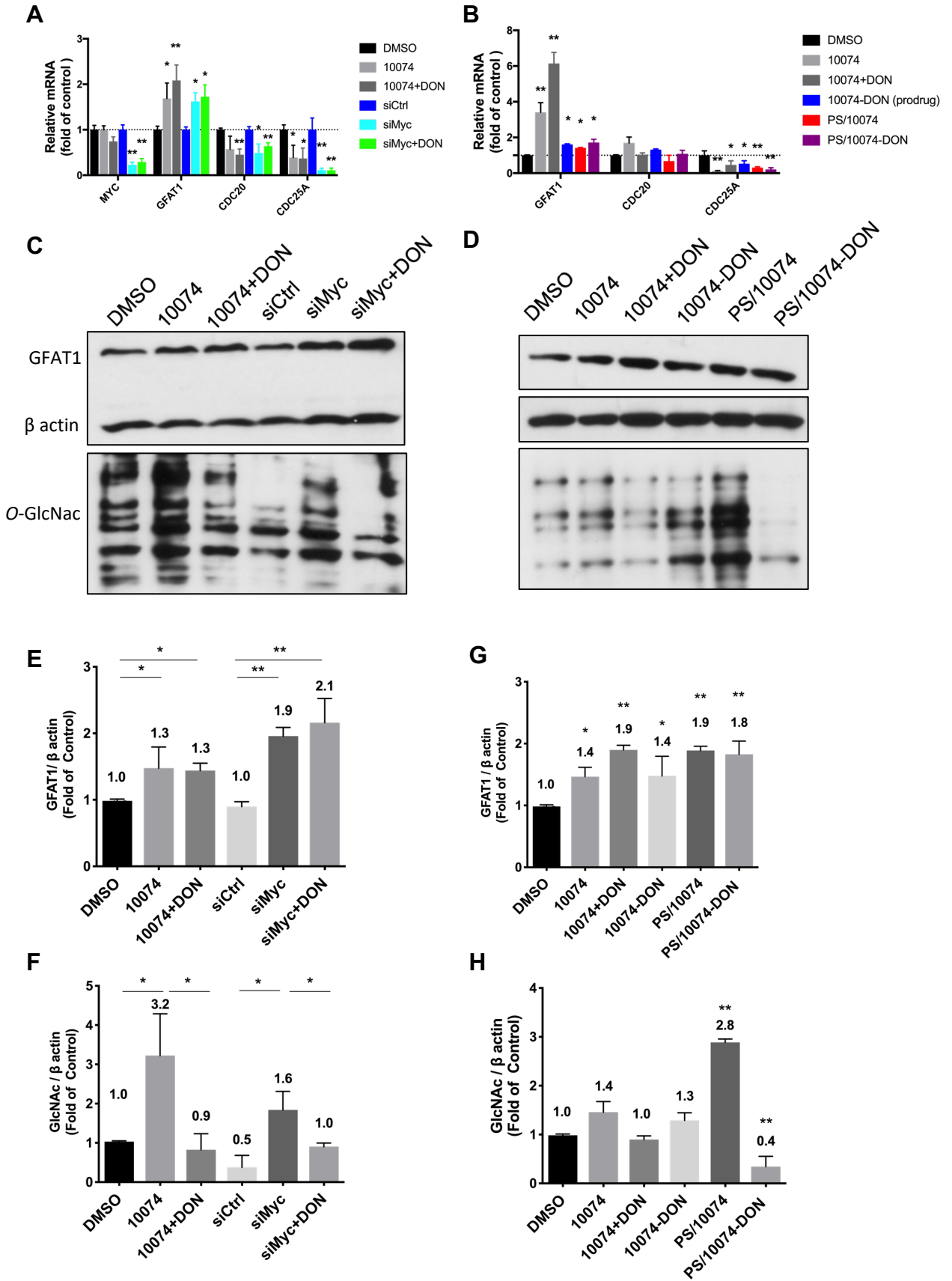
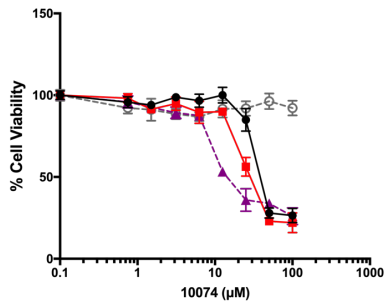
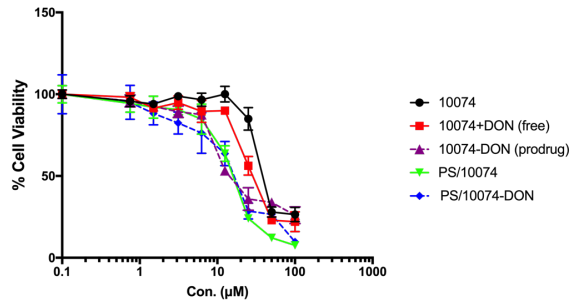


