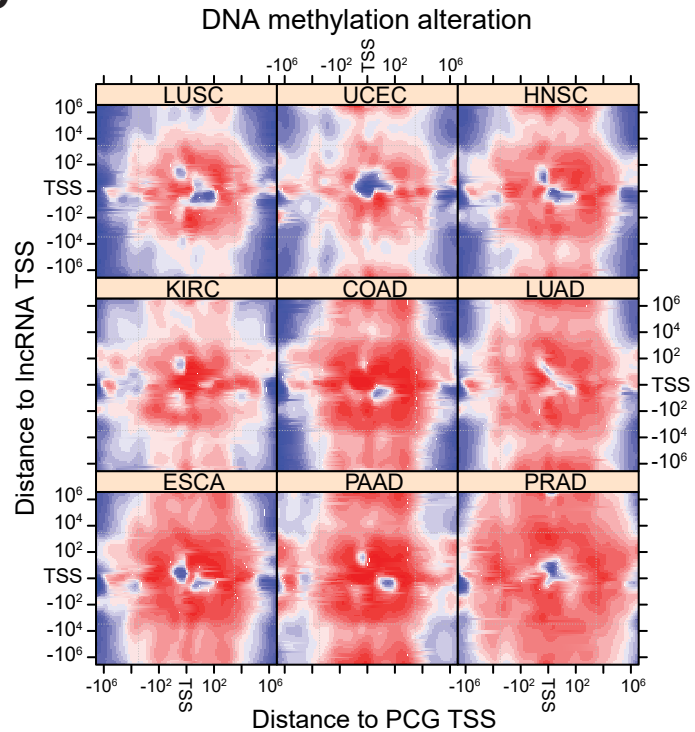
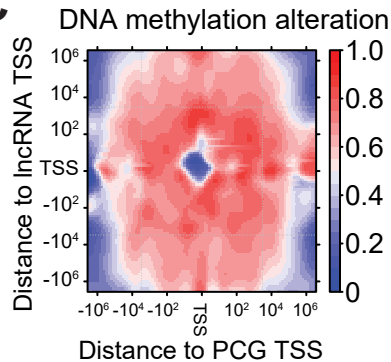
## Supplemental Information

**lncRNA Epigenetic Landscape Analysis Identifies**

***EPIC1* as an Oncogenic lncRNA that Interacts with MYC**

**and Promotes Cell-Cycle Progression in Cancer**

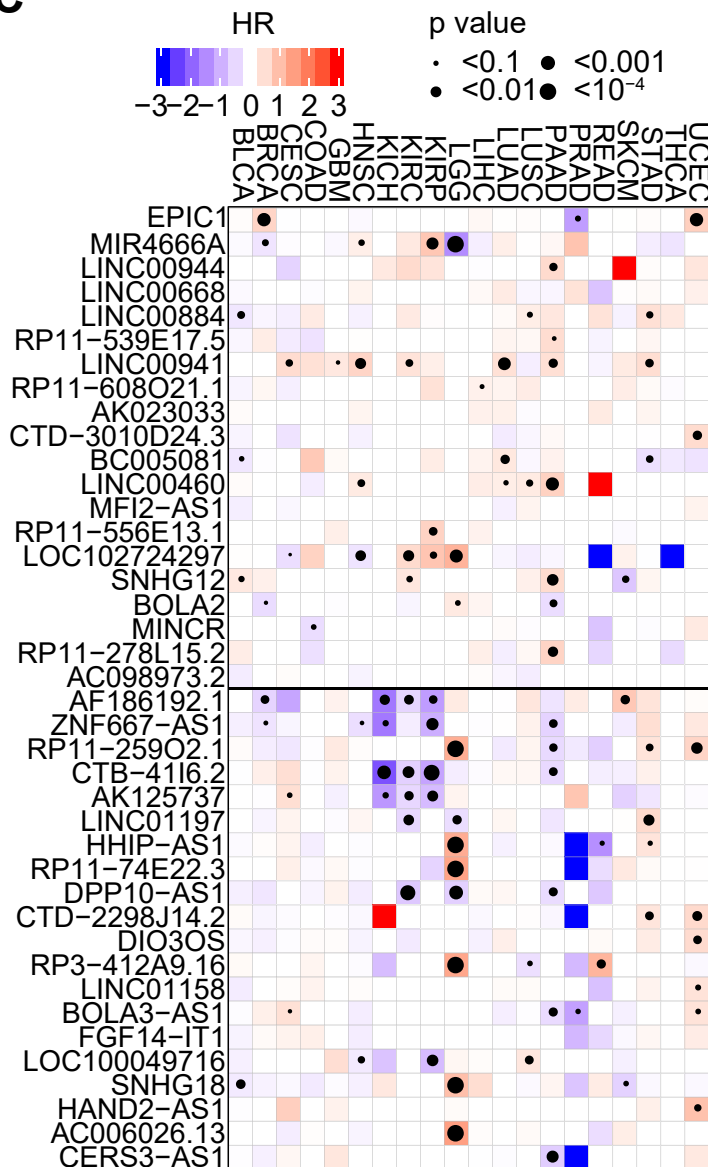
**Zehua Wang, Bo Yang, Min Zhang, Weiwei Guo, Zhiyuan Wu, Yue Wang, Lin Jia, Song Li, The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, Wen Xie, and Da Yang**

**A****B****D****C**

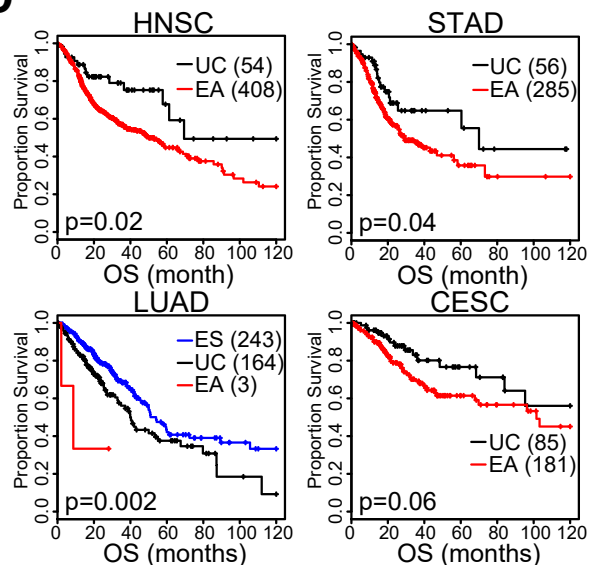
**Figure S1. lncRNAs are both epigenetically activated and silenced by DNA methylation alteration in the promoter region, Related to Figure 1. (A)** Flow chart of identification and functional analysis of EA and ES lncRNAs in cancer. **(B)** Schematic of the annotation of DNA methylation probes to protein-coding genes and lncRNA genes. **(C)** Differential DNA methylation between breast cancer and normal tissues. Density plot of average differential DNA methylation (indicated by beta values) within 100 windows in  $\pm 1000$  kb from TSS sites are shown. The windows are arranged based on their distances to protein coding gene TSS (x-axis) and lncRNA gene TSS (y-axis). The hypermethylation region in tumor is shown as red, whereas the hypomethylation region is shown as blue. **(D)** Differential DNA methylation between cancer and matched normal tissues in nine cancer types.



