Supporting Information

Curcumin inhibits liquid-liquid phase separation of fused in sarcoma and attenuates the sequestration of pyruvate kinase to restore cellular metabolism

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parameters for the interaction of curcumin with FUS.

Supplementary methods.

CCK-8.

 10^4 cells/well were seeded in 96-well plates and incubated with different concentrations (0, 2.5, 5, 10, 20 μ M) of curcumin for 24 hours. Then 10 μ L of the CCK8 (Elabscience, E-CK-A362) was added to each well. The absorbance of each well was evaluated at a wavelength of 450 nm after incubation of one hour.

Cellular thermal shift assay.

293T-FUS were incubated with 10 μ M curcumin and a same volume of vehicle DMSO and resuspend with PBS. The cell suspension mixtures were divided into 8 parts and then heated at a temperature gradient of 49, 52, 55, 58, 61, 64, 67, and 70 °C for 3min respectively. After heated the cell lysate were obtained by repeating freeze-thawed, and target proteins were detected by western blot.



Fig S1. CCK-8 assay of 293T-FUS treated with different concentration of curcumin. The values were illustrated as the mean \pm SD. * P < 0.05.



Fig S2. Curcumin docked on FUS LC. FUS LC: fused in sarcoma low-complexity domain



Fig S3. Cellular thermal shift assay results with curcumin treatment.



Fig S4. Increased ATP in CUR group. The values were illustrated as the mean \pm SD. * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01.



Fig S5. Pathway enrichment of Sorbitol and NC group.



Fig S6. PCA-2D score plot of Sorbitol and si-PK group. PCA: principal component analysis

	FUS	FUS + CUR	
	(10% PEG 8000) (%)	(10% PEG 8000) (%)	
Helix	13.26	16.53	
β-sheet	28.52	26.67	
β-turn	40.27	18.40	
Random coil	13.20	38.40	

T(K)	$K_a(\times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1})$	Ν	ΔH (×10 ⁶ cal/mol)	ΔS (×10 ³ cal/mol/deg)
310	0.04 ± 0.364	3.58 ± 0.0471	2.797 ± 0.299	9.04

Table S2. Binding constant (K_a), stoichiometric number (N), entropy (ΔS), and enthalpy (ΔH) parameters for the interaction of curcumin with FUS.