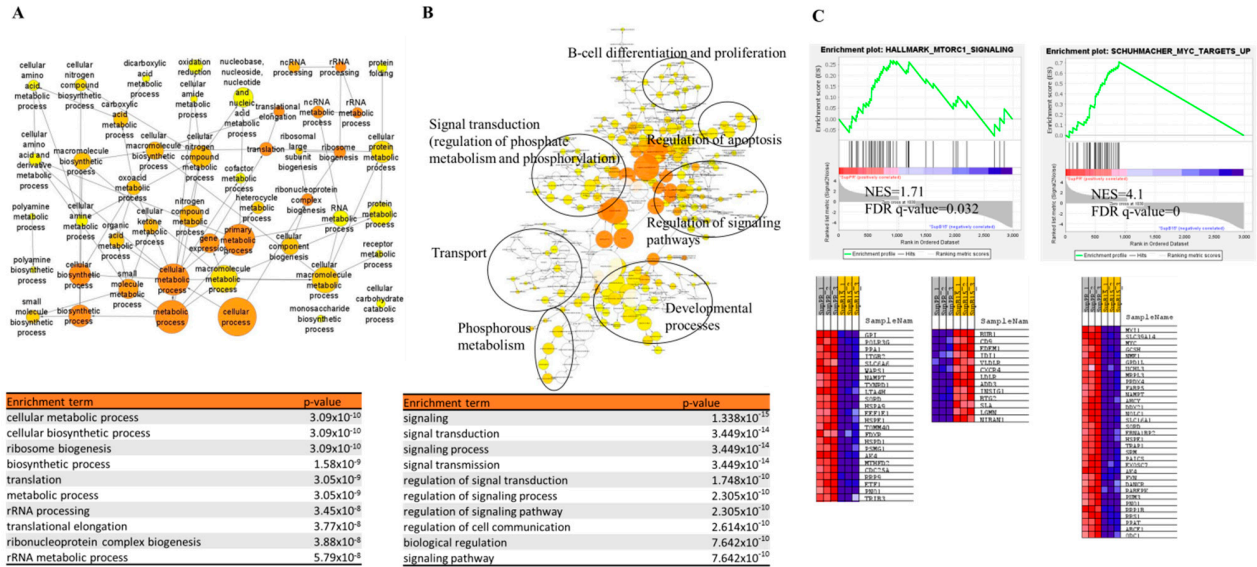


Supplementary File

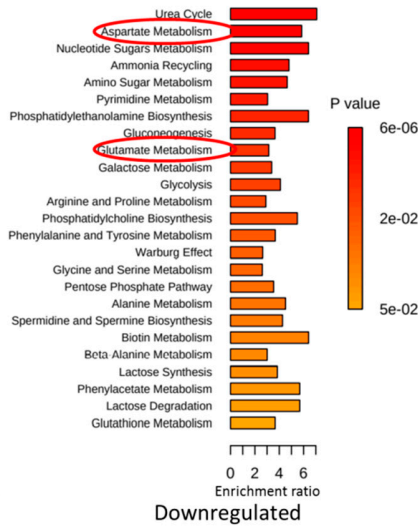
Figure S1



A) GO analysis network of upregulated genes in Sup-PR cells with a focus on the nodes from the cluster with most significant enrichment – metabolic processes. B) GO analysis network and annotation of downregulated genes in Sup-PR cells and a list with the top enrichment terms. C) GSEA of up- and downregulated genes in Sup-PR compared to Sup-B15 cells showing enrichment for mTORC1 and MYC signaling (NES-normalised enrichment score, FDR-false discovery rate).

Figure S2

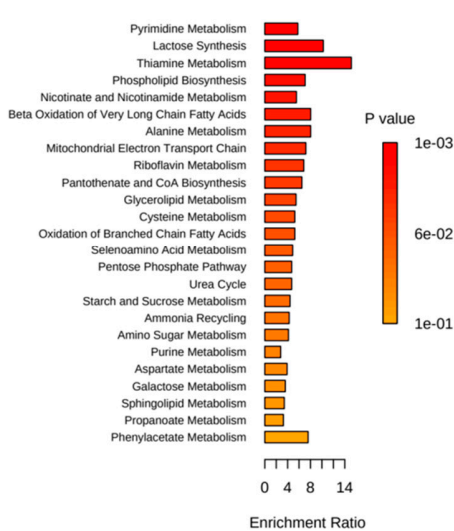
A MSEA of upregulated metabolites



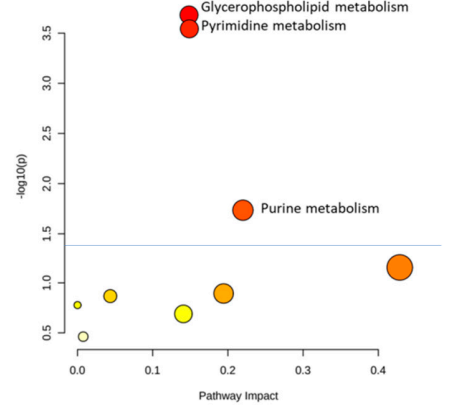
B Pathway analysis of upregulated metabolites

