

## **Supplemental data.**

### **Slu7 is essential for liver differentiation, metabolism and quiescence.**

María Elizalde<sup>1</sup>, Raquel Urtasun<sup>1</sup>, María Azkona<sup>1</sup>, M Uxue Latasa<sup>1</sup>, Saioa Goñi<sup>1</sup>, Oihane García-Irigoyen<sup>1</sup>, Iker Uriarte<sup>2</sup>, Victor Segura<sup>1</sup>, María Collantes<sup>3</sup>, Mariana Di Scala<sup>1</sup>, Amaia Lujambio<sup>4,5</sup>, Jesús Prieto<sup>1,2#</sup>, Matías A. Ávila<sup>1,2##</sup>, Carmen Berasain<sup>1,2##</sup>.

#### Affiliations:

1. Division of Hepatology and Gene Therapy. Centro de Investigación Médica Aplicada (CIMA). Universidad de Navarra. Pamplona. Spain. 2. CIBERehd, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain. 3. Small Animal Imaging Research Unit, Centro de Investigación Médica Aplicada (CIMA), Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain. 4. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY 11724, USA. 5. Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY 10065, USA

# These authors share senior authorship.

\*Correspondence: Dr. Matias A Ávila and Dr. Carmen Berasain. Division of Hepatology and Gene Therapy. CIMA. Avda. Pio XII, n55. 31008 Pamplona, Spain. Tel: +34-948-194700; Fax: +34-948-194717. E-mails: [maavila@unav.es](mailto:maavila@unav.es) and [cberasain@unav.es](mailto:cberasain@unav.es)

## **Inventory of Supplemental Data**

Supplemental Methods

Supplemental References related to Methods

Supplemental Figures S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6 and S7

Supplemental Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4.

## **Methods.**

### **Tissue samples.**

Samples from cirrhotic livers (6 from patients with chronic hepatitis C virus infection and 6 from alcoholic patients) and HCC tissues were from individuals undergoing partial hepatectomy or liver transplantation. Healthy liver tissue was obtained from individuals with normal or minimal changes in the liver. Samples were collected at surgery of digestive tumors or from percutaneous liver biopsy performed because of mild alterations of liver function. Patients were recruited according to our national and institutional guidelines.

### **Cell culture and transfections.**

The human HCC cell lines PLC/PRF/5, HepG2 and Hep3B, and HepaRG cells, were cultured as described (1, 2). HepaRG cells were from BioPredic (Rennes, France). pEGFP-SLU7 expression vector was generously provided by Dr. Ast (Department of Human Molecular Genetics & Biochemistry, Sackler Medical School, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel) (3). pCB6-HNF4 expression vector was generously provided by Dr. Weiss (Institut Pasteur, Paris, France). Transfections of pEGFP-SLU7, pCB6-HNF4, and pCB6 and pEGFP empty plasmids were performed with Lipofectamine 2000 from Invitrogen. Mouse hepatocytes were isolated as described (4).

### **Microarray hybridization**

Cells transfected with siGL or siSLU7 in triplicates were harvested with TRIzol Reagent (Invitrogen) and the RNA was extracted according to the manufacturer's instructions. As a last step of the extraction procedure, the RNA was purified with the RNeasy Mini-kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). Before cDNA synthesis, RNA integrity from each sample was confirmed on Agilent RNA Nano LabChips (Agilent Technologies).

The sense cDNA was prepared from 300 ng of total RNA using the Ambion® WT Expression Kit. The sense strand cDNA was then fragmented and biotinylated with the Affymetrix GeneChip® WT Terminal Labeling Kit (PN 900671). Labeled sense cDNA was hybridized to the Affymetrix Human Exon 1.0 ST microarray according

to the manufacturer protocols and using GeneChip® Hybridization, Wash and Stain Kit. Genechips were scanned with the Affymetrix GeneChip® Scanner 3000. Data were deposited at the Gene Expression Omnibus with accession number GSE54090.

### **Gene expression data analysis**

The probeset-level analysis was carried out using only the subset of core probe sets from the Exon Array corresponding to the most confident ones (18708 probe sets). Both background correction and normalization were done using RMA (Robust Multichip Average) algorithm (5). Then, a filtering process was performed to eliminate low expression probe sets. Applying the criterion of an expression value greater than 64 in at least 2 samples for each experimental condition (siGL, siSLU7), 11834 probe sets were selected for further analysis. R/Bioconductor {Gentleman:2006vy} was used for preprocessing and statistical analysis. LIMMA (Linear Models for Microarray Data) (6) was used to find out the probe sets that showed significant differential expression between experimental conditions. Genes were selected as significant using a criteria of  $B > 0$ .

### **Alternative splicing (AS) data analysis**

AltAnalyze (7) was run with default parameters in order to identify alternative exons. Briefly, this analysis consists in expression summarization of microarrays with RMA, low level probe set filtering and alternative exon analysis statistics calculation (splicing-index and MiDAS (8)). After RMA normalization and gene expression statistics analysis, AltAnalyze filters probe sets to identify those that align to a single Ensembl gene and that match user defined expression and DABG p-value thresholds. Using the splicing index (SI) method (9), AltAnalyze calculates the likelihood of AS for all Ensembl genes with one or more constitutive probe sets. Two probability estimates for alternative exon regulation are calculated, MiDAS and SI, by performing a t-test of the normalized exon expression values (exon probe set expression divided by constitutive expression) between siGL and siSLU7 sample groups. The filters for identifying alternative exons were a SI fold change of 0.1, SI p-value = 0.05 and MiDAS p-value=0.05.

### **Functional and pathway analysis**

Functional enrichment analysis of Gene Ontology (GO) categories was carried out using standard hypergeometric test (10). The biological knowledge extraction was complemented through the use of Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (Ingenuity Systems, [www.ingenuity.com](http://www.ingenuity.com)), which database includes manually curated and fully traceable data derived from literature sources.

### **Immunohistochemical stainings.**

Immunohistochemical detection of SLU7 and Ki67 in paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissues was carried out using a rabbit polyclonal antibody against SLU7 (Santa Cruz) and a rabbit monoclonal antibody against Ki67 (Thermo Scientific).

### **RNA isolation and PCR.**

Total RNA from liver tissue and cell lines was extracted using the automated Maxwell system from Promega. Reverse transcription was performed as described (1). Multiplex PCR of SRSF3 was carried out as reported (11). Real time PCRs were performed with iQ SYBR Green supermix (BioRad) in a CFX96 system from BioRad as previously described (1). Gene expression was normalized relative to that of the housekeeping genes RPLP0 or  $\beta$ -ACTIN as described (1). Primers used in the study are listed in Table S3. When possible primers were designed on conserved sequences in mouse and human.

