## **Supplemental information**

## The CDK4/6-EZH2 pathway is a potential therapeutic target for psoriasis

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Supplemental Figure 1. Effects of CDK4/6 inhibition on IL-17A/TNFα-stimulated keratinocytes and analysis of possible cell cycle effects.

(A) IkBζ protein and mRNA (NFKBIZ) expression in human primary keratinocytes stimulated for 24 h with IL-36α or IL-17A/TNFα with or without abemaciclib (Abe, added for 2 h). Suppression of Rb phosphorylation controlled effective CDK4/6 inhibition. (B) ΙκΒζ expression in human primary keratinocytes stimulated for 1 h with 100 ng/mL IL-36α or 200 ng/mL IL-17A and 10 ng/mL TNFα with or without palbociclib (Pal). (C + D) IκBζ expression in primary human keratinocytes treated with IL-36 $\gamma$  (100 ng/mL for 1 h) (C), flagellin, IL-1 $\beta$  (both 100 ng/mL for 1h), or poly(I:C) (10 ng/mL for 4 h) in the presence or absence of abemaciclib (D). (E) ΙκΒζ expression in synchronized HaCaT cells. Cells were synchronized by double thymidine block. At different times after release (0 -16 h), cells were stimulated in the different cell cycle phases for 1 h with 100 ng/mL IL-36α in the presence or absence of abemaciclib (Abe). The different cell cycle phases at the time of cell harvesting were controlled by PI staining. (F) IkBζ protein levels in RB-deficient HaCaT cells treated with IL-36α and abemaciclib. (G) Expression of IκBζindependent genes in CDK4/6 inhibitor-treated and CDK4/6-depleted keratinocytes. Stimulation as in (B). (H + I) Expression of IκBζ target genes in human primary keratinocytes stimulated for 1 h with 100 ng/mL IL-17A and 10 ng/mL TNFα, following CDK4/6 inhibition (H) or shRNAs (I). (J) Effect of IkBζ overexpression on CDK4/6-controlled cytokine expression in IL-17A/TNF $\alpha$ -stimulated primary keratinocytes. Treatment as in (B). All analyses:  $n = 3 \pm SD$ . Significance was calculated using a 1-way ANOVA for multiple groups and a 2-tailed Student's t-test comparing two groups: \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*p < 0.001, n.s. = not significant.



**Supplemental Figure 2. CDK4/6 regulate STAT3-mediated IκBζ induction in a cyclin D2/D3-dependent manner. (A)** *NFKBIZ* promoter activity in HEK293T cells transiently overexpressing CDK4, CDK6 or cJun, alone or in combination. Relative luciferase activity was

normalized to co-transfected Renilla luciferase control. (B) Analysis of the NFKBIZ promoter in IL-36α-stimulated HaCaT cells using luciferase constructs that harbor deletions of NF-κB, STAT3 or AP1 binding sites. CDK4, CDK6 or GFP as control were transiently cooverexpressed in parallel. Relative luciferase activity was normalized to co-transfected Renilla control. (C + D) NFKBIZ promoter activity in HEK293T cells transiently overexpressing STAT3 and CDK4 (C) or STAT3 and CDK6 (D), alone or in combination with cyclin D1, cyclin D2 and cyclin D3 overexpression. (E) Gene expression in primary human keratinocytes transiently overexpressing cyclin D2 or cyclin D3. Cells were stimulated for 1 h with 100 ng/mL IL-36α. Relative mRNA levels were normalized to RPL37A. (Ctrl = cells overexpressing empty control vector). (F) Cytokine levels in supernatants of cells, treated for 24 h with IL-36 $\alpha$ , similar as in (E). n = 2. (G) p65 binding to the CCND2 and CCND3 locus in primary human keratinocytes. Cells were treated for 5 min with 100 ng/mL IL-36a. (H) CCND2 and CCND3 mRNA levels in control knockdown (Ctrl) or RELA knockdown cells, treated for 15 min with IL-36α, similar as in (E). (I) Transient overexpression of cyclin D2 in control or RELA-depleted primary human keratinocytes, treated for 1 h with IL-36α, similar as in (E). Significance was calculated using a 1-way ANOVA for multiple groups and a 2-tailed Student's t-test comparing two groups: \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*p < 0.001, *n.s.* = not significant. All analyses:  $n = 3 \pm SD$ .



