

## **Supplementary Information (SI)**

### **Sulindac (K-80003) with Nab-Paclitaxel and Gemcitabine Overcomes Drug-resistant Pancreatic Cancer.**

#### **1. Supplemental Figures**

**Figure S1.** Biosafety of sulindac K-80003 in vivo.

**Figure S2.** cFAM124A has a central position in the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway.

**Figure S3.** Relative RNA expression of cFAM124A.

**Figure S4.** PDAC cells overexpressing cFAM124A leads to an increase in tRXR $\alpha$  protein.

**Figure S5.** cFAM124A acts as a scaffold for interaction between CTSL mRNA and IGF2BP2 to promote CTSL mRNA stability.

**Figure S6.** cFAM124A competes with CSTB through bait effect and enhances CTSL enzyme activity.

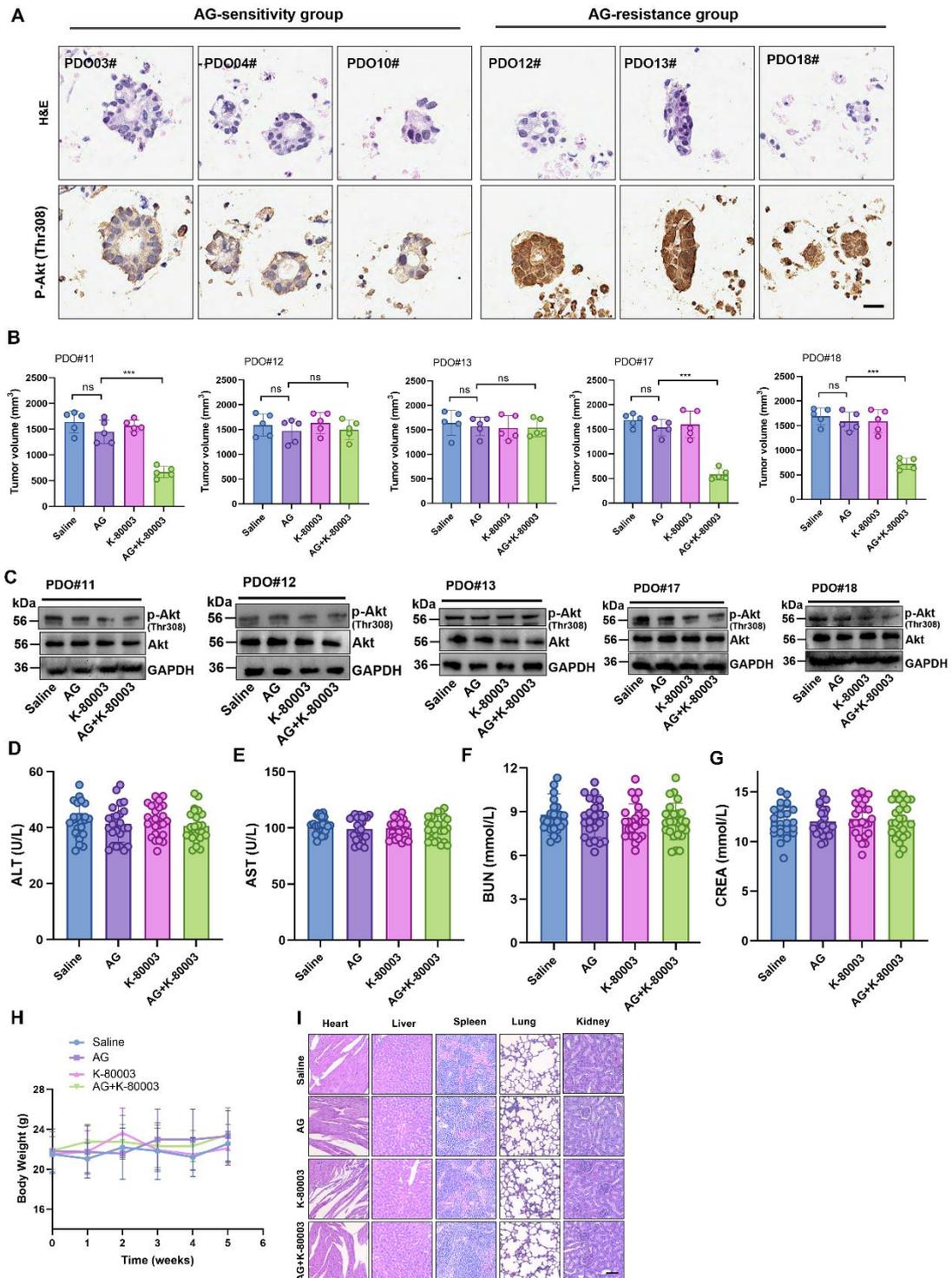