### **Western blot and chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) analyses.**

HCC cells and liver tissues were lysed and homogenates were subjected to Western blot analysis as reported (1). For ChIP assay PLC/PRF/5 cells were transfected with siSLU7 and siGL duplexes and after 48 h were treatment for 30 minutes with 10  $\mu$  M forskolin. For crosslinking of DNA and proteins cells were treated with 1% formaldehyde for 10 min before quenching with 0.125M glycine. Cells were harvested in ice-cold PBS with proteases inhibitors. Cells were pelleted and disrupted using a potter homogenizer in lysis buffer (3 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 10 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 0.1 % NP40). Nuclei were collected by centrifugation at 5000 rpm during 5 min and then resuspended in Nuclear Extraction Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.1, 10 mM EDTA, 1% SDS). Lysates were sonicated on ice to yield 200-800

bp DNA fragments. After centrifugation at 14000 rpm for 10 min, supernatant was collected and frozen at -80°C to obtain the chromatin. One mg of protein were used per IP, pre-cleared with magnetic beads (Dynabeads, Invitrogen) for two hours, then diluted 1/4 in IP dilution buffer (0.01 % SDS, 1.1 % Triton-X100, 1.2 mM EDTA, 16.7 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.1, 167 mM NaCl) and incubated overnight at 4°C with 5  $\mu$ g of either SLU7 (BD), CBP and RNA polymerase II antibodies or 5  $\mu$ g nonspecific IgGs (Table S4). Immuno-complexes were precipitated by incubation for 2 hours with protein G-conjugated magnetic beads. Immunoprecipitates were washed sequentially with IP wash buffer II (1% Triton, 2 mM EDTA, 20 mM Tris pH 8.1, 500 mM NaCl), wash buffer III (0.25 M LiCl, 1% NP40, 1% Na-Deoxycholate, 1 mM EDTA, 10 mM Tris pH 8.1) and TE before eluting in 1% SDS/0.1 M NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. Cross-linking was reversed by heating to 65°C for 4 hours and treating with proteinase K for 1 h at 45°C. Finally, DNA was purified by phenol/chloroform extraction. PEPCCK and NR4A2 proximal promoter regions were amplified using specific primers (Supplementary Table 3). Independent ChIP assays were performed at least two times in duplicates.

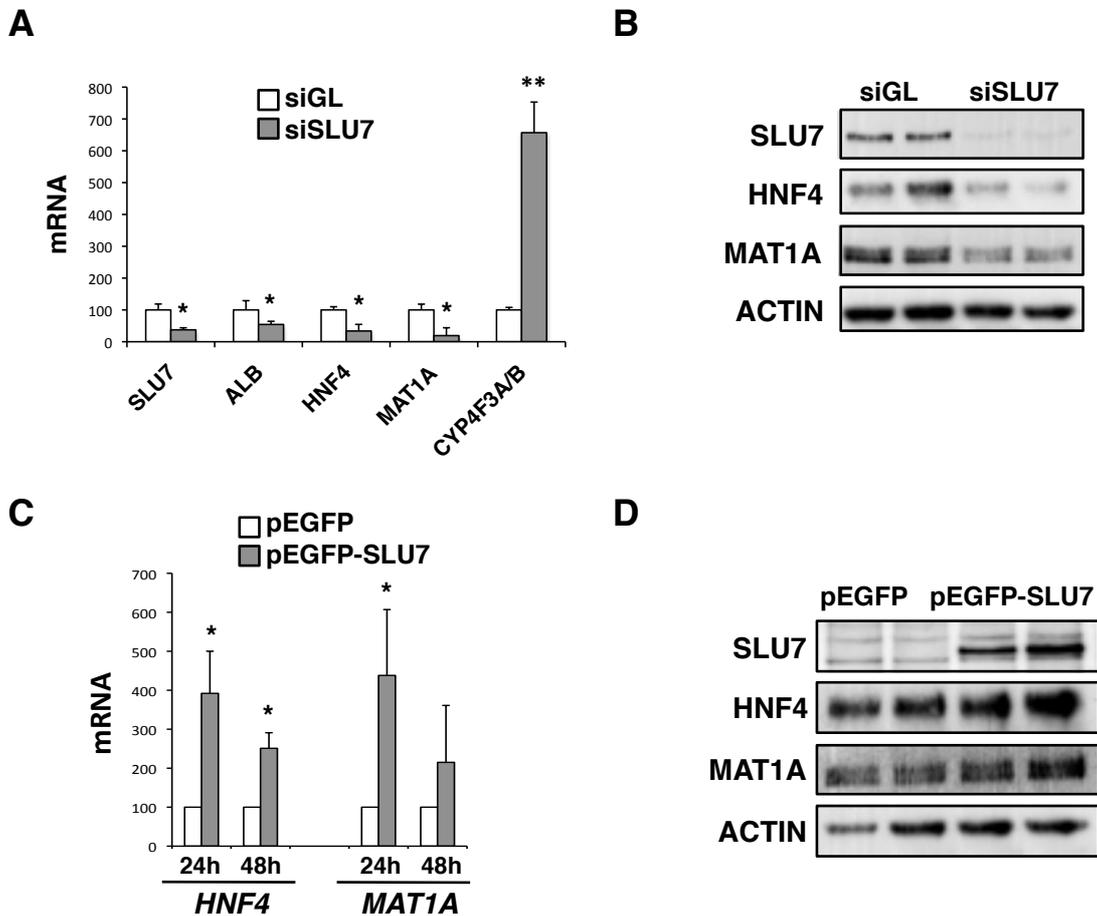
#### **Co-immunoprecipitation.**

For co-immunoprecipitation PLC cells were lysed with cold 1% Nonidet P-40 lysis buffer as described (12) and incubated with anti-SLU7 (BD) or IgG chemically coupled to protein G Dynabeads. Western blots for RNA pol II, CBP, SLU7, pCREB were performed as described above.