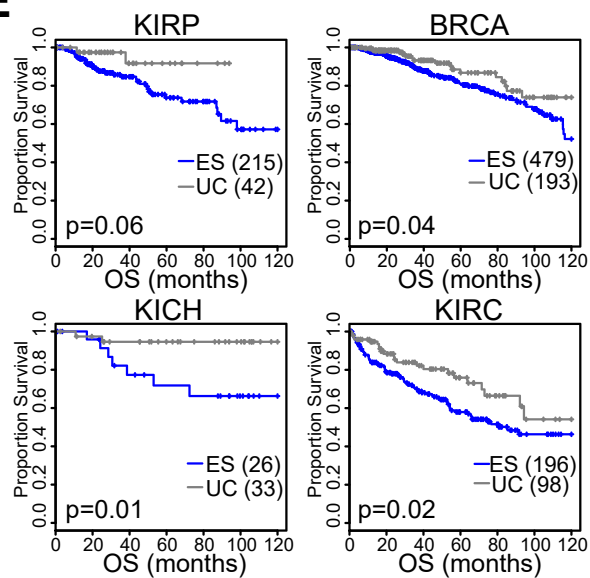
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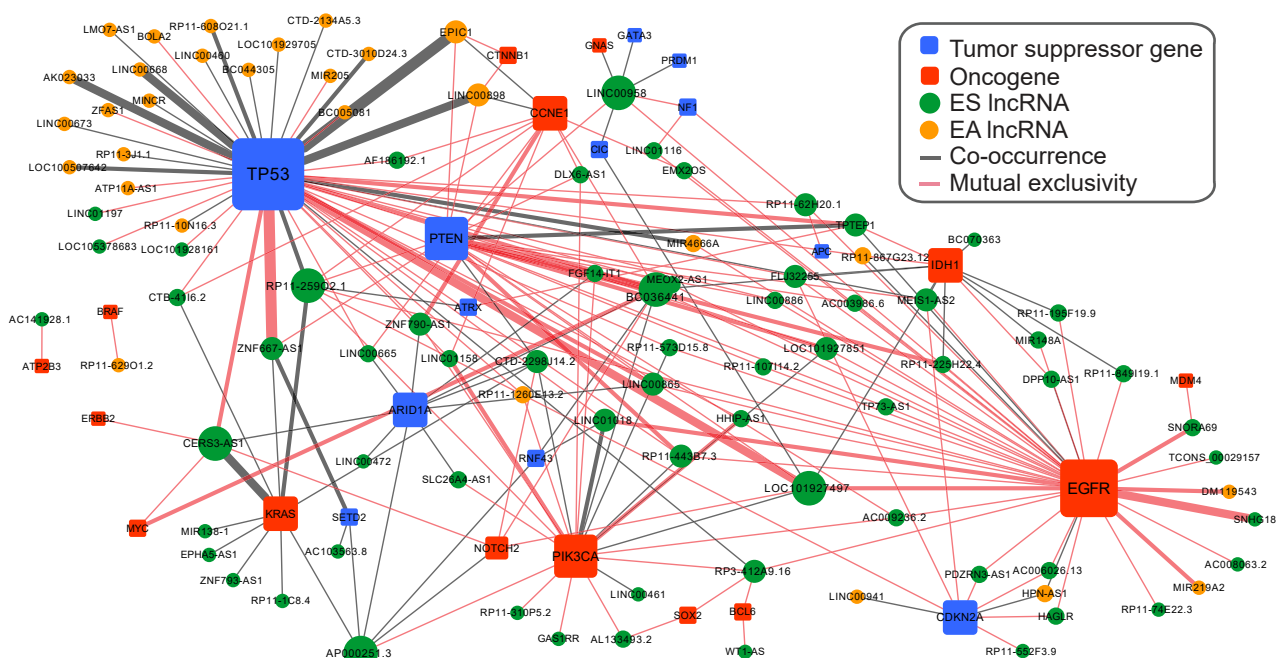
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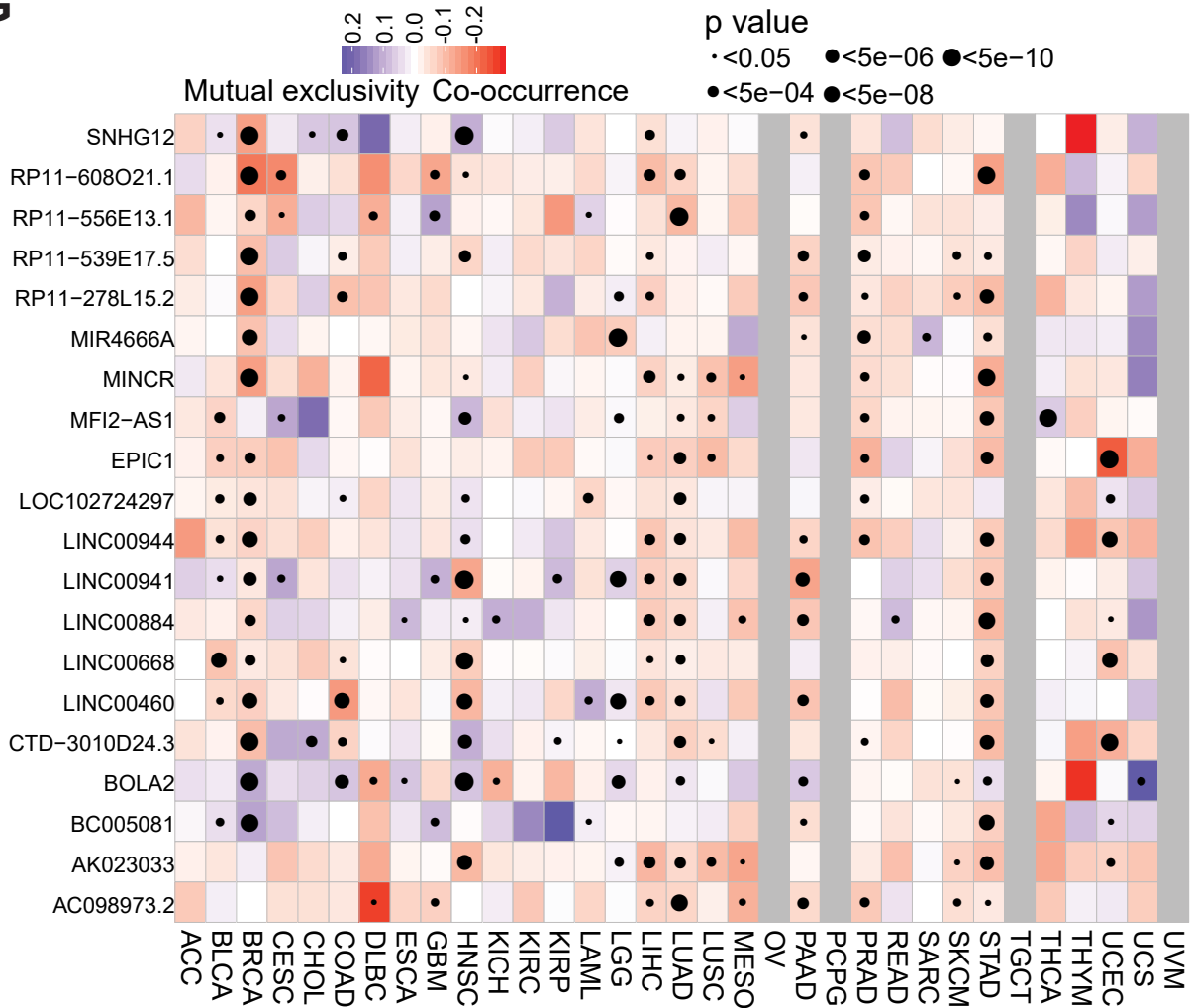
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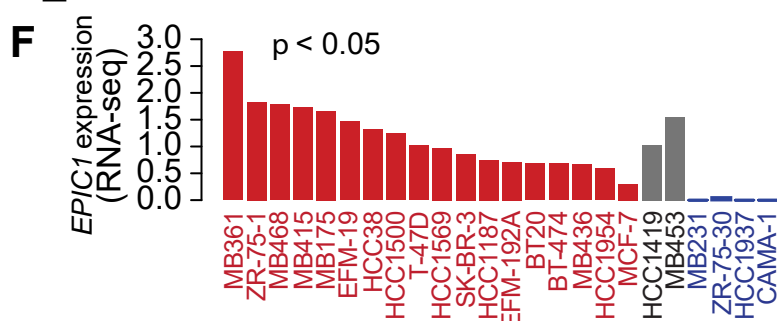