#### **2. Supplemental Tables**

**Table S1.** Baseline characteristics of 20 PDAC Patients.

**Table S2.** Baseline characteristics of PDAC samples.

**Table S3.** Baseline characteristics of cFAM124A in clinical PDAC samples.

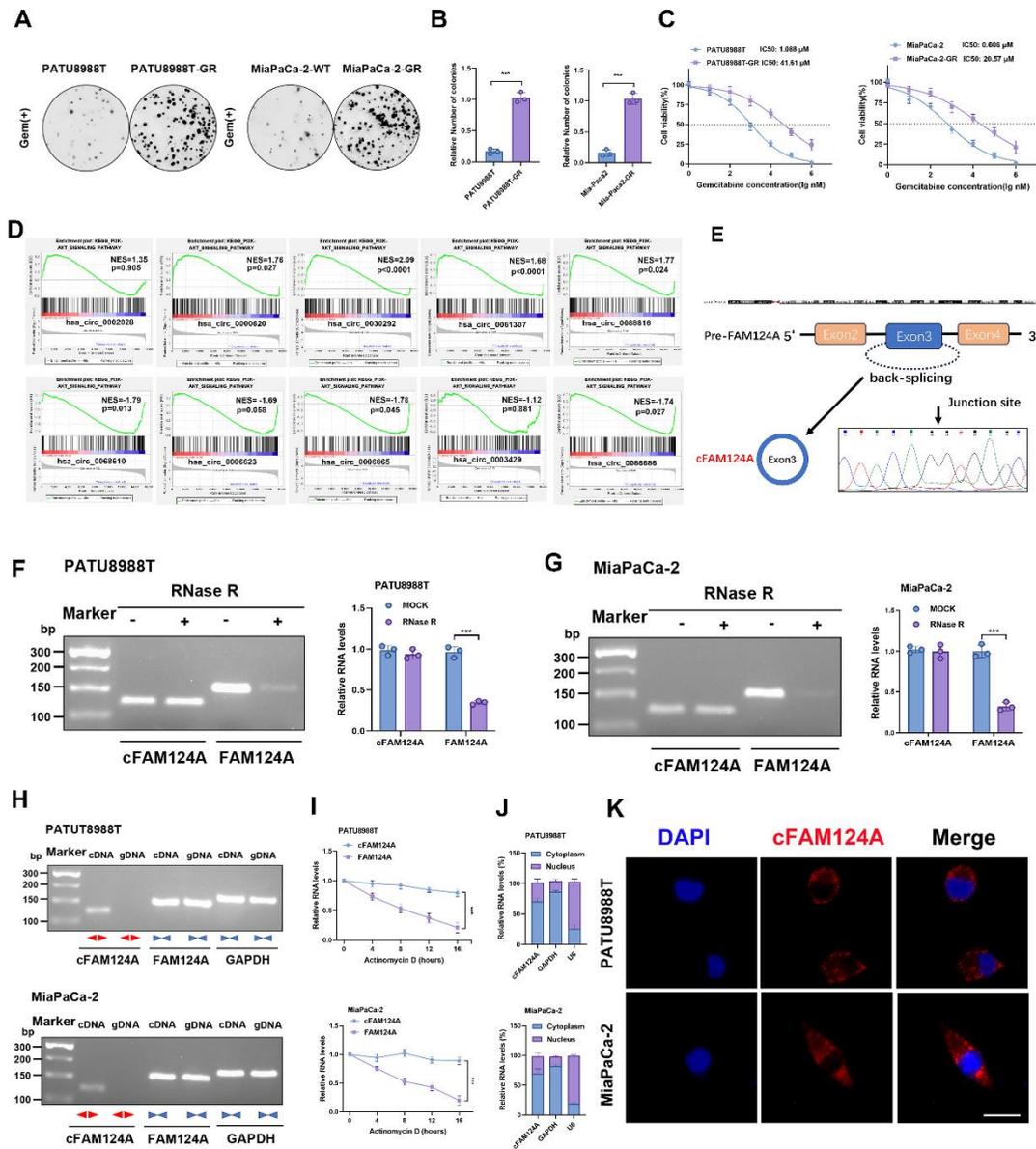
**Fig. S1 Biosafety of sulindac K-80003 in vivo.**



**A**, Representative images of H&E and IHC staining for p-Akt (Thr308) in PDOs from PDO-AGS and PDO-AGR groups. **B**, Tumors weight quantification from different groups of PDOXs received different treatments. **C**, Western blot analysis of Akt and p-