## References

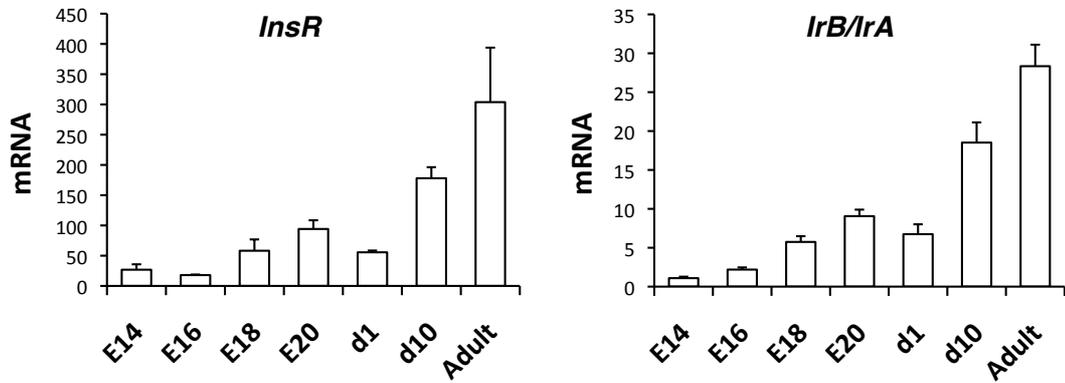
1. Castillo J et al. Amphiregulin contributes to the transformed phenotype of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells. *Cancer Res.* 2006;66(12):6129–6138.
2. Castillo J et al. Amphiregulin induces the alternative splicing of p73 into its oncogenic isoform DeltaEx2p73 in human hepatocellular tumors. *Gastroenterology.* 2009;137(5):1805–15.e1–4.
3. Shomron N, Alberstein M, Reznik M, Ast G. Stress alters the subcellular distribution of hSlu7 and thus modulates alternative splicing. *J Cell Sci.* 2005;118(Pt 6):1151–1159.
4. Berasain C et al. Novel role for amphiregulin in protection from liver injury. *J Biol Chem.* 2005;280(19):19012–19020.
5. Irizarry RA et al. Summaries of Affymetrix GeneChip probe level data. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2003;31(4):e15.
6. Smyth GK. Linear models and empirical bayes methods for assessing differential expression in microarray experiments. *Stat Appl Genet Mol Biol.* 2004;3:Article3.
7. Emig D et al. AltAnalyze and DomainGraph: analyzing and visualizing exon expression data. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2010;38(Web Server issue):W755–62.
8. Lockstone HE. Exon array data analysis using Affymetrix power tools and R statistical software. *Brief Bioinformatics.* 2011;12(6):634–644.
9. Gardina PJ et al. Alternative splicing and differential gene expression in colon cancer detected by a whole genome exon array. *BMC Genomics.* 2006;7:325.
10. Drăghici S. *Data Analysis Tools for DNA Microarrays.* Chapman & Hall/CRC; 2003.
11. Berasain C et al. Expression of Wilms' tumor suppressor in the liver with cirrhosis: relation to hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 and hepatocellular function. *Hepatology.* 2003;38(1):148–157.
12. Amelio AL et al. A coactivator trap identifies NONO (p54nrb) as a component of the cAMP-signaling pathway. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2007;104(51):20314–20319.

## Supplementary figures

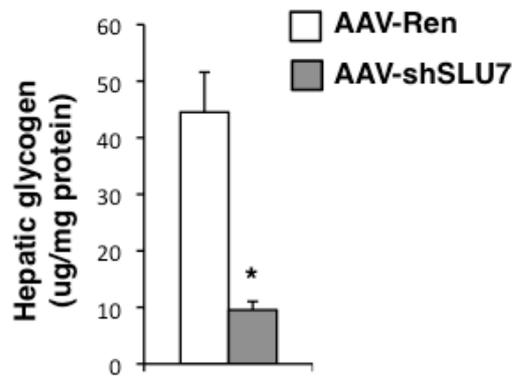
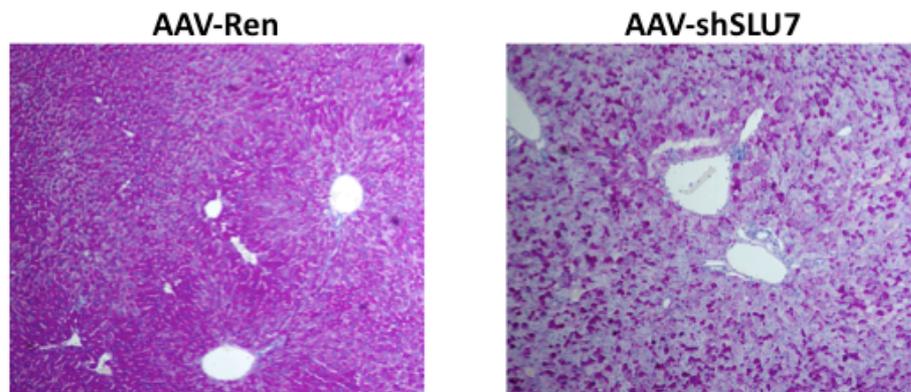


**Figure S1.** *Slu7* modulates the expression of adult and fetal markers in HepG2 cells. **(A)** qPCR analysis of the expression of adult (albumin, *HNF4*, *MAT1A*) and fetal (*CYP4F3A/B* splice variants ratio) marker genes in HepG2 cells transfected with control (siGL) or SLU7-specific (siSLU7) siRNAs. \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$  vs siGL. **(B)** Representative western blot analyses of SLU7, HNF4 $\alpha$  and MAT1A protein levels in HepG2 cells transfected with siGL or siSLU7 siRNAs. **(C)** qPCR analysis of the expression of *HNF4* $\alpha$  and *MAT1A* genes in HepG2 cells transfected with control (pEGFP) and SLU7 (pEGFP-SLU7) expression vectors. \*  $P < 0.05$  vs cells transfected with control vector pEGFP. **(D)** Representative western blot analyses of SLU7, HNF4 $\alpha$  and MAT1A protein levels in HepG2 cells transfected with control (pEGFP) and SLU7 (pEGFP-SLU7) expression vectors. Actin protein levels are shown as loading and specificity control.