**Supplemental Figure 3. Extended analysis of CDK4/6-mediated phosphorylation of EZH2 at T345 that induces STAT3 activation. (A)** Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) of CDK4, CDK6 or IgG (control). Control or *STAT3*-deficient HaCaT cells were treated for 30 min with 100 ng/mL IL-36α. Relative binding was calculated as the fold enrichment over IgG. (MB = myoglobulin promoter; internal negative control). Equal CDK4/6 and STAT3 levels were controlled by immunoblot analysis of the ChIP input. (B) STAT3 ChIP in IL-36α-stimulated, CDK6-deficient cells. Stimulation and analysis as in (A). (C) Detection of CDK4/6 interaction with EZH2 in HEK293T cells. EZH2 was transiently overexpressed together with CDK4 or CDK6. CDK4/6-EZH2 complexes were pulled down using a CDK4- or a CDK6-specific antibody or control IgG. (D) STAT3 activity was analyzed by immunoblot detection of phosphorylated STAT3 (Y705) in keratinocytes, treated for 1 h with 100 ng/mL IL-17A and 10 ng/mL TNFα in the presence or absence of active EZH2. Detection of H3K27me3 controlled effective EZH2 inhibition (EPZ = EPZ6438 or EZH2 shRNA knockdown). (E) Gene expression in EPZ6438-treated or EZH2-depleted human primary keratinocytes (Treatment: 100 ng/mL IL-36a). mRNA levels were normalized to RPL37A. (F) CDK4/6 substrate sequence and putative CDK phosphorylation sites of human EZH2 (marked in red). (G) Analysis of EZH2 activation by immunoblot detection of T345- or T487-phosphorylated EZH2 in IL-17A/TNFαtreated keratinocytes. Cells were treated as in (D), with or without abemaciclib (Abe) or CDK4/6-specific shRNAs. (H) Analysis of IL-36α-mediated IκBζ induction and target gene expression in EZH2-depleted HaCaT cells, which overexpress a hyperactive STAT3 (STAT3C) version. Treatment: 1 h with 100 ng/mL IL-36α. Significance was calculated using a 1-way ANOVA for multiple groups and a 2-tailed Student's t-test comparing two groups: \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*p < 0.001, *n.s.* = not significant. All analyses:  $n = 3 \pm SD$ .



Supplemental Figure 4. Extended analysis of EZH2-mediated methylation of STAT3 in keratinocytes. (A) Analysis of *NFKBIZ* promoter activity in HEK293T cells transiently overexpressing CDK6 and EZH2, alone or in combination with wildtype STAT3 or mutant STAT3 K49R and K140R. Relative luciferase activity was normalized to co-transfected Renilla

control. (**B**) Expression of IkB $\zeta$  and its target genes in *STAT3* KO HaCaT cells, transiently overexpressing wildtype STAT3 or STAT3 K180R. Cells were treated for 1 h with 200 ng/mL IL-17A and 10 ng/mL TNF $\alpha$ . Relative mRNA levels of *NFKBIZ* and its target genes were normalized to *RPL37A*. (**C**) *STAT3* KO HaCaT cells transiently overexpressing wildtype STAT3 or mutant STAT3 (K180R) were stimulated for 1 h with 100 ng/mL IL-36 $\alpha$ , followed by nuclear fractionation of the cells and immunoblot analysis. GAPDH and H3 were used as markers for the cytoplasmic and nuclear fraction, respectively. (**D**) Primary human keratinocytes were treated for 1 h with 100 ng/mL IL-6, IL-20 or IL-22 in the presence or absence of abemaciclib (Abe) or EPZ6438 (EPZ). (**E** + **F**) Primary human keratinocytes were treated for 1 h with 100 ng/mL IL-6, IL-20 or IL-22 in the presence or absence of abemaciclib (Abe) or EPZ6438 (EPZ). (**E** + **F**) Primary human keratinocytes were treated for 1 h with 100 ng/mL IL-36 $\alpha$ , in the presence or absence of abemaciclib (Abe), IL-6, IL-20 or IL-22, similar as in (D). (**E**) Immunoblot analysis of IkB $\zeta$  and pSTAT3 (Y705). Actin served as a loading control. (**F**) mRNA levels normalized to *RPL37A*, treated as in (E) (**G**) Nuclear fractionation of primary human keratinocytes treated as in (E). GAPDH and H3 were used as markers for the cytoplasmic and nuclear fraction, respectively. Significance was calculated using a 1-way ANOVA test: \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*p < 0.001, *n.s.* = not significant. All analyses: *n* = 3 ± SD.