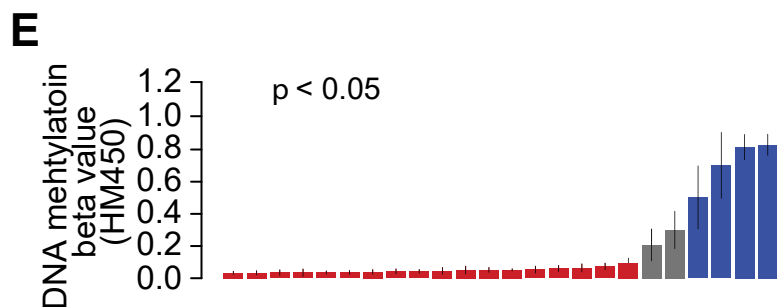
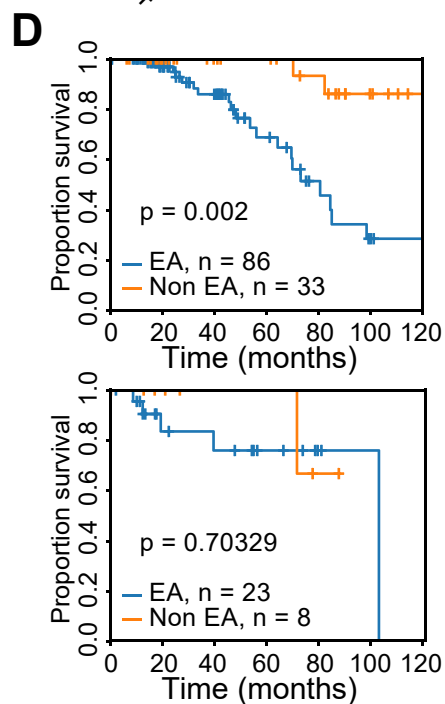
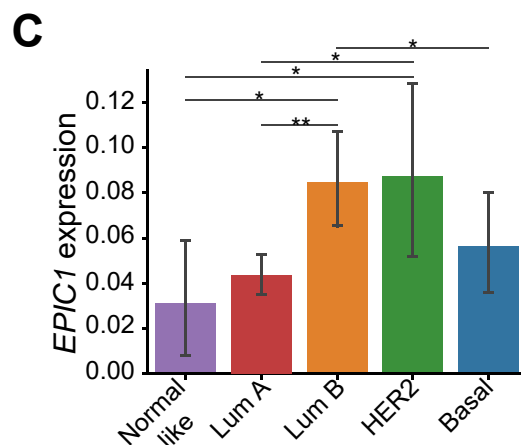
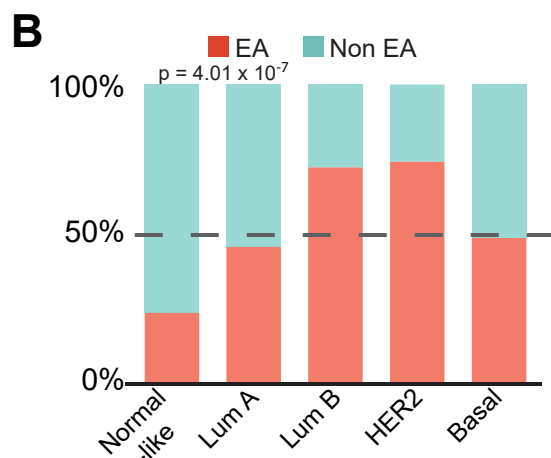
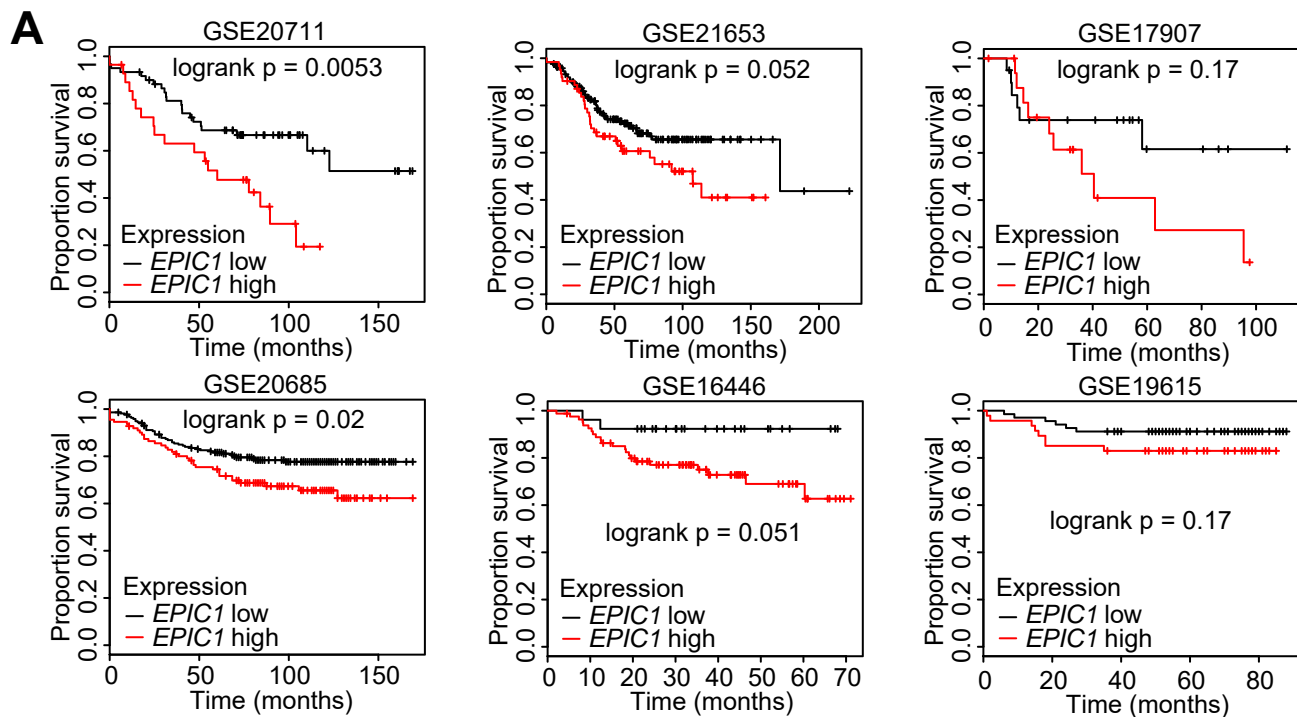
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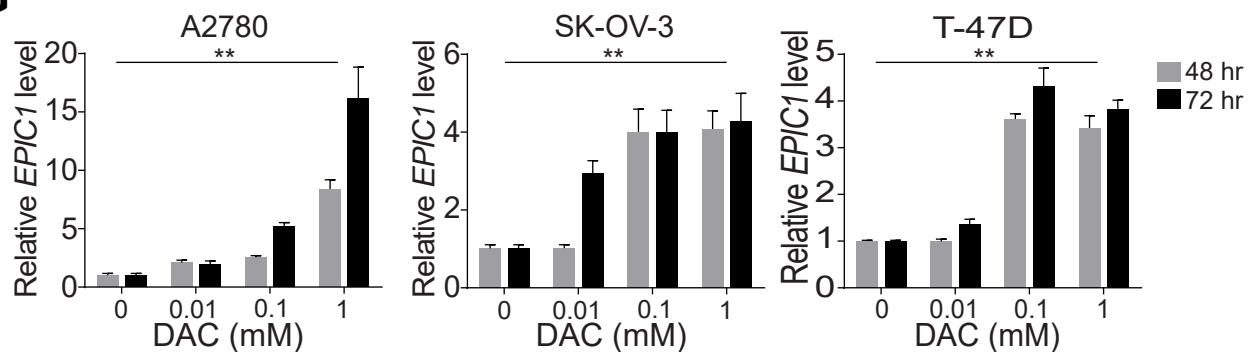
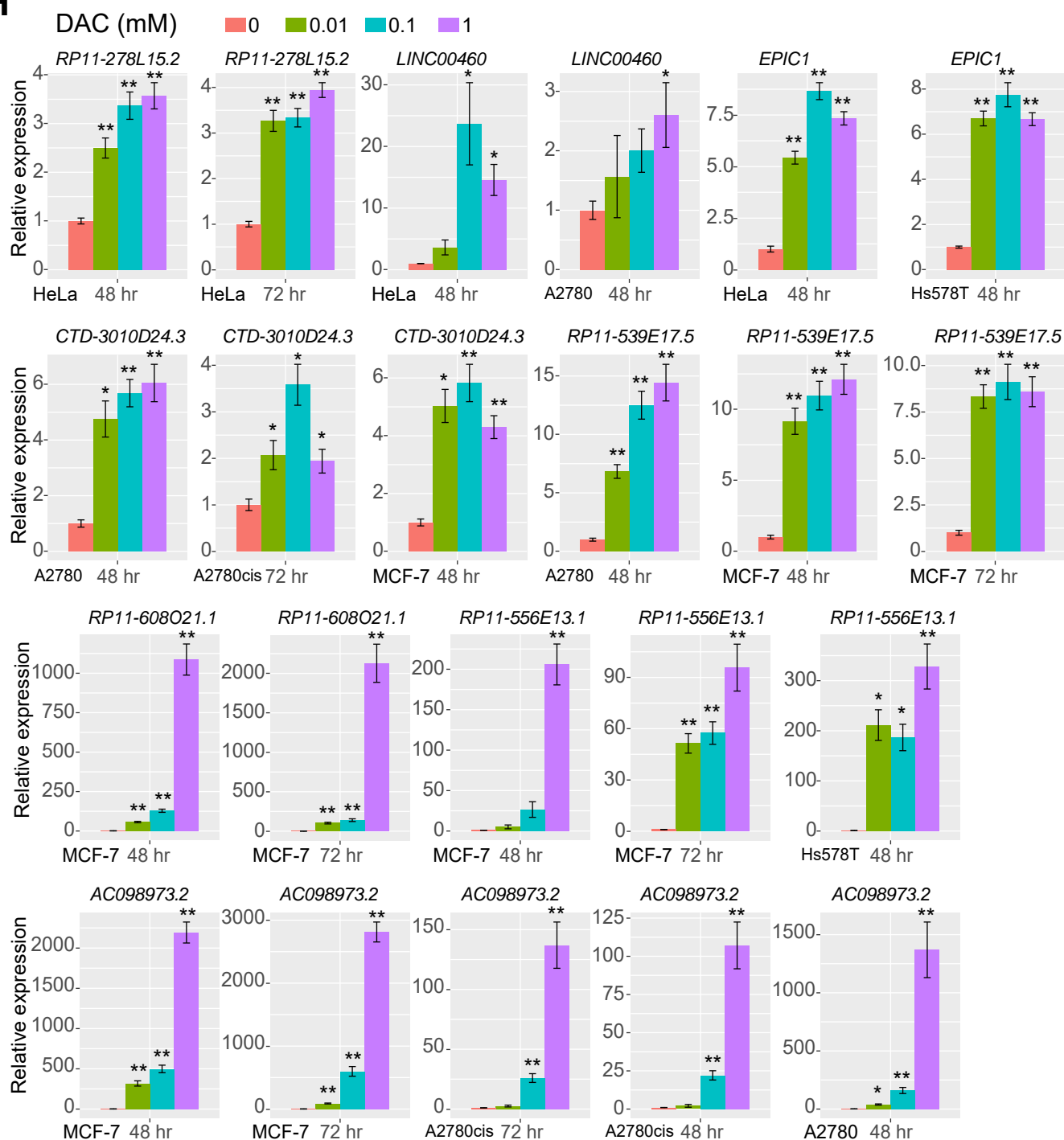
**G**