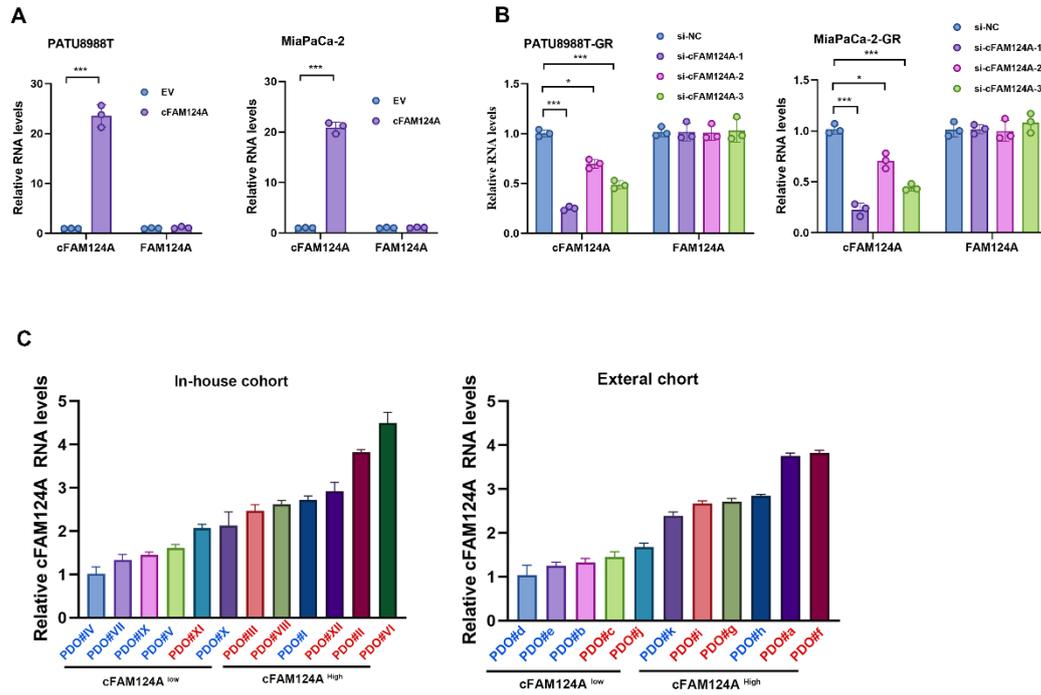
Akt (Thr308) in tumor tissue that derived from orthotopic PDOX mice model received different treatments. **D-G**, Kidney function (CREA and BUN levels) and liver function (AST and ALT levels) in subcutaneous tumor-bearing mice in the indicated groups (n=25). **H**, Body weights of subcutaneous tumor-bearing mice in the indicated groups (n=25). **I**, H&E staining of the main organs of subcutaneous tumor-bearing mice in the indicated groups. ns,  $P>0.05$ ; \*\* $P<0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P<0.001$ .