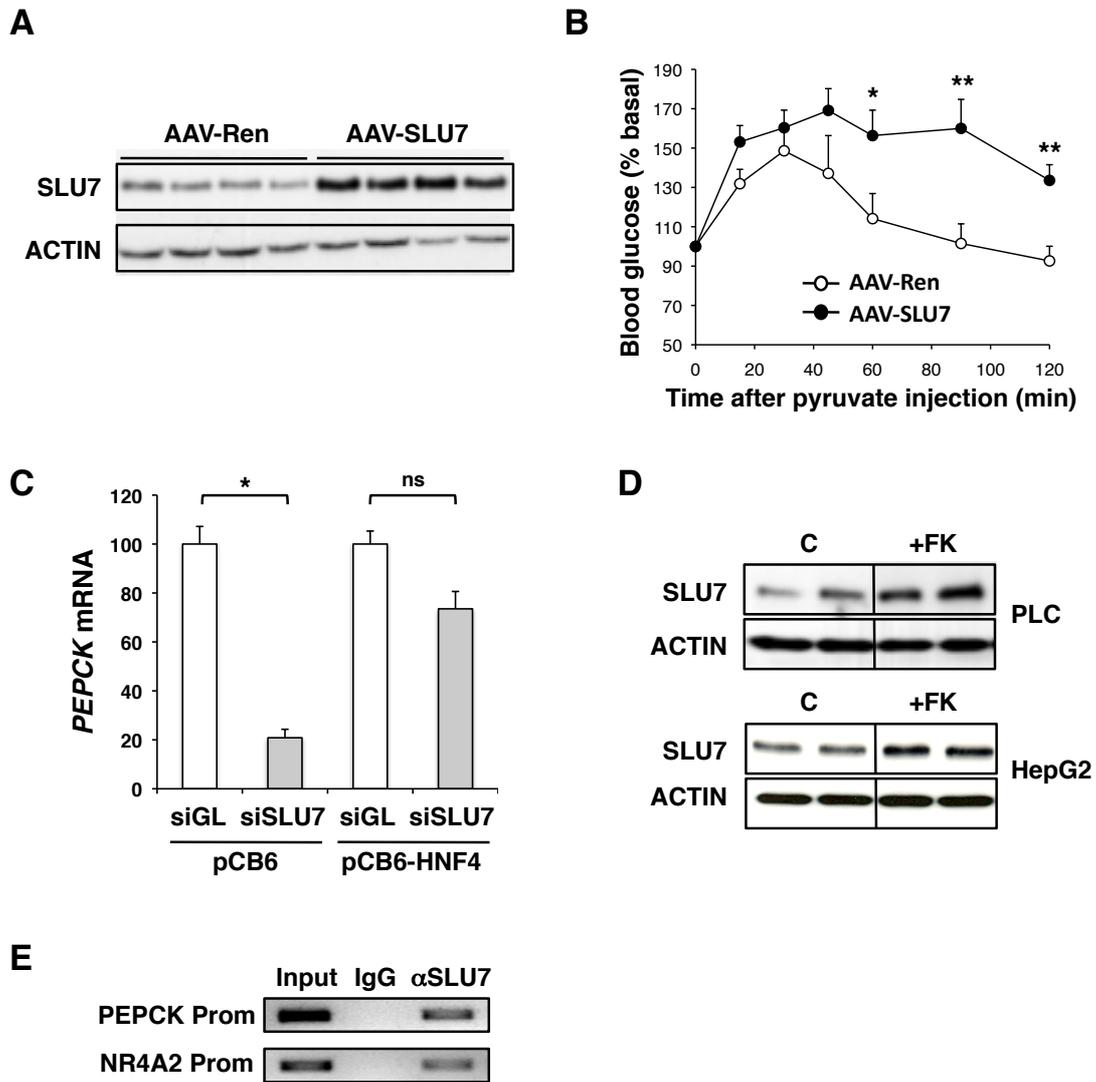
**A**



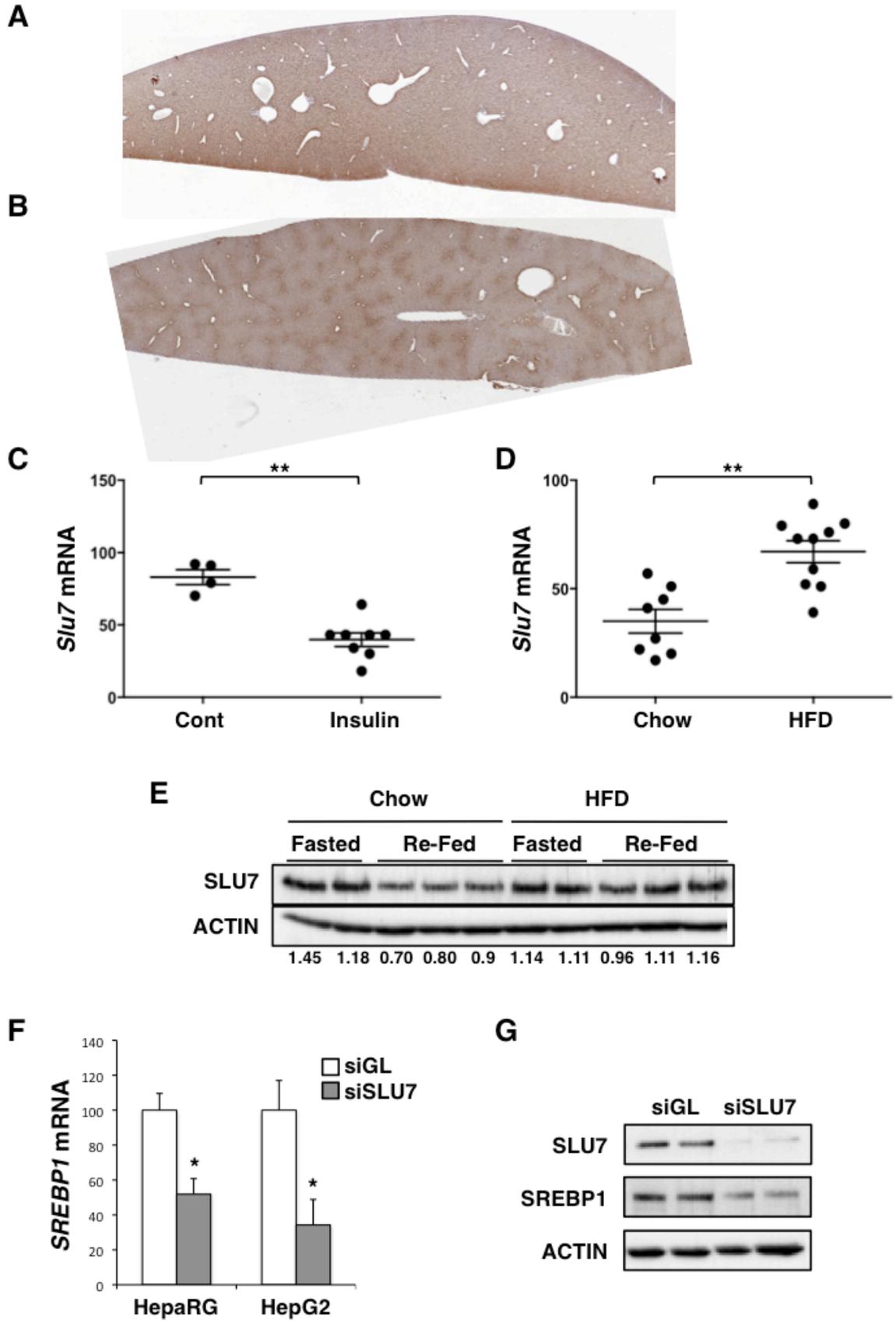
**Figure S2.** The expression of insulin receptor is developmentally regulated in mouse liver. qPCR analysis of the expression of the insulin receptor (*InsR*) and the ratio of the splicing isoforms *IrB/IrA* in fetal and postnatal mouse liver at the indicated developmental stages and post-partum days.

**A****B**

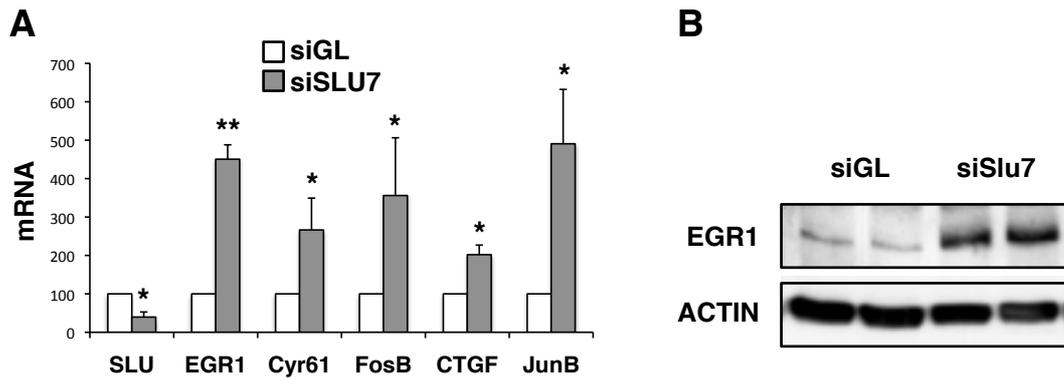
**Figure S3.** *Slu7* depletion in mouse liver results in reduced intrahepatic glycogen stores. (A) Biochemical quantification of hepatic glycogen levels in mice infected with control (AAV-Ren) or *Slu7* targeting (AAV-shSLU7) adeno-associated viruses. (B) Representative periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) staining for glycogen in liver sections from mice infected with control (AAV-Ren) or *Slu7* targeting (AAV-shSLU7) adeno-associated viruses.