**Figure S2. EA lncRNAs exhibit an “on or off” pattern with completely no expression in normal tissues, and are associated with tumor survival and tumor gene alterations, Related to Figure 2. (A)** Representative expression pattern of EA lncRNAs in multiple cancer types, compared to normal tissues. Blue dot denotes normal tissue, and red dot denotes tumor. **(B)** Expression pattern of EA and ES lncRNAs in cancer cell lines. White denotes low expression, and dark blue denotes high expression. **(C)** Correlation of EA lncRNAs (top panel) and ES lncRNAs (bottom panel) with survival. The size of each circle indicates the p value calculated by Cox regression survival analysis. The heatmap indicates the hazard ratio (HR). **(D, E)** Overall survival (OS) of representative EA lncRNA *LINC00941* **(D)** and ES lncRNA *AF186192.1* **(E)** in multiple cancer types. UC, unchanged; EA, epigenetic activation; ES, epigenetic silencing. **(F)** Mutual exclusivity and co-occurrence network for EA and ES lncRNAs with tumor suppressor genes and oncogenes. **(G)** Mutual exclusivity and co-occurrence between 20 EA lncRNAs and *TP53* mutation in 33 cancer types. The size of each circle indicates p value calculated by Fisher’s exact test. The color indicates mutual exclusivity (blue) or co-occurrence (red).