**Fig. S2 cFAM124A has a central position in the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway.**



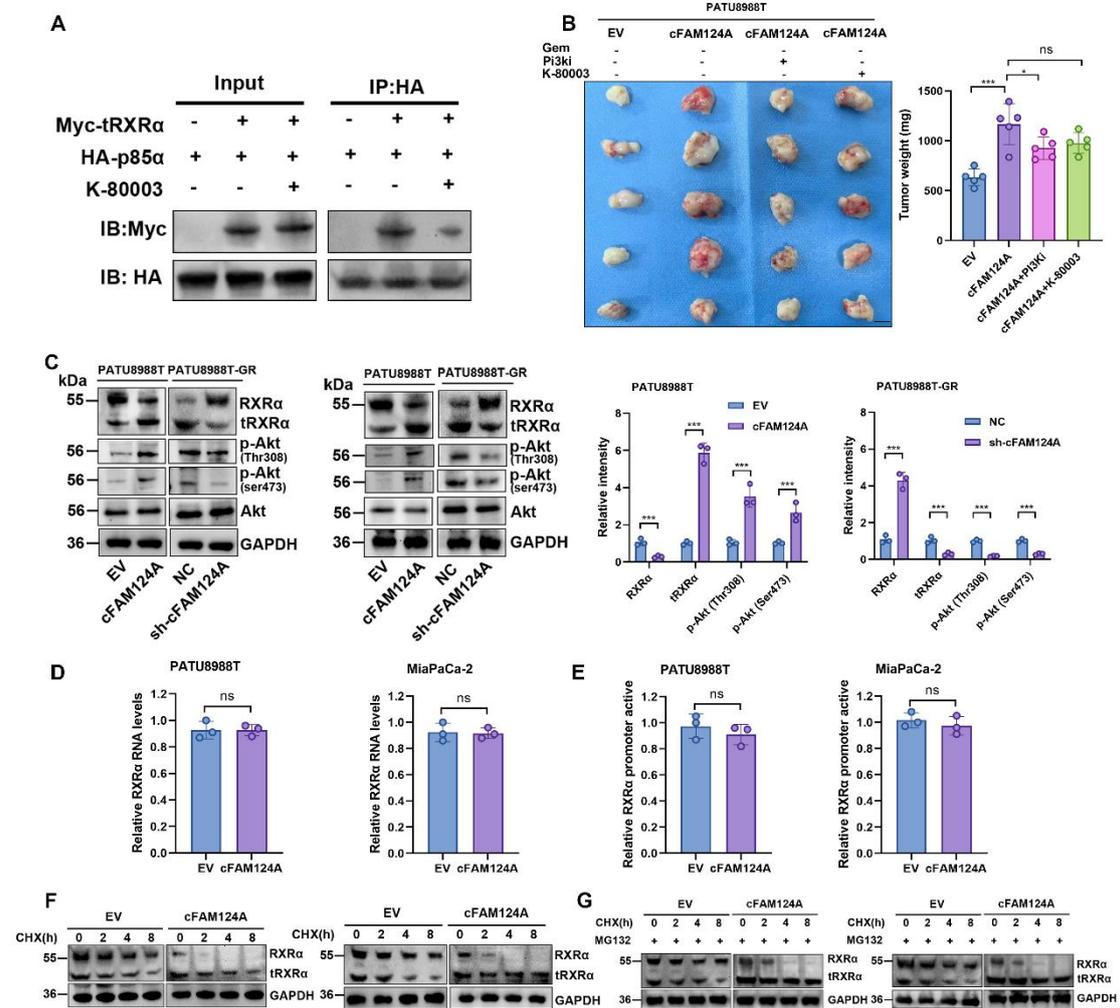
**A**, Colony formation assay for PATU8988T and PATU8988T-GR cells with GEM treatment in 6-well dishes (800 cells/well) for 2 weeks. Quantitative data are shown on the right. **B**, IC50 values for GEM in PATU8988T cells and PATU8988T-GR cells. **C**, Colony formation assay for MiaPaCa-2 and MiaPaCa-2-GR cells with GEM treatment in 6-well dishes (800 cells/well) for 2 weeks. Quantitative data are shown on the right. **D**, GSEA of 10 circRNAs demonstrating enrichment of DEGs in the PI3K/Akt pathway. **E**, Schematic of the genomic region of cFAM124A and its cyclization (top). The connection point of cFAM124A as identified by Sanger sequencing (bottom) **F-G**, Expression of cFAM124A and FAM124A mRNA expression after RNase R treatment by RT-qPCR and agarose gel electrophoresis. **H**, Agarose gel electrophoresis images showing amplification of cFAM124A and FAM124A mRNA in gDNA and cDNA from PATU8988T and MiaPaCa-2 cells. **I**, Relative expression levels of cFAM124A and FAM124A mRNA after actinomycin D treatment by RT-qPCR at the indicated time points. **J**, Detection of cFAM124A expression in cytoplasmic and nuclear fractions of RNAs extracted from PDAC cells. **K**, Subcellular localization of cFAM124A in PATU8988T and MiaPaCa-2 cells by FISH. Scale bar, 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . ns,  $P > 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .

**Fig. S3**



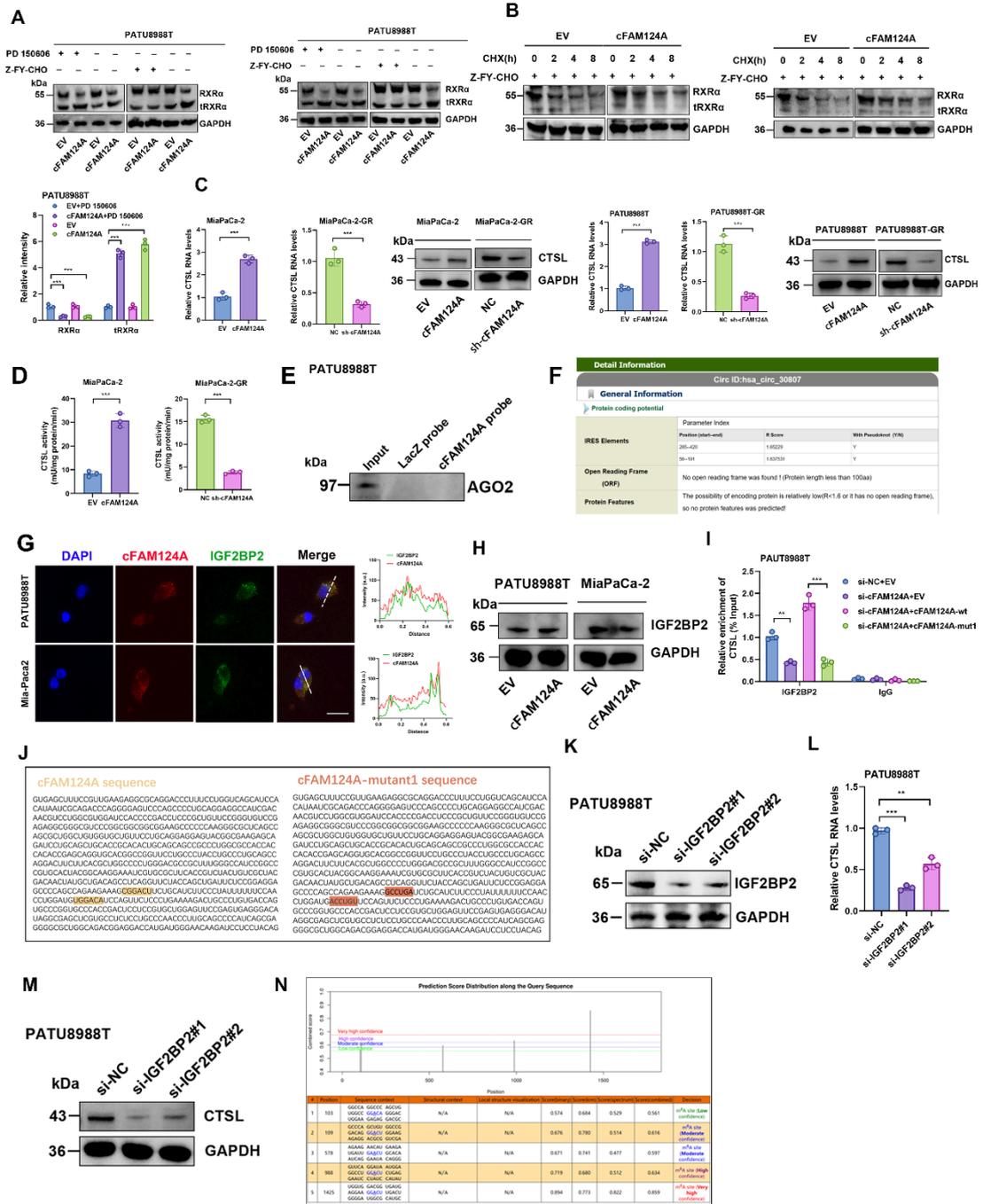
**A-B**, Relative RNA expression of cFAM124A and FAM124A in PDAC cells with cFAM124A overexpression or knockdown by qRT-PCR. **C**, cFAM124A expression in in both the In-house cohort and External cohort PDOs by RT-qPCR.  $P > 0.05$ ;  $**P < 0.01$ ;  $***P < 0.001$ . **C**, cFAM124A expression in In-house cohort and external cohort PDOs (Red: Response; Blue: Non-response)

