

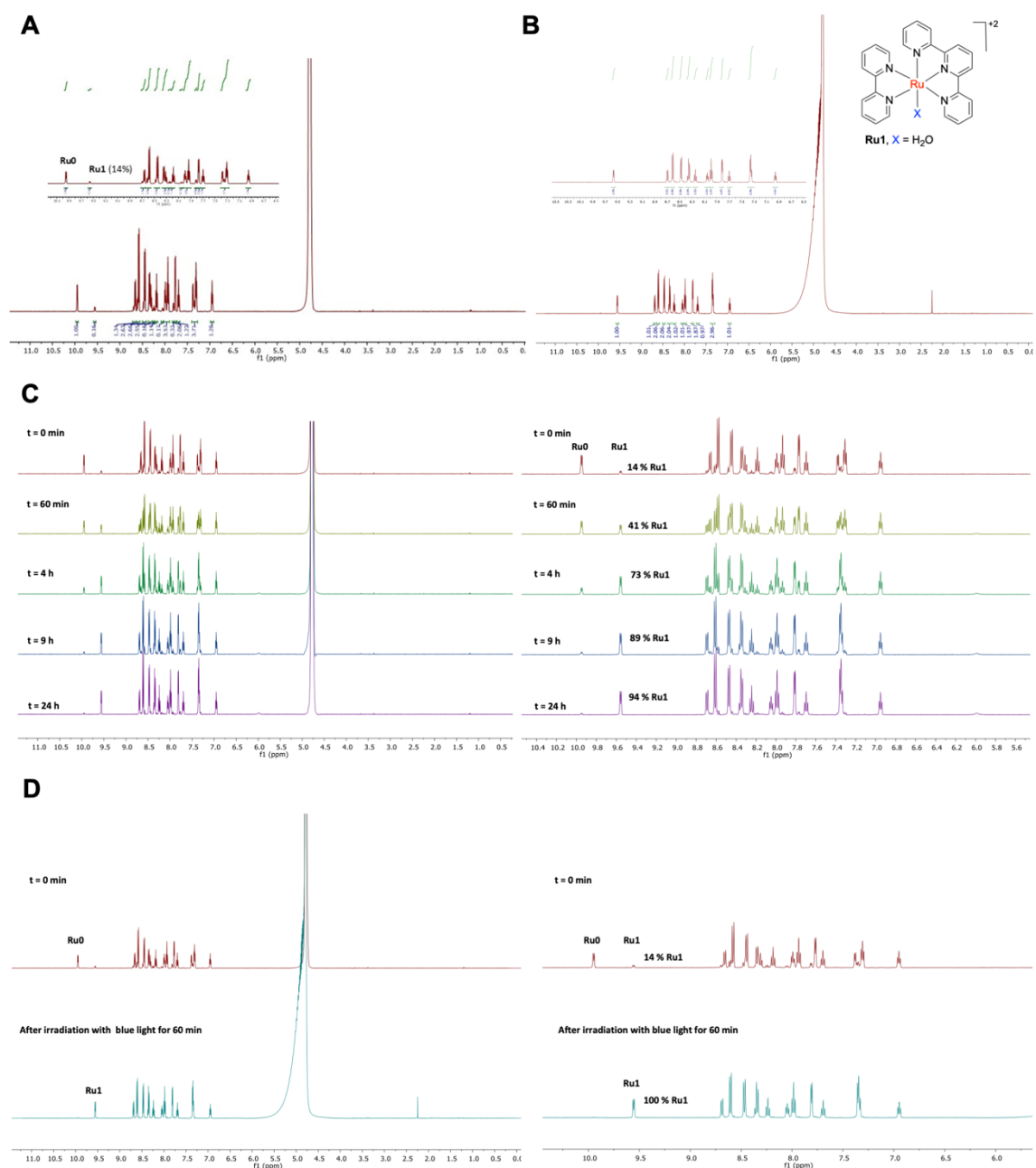
**Targeting cancer stem cell OXPPOS with tailored ruthenium complexes as a  
new anti-cancer strategy**