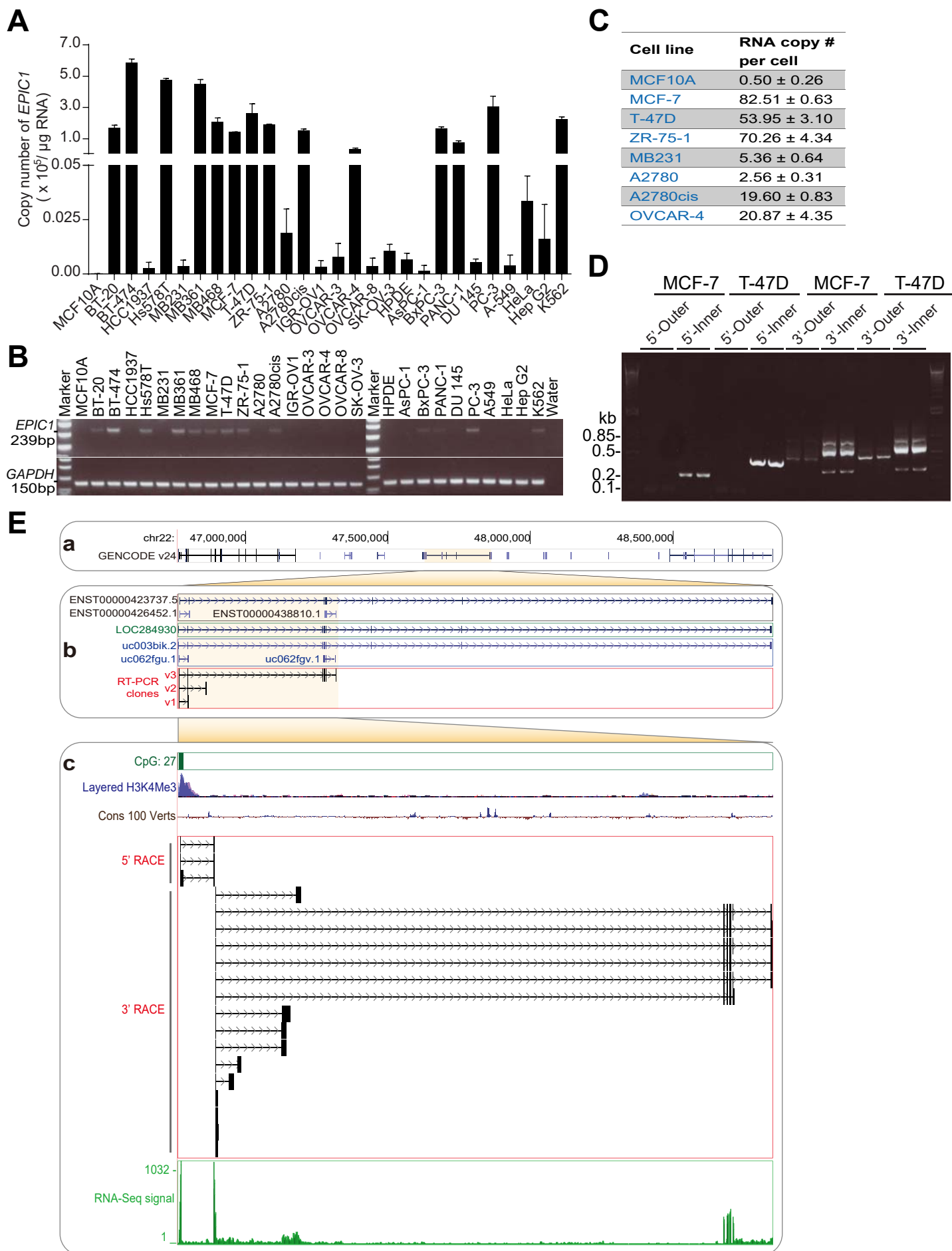




**G****H**

**Figure S3. *EPIC1* is robustly correlated with poor survival in 1892 breast cancer samples and can be epigenetically activated by decitabine, Related to Figure 3.** (A) The association between *EPIC1* expression and breast cancer survival in six independent breast cancer cohorts. (B) The association between *EPIC1*'s EA status and five breast cancer subtypes. The overall p value is calculated by chi-square test. (C) Comparison of *EPIC1*'s expression in five subtypes (B). The p value is calculated by pair-wise Wilcoxon Rank Sum test. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01. (D) *EPIC1*'s correlation with survival in luminal B (top) and HER2 (bottom) subtypes. (E, F) Association of DNA methylation status (E) and *EPIC1* expression (F) in 24 breast cancer cell lines based on lncRNA expression (CCLE) and genome-wide DNA methylation data (GSE44837). (G) qRT-PCR analysis of *EPIC1* expression in A2780, SK-OV-3, and T-47D cells treated with decitabine (DAC) as indicated time and dosage. (H) qRT-PCR analysis of eight EA lncRNA expression in five cell lines treated with DAC. Error bars indicate mean  $\pm$  SD, n = 3 for technical replicates. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01.