Pathway Name	Match Status	P	FDR	Impact
Aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis	12/48	7.56x10 ⁻¹⁰	6.351x10 ⁻⁸	0.0
Arginine biosynthesis	7/14	1.600x10 ⁻⁸	6.720x10 ⁻⁷	0.3655
Pyrimidine metabolism	6/39	4.020x10 ⁻⁴	0.0113	0.1349
Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism	5/28	6.330x10 ⁻⁴	0.0133	0.3854
Phenylalanine, tyrosine and tryptophan biosynthesis	2/4	0.00396	0.0666	1.0
D-Glutamine and D-glutamate metabolism	2/6	0.00958	0.1341	0.0
Pantothenate and CoA biosynthesis	3/19	0.01241	0.1452	0.0214
Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism	4/37	0.01480	0.1452	0.0433
beta-Alanine metabolism	3/21	0.01641	0.1452	0.3993
Valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis	2/8	0.01729	0.1452	0.0
Phenylalanine metabolism	2/10	0.02686	0.2051	0.3571

C MSEA of Downregulated metabolites



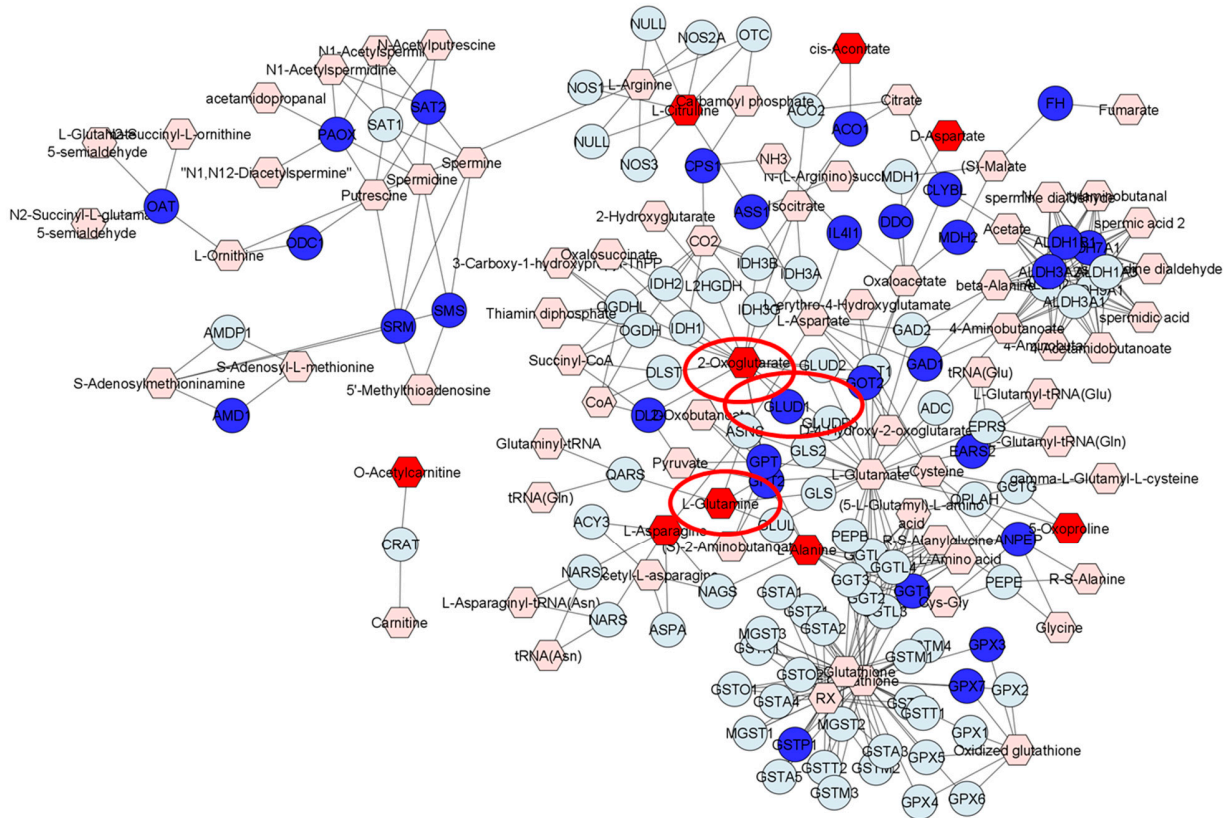
D Pathway analysis of downregulated metabolites