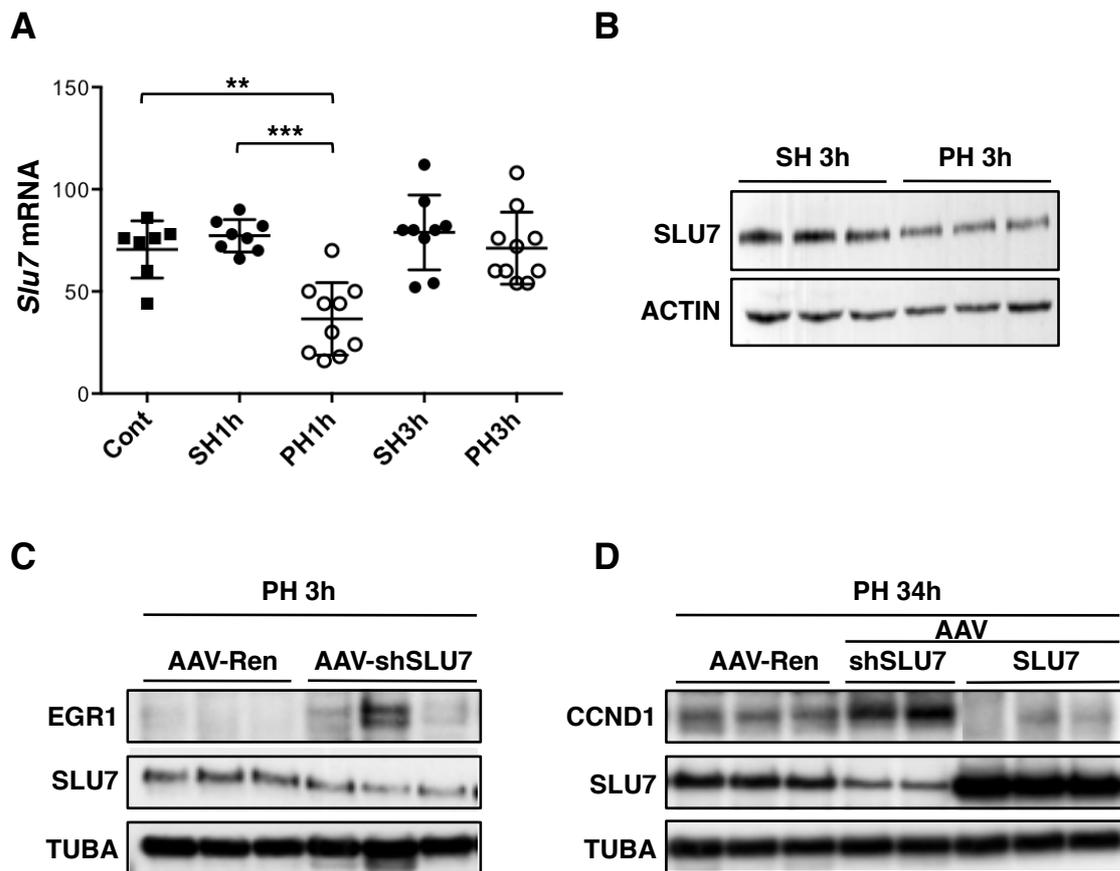
**Figure S4.** (A) AAV-mediated overexpression of SLU7 in mouse liver. Representative blot showing SLU7 protein levels in livers from mice infected with control AAV (AAV-Ren) and SLU7-expressing AAV (AAV-SLU7). (B) Hepatic glucose production after pyruvate challenge in AAV-Ren and AAV-SLU7 mice. \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$  vs AAV-Ren. (C) *HNF4 $\alpha$*  overexpression attenuates the effect of SLU7 knockdown on *PEPCK* mRNA levels. HepaRG cells were initially transfected with control (siGL) or SLU7-specific (siSLU7) siRNAs, 24 h afterwards cells were transfected with control (pCB6) or *HNF4 $\alpha$*  expressing (pCB6-HNF4) vectors. *PEPCK* mRNA levels were analyzed by qPCR 24 h after the second transfection. \*  $P < 0.05$  vs siGL/pCB6 control. (D) SLU7 expression is induced upon forskolin treatment. PLC/PRF/5 and HepG2 cells were treated for 4 hours with 10 $\mu$ M forskolin (FK) and SLU7 and actin expression was assayed by western blot. The lanes were run in the same gel but were non-contiguous. (E) ChIP assay of the binding of SLU7 to the *PEPCK* and *NR4A2* promoters in PLC/PRF/5 cells. PCR-amplified DNA fragments corresponding to the *PEPCK* and *NR4A2* gene promoters were resolved in agarose gels.



**Figure S5.** Representative immunostainings of SLU7 in liver sections from fed (A) and 12 h fasted (B) mice. (C) Effect of insulin treatment (1 nM, 12 h) on the expression of *Slu7* in primary cultured mouse hepatocytes as analyzed by qPCR. \*\* $P < 0.01$  vs control. (D) qPCR analysis of *Slu7* gene expression in the liver of mice fed a control diet (Chow) or a high fat diet (HFD). \*\* $P < 0.01$  vs Chow diet. (E) *SLU7* protein levels in the livers of mice fed a control diet (Chow) or a high fat diet (HFD) for 5 months, and then either fasted for 12 h or fasted and subsequently re-fed for 4 h. Representative western blots are shown. Numbers indicate the densitometric quantification of the bands using actin signal as internal control. (F) qPCR analysis of *SREBP1* gene expression in HepaRG and HepG2 cells 48 h after transfection with control (siGL) or SLU7-specific (siSLU7) siRNAs. \* $P < 0.05$  vs siGL. (G) Representative western blot analysis of SLU7 and SREBP1 protein levels in HepG2 cells 48 h after transfection with control (siGL) or SLU7-specific (siSLU7) siRNAs.



**Figure S6.** *Slu7* knockdown triggers proliferation-related gene expression in HepG2 cells. **(A)** qPCR analysis of the expression of cell cycle and proliferation-related genes in HepG2 cells transfected with control (siGL) or SLU7-specific (siSLU7) siRNAs. \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$  vs siGL. **(B)** Western blot analysis of EGR1 in HepG2 cells transfected with control (siGL) or SLU7-specific (siSLU7) siRNAs. Actin protein levels are shown as controls. Representative blots are shown.