**F**

**>EPIC1 v1**

AGTCCGCCATTGCAAAACGAAGCTCTTCCAGAAACGCCCTCACAGACACCCCGGAAGTCACGTACCCACTCTGTAGGTGCCCCGGGGCACAGGCAAGCG  
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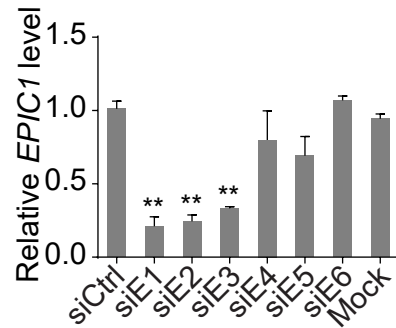
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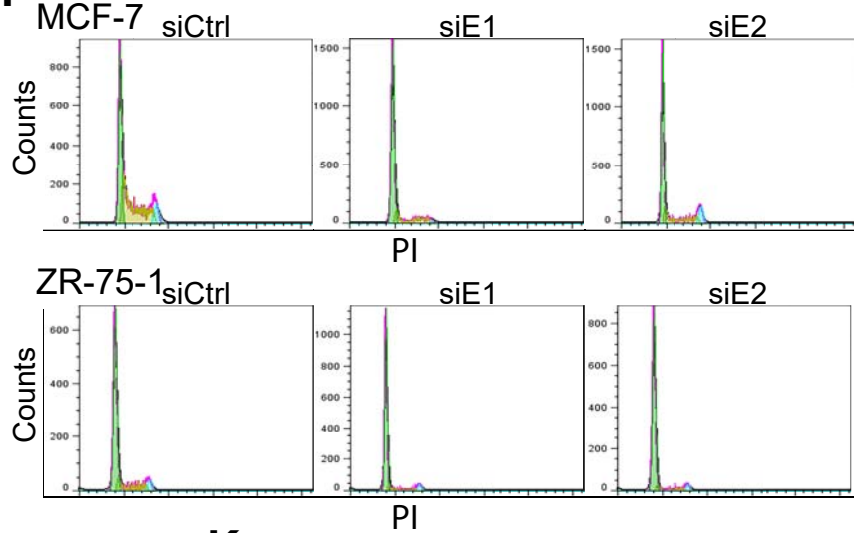
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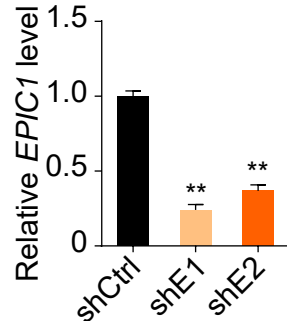
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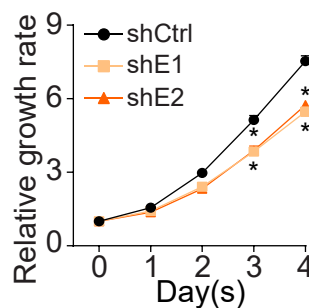
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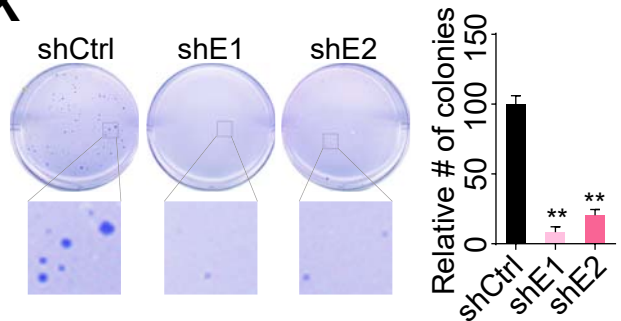
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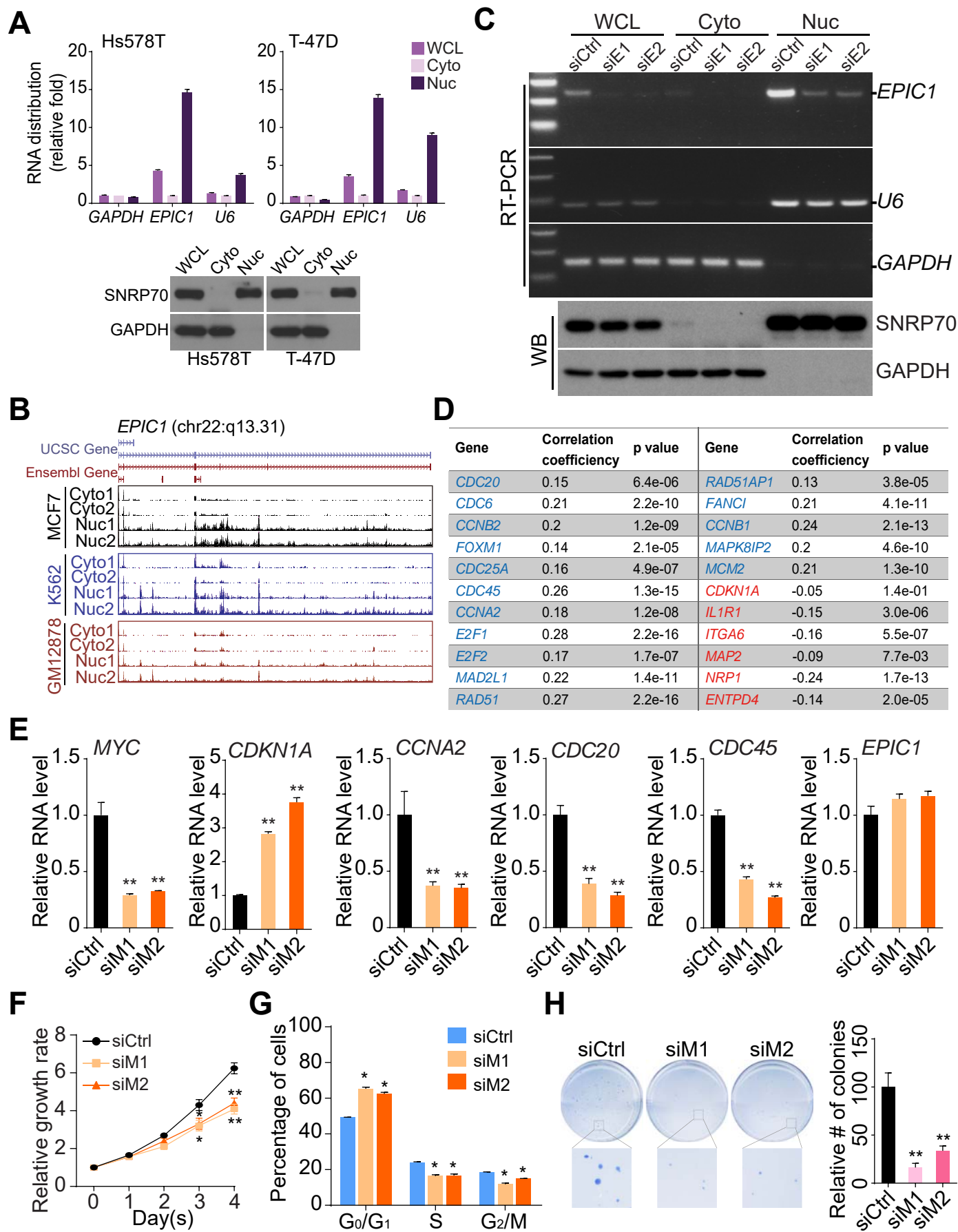
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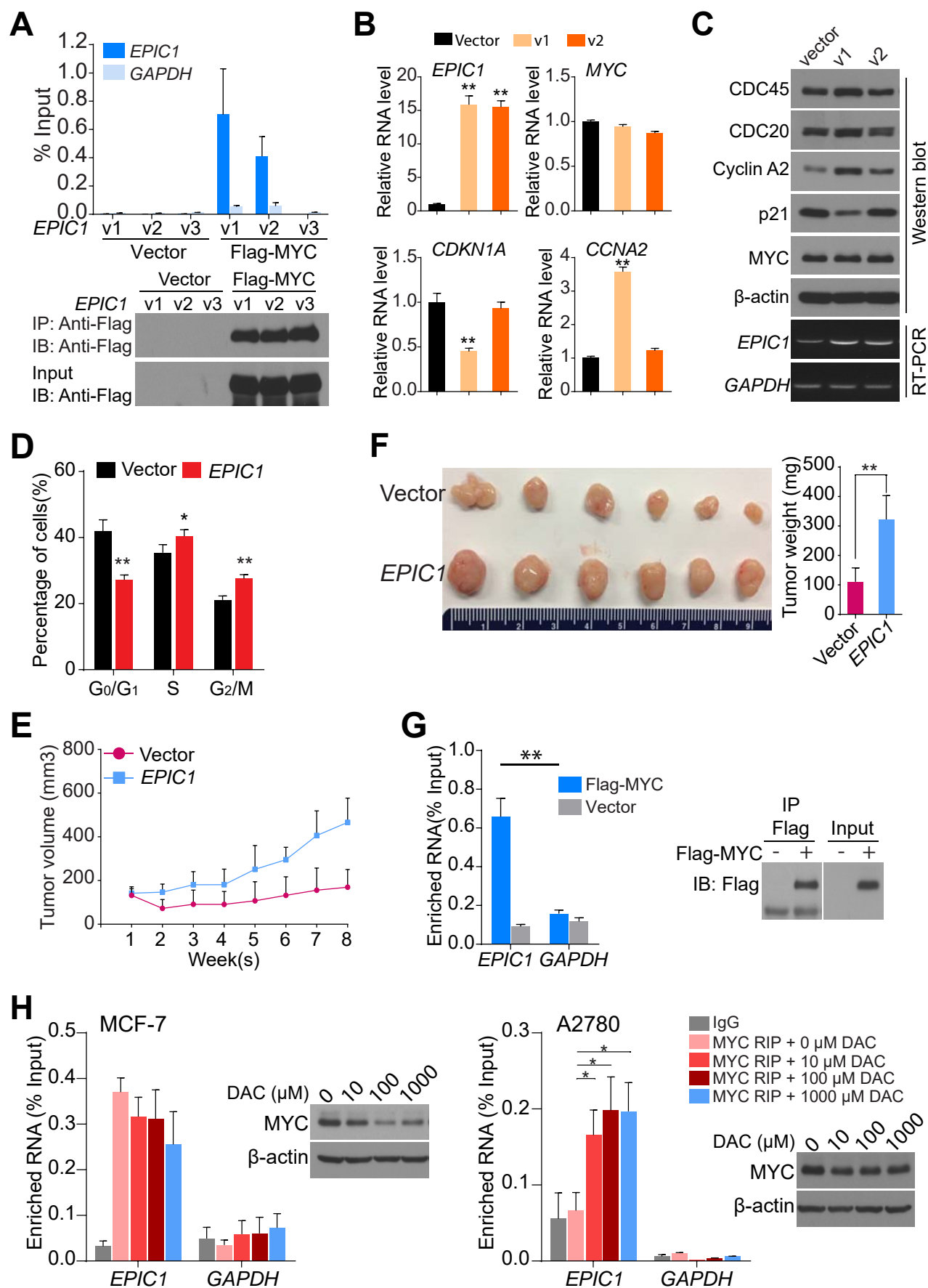
**K**



**Figure S4. *EPIC1* functions as an oncogenic lncRNA regulating cell cycle progression, Related to Figure 4.** (A, B) *EPIC1* copy numbers by qRT-PCR (A) and RT-PCR analysis of the *EPIC1* products (B) in multiple cancer-type cell lines. Copy numbers were calculated according to a standard curve of a serial dilutions of cDNA from *in vitro*-transcribed *EPIC1* ranging from  $10^2$  to  $10^9$  molecules. *GAPDH* was used as the internal control. (C) Quantification of *EPIC1* RNA copy number/cell according to a standard curve of *in vitro*-transcribed *EPIC1*. (D) 5'-RACE and 3'-RACE cloning of *EPIC1* in MCF-7 and T-47D cells. (E) Alignment of *EPIC1* with UCSC browser. a, Genomic location of *EPIC1* in GENCODE is highlighted in background color of light yellow. The nearest protein coding genes (upstream TBC1D22A and downstream FAM19A5) are also shown in the two ends. b, *EPIC1*'s gene structure, isoforms from GENCODE (black), RefSeq (green) and UCSC (blue) annotation are enlarged. *EPIC1* isoforms, i.e. v1, v2, and v3, are also listed in the red window. c, The CpG island, H3K4Me3 signal from ENCODE project and conservation tracks are presented at top. Sequences derived from 5'RACE and 3'RACE are listed in red window. RNA-Seq signal from CCLE breast cancer cell lines are shown at bottom. (F) Sequences of *EPIC1* isoforms cloned are shown. (G) qRT-PCR analysis of knockdown efficiency of *EPIC1* siRNAs in MCF-7 cells. (H) Cell cycle profiles of MCF-7 cells and ZR-75-1 cells treated with *EPIC1* siRNAs. (I-K) qRT-PCR analysis of *EPIC1* expression (I), MTT assay (J), and anchorage-independent colony formation assays and representative images (K) of MCF-7 cells stably expressing shCtrl and sh*EPIC1* RNA, respectively. Error bars indicate mean  $\pm$  SD, n = 3 for technical replicates. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01.