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## **Supplementary Material**

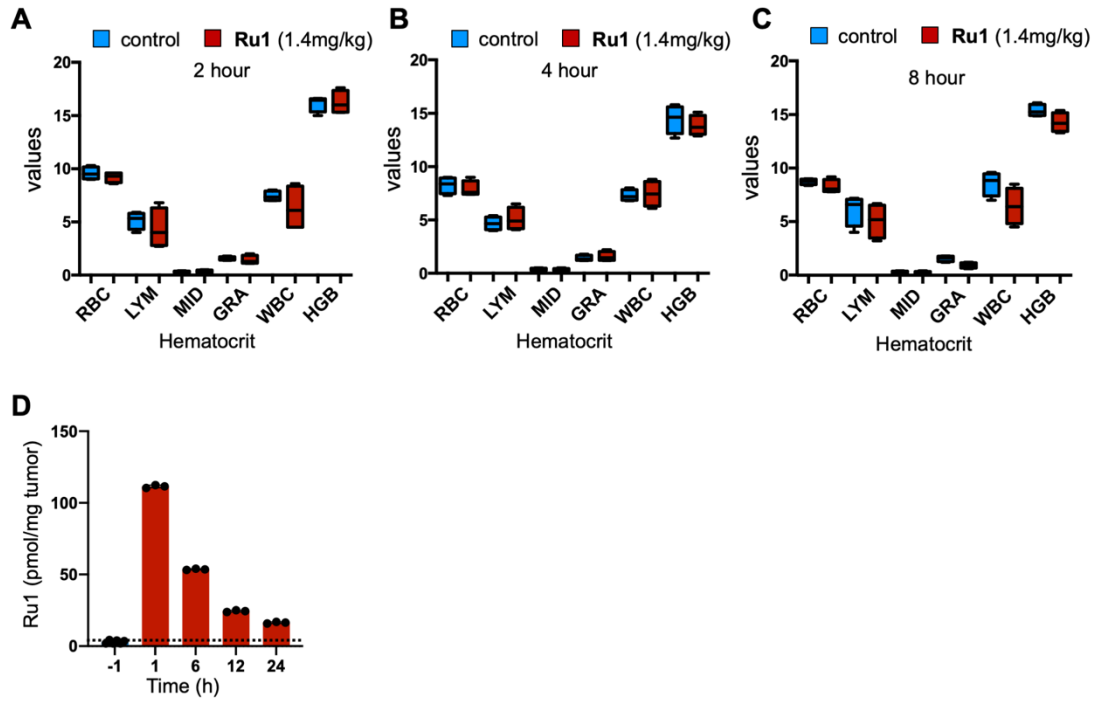
**Supplementary Figures S1-S6**

**Supplementary Tables S1-S3**



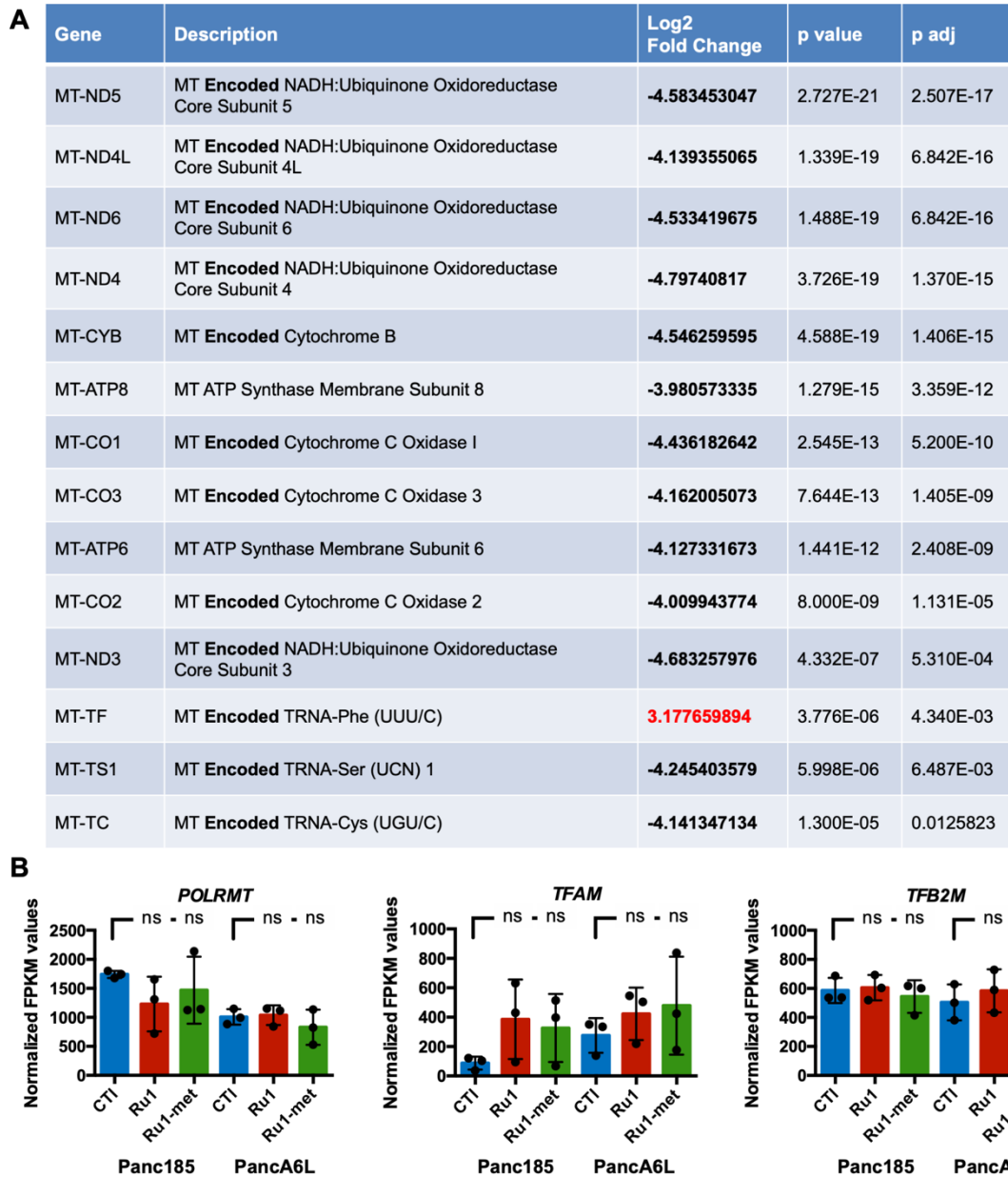
**Fig. S1** NMR studies of the aquation of  $[Ru(terpy)(bpy)Cl]Cl$  complex ( $Ru0$ ) using deuterium oxide. **A**  $^1H$ -NMR of  $[Ru(terpy)(bpy)Cl]Cl$  complex ( $Ru0$ ) in water at  $t=0$ . **B**  $^1H$ -NMR of  $[Ru(terpy)(bpy)H_2O]^{+2}Cl^{-2}$  complex ( $Ru1$ ) in water. **C**  $^1H$ -NMR of  $[Ru(terpy)(bpy)Cl]Cl$  complex ( $Ru0$ ) in water at

different times (starting concentration of  $Ru0 = 2mM$ ). **D**  $^1H$ -NMR of  $[Ru(terpy)(bpy)Cl]Cl$  complex ( $Ru0$ ) after dissolving in water ( $t=0$  min) and after irradiation with visible light for 60-120 min (starting concentration of  $Ru0 = 2mM$ ).