**Figure S7.** (A) qPCR analysis of *Slu7* gene expression in the liver of control mice (Cont), sham-operated mice (SH) and partially hepatectomized mice (PH) at the indicated time points after the interventions. \*\* $P < 0.01$  and \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ . (B) Western blot analysis of SLU7 protein levels in the liver of control sham-operated mice (SH) or partially hepatectomized mice (PH) 3 h after the interventions. Representative blots are shown. Actin protein levels are shown as loading and specificity controls. (C) Western blot analysis of EGR1 protein levels in the livers of mice infected with control (AAV-Ren) or *Slu7* targeting (AAV-shSLU7) adeno-associated viruses 3h after partial hepatectomy (PH). SLU7 protein levels are also shown to demonstrate the efficacy of AAV-shSLU7. Representative blots are shown. Tubulin (TUBA) protein levels are shown as loading controls. (D) Western blot analysis of cyclin D1 (CCND1) protein levels in the liver of mice infected with control (AAV-Ren), *Slu7* targeting (AAV-shSLU7) or SLU7 expressing (AAV-SLU7) adeno-associated viruses 34 h after partial hepatectomy (PH). SLU7 protein levels are also shown to demonstrate the efficacy of the AAV-shSLU7 and AAV-SLU7 viral vectors. Representative blots are shown. Tubulin (TUBA) protein levels are shown as loading controls.

**Supplementary Table 1: IPA OF SPLICING DATA SET**

<b>MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR FUNCTION</b>	<b>Nr. Genes</b>	<b>p-Value</b>	<b>Associated genes</b>
RNA Post-Transcriptional Modification	36	6,12E-12	AHCYL1,CDC42,CLK4,DDX39A,DDX41,DDX5,EIF4A1,EIF4B,FASTK,GRSF1,HNRNPC,HNRNPD,HNRNPH1,HNRNPH3,HNRNPK,HNRNPU,IVNS1ABP,MBNL1,NUP98,RBM25,RBM3,RBM4,RBMX,RNPS1,RPL5,RPS24,RPS7,SFPQ,SNRNP200,SON,RSF2,SRSF3,SRSF7,THOC6,TRA2B,U2AF1
Gene Expression	77	7,37E-08	AGRN,ATF2,BCLAF1,BIRC5,CDC42,CDK5RAP2,CDK5RAP3,CHUK,CIAO1,CIRBP,CITED2,COL4A2,CSE1L,CUX1,DDX5,DNMT1,DUSP1,EIF2B5,EIF3L,EIF4B,EIF4G1,EIF4G2,EWSR1,FN1,GAPDH,GNB2L1,GPS2,GSTP1,HDAC5,HDAC6,HNRNPC,HPN,ID3,IVNS1ABP,JAK3,LRP1,MBD1,MCM7,MGEA5,MRPL19,NACA,NEDD8,NFYC,PPIE,PPM1A,PPM1L,PRKAB1,PRKAR1A,PTK2,RBM3,RBM4,RBMX,RNPS1,RPAIN,RPL13A,RPS24,RPS4X,RPS6KB2,RPS9,SEC61A1,SETDB1,SFPQ,SIRT1,SQSTM1,SUB1,TCEA2,TCFL5,TGM2,TOM1L1,TRAF6,TRAVE2,VAPA,YAF2,YWHAB,ZNF24,ZNF263,ZNF292
Cell Death and Survival	126	1,40E-05	ABCA1,ACSL4,ADH5,AGAP2,AGRN,ALDOC,ANXA11,ANXA4,ATF2,ATP2A2,ATP5A1,AXL,BCLAF1,BECN1,BIRC5,CBS,CCT3,CD99,CDC42,CDK5RAP3,CHUK,CIRBP,CITED2,COL4A2,COL5A3,CSE1L,CYFIP2,DDX41,DDX5,DFFA,DPP8,DPYD,DUSP1,DUSP9,DYNC1H1,EEF1A1,EGLN3,EIF2B5,EIF4G1,EIF4G2,ERCC5,EWSR1,FAH,FASTK,FDFT1,FN1,FNTA,GAPDH,GBA2,GNB2L1,GPI,GPS2,GSTP1,HDAC5,HDAC6,HK2,HNRNPC,HNRNPK,HNRNPU,HPN,HYAL1,ID3,IDE,ITGB3BP,IVNS1ABP,IVNSABP,JAK3,LIMK2,LRP1,MAP4,MBD1,MICAL1,MYH9,NCL,NDRG1,NEDD8,NQO2,OAZ1,PCBP2,PKM,PLXNB1,PPIA,PPM1A,PPP1R15A,PRKAB1,PRKAR1A,PTK2,PTPRF,PTRH2,RABGGTB,RASSF1,RBM25,RBM3,RGN,RPS6KB2,SETDB1,SIRT1,SLC1A2,SLC2A3,SLX4,SOD1,SON,SPAG16,SPTBN1,SQSTM1,SRSF2,STMN1,STOML2,SUB1,SUN1,SYVN1,TACC1,TGM2,TICAM2,TNFRSF21,TPM1,TPT1,TRAF6,UBR4,VAPA,VCL,VCP,VIM,WBP1,YWHAB
Cellular Growth and Proliferation	136	6,48E-05	ACSL4,AGAP2,AGRN,ANXA11,ASGR1,ATF2,ATP2A2,ATP5A1,AXL,BCCIP,BCLAF1,BECN1,BIRC5,CBS,CCT3,CD99,CDC16,CDC42,CGRRF1,CHUK,CIAO1,CIRBP,CITED2,COL4A2,COPS3,CSE1L,CTNND1,CUX1,DDX5,DNMT1,DUSP1,DUSP9,DYNC1H1,EEF1A1,EEF1B2,EGLN3,EIF4A1,EIF4B,EIF4G1,EIF4G2,EML4,EWSR1,EXOSC9,FAH,FDFT1,FLOT2,FN1,FNTA,GLA,GLTSCR2,GNB2L1,GPI,GSTP1,H19,HDAC5,HDAC6,HK2,HNRNPC,HNRNPD,HNRNPK,HNRNPU,HPN,HYAL1,ID3,IDE,IVNS1ABP,JAK3,LOX,LRP1,MBD1,MCM7,MFSD12,MGEA5,MSI2,MVD,MYH9,NACA,NCL,NDFIP1,NDRG1,NQO2,NRD1,NUP98,OAZ1,PCBP4,PFKP,PKM,PLEKHA1,PLXNB1,PPIA,PPM1A,PPP1R15A,PRKAB1,PRKAR1A,PRMT1,PRRC2C,PTK2,PTPRF,RABEP1,RASSF1,RBM3,RPAIN,RPL23A,RPS15A,RPS4X,RPS6KB2,RPS9,SEC61A1,SHMT2,SIRT1,SLC12A4,SLC1A2,SLX4,SOD1,