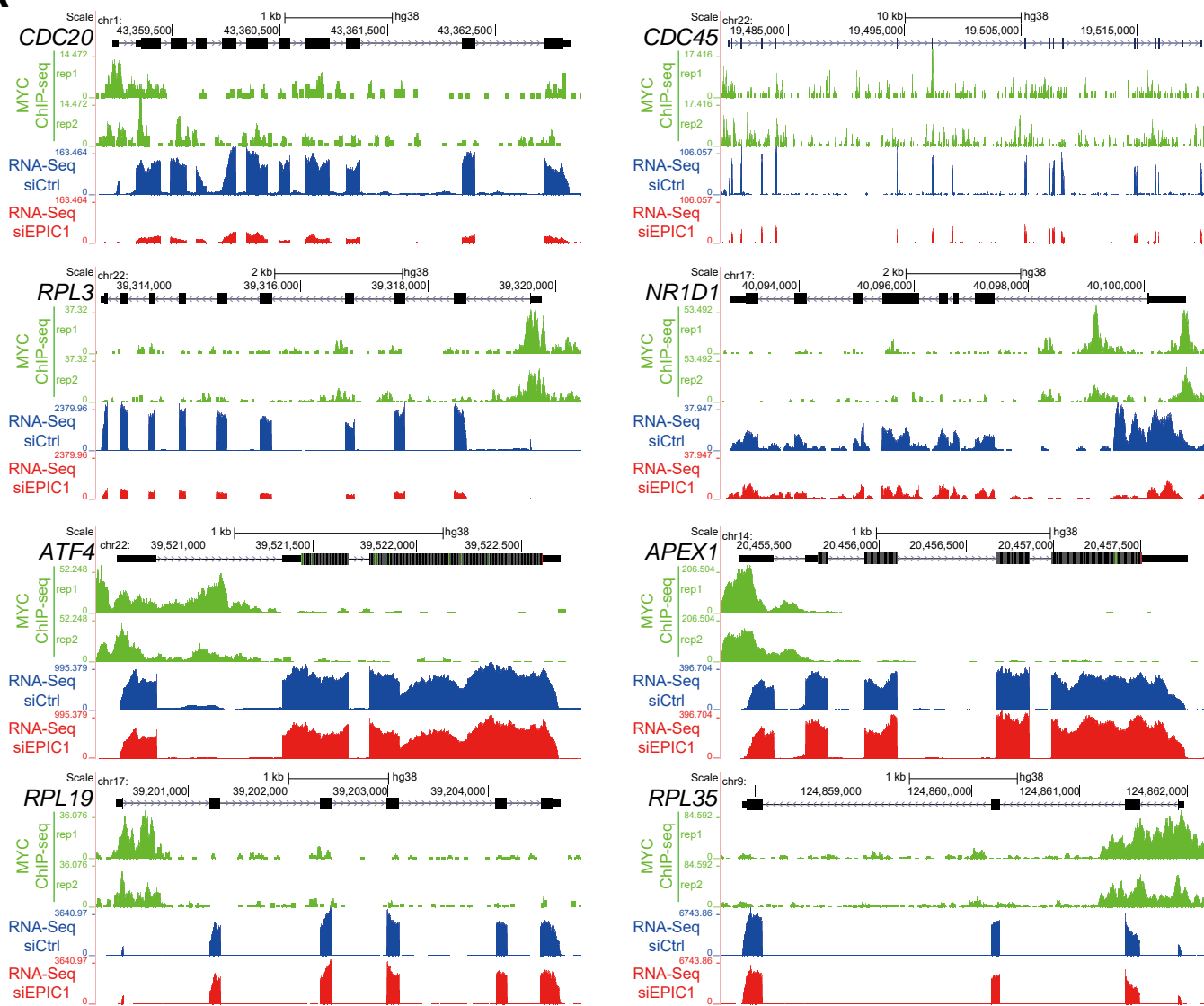
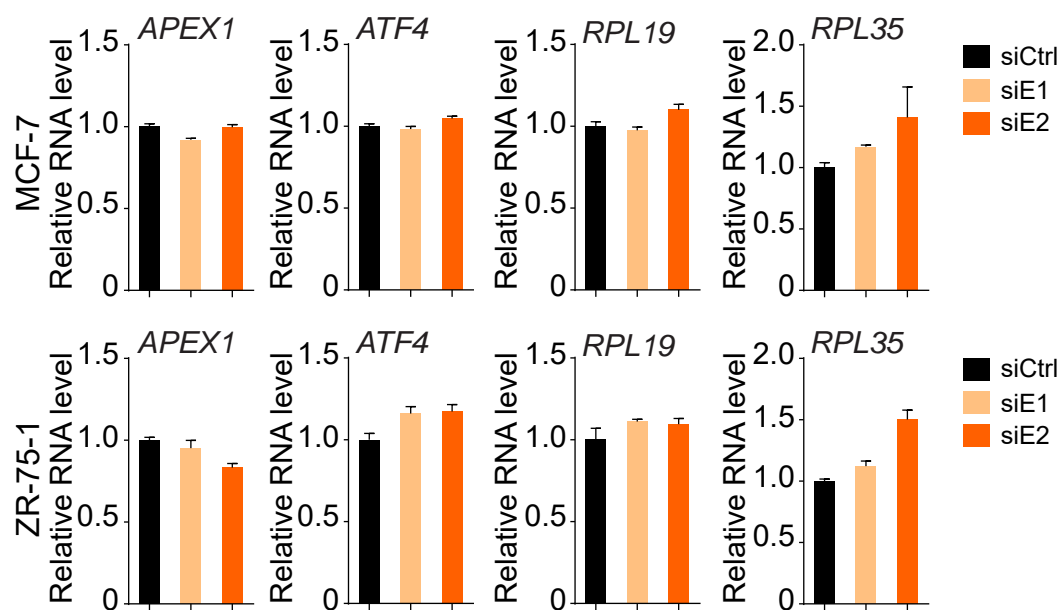


