

В

## Figure 1: PTCH1 gene suppression leads to increased GLI1 activity

[A] NEB1-shPTCH1 cells show reduced PTCH1 and increased GLI1 protein expression, both PTCH1-C20 and GLI1-H300 antibodies display a nuclear staining pattern. [B] Suppression of PTCH1 reduces mRNA expression of SHH and IHH ligands with increased GL11 and SMO but no significant change in GLI2 levels. [C] NEB1-shPTCH1 transfected with a 6x GLI binding site Firefly Luciferase reporter construct (6xGLI-BS-Firefly) and EGFP as a transfection control, confirm increased GLI1 activity based on a 3-fold increase in Luciferase mRNA expression. [D] Ectopic expression of the PTCH1B isoform (shRNA targets exon 24 beyond the STOP codon in exon 23) suppressed the increased GLI1 mRNA expression in NEB1-shPTCH1 cells. [E] NEB1-shPTCH1 cells form densely packed colonies similar in appearance to nodular or micronodular BCC tumours. [F] Due to tight packing of NEB1-shPTCH1 cells, the size of the nuclei appear smaller with a greater average number of nucleoli present (average taken from 50 cells). \*P≤0.05 and \*\*P≤0.01 (as calculated by Student's t test), error bars represent standard deviation, n=6.

Α



Figure 2: GLI1 is activated by nuclear SMO

[A] Staining using two SMO antibodies (N and C terminal protein) revealed distinct nuclear localisation of SMO in shPTCH1 cells with a higher percentage of nuclear SMO in shPTCH1 cells (calculated by ImageJ, n=20). [B] NEB1 cells transfected with EFP containing the predicted N(o)LS sequence from SMO directs GFP to the nucleolus (Supplementary C). EGFP-SMO fusion protein is expressed in both the nucleus and nucleolus and by mutating the N(o)LS, nucleolar GFP expression is lost and the protein is retained in the cytoplasm. [C] shCON cells and to a greater extent shPTCH1 cells transfected with EGFP-SMO show upregulation of GLI1 mRNA expression that is then reduced to below basal levels upon mutation of N(o)LS sequences. \*P<0.05 and \*\*P<0.01 (as calculated by Student's *t* test), error bars represent standard deviation, n=6.



SMO-N19 - γ-irradiated Ptch1+/- mouse model



Figure 3: Nuclear SMO expression is observed in mammalian skin and BCCs

в

**[A]** SMO-N19 staining of human morphoeic BCCs show cytoplasmic expression and variable staining intensities while nodular BCCs also express cytoplasmic SMO; certain tumour nodules also express nuclear SMO protein (marked by arrows). **[B]** Mouse BCC tumours derived from *Ptch1*<sup>+/-</sup> γ-irradiated mice show distinct nuclear SMO expression although there is heterogeneity between tumours.



Figure 4: PTCH1-suppressed cells are unresponsive to anti-SMO inhibitors

24 hours of 100 nM KAAD-Cyc is able to suppress GLI1 [A] protein and [B] mRNA expression in NEB1-shCON cells however, NEB1-shPTCH1 cells show no GLI1 reduction. [C] The same lack of response in NEB1-shPTCH1 cells was seen with 100 nM SANT-1, also with extended treatment up to 96 hours where GLI1 protein remained constant. [D] Although shPTCH1 cells did not respond to SMO inhibitors, SMO siRNA (siSMO) did suppress GLI1 protein expression compared to control siRNA (siCON) suggesting that SMO is required for GLI1 signalling. [E] qPCR confirms that GLI1 expression is reduced by siSMO but not KAAD-Cyc in shPTCH1 cells while GLI2 expression is suppressed by both siSMO and KAAD-Cyc. \*P≤0.05 and \*\*P≤0.01 (as calculated by Student's *t* test), error bars represent standard deviation, n=6.





Figure 5: The global effects of PTCH1 suppression are largely insensitive to SMO inhibition

**[Table 1]** List of top and bottom DEGs ( $\geq 2$  fold change, p>0.01) comparing NEB1-shPTCH1 and NEB1-shPTCH1 treated with 100 nM KAAD-Cyc to NEB1-shCON cells reveals various genes reported to be involved in BCC biology are differentially expressed. **[A]** Diagram of identified DEGs and the proportion of upregulated and downregulated genes further altered by KAAD-Cyc treatment. **[B]** qPCR on NEB1-shPTCH1 cells was performed to validate the results from the microarray with a number of cancer related genes all strongly upregulated in NEB1-shPTCH1 and also in cells treated with 100 nM KAAD-Cyc. \*P<0.05 and \*\*P<0.01 (as calculated by Student's *t* test), error bars represent standard deviation, n=6.





NEB1-shPTCH1-ex3



shCON



N/Tert-shPTCH1



Fold Change vs. shCON		
Gene	shPTCH1	KAAD-CYC
ZNF114	2.7258	2.7321
ZFP57	2.3187	1.7777
ZNF555	-1.5655	-2.0000
ZNF391	-1.5263	-2.0046
ZNF804A	-1.7859	-2.1785
ZNF585B	-2.0705	-2.2658
ZNF214	-2.1140	-2.0232
ZNF750	-2.1337	-2.3134
ZNF165	-3.4661	-5.3641

## Supplementary:

F

[A] Various exon 24 clones generated from heterogeneous populations of PTCH1 suppressed NEB1 cells show reduced PTCH1 and increased GLI1 mRNA expression. [B] Both human and mouse SMO protein sequences contain predicted nuclear and nucleolar localisation signals located within the C-terminal region, non-matching amino acids are highlighted in red. Site directed mutagenesis was employed to alter the N(o)LS by changing each amino acid to alanine for the mNLS construct, mNLS2 was used for Figures 2B and 2C. [C] NEB1-shCON cells and to a greater extent NEB1-shPTCH1 cells transfected with EGFP-SMO and EGFP-SMO-M2 show upregulation of GLI1 mRNA expression that is then reduced to below basal levels upon mutation of N(o)LS sequences, particularly mNLS2. qPCR analysis for GLI1 expression in [D] NEB1 and [E] N/Tert exon 3 and exon 24 shPTCH1 clones treated with both KAAD-Cyc and SANT-1 show all shPTCH1 clones are unresponsive to SMO pharmacological inhibitors. [F] qPCR on NEB1-shPTCH1 exon 3 clone and N/Tert-shPTCH1 cells to validate the results for cancer related genes obtained from the microarray analysis. [Table 1] List of differentially expressed zinc-finger protein genes. \*P<0.05 and \*\*P<0.01 (as calculated by Student's t test), error bars represent standard deviation, n=6.