Supplemental Figure 5. Extended analysis of the in vivo effects of CDK4/6 or EZH2 inhibition on psoriasis induction in the imiquimod (IMQ)- and IL-36 mouse models. (A) Treatment scheme for induction of IMQ-mediated, psoriasis-like skin inflammation. Mice received daily topical applications of IMQ-containing Aldara cream and abemaciclib (Abe; 10  $\mu$ L of a 2% solution) or CPI-169 (CPI, 10  $\mu$ L of a 5% solution). (B) Characterization of infiltrating dendritic cell subsets into the ears of IMQ-treated mice by flow cytometry at day 6. Plasmocytoid dendritic cells (pDC) were detected as CD45<sup>+</sup>, CD11c<sup>+</sup>, MHC-II<sup>+</sup>, PDCA-1<sup>+</sup>,

Siglec-H<sup>+</sup>, and myeloid derived dendritic cells (mDC) were analyzed as CD45<sup>+</sup>, CD11c<sup>+</sup>, MHC-II<sup>+</sup>, CD172a<sup>+</sup>. *n* = 6 ears per group ± SEM. **(C)** IHC staining of phosphorylated STAT3 at Y705 (pSTAT3) in the epidermis of treated mice at day 6. Scale bar: 40 µM. **(D)** Gene expression analysis of IkBζ target genes in IMQ-, IMQ/Abe- and IMQ/CPI-treated skin samples at day 6. Relative mRNA expression was normalized to *Actin*. **(E)** IL-36α treatment scheme with topical application of abemaciclib or CPI-169 as in (A). 1 µg murine IL-36α or PBS control was intradermally injected into one ear of the mice for five consecutive days. **(F)** IHC staining in ear skin sections of PBS or IL-36α-treated mice at day 5. pRB and H3K27me3 served as a marker for effective inhibition of CDK4/6 and EZH2, respectively. Scale bar: 40 µM. **(G)** Expression of IkBζ target genes in IL-36α-, IL-36α/Abe- and IL-36α/CPI-treated skin samples of IL-36αtreated mice at day 5. All analyses: *n* = 6 per group ± SEM. Significance was calculated using a 1-way ANOVA test for multiple groups and a 2-tailed Student's t-test comparing two groups: \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*p < 0.001.



Supplemental Figure 6. Extended analysis of the in vivo effects of CDK4/6 or EZH2 inhibition on already established IMQ- and IL-36-mediated psoriasis-like skin inflammation. (A) IHC staining of pRB (marker for CDK4/6 inhibition) and H3K27me3 (marker for EZH2 inhibition) at day 6 of IMQ treatment. (B) Gene expression analysis of IMQ-treated animals either at day 2 (starting time point of inhibitor treatment, IMQ day 2) or at day 6 (24 h after the last inhibitor application, IMQ day 6). Relative mRNA levels were normalized to *Actin*. (C) Gene expression analysis of IL-36 $\alpha$ -treated animals either at day 4 (starting time point of inhibitor treatment, IL-36 $\alpha$  day 4) or at day 9 (24 h after the last inhibitor application, IL-36 $\alpha$ day 9). Relative mRNA levels were normalized to *Actin*. All analyses: *n* = 6 per group ± SEM. Significance was calculated using a 1-way ANOVA test: \*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01; \*\*\*p < 0.001.

K49R forward	GACTGGGCATATGCAGCCAGCAGAGAGTCACATGCCACG
K49R reverse	CACCAACGTGGCATGTGACTCTCTGCTGGCTGCATATGC
K140R forward	CGTAGTGACAGAGAGGCAGCAGATGTTG
K140R reverse	GGTTGTAGACGACGGAGAGACAGTGATG
K180R forward	AACTACAAAACCCTCAGGAGCCAAGGAGACATGC
K180R reverse	GTACAGAGGAACCGAGGACTCCCAAAACATCAAC