			SPTBN1,SQSTM1,SRSF2,SRSF3,STARD10,STMN1,TACC1,TACC2,TBC1D3F,TGM2,TICAM2,TFNRSF21,TOM1L1,TPM1,TPM2,TPT1,TRAF6,VCL,VCP,VIM,WNK1,ZFYVE21
Carbohydrate Metabolism	16	2,92E-04	ABCA1,AKR1A1,ALDOC,GALT,GAPDH,GPI,HK2,LYPLA2,MGEA5,PFKL,PFKP,PKM,SIRT1,SLC1A2,SLC2A3,SORBS1
Cell cycle	55	6,21E-04	AXL,AXL,BCCIP,BIRC5,CDC16,CDC42,CDK5RAP3,CHUK,CIRBP,CITED2,COL4A2,COX4I1,CSE1L,CUX1,DNMT1,DUSP1,DUSP9,EIF4G2,EWSR1,FN1,FNTA,GNB2L1,GPI,GPS2,HNRNPD,ID3,IVNS1ABP,JAK3,KIF2A,MAP4,MCM7,NDRG1,PCBP4,PPM1A,PPP1R15A,PRKAR1A,PRMT1,PTK2,PTPRF,RASSF1,RBM3,RPL5,RPS15A,SIRT1,SOXD1,SRSF2,STMN1,SUN1,TACC2,TBC1D3F (includes others),TPM2,VCP,YWHAB,ZWINT
Lipid Metabolism	10	6,21E-04	ABCA1,ACOT11,ANXA6,GBA2,GLA,LYPLA2,MAP4,SIRT1,STMN1,VIM

**Supplementary Table 2: IPA OF EXPRESSION DATA SET**

<b>MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR FUNCTION</b>	<b>Nr. Genes</b>	<b>p-Value</b>	<b>Associated genes</b>
Carbohydrate Metabolism	31	3,35E-06	ACADVL,ADM,ANGPTL4,APOC3,ATP2A2,CA9,CRH,GATM,HK1,HK2,IGF1R,INPP5F,INPPL1,INSIG1,ITPR3,LGALS1,NNMT,PCK1,PCK2,PFKL,PFKP,PGK1,PGM1,PLA2G16,PNPLA6,PRKAG2,PRKCA,SCD,SIRT1,SMAD3,SORBS1
Cell Death and Survival	43	9,17E-05	ACLY,ADM,ALKBH3,ATF1,ATP2A2,AXL,BNIP3L,CA9,CD24,CDH1,COL18A1,CRH,CYFIP2,DDIT4, FN1,GJA1,GLI1,HDAC6,HK1,HK2,HLF,HNRNPA1,HPN,IGF1R,IQGAP2,ITPR3,LGALS1,MAGED1, NDRG1,NEDD9,PDCD6IP,PLA2G16,PNPLA6,PRDM2,PRKAB1,PRKCA,RBBP6,SCD,SIRT1,SLC7A11,SMAD2,SMAD3,VIM
Cell cycle	16	1,24E-04	ACTN4,CD24,CDH1,CRH,FN1,GJA1,GLI1,HAVCR1,IGF1R,INF2,LGALS1,NDRG1,PRKCA,PRMT1,SMAD2,SMAD3
Cellular Growth and Proliferation	47	1,24E-04	A2M,ACLY,ACTN4,ADM,ALKBH3,ANGPTL4,ATP2A2,AXL,CA9,CD24,CDCA8,CDH1,COL18A1,CRH,CTNND1,DYNC1H1,FN1,FSCN1,GJA1,GLI1,HDAC6,HK1,HK2,HNRNPA1,HPN,IGF1R,INPP5F,IQGAP2,ITGA3,LGALS1,MAGED1,NDRG1,NEDD9,PDCD6IP,PDE4A,PFKP,PLAC8,PRKCA,PRMT1,RBBP6,SIRT1,SLC7A11,SMAD2,SMAD3,TAF7,ZFP36
Lipid Metabolism	46	1,96E-04	ABCC2,ACADVL,ACLY,ADM,ANGPTL4,AP3M2,APOC3,ATP2A2,CAV2,CLDN16,COL18A1,CRH,CYP4F12,CYP4F3,DLAT,DYNC1H1,FAF2,FDPS, FN1,GATM,GFER,HLF,IGFR1,INPP5F,INPPL1,INSIG1,INSIG2,ITGA3,LGALS1,MYH9,NEDD4L,PCK1,PDCD6IP,PLA2G16,PNPLA6,PRKAB1,PRKAG2,PRKCA,RELN,SCD,SIRT1,SLC25A1,SMAD2,SMAD3,SORBS1,VIM
RNA Post-Transcriptional Modification	2	1,40E-02	ALKBH3,HNRNPA1