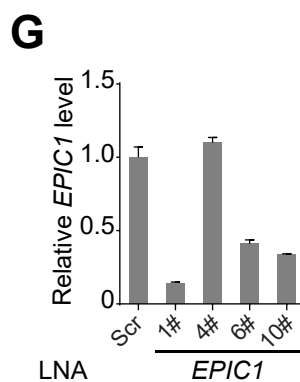
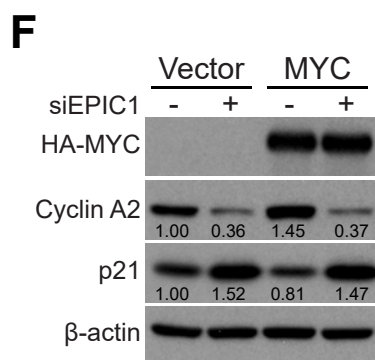
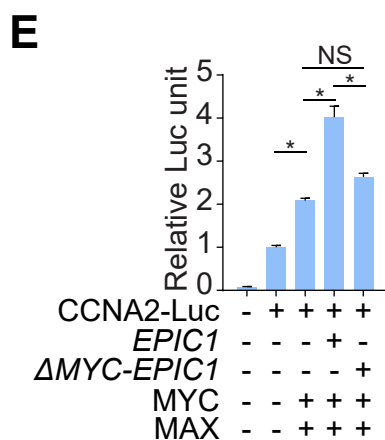
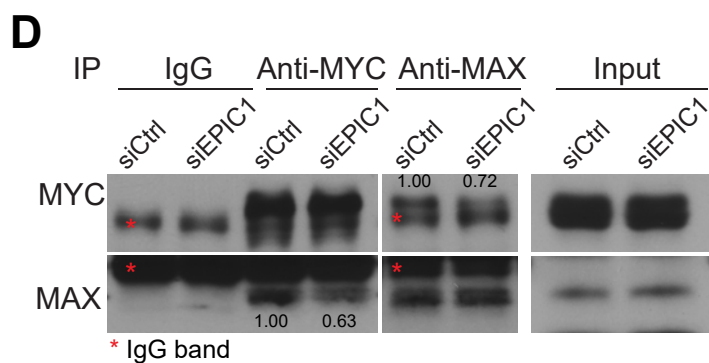
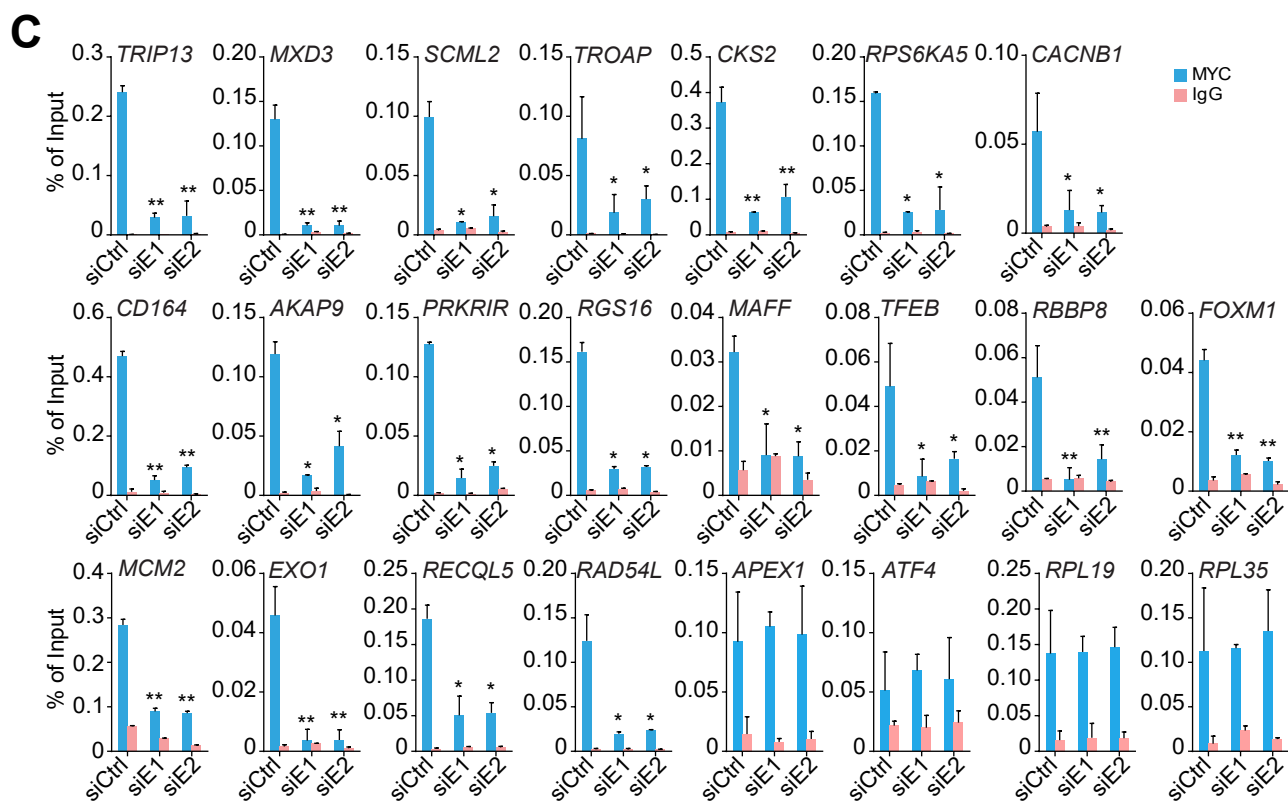
**Figure S5. *EPIC1* is a nuclear lncRNA regulating MYC targets expression, Related to Figure 5.** (A) qRT-PCR analysis of *EPIC1* expression and Western blot of subcellular fractionation in Hs578T (left panel) and T-47D (right panel) cells. (B) RNA-seq analysis of *EPIC1* subcellular localization in MCF7, K562, and GM12878 cells. Subcellular localization RNA-seq data are downloaded from ENCODE. (C) RT-PCR analysis of *EPIC1* expression levels in different subcellular fractionation of MCF-7 cells treated with *EPIC1* siRNAs. (D) Correlation between *EPIC1*-regulated genes (22 qRT-PCR validated genes in Figure 5F) and *EPIC1* expression in TCGA tumors. (E) qRT-PCR analysis of MYC targets' expression in MCF-7 cells treated with MYC siRNAs. (F-H) MTT assay (F), cell cycle analysis (G), and anchorage-independent colony formation assays (H) of MCF-7 cells treated with MYC siRNAs (i.e., siM1 and siM2). Error bars indicate mean  $\pm$  SD, n = 3 for technical replicates. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01.



**Figure S6. *EPIC1* directly binds with MYC, Related to Figure 6.** (A) Binding of *EPIC1* isoforms with MYC proteins in 293T cells. *EPIC1* isoforms retrieved by exogenous Flag-tagged MYC protein with Flag RIP were detected by qRT-PCR, and Western blot of Flag-MYC is shown (right). (B, C) qRT-PCR analysis of MYC targets (B), RT-PCR of *EPIC1* products, and Western blot of MYC targets in MCF-7 stably over-expressing *EPIC1* isoforms (C). (D) Cell cycle analysis of MCF-7 cells with stable overexpression of *EPIC1* and an empty vector. (E, F) Tumor growth (E), tumor size and weight (F) in MCF-7 cells with stable overexpression of *EPIC1* and an empty vector. Error bars indicate mean  $\pm$  SD (n = 6). \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01. (G) Flag-tagged MYC retrieves *EPIC1* RNA (left). Western blot of Flag-MYC is shown (right). (H) MYC IP retrieves *EPIC1* in MCF-7 and A2780 cells after decitabine (DAC) treatment as indicated. Western blot of MYC is also shown. Error bars indicate mean  $\pm$  SD, n = 3 for technical replicates. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01.



**A****B**



**Figure S7. MYC is required for the regulatory role of *EPIC1* in cancer, Related to Figure 7.**

(A) Alignment of two biological replicates of MYC ChIP-seq in MCF-7 cells (green) and RNA-seq from siCtrl (blue) and siEPIC1 (red) RNA treated MCF-7 cells. *EPIC1*-regulated MYC targets (*CDC20*, *CDC45*, *RPL3*, and *NR1D1*) and non *EPIC1*-regulated MYC targets (*ATF4*, *APEX1*, *RPL19*, and *RPL35*) are shown. (B) qRT-PCR validation of non *EPIC1*-regulated MYC targets expression in MCF-7 and ZR-75-1 cells with *EPIC1* siRNAs treatment. (C) ChIP-qPCR analysis of MYC occupancy on the promoters of target genes in MCF-7 cells treated with *EPIC1* siRNAs. Non *EPIC1*-regulated MYC targets, i.e., *APEX1*, *ATF4*, *RPL19*, and *RPL35* are chosen as negative controls. (D) Effect of *EPIC1* on MYC and MAX complexes. Same quantity of lysates from MCF-7 cells with *EPIC1* siRNAs treatment was used for co-IP with anti-MYC or anti-MAX antibodies. (E) Reporter assay of WT-*EPIC1* and  $\Delta$ MYC-*EPIC1* truncated mutant on CCNA2-Luc. (F) Western blot of p21 and Cyclin A2 in MCF-7 cells transfected with *EPIC1* siRNAs followed by overexpression of indicated MYC vectors. (G) qRT-PCR analysis of knockdown efficiency of *EPIC1* LNA in MCF-7 cells. Error bars indicate mean  $\pm$  SD, n = 3 for technical replicates. \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01. NS, not significant.