**Fig. S4. PDAC cells overexpressing cFAM124A leads to an increase in tRXR $\alpha$  protein.**



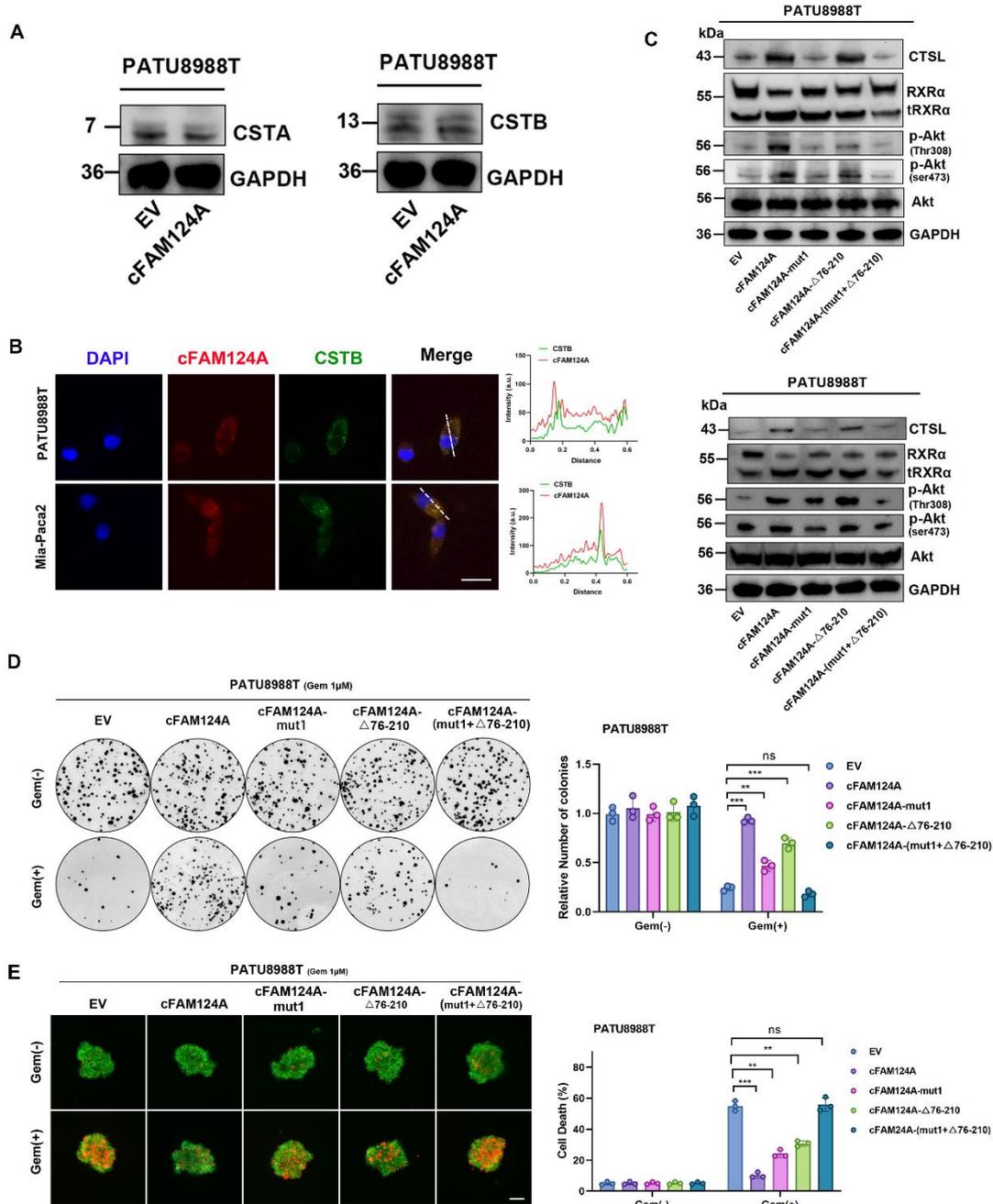
**A**, HA-p85 $\alpha$  was transfected with Myc-tagged tRXR $\alpha$  into HEK293T cells, and their interaction was analyzed by coIP using anti-HA antibody. **B**, Subcutaneous xenograft model of mice in the different groups. Copanlisib (1 mg/kg, iv. 2 $\times$ /week for 4 weeks), or K-80003 (20 mg/ kg i.p. 2 $\times$ /week for 4 weeks) at 2 weeks after subcutaneous injection of 5 $\times$ 10<sup>6</sup> cells overexpressing cFAM124A and control cells. Representative images of tumors are shown (n=5). **C**, Western blot analysis of RXR $\alpha$ , Akt, p-Akt (Ser473), and p-Akt (Thr308) expression in PDAC cells overexpressing cFAM124A or with cFAM124A knockout and control cells. **D**, Relative RNA expression of RXR $\alpha$  in PDAC cells overexpressing cFAM124A by RT-qPCR. **E**, Promoter activity of RXR $\alpha$  genes in PDAC cells overexpressing cFAM124A. **F**, cFAM124A increased RXR $\alpha$  protein degradation: Indicated PDAC cell lines were incubated with CHX for indicated time periods before western blot analysis of RXR $\alpha$  and GAPDH expression. Representative images are shown. **G**, Indicated PDAC cell lines were incubated with MG132 and then with CHX for indicated time periods before western blot analysis of RXR $\alpha$  and GAPDH expression. Representative images are shown.