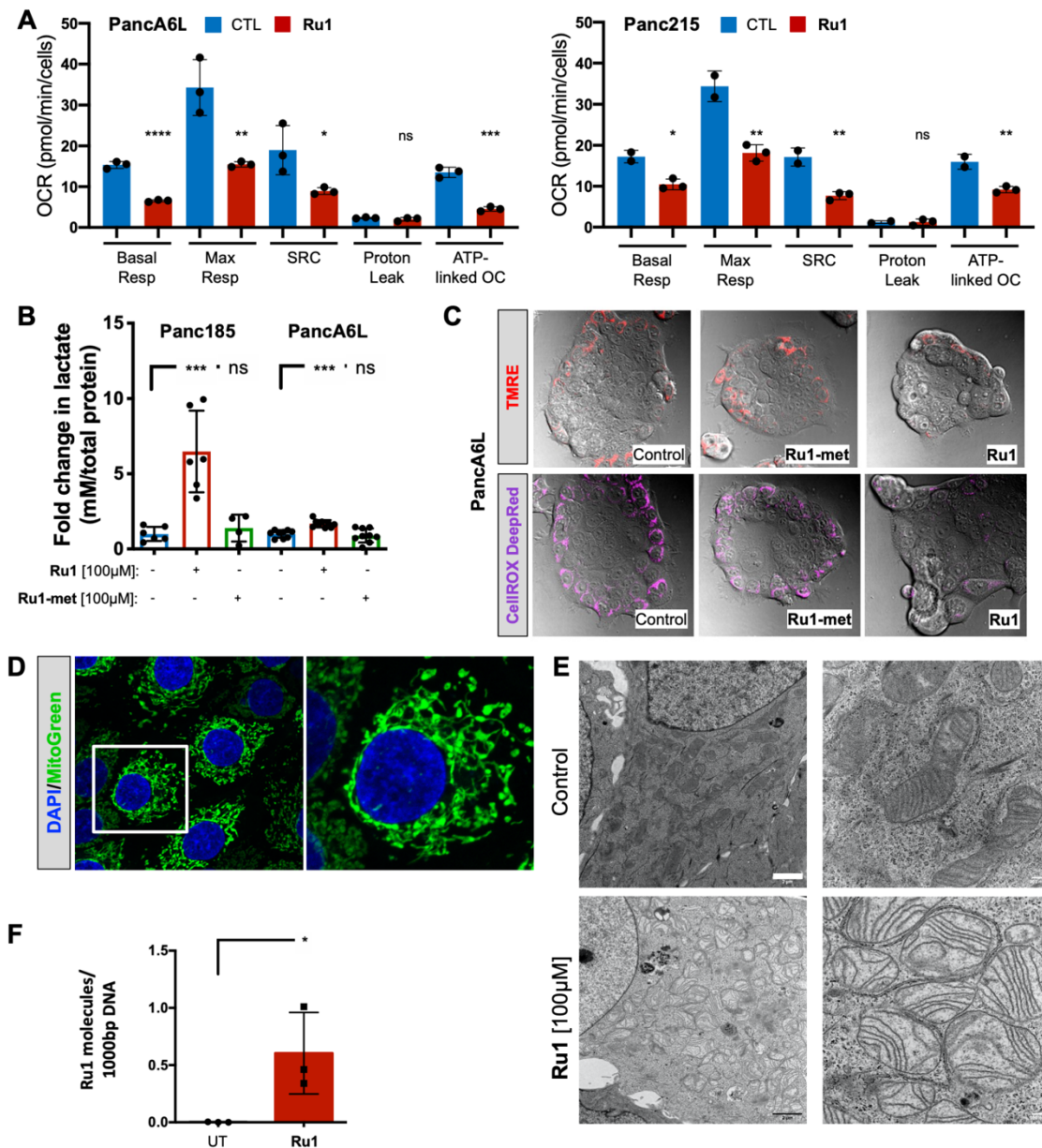
**Fig. S2** Analysis of *Ru1* toxicity in vivo. **A-C** Average values  $\pm$  SEM of indicated hematocrit parameters determined from blood of mice extracted 2h (**A**), 4h (**B**), or 8h (**C**) post treatment with diluent control (Ctl) or *Ru1* (1.4mg/kg, r.o). No significant differences were found, as