**Supplementary Table 3: Primers used in the study**

<b>Gen</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Forward (5'-3')</b>	<b>Reverse (5'-3')</b>
<i>AcadVL</i>	mouse	CGAGCTGGGTGGTTTGGGCC	GATGGAGGCTACATCGGATCC
<i>ACC</i>	human/mouse	GCATGTCTGGCTTGCACCTAG	CATCTTAATGTATTCTGCATTGGC
<i>ACLY</i>	human/mouse	TCCTTGACTTGGCGGCCAAGG	CTTGGCATAGTCATAGGTCTG
<i>AFP</i>	human	GATAAGTTTAGCTGACCTGG	CTGTTGCTGCCTTTGTTTGG
<i>Afp</i>	mouse	GCCATGAAGTGGATCACACC	CTCCTCGGTGGCTCCGGAA
<i>ALB</i>	human	CTTTGGCACAATGAAGTGG	CATAGGTTTCACGAAGAGTTGC
<i>Alb</i>	mouse	GAAGTGGGTAACCTTTCTCC	ACAGCAGTCAGCCAGTTCACC
<i>ATF3</i>	human/mouse	CGGATGTCCTCTGCGCTGG	GACTCTTTCTGCAGGCACTC
<i>CCNA2</i>	human/mouse	CCATTCATGTGGATGAAGCAG	CATTTAACCTCCATTTCCCTAAGGTA
<i>CCNB2</i>	human/mouse	GAGGATGTCTCCATGAAGGAAGAG	GTCCATTTATATCTCTTCCATCTAAG
<i>CCND1</i>	human/mouse	TGGAACACCAGCTCCTGTGC	TCCAGGTAGTTTATGCCCCAG
<i>ChERBP</i>	human/mouse	CGCCGCACAGCCTCGCTG	CACCTCGATGCCTCCGGTCC
<i>CYP4F3-IsoA</i>	human	TCCTGGCCTGGACCTATAACC	GAGCAAAGAGCACAGGCTTG
<i>CYP4F3-IsoB</i>	human	TCCTGGCCTGGACCTATAACC	GAGGCGTTGATGACAGACCC
<i>Egr1</i>	mouse	TCACCCACCATGGACAATA	AGCGGCCAGTATAGGTGAT
<i>EGR1</i>	human	ATGGACAACTACCCTAAGCTGG	ATGGCACTGCGCAGCTCAGG
<i>FASN</i>	human/mouse	AGCCATGGAGGAGGTGGTGTAT	GTGTGCCTGCTTGGGGTGGAC
<i>FOXM1</i>	human/mouse	GGAGAATTGTACCTGGAGCAG	GAAGGAGACCTTGGCATTGGCAG
<i>G6PC</i>	human/mouse	AGACTCCAGGACTGGTTTCATC	GCCCATGGCATGGCCAGGGG
<i>G6pt</i>	mouse	GGATCCTGGTTTTAGGAGCCG	GCCACCCAGAAGGCTGTGCTC
<i>GCK</i>	human/mouse	GTAGAGCAGATCCTGGCAGAG	TTCACCAGCATCACCTGAAG
<i>Gls1</i>	mouse	CAGGGTCTGTTACCTAGCTTGG	CTTTGTCTAGCATGACACCATCTG
<i>Gls2</i>	mouse	ATCCCTATCCACAAGTTCACC	GATCCACATGGCCCGTGAACTC
<i>GYS2</i>	human/mouse	CAGGTGCATTTTGAAGATGGC	CTGCCATTTCATGGAATTGGGC
<i>H19</i>	human	TGCTCAGCGTTCCGGGCTGG	GACCCGCTTCTTGCCTGCAGC
<i>HK2</i>	human/mouse	TTGACCAGTATCTACCACATGCG	CAATGTGGTCAAACAGCTGGG
<i>HMGCR</i>	human/mouse	TAGCAAAGTTTGCCCTCAGTTC	TGCCAAATTGGACGACCCTC
<i>HNF4a</i>	human/mouse	GAAGAACCACATGTACTCCTGC	TTGATGGAGGGCAGGCTGCTG
<i>Hnf4a-P1</i>	mouse	GCGTGGGTAGGGGAGAATGC	CCGGTCGCCACAGATGGCGC
<i>Hnf4a-P2</i>	mouse	ATGGTCAGTGTGAACGCGCCC	CCGGTCGCCACAGATGGCGC
<i>hnRNPA1</i>	human/mouse	TGGCTAGTGCTTCATCCAGC	ATCATTGTAGCTTCCACCAC
<i>Insig1</i>	mouse	GCGGAATGTCACGCTCTTCC	CTGGCGTGGTTGATGCCAACG
<i>Insig2A</i>	mouse	CCCTCAATGAATGTACTGAAGGATT	GGCCGAGGTGACTCCGTCTCTC
<i>Insig2B</i>	mouse	CCGGGCAGAGCTCAGGAT	GGCCGAGGTGACTCCGTCTCTC
<i>InsR-A</i>	mouse	GGTTTTTGTCCCCAGGCCATCCC	CTTCAGGCATGGTCCGGGCAC
<i>InsR-B</i>	mouse	CAATGGTGCCGAGGACAGTAG	CTTCAGGCATGGTCCGGGCAC
<i>INSR</i>	human/mouse	GCCACTATCGACTGGTCCCG	CAGCGCCAGTCTGGAAGTG
<i>LPK</i>	human/mouse	GCACTGCCTTCTCCAGCAGC	GGTGTCCAGGGCGATGGCCAC
<i>MAT1A</i>	human	TCTTCATGTTACATCGGAG	TGCACTCCTCTGTCTCGTCC
<i>Mat1A</i>	mouse	TTCTCTAAGTGAAGAGGGAGC	CCTTGGCAGAGTCTGTCATAG
<i>Mat2A</i>	mouse	ATGCTGTCCCTTGATGCAC	GCGTAACCAAGGCAATG
<i>NOR1</i>	human/mouse	AGACTTTCCATCAGGTCAAACACTGC	CTTTGGTTCTTTTAACCCATGTC
<i>NURR1</i>	human/mouse	GTCTGATCAGTGCCCTCGTCAG	GCTGATTCAAAAAGCAGGTCTTGG
<i>PEPCK</i>	human/mouse	AGCCTGCCCCAGGCAGTGAGG	CATGCACCCTGGGAACCTGGC
<i>PEPCK Promoter</i>	human	GGTTGAGGGCTCGAAGTCTCC	CTGTGGAAAAGAATAGCCCTGC
<i>PKM2</i>	human/mouse	GCTGAAGGCAGTGTGTGGCC	CACTGCAGCACTTGAAGGAGGC
<i>PYGL</i>	human/mouse	ATGGAACCCCTTGGGAGAAG	CAGCCTGAATGTAGTCTCCAAC
<i>RPLP0</i>	human/mouse	AACATCTCCCCCTTCTCCTT	GAAGGCCCTTGACCTTTTCAG
<i>Scd1</i>	mouse	CATCACAGCCGGGGCTCATCGCC	CAAGCAGCCAACCCACGTGAG
<i>SRSF3</i>	human	TCGTGATTCTGTCCATTGG	TCATCTCGAGGGCGACGAC
<i>SRSF3-ISO1</i>	human/mouse	GTGGCTGCCGTGTAAGAGTGG	TCTCTTCTCTATCTCTAGAAAG
<i>SRSF3-ISO2</i>	human/mouse	GTGGCTGCCGTGTAAGAGTGG	CTGACGACTGGCCAGCCTGG
<i>SLU7</i>	human/mouse	GAAGAAGGAGCTAGAAGAACAG	CTTCCCATCATAGTCAAACATCAG
<i>SREBP1</i>	human/mouse	CACCTCATCAAGGCAGACTC	CGGTAGCGCTTCTCAATGGC
<i>Wt1</i>	mouse	GGAATCAGATGAACCTAGGAG	CGTTTCTACTGGTTTCAGATGCTG

**Supplementary Table 4: Antibodies used in the study**

<b>Antibody</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Actin	WB (1°)	Sigma Chemical Co	A2066
p-Akt (Ser 473)	WB (1°)	Cell Signaling	9271
Cyclin A (H-432)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-751
Cyclin B1 (H-433)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-752
Cyclin D1 (72-13G)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-4550
CREB (48H2)	WB (1°)	Cell Signaling	9197
p-CREB (Ser 133) (87G3)	WB/ChIP	Cell Signaling	9198
c-myc	WB (1°)	Sigma Chemical Co	M4439
Egr1 (C-19)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-189
p-GSK3 b (Ser 9)	WB (1°)	Cell Signaling	9336
HXK II (H-95)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-28889
hnRNPA1 (9H10)	WB (1°)	ABCAM	ab5832
HNF4a	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-8987
Insulin receptor b (4B8)	WB (1°)	Cell Signaling	3025
Ki67	IHQ	Thermo Scientific	RM9106
MAT I/II/III (H-300)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-32929
PEPCK-C (I-17)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-74823
PKM2	WB (1°)	Cell Signaling	3198
PCNA (PC-10)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-56
RNA polimerase II	WB/ChIP	Millipore	17-620
SREBP-A (2A4)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-13551
Slu7	WB/ChIP	BD TrasnductionLlaboratories	612605
Slu7 (L-16)	IHQ	Santa Cruz	sc-10829
SRSF3 (SRp20) (7B4)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	sc-13510
Tubulin	WB (1°)	Sigma Chemical Co	T6074
WT-1 (C-19)	WB (1°)	Santa Cruz	SC-192
anti-IgG goat-HRP	WB (2°)	Santa Cruz	sc-2020
anti-IgG rabbit-HRP	WB (2°)	Sigma Chemical Co	A0545
anti-IgG mouse-HRP	WB (2°)	Sigma Chemical Co	A0168
IgG rabbit	ChIP	Santa Cruz	sc-2027
IgG mouse	ChIP	Santa Cruz	sc-2025