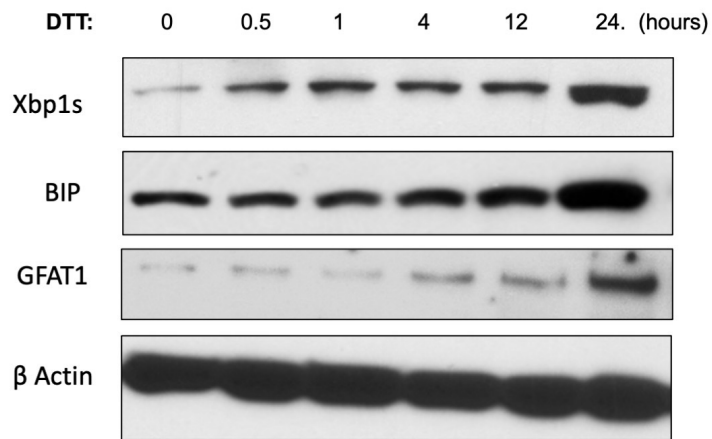
**Figure S1. Inhibition of Myc leads to GFAT1 up-regulation and increased total protein glycosylation in PC3 cells in a dose dependent manner.** (A) Real-time PCR analysis of pivotal genes involved in glucose metabolism in PC3 cells following treatment of Myc inhibitors. (B-D) Western blot assay revealed the effect of Myc inhibitor 10058 in up-regulating GFAT1 and total protein glycosylation in a dose dependent manner. (E) Immunoprecipitation of GFAT1 indicate that the phospho-GFAT1 was not altered by Myc inhibitors. (F) Western blot assay shows that 10058 and 10074 could not change OGT-1 level in prostate cell lines. The results are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of triplicate measurements in each group. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .



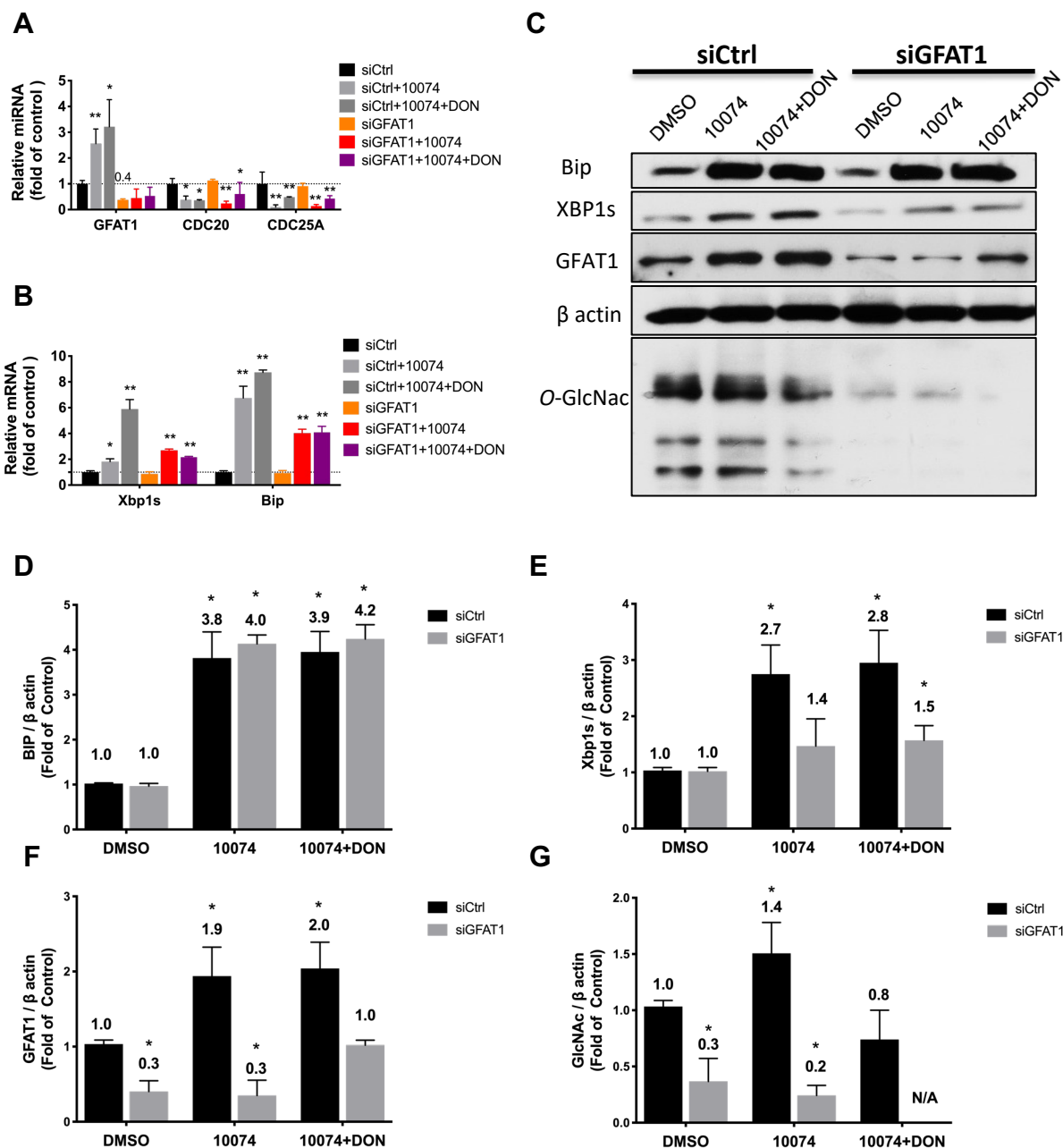
**Figure S2. Inhibition of Myc leads to GFAT1 up-regulation and increased total protein glycosylation in Myc-CaP cell line:** (A-B) Total RNAs in PC3 cells were isolated for qPCR analysis. (A) Myc-Cap cells were treated with 10074, 10074/DON, siMyc, or siMyc /DON combination. (B) The Myc-Cap cells were treated with 10074, 10074/DON combination, 10074-DON prodrug, PS/10074 or PS/10074-DON. (C-D) Total proteins in cell lysates were analyzed by Western blot. (E-H) Analysis of band intensity. The results are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of triplicate measurements in each group. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .

**A****B**

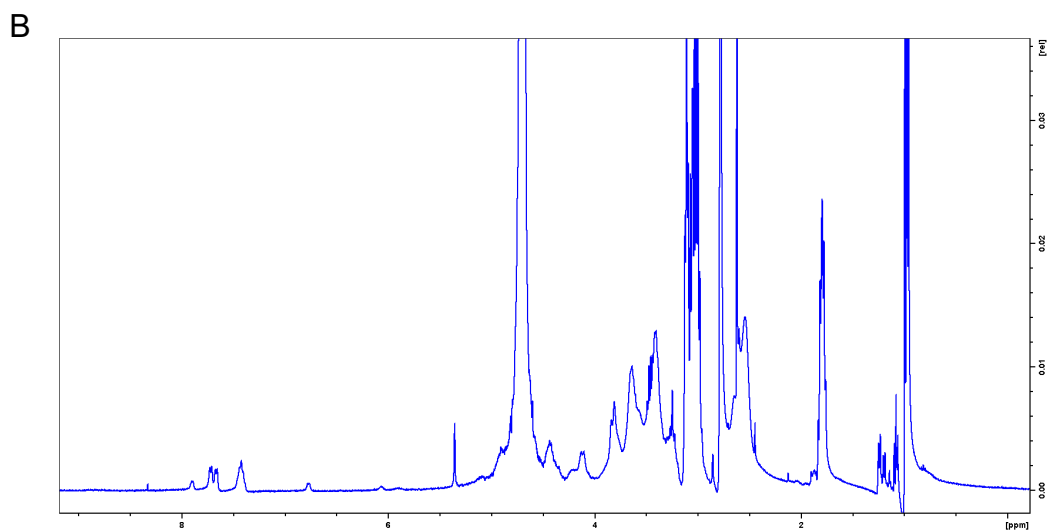
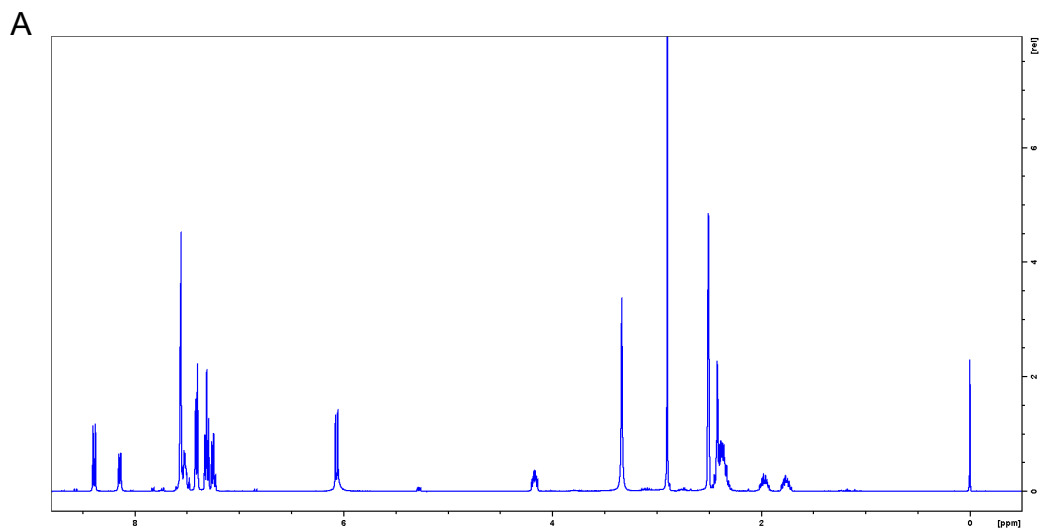
**Figure S3. Cell viability of Myc-Cap cells receiving various treatments. (A-B) MTT assay of 10074 or 10074-DON in Myc-Cap cells treated with prodrug or carrier-loaded drug. The results are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of triplicate measurements in each group. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .**