determined by unpaired two-sided Student's t-test. **D** Picomoles of *Ru1* per mg of tumor, determined by analyzing ruthenium with ICP-MS, from tumors extracted at indicated time points post treatment initiation. Dashed line indicates the background of the assay.



**Fig. S3** *Ru1* negatively regulates MT-encoded genes. **A** Table summarizing the 14 mtDNA-encoded genes modulated in PancA6L spheres treated with *Ru1* (100 $\mu$ M, 24 h) compared to untreated Controls. Shown are the gene name, description, Log2 fold change, *p* value and *p* adjusted (adj). **B** Mean  $\pm$  SD of normalized

Fragments Per Kilobase Million (FPKM) values for the indicated target genes in Ctl-, *Ru1* and *Ru1-met*-treated Panc185 or PancA6L spheres. (ns= not significant, as determined by one-way ANOVA with Dunnett post-test, compared to Control).



**Fig. S4** *Ru1* affects PaCSC oxygen consumption and mitochondrial properties and morphology. **A** Measured and calculated mean  $\pm$  SD oxygen consumption rate (OCR) parameters (Resp = Respiration; Max = Maximum; SRC = Spare Respiratory Capacity; OC = Oxygen consumption) in Ctl- and *Ru1*-treated PancA6L or Panc215 spheres (n = 3 biological replicates with 3 readings). \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001, \*\*\*\* p < 0.0001, ns = not significant, as determined by unpaired two-sided Student's t-test. **B** Mean fold-change  $\pm$  SD in lactate (mM/total protein) in untreated (-), *Ru1* (100μM) or *Ru1-met* (100μM)-treated Panc185 and PancA6L cells compared to control, set as 1.0. \*\*\* p < 0.001, ns = not significant, as determined by one-way ANOVA with Dunnett post-test, compared to Control. **C**

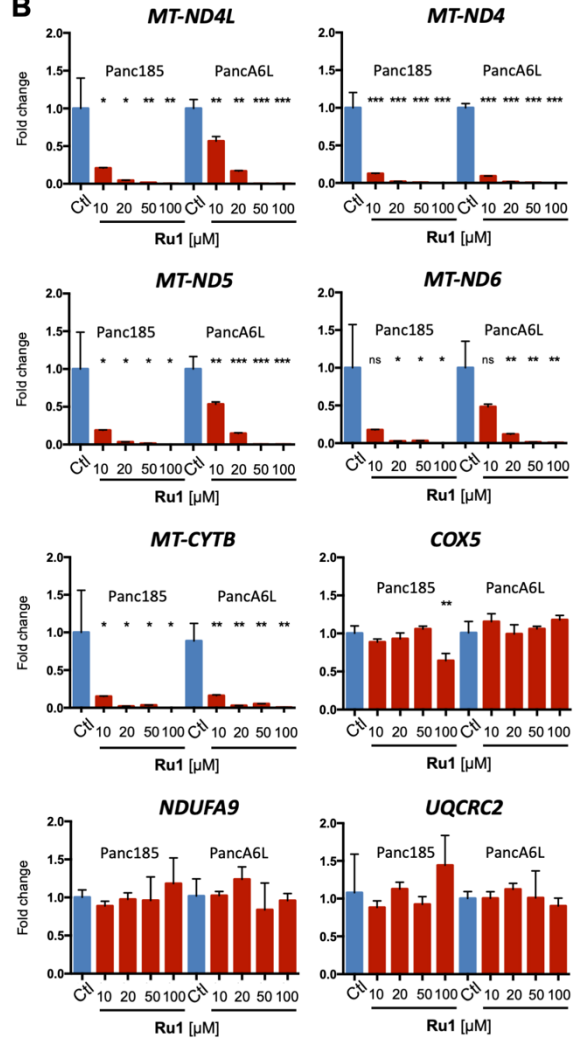
Representative IF confocal images of TMRE (mitochondria membrane potential) or CellROX DeepRed (ROS) staining in untreated (Control), *Ru1* (100μM) or *Ru1-met* (100μM)-treated PancA6L cells (24 h). **D** Representative fluorescence confocal images of MitoGreen (mitochondrial mass) and DAPI (Blue) staining in *Ru1* (100μM)-treated PancA6L cells (24 h). Scale bar = 10 μM. **E** Representative transmission electron micrographs of Control (untreated) or *Ru1* (100μM)-treated Panc185 cells (24 h). Mitochondria are better defined in the Control compared to *Ru1*-treated samples. **F** Amount of *Ru1* molecules per 1000bp of DNA, determined by ICP, in mtDNA isolated from gradient-purified mitochondria from untreated (CTL) or *Ru1*-treated (100μM, 2 h) Panc185 cells.