**Fig. S5 cFAM124A acts as a scaffold for interaction between CTSL mRNA and IGF2BP2 to promote CTSL mRNA stability.**



**A**, Western blot analysis of RXR $\alpha$  expression after 24 h of treatment with PD150606 (200 nM, m-calpain inhibitor) or ZFY-CHO (10  $\mu$ M, CTSL inhibitor). Representative images are shown. **B**, Indicated PDAC cell lines were incubated with ZFY-CHO and then with CHX for indicated time periods before western blot analysis of RXR $\alpha$  and GAPDH expression. Representative images are shown. **C**, Relative RNA expression of CTSL in PDAC cells with cFAM124A overexpression or knockdown by RT-qPCR. CTSL protein expression in PDAC cells with cFAM124A overexpression or knockdown by western blotting. **D**, CTSL level by ELISA in PDAC cells with cFAM124A overexpression or knockdown. **E**, AGO2 pulldown by the LacZ probe (control) or cFAM124A probe. **F**, Coding potential of cFAM124A predicted based on the circRNADb database. **G**, Subcellular localization of IGF2BP2 (green) and cFAM124A (red) detected by FISH. Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m. **H**, IGF2BP2 protein expression in PATU8988T with cFAM124A overexpression by western blotting. **I**, CTSL mRNA enrichment by IGF2BP2 on RIP assay in the indicated groups. **J**, Sequences of wild-type cFAM124A and mutated cFAM124A. **K**, Protein expression of IGF2BP2 in PATU8988T cells with IGF2BP2 knockdown. **L-M**, mRNA (L) and protein (M) expression of CTSL in PATU8988T cells with IGF2BP2 knockdown. **N**, Prediction of m6A methylation of CTSL mRNA at one site based on SRAMP software analysis. ns, P>0.05; \*\*P<0.01; \*\*\*P<0.001.

**Fig. S6 cFAM124A competes with CSTB through bait effect and enhances CTSL enzyme activity.**



**A**, CSTA and CSTB expression in PATU8988T cells overexpressing cFAM124A by western blotting. **B**, Subcellular localization of CSTB (green) and cFAM124A (red) detected by FISH. Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m. **C**, Western blot analysis of CTSL, RXR $\alpha$ , Akt, p-Akt (Ser473), and p-Akt (Thr308) protein expression in the indicated groups. **D**, Colony formation assay in the indicated groups with GEM treatment in 6-well dishes (800 cells/well) for 2 weeks. **E**, Necrosis in 3D tumor spheroids based on PI staining (red) and its quantification in the indicated groups after treatment with GEM. Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m. Quantitative data are shown on the right. ns,  $P>0.05$ ; \*\* $P<0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P<0.001$ .

**Table S1.** Baseline characteristics of 20 PDAC Patients.

PDAC Patients	Group	Location	Differentiation	Pre-treatment				Post-treatment					
				Vascular invasion (PV/SMV/SMA)	Liver metastasis	CA199 (U/ml)	Tumor diameter (cm)	Pre-existing liver metastasis changes	Newly developed liver metastasis	CA199 (U/ml)	Tumor diameter (cm)	Progression of tumor	RECIST1.1
P01	AG-S	Body/tail	poor	SMA	No	324	3.7*3.2	No	no	29	2.3*2.1	no	PR
P02	AG-S	Head	well/moderate	No	Single	68	3.2*2.3	Shrinkage	no	57	2.1*2.0	no	PR
P03	AG-S	Body/tail	poor	SMA	Single	433	3.2*2.9	Shrinkage	no	327	2.4*1.9	no	PR
P04	AG-S	Body/tail	poor	No	Single	341	3.7*3.3	Shrinkage	no	322	2.2*1.7	no	PR
P05	AG-S	Head	well/moderate	PV	No	32	2.5*2.4	No	no	34	1.3*1.1	no	PR
P06	AG-S	Body/tail	poor	NO	Multiple	567	4.2*3.4	Shrinkage	no	325	2.7*2.1	no	PR
P07	AG-S	Head	well/moderate	SMV	No	35	3.6*2.7	No	no	34	2.5*1.8	no	PR
P08	AG-S	Head	well/moderate	SMV	Multiple	165	4.1*3.2	Shrinkage	no	67	3.2*2.2	no	PR
P09	AG-S	Body/tail	well/moderate	No	Single	131	2.8*2.6	No	no	35	2.2*1.5	no	PR
P10	AG-S	Body/tail	poor	No	Single	133	3.4*2.9	Shrinkage	no	65	2.8*2.1	no	PR
P11	AG-R	Head	well/moderate	SMV	Multiple	232	3.3*3.1	Increase	no	423	3.6*3.2	yes	PD
P12	AG-R	Body/tail	poor	No	Single	272	3.6*3.2	No	yes	341	3.6*3.5	yes	PD
P13	AG-R	Head	poor	SMV	No	34	2.7*2.5	No	no	274	4.2*3.1	yes	PD
P14	AG-R	Head	poor	PV	No	242	3.8*2.7	No	yes	323	3.2*2.1	yes	PD
P15	AG-R	Body/tail	well/moderate	No	Single	30	3.7*2.4	Increase	no	332	3.7*2.9	yes	PD
P16	AG-R	Body/tail	poor	No	Single	32	2.8*2.5	Increase	no	127	3.1*2.7	yes	PD
P17	AG-R	Head	poor	PV	NO	673	3.2*2.1	Increase	no	931	4.0*3.7	yes	PD
P18	AG-R	Head	poor	SMV	Multiple	433	3.7*3.4	No	yes	523	3.4*3.4	yes	PD
P19	AG-R	Body/tail	poor	No	Multiple	321	3.4*3.1	No	yes	453	4.1*3.2	yes	PD
P20	AG-R	Body/tail	well/moderate	SMA	Single	432	4.3*3.5	Increase	no	464	4.2*3.9	yes	PD