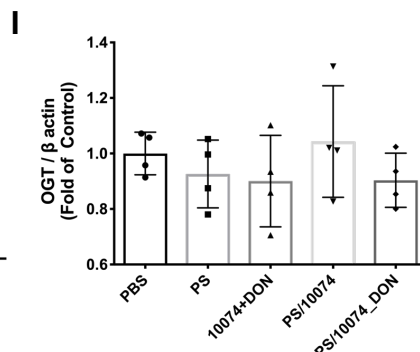
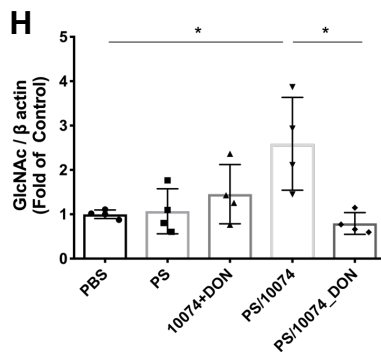
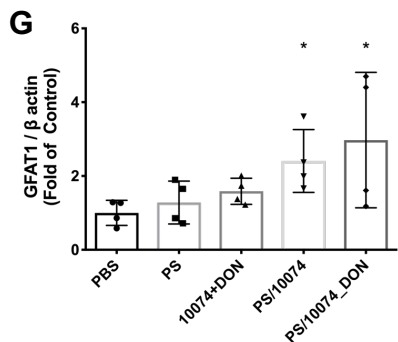
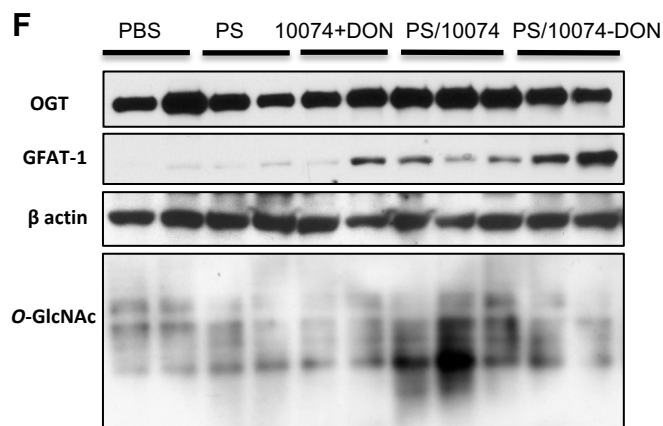
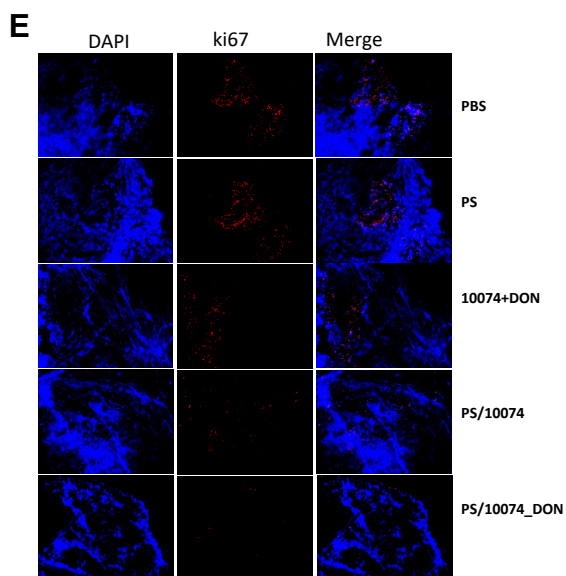
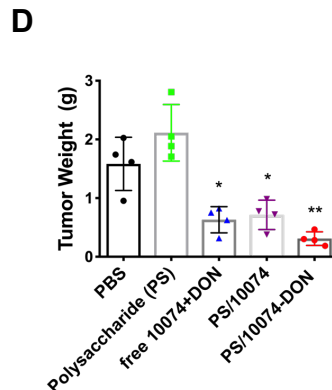
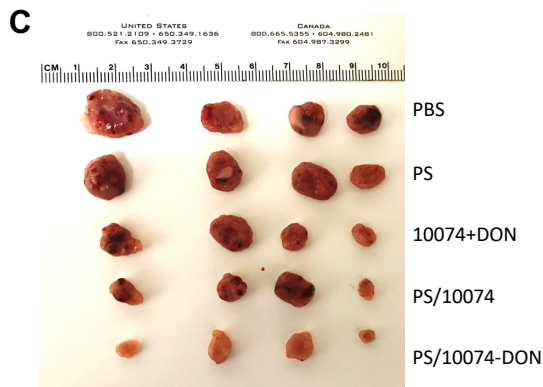
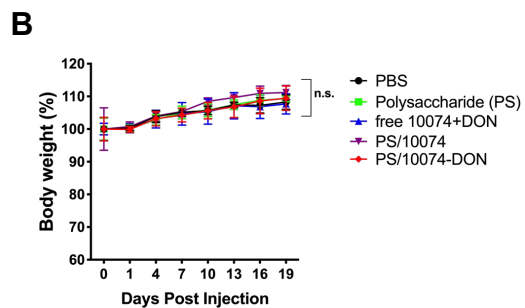
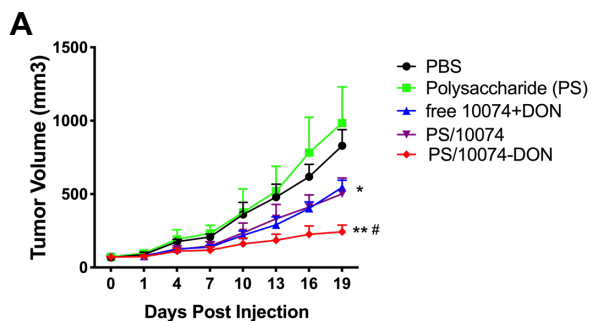
**Figure S4. ER stress inducer DTT significantly induce Xbp1s, BIP and GFAT1 protein expression in a timely-dependent manner.**