**A**

Position 16,162, SCORE: -1.085  
 AAAACCCAATCCACATCAAAACCCCCTCCCCATGCTTACAAGCAAAGT  
 Position 16,242, SCORE: -0.969  
 TGCAACTCCAAAAGCCACCCCTCACCCACTAGG  
 Position 16,254; SCORE: -1.154  
 GCCACCCCTCACCCACTAGGATACCA  
 Position 16,352; SCORE: -1.286  
 CCCTTCTCGTCCCATGGATGACCCCTCAGATA  
 Position 283, SCORE: -1.224  
 ACAAAAATTTCCACAAAACCCCTCCCCCGCTTCTGGCCACAGCAC  
 Position 431, SCORE: -1.533  
 ACCCCCCAATAACACATTATTTCCCTC  
 Position 442; SCORE: -1.0  
 AACACATTATTTCCCTCCCACTCCACTACTAATCT  
 Position 477, SCORE: -1.091  
 AATCTCATCAATACAACCCCGGCCATCCTACCCAGCACACACA  
 Position 517, SCORE: -1.288  
 CACACACCGCTGTAAACCCATACCCGAAACCAACCAACCCCAAAAGA  
 CACCCCAACAGTTTATG

**B**



**Fig. S6 Ru1 inhibits mtDNA transcription.** **A** Sequence of 9 predicted GQs in the D-loop region, their positions and G4Hunter score indicating G4-prone structures. Isolated guanines (G) are shown in red, and cysteines (C) in blue. **B** Mean fold-change ± SD in the relative mRNA expression of the indicated mtDNA- and

nuclear-encoded genes as a function of increasing concentrations of Ru1 in Panc185 or PanA6L cells (48h treatment). Values were normalized to β-actin levels. \* p < 0.05, \*\* p < 0.01, \*\*\* p < 0.001, as determined by one-way ANOVA with Dunnett post-test, compared to untreated (Ctl).

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table S1 Antibodies

1 <sup>st</sup> Abs-Epitope	Source	Dilution	Application	Manufacturer (Catalog no.)
$\alpha$ -hu/mu-GAPDH	Mouse monoclonal	1:5000	WB	Abcam (Cat no. ab8245)
Total OXPHOS Human WB Antibody Cocktail	Mouse monoclonal	1:500	WB	Abcam (Cat no. ab110411)
$\alpha$ -hu-CD133/1-APC	Mouse monoclonal	1:50	FC	Miltenyi Biotec (Cat no. 130-090-826)
$\alpha$ -hu-EpCAM-FITC	Mouse monoclonal	1:50	FC	Miltenyi (Cat no. 130-110-998)
$\alpha$ -hu-CXCR4-PE	Mouse monoclonal	1:50	FC	Miltenyi (Cat no. 130-117-354)
$\alpha$ -hu-CD90-APC	Mouse monoclonal	1:20	FC	Molecular Probes (Cat no. A15726)