Pathway Name	Match Status	P	FDR	Impact
Glycerophospholipid metabolism	4/36	2.08x10 ⁻⁰⁴	1.20x10 ⁻⁰²	0.15
Pyrimidine metabolism	4/39	2.86x10 ⁻⁰⁴	1.20x10 ⁻⁰²	0.15
Purine metabolism	6/39	1.84x10 ⁻⁰²	5.15x10 ⁻⁰¹	0.13486

A) MSEA and **B)** Pathway analysis (corresponding to figure 1D) of upregulated metabolites in Sup-PR cells compared to Sup-B15 cells showing statistical power as annotated. **C)** MSEA and **D)** Pathway analysis with a list of top hits of downregulated metabolites in the prednisolone resistant Sup-PR cell line.

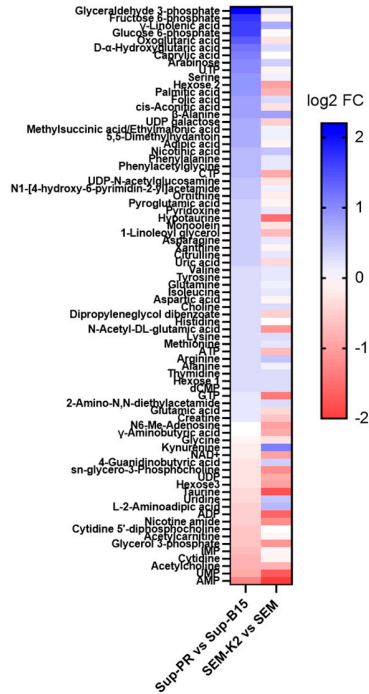
Figure S3



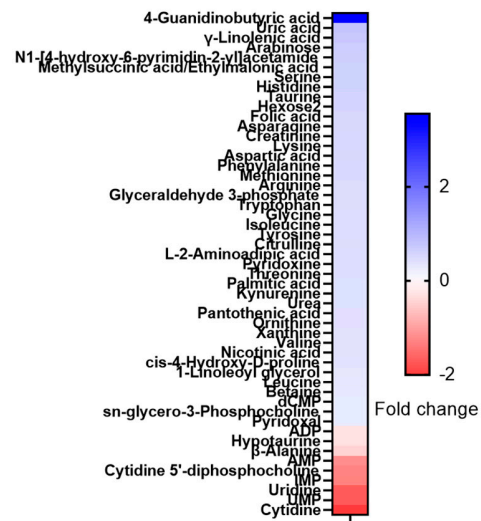
Integrated network analysis of gene expression and metabolomic data showing connections within TCA cycle with highlighted players in glutaminolysis (encircled in red – 2-oxoglutarate, *GLUD1*, and L-glutamine). Genes in our RNA-seq data and metabolites from our analysis are shown in dark blue circles and red hexagons (light blue circles and pink hexagons are for all other genes and metabolites in this pathway). Data was analysed with MetScape in Cytoscape.

Figure S4

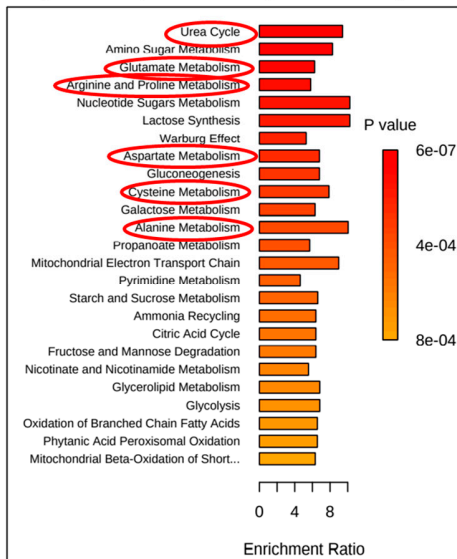
A Baseline metabolism of Sup-PR and SEM-K2 cells