AG-sensitive, AG-S; AG-resistant, AG-R; PV, portal vein; SMV, superior mesenteric vein; SMA, superior mesenteric artery.

**Table S2.** Baseline characteristics of PDAC samples.

Characteristics	In-house cohort(n=12)			External cohort(n=11)			<i>p</i> (In house vs. External)
	Response	Non-Response	total	Response	Non-Response	total	
Age							0.667
<60	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	3(25.0)	1(20.0)	3(33.3)	4(36.4)	
≥60	5(83.3)	4(66.7)	9(75.0)	4(80.0)	3(66.7)	7(63.6)	
Sex							1.000
female	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	3(25.0)	1(20.0)	2(33.3)	3(27.3)	
male	5(83.3)	4(66.7)	9(75.0)	4(80.0)	4(66.7)	8(72.7)	
Tumor location							0.684
Body/tail	4(66.7)	3(50.0)	7(58.3)	1(20.0)	4(66.7)	5(45.6)	
Head	2(33.3)	3(50.0)	5(41.7)	4(80.0)	2(33.3)	6(54.4)	
Lymph node metastasis							1.000
no	1(16.7)	1(16.7)	2(16.7)	1(20.0)	0	1(9.1)	
yes	5(83.3)	5(83.3)	10(83.3)	4(80.0)	6(100)	10(90.9)	
CA199							1.000
<37	1(16.7)	2(33.3)	3(25.0)	1(20.0)	1(16.7)	2(18.2)	
≥37	5(83.3)	4(66.7)	9(75.0)	4(80.0)	5(83.3)	9(81.8)	
Differentiation							1.000
poor	4(66.7)	4(60.0)	8(66.7)	3(60.0)	4(66.7)	7(63.6)	
well/moderate	2(33.3)	2(40.0)	4(33.3)	2(40.0)	2(33.3)	4(36.4)	
Tumor size							1.000
≤4cm	2(33.3)	2(33.3)	4(33.3)	2(40.0)	2(33.3)	4(36.4)	
> 4cm	4(66.7)	4(66.7)	8(66.7)	3(60.0)	4(66.7)	7(63.6)	
AJCC stage							1.000
II	2(33.7)	3(50.0)	5(41.7)	2(40.0)	2(33.3)	4(36.4)	
III	4(66.7)	3(50.0)	7(58.3)	3(60.0)	4(66.7)	7(63.6)	

Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; PDAC; *p*, Two-sided Fisher's exact test

**Table S3.** Baseline characteristics of cFAM124A in clinical PDAC samples.

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Low expression cFAM124A n=66</b>	<b>High expression cFAM124A n=66</b>	<b><i>p</i></b>
Age			0.596
<60	26(39.4)	29(43.9)	
≥60	40(60.6)	37(56.1)	
Sex			0.856
female	23(34.8)	24(36.4)	
male	43(65.2)	42(63.6)	
Tumor location			1.000
Body/tail	38(57.6)	38(57.6)	
Head	28(42.4)	28(42.4)	
Lymph node metastasis			0.159
no	32(48.5)	24(36.4)	
yes	34(51.5)	42(63.6)	
CA199			0.024
<37	21(31.8)	10(15.2)	
≥37	45(68.2)	56(84.8)	
Differentiation			0.002
poor	25(37.9)	43(65.2)	
well/moderate	41(62.1)	23(34.8)	
AJCC stage			0.798
I	5(7.6)	3(4.5)	
II	12(18.2)	13(19.7)	
III	27(40.9)	24(36.4)	
IV	22(33.3)	26(39.4)	
PFS			0.008
<12 (Gem-R)	21(31.8)	36(54.5)	
≥12 (Gem-S)	45(68.2)	30(45.5)	

cFAM124A, Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma PDAC; *p*, Two-sided Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test