2 <sup>nd</sup> Abs-Epitope	Source	Dilution	Application	Manufacturer (Catalog no.)
Anti-mouse-HRP	Sheep	1:5000	WB	Amersham (NA931)
Anti-rabbit-HRP	Donkey	1:5000	WB	Amersham (NA934)

Table S2 RTqPCR primer sequences

Gene	Species	Primer sense	Primer antisense
$\beta$ -ACTIN	human	GCGAGCACACGAGCCTCGCCTT	CATCATCCATGGTGAGCTGGCGG
POU5F1	human	CTTGCTGCAGAAGTGGGTGGAGGAA	CTGCAGTGTGGGTTTCGGGCA
SOX2	human	AGAACCCCAAGATGCACAAC	CGGGGCCGGTATTTATAATC
PGC1A	human	TGACTGGCGTCATTCAGGAG	CCAGAGCAGCACACTCGAT
MT-ND1	human	GCACTGCGAGCAGTAGCCCA	TGGCCAAGGGTCATGATGGCA
MT-ND2	human	AACTCCAGCACCAGACCCT	AAAAGCCGGTTAGCGGGGGC
MT-CO1	human	CTCTTCGTCTGATCCGTCCT	ATTCCGAAGCCTGGTAGGAT
MT-CO2	human	CGCCCTCCCATCCCTACGCA	CCGCCGTAGTCGGTGTACTCG
MT-ATP8	human	CCACCTACCTCCCTACCAAAGC	TGGGGGCAATGAATGAAGCGAAC
MT-ATP6	human	TCCCCTTATGAGCGGGCACAG	TAGGCGTACGGCCAGGGCTA
MT-CO3	human	GCCCTCCTAATGACCTCCGGC	TGGACAGGTGGTGTGTGGTGG
MT-ND3	human	TCGACCCTATATCCCCCGCC	TGGTAGGGGTAAAAGGAGGGCA
MT-ND4L	human	TCGCTCACACCTCATATCCTCCCTA	AGAGGGAGTGGGTGTTGAGGGTT
MT-ND4	human	TCGCCACGGGCTTACATCC	AGGCGAGGTTAGCGAGGCTT
MT-ND5	human	TCCGCTTCCACCCCTAGCA	GGCGCAGACTGCTGCGAACA
MT-ND6	human	GATTGTTAGCGGTGTGGTCCGGT	GACCTCAACCCCTGACCCCA
MT-CYTB	human	ACCAGACGCCTCAACCGCC	GCCTCGCCCGATGTGTAGGAA
COX5	human	CTTTGCGGGCATGCAGACGG	AGCCCATCCATGCGGTTTACT
NDUFA9	human	AGTGGAGCGGATGCACATCACA	GACGGTCTTGCCGGCTTCA
UQCRC2	human	GGCCACAGCTGCTGGAGATGTTA	GCAACTAGAGCCTGGGACCCG
Hprt	mouse	TCCTCCTCAGACCGCTTTT	CCTGGTTCATCATCGCTAATC
Atp6	mouse	TCCAATCGTTGTAGCCATCA	AGACGGTTGTTGATTAGGCGT
Cox1	mouse	ATCACTACCAGTGCTAGCCG	CCTCCAGCGGGATCAAAGAA
Drp1	mouse	ATGCCAGCAAGTCCACAGAA	TGTTCTCGGGCAGACAGTTT

Table S3 PCR primer sequences

Gene	Species	Primer sense	Primer antisense
D-loop	human	CTCACCCATCAACAACCGCT	TATGGGGTGATGTGAGCCCG
MT-RNR2	human	TTCAAGCTCAACACCCACTACC	GGAGCCATTTCATACAGGTCCCTATT