## Supplementary Table S1. Primers used for silent mutagenesis of STAT3.

## Supplementary Table S2. Gene expression primer.

Human_CXCL2_forward	TGATTTCACAGTGTGTGGTCAAC
Human_CXCL2_reverse	TCTCTGCTCTAACACAGAGGG
Human_CXCL5_forward	AGCGCGTTGCGTTTGTTTAC
Human_CXCL5_reverse	TGGCGAACACTTGCAGATTAC
Human_CXCL8_forward	AAGGTGCAGTTTTGCCAAGG
Human_CXCL8_reverse	CCCAGTTTTCCTTGGGGTCC
Human_LCN2_forward	AGAGCTACAATGTCACCTCCG
Human_LCN2_reverse	TTAATGTTGCCCAGCGTGAAC
Human_IL1B_forward	TCAGCCAATCTTCATTGCTCAAG
Human_IL1B_reverse	GGTCGGAGATTCGTAGCTGG
Human_NFKBIZ_forward	ACACCCACAAACCAACTCTGG
Human_NFKBIZ_reverse	TGCTGAACACTGGAGGAAGTC
Human_NFKBIA_forward	AAGTGATCCGCCAGGTGAAG
Human_NFKBIA_reverse	CTCACAGGCAAGGTGTAGGG
Human_TNF_forward	CAAGGACAGCAGAGGACCAG
Human_TNF_reverse	CCG GATCATGCTTTCAGTGC
Human_RPL37A_forward	AGATGAAGAGACGAGCTGTGG
Human_ RPL37A _reverse	CTTTACCGTGACAGCGGAAG
Human_CDK4_forward	TCTCGAGGCCAGTCATCCTC
Human_CDK4_reverse	GCAGTCCACATATGCAACACC
Human_CDK6_forward	GGTACAGAGCACCCGAAGTC
Human_CDK6_reverse	CTCCTGGGAGTCCAATCACG
Human_EZH2_forward	CTGCTTCCTACATCGTAAGTGC
Human_EZH2_reverse	GTGAGAGCAGCAGCAAACTC
Human_CCND2_forward	AGCTGTGCATTTACACCGAC
Human_CCND2_reverse	CATGCTTGCGGATCAGAGAC
Human_CCND3_forward	ACTGGCTCTGTTCGGATGC
Human_CCND3_reverse	AGCGCTGCTCCTCACATAC
Human_RELA_forward	AGGCTATCAGTCAGCGCATC

Human_RELA_reverse	AGCATTCAGGTCGTAGTCCC
Mouse_Cxcl2_forward	CGCCCAGACAGAAGTCATAGC
Mouse_Cxcl2_reverse	CTTTGGTTCTTCCGTTGAGGG
Mouse_Cxcl5_forward	CCCTACGGTGGAAGTCATAGC
Mouse_Cxcl5_reverse	GAACACTGGCCGTTCTTTCC
Mouse_Lcn2_forward	AATGTCACCTCCATCCTGGTC
Mouse_Lcn2_reverse	ACTGGTTGTAGTCCGTGGTG
Mouse_II1b_forward	AGCTGAAAGCTCTCCACCTC
Mouse_II1b_reverse	GCTTGGGATCCACACTCTCC
Mouse_Nfkbiz_forward	AACTCGCCAAGAGACCAGTG
Mouse_Nfkbiz_reverse	AGAGCCACTGACTTGGAACG
Mouse_II1f6_forward	GCCTGTTCTGCACAAAGGATG
Mouse_II1f6_reverse	ACAGCGATGAACCAACCAGG
Mouse_II1f9_forward	GTCAGCGTGACTATCCTCCC
Mouse_II1f9_reverse	TGGCTTCATTGGCTCAGGG
Mouse_II23a_forward	CAGCTCTCTCGGAATCTCTGC
Mouse_II23a_reverse	TGTCCTTGAGTCCTTGTGGG
Mouse_II17a_forward	GCCCTCAGACTACCTCAACC
Mouse_II17a_reverse	TTCCCTCCGCATTGACACAG
Mouse_Actin_forward	AGGAGTACGATGAGTCCGGC
Mouse_Actin_reverse	GGTGTAAAACGCAGCTCAGTA
Mouse _Ccnd2_forward	CTCACGTGTGATGCCCTGAC
Mouse _ Ccnd2_reverse	TGTTCAGCAGCAGAGCTTCG
Mouse _ Ccnd3_forward	TTGCATCTATACGGACCAGGC
Mouse _ Ccnd3_reverse	GAGACAGGCGGTGCAGAATC
Mouse_Ezh2_forward	ACTGCTTCCTACATCCCTTCC
Mouse_Ezh2_reverse	ACGCTCAGCAGTAAGAGCAG