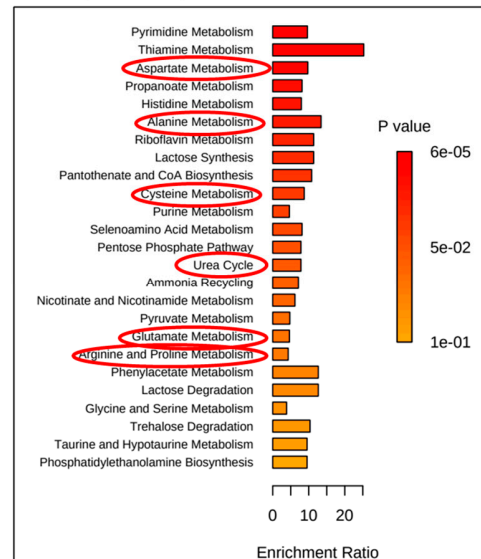
B Effect of EGCG on SEM and SEM-K2 cells



C Downregulated by EGCG in SupB15 and Sup-PR cells

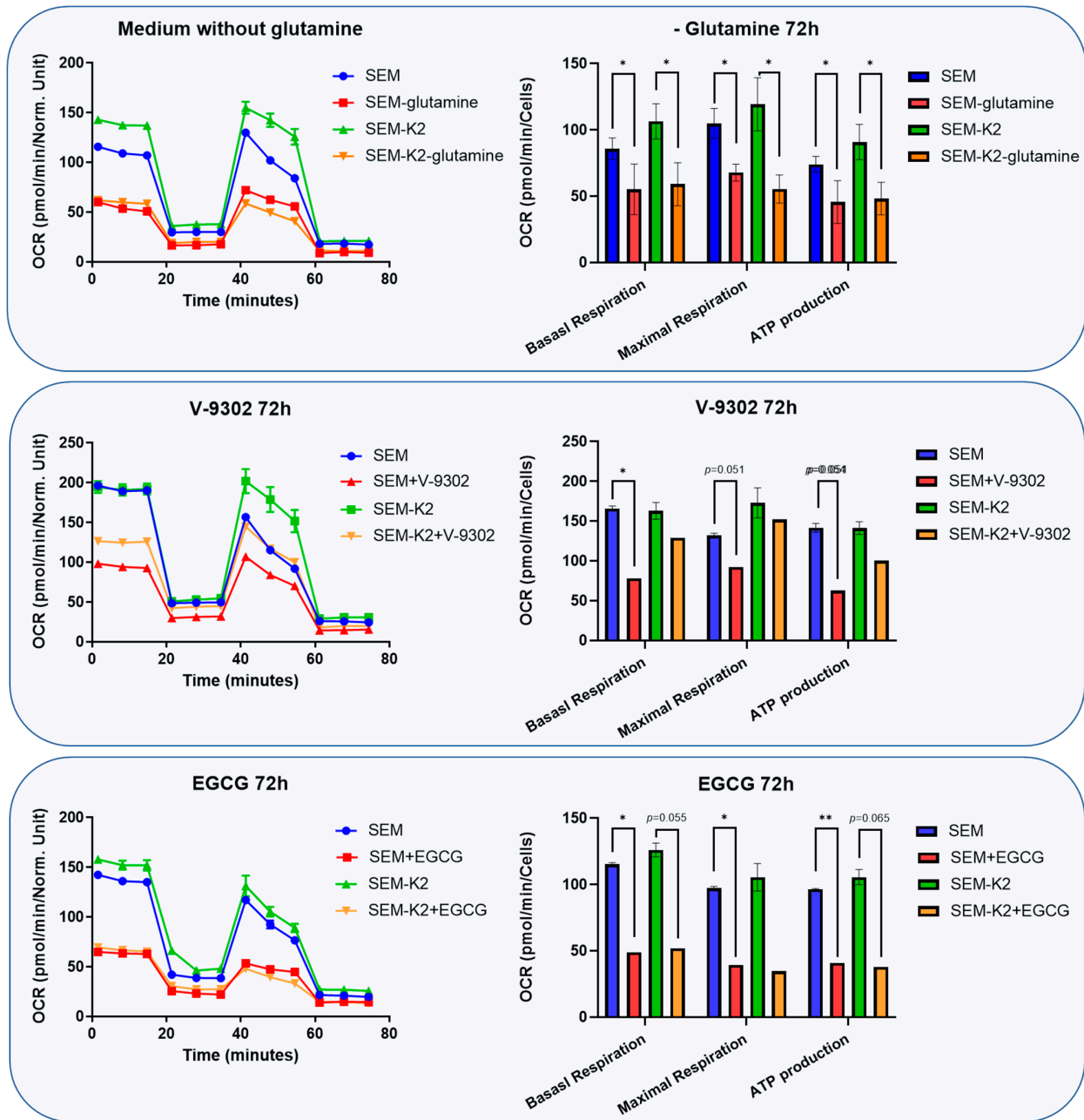


D Downregulated by EGCG in SEM and SEM-K2 cells



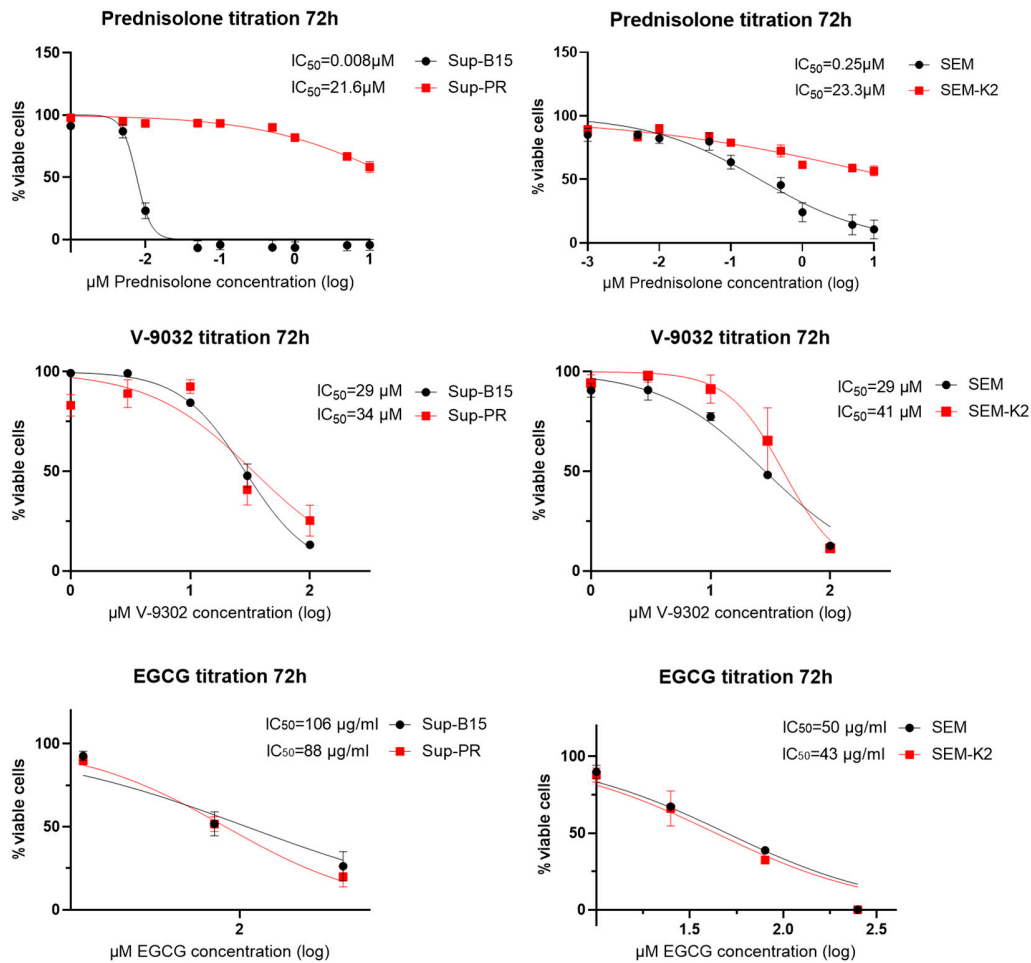
Comparison of metabolomic changes in the two sets of matched GC-sensitive and resistant cell lines (Sup-B15 and Sup-PR as well as SEM and SEM-K2). A) Dysregulation of metabolites in resistant cell lines compared to their respective prednisolone sensitive parental cell lines. B) Effect of EGCG on metabolites in SEM and SEM-K2 cells. C) and D) Analysis of the pathways of the downregulated metabolites by EGCG in the two sets of cell lines.

Figure S5



Representative Seahorse Mito Stress test graphs and analysis of SEM and SEM-K2 cells treated as annotated for 72h - grown in medium without glutamine (top panel) and treated with IC₅₀ values of V-9302 (middle panel) and of EGCG (bottom panel). Error bars represent mean with SD from biological duplicates. * - $p < 0.05$, ** - $p < 0.005$, Student's t -test.

Figure S6



Titration of Prednisolone (top row), V-9032 (middle row) and EGCG (bottom row) in 4 cell lines as annotated. Cells were treated for 72h and drug response was measured with MTT to calculate IC_{50} value. Data present mean with SD of biological duplicates or triplicates in technical triplicates (data points show mean with standard deviation).