**Figure S5. Knockdown of GFAT1 by siRNA attenuated 10074-induced protein glycosylation but did not affect the expression of Myc target genes as well as the expression of XBP1s and Bip:** (A-B) Knockdown GFAT1 by siRNA abolished the effect of 10074 in up-regulating the expression of GFAT1 mRNA but did not affect the mRNA expression of other Myc target genes (A) as well as xbp1s and BIP (B). (C) Pre-transfection of GFAT-1 siRNA (siGFAT1) attenuated the effect of 10074 in up-regulating the protein level of GFAT1 and total protein glycosylation but did not affect the 10074-induced upregulation of XBP1s and BIP. (D-G) Quantification of western results. (The results are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of triplicate measurements in each group. \* $p$ <0.05, \*\* $p$ <0.01).

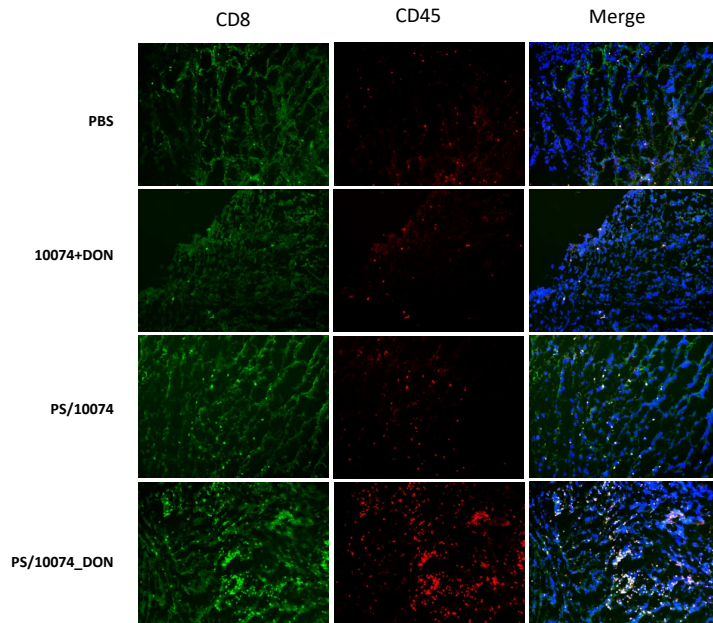


**Figure S6. NMR spectrum of 10074-DON conjugate(A) and NMR spectrum of 10074-derivatized laminarin(B).**





**Figure S7. *In vivo* anti-tumor effect of 10074-DON-loaded PS NPs in Myc-Cap tumor model:** (A) Tumor growth curves in Myc-Cap tumor model. (B) Body weight changes during the treatment. (C) Gross images of the endpoint tumors. (D) Endpoint tumor weights in RM-1 tumor model. (E) Ki67 immunostaining of tumor sections. (F) Western blot analysis of the tumor tissues collected in (C) and the quantification by ImageJ (G-I). The results are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of measurements from 6 animals per group, and each dot represents a measurement from one animal. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .



**Figure S8. Immunostaining of infiltrating immune cells in tumor tissues with various treatments:** RM-1 tumor-bearing mice received various treatments as described in **Fig. 8**. Infiltration of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in tumor tissues was examined by staining of tumor sections with the respective specific antibody.

**Table S1.** Primers used in real-time PCR.

Primer	Species	Sequence
GAPDH-F	human	GGTGAAGGTCGGAGTCAACG
GAPDH-R	human	TGGGTGGAATCATATTGGAACA
MYC-F	human	AATGAAAAGGCCCCCAAGGTAG
MYC-R	human	GTCGTTTCCGCAACAAGTCCT
CDC20-F	human	CGCTATATCCCCATCGCAG
CDC20-R	human	CTGATAACCTCTGGCGCAT
CDC25A-F	human	AGACCTGTATCTCGTGGCTG
CDC25A-R	human	CATTTGAGGAAAGCATCCGAGC
CDC45-F	human	GTGATTTGGCGGGAGTCTTG
CDC45-R	human	CGAAGAGAAGGACCCTCTGG
GFAT1-F	human	AGCAGTGCAAACCTCCAGATGG
GFAT1-R	human	TGAACCCCAATCTGTCTCCCG
GLUT1_F	human	TTGCAGGCTTCTCCAAGTGGAC
GLUT1_R	human	CAGAACCAGGAGCACAGTGAAG
GLS_F	human	CAGAAGGCACAGACATGGTTGG
GLS_R	human	GGCAGAAACCACCATTAGCCAG
LDHA_F	human	GGATCTCCAACATGGCAGCCTT
LDHA_R	human	AGACGGCTTTCTCCCTCTTGCT
HK2_F	human	GAGTTTGACCTGGATGTGGTTGC
HK2_R	human	CCTCCATGTAGCAGGCATTGCT
XBP1u_F	human	CAGACTACGTGCACCTCTGC
XBP1u_R	human	CTGGGTCCAAGTTGTCCAGAAT
GFAT1-F	mouse	GGA ATC ATC ACC AAC TAC AAA GAC
GFAT1-R	mouse	AAT ACT CCA CTG CTT TTT CTT CCA C
XBP1u_F	mouse	CAGACTACGTGCACCTCTGC
XBP1u_R	mouse	CAGGGTCCAAGTTGTCCAGAAT
XBP1s_F	mouse	GCTGAGTCCGCAGCAGGT
XBP1s_R	mouse	CAGGGTCCAAGTTGTCCAGAAT
CHOP_F	mouse	AAGATGAGCGGGTGGCAGCG
CHOP_R	mouse	GCACGTGGACCAGGTTCTGCT
GRP78_F	mouse	TGCAGCAGGACATCAAGTTC
GRP78_R	mouse	TACGCCTCAGCAGTCTCCTT

**Table S2.** Primary antibodies used in western blot.

	<b>Species</b>	<b>Dilution</b>	<b>Cat.#</b>	<b>Brand</b>
<b>GFAT1</b>	Rabbit	1:1000	3818S	Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA,US)
<b>O-GlcNac</b>	Mouse	1:500	ab201995	Abcam (Cambridge, UK)
<b>c-MYC</b>	Rabbit	1:1000	18583S	Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA,US)
<b><math>\beta</math> Actin</b>	Rabbit	1:4000	4970S	Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA,US)
<b>Xbp1s</b>	Rabbit	1:1000	24868-1-AP	Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham, MA, US )
<b>IRE1<math>\alpha</math></b>	Rabbit	1:1000	3294S	Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA,US)
<b>pIRE1<math>\alpha</math></b>	Rabbit	1:1000	PA1-16927	Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham, MA, US )
<b>BIP</b>	Rabbit	1:1000	3177S	Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA,US)
<b>OGT</b>	Rabbit	1:1000	24083S	Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA,US)