

Supporting Information

Base Editor Scanning Reveals Activating Mutations of DNMT3A

Emma M. Garcia^{1,2}, Nicholas Z. Lue^{1,2}, Jessica K. Liang¹, Whitney K. Lieberman¹, Derek D. Hwang¹, James Woods^{1,2}, Brian B. Liao^{*1,2}

Affiliations:

¹Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA

²Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA

Table of Contents

Supplementary Figures:

1. Figure S1: Pie chart and allele table showing targeted deep sequencing of R882 codon of *DNMT3A* in *DNMT3A*^{WT/R882H} cells.
2. Figure S2: Silencing dynamics of dDNMT3A reporter system, representative gating scheme, and additional plots associated with Figure 1.
3. Figure S3: Western blot of reporter cells transduced with base editing sgRNAs.
4. Figure S4: Additional sgRNAs tested.
5. Figure S5: Genotyping of *DNMT3A*^{WT/R882H} cells treated with sgRNAs.
6. Figure S6: D618_K621del mutation is found in colobinae monkeys.
7. Figure S7: Additional *in vitro* validation of DNMT3A variants.

Supplementary Tables:

1. Table S1: Plasmids constructed in this study.
2. Table S2: Primers and oligos used in this study.
3. Table S3: Melting temperatures of recombinant DNMT3A2 variants by DSF
4. Table S4: *DNMT3A*^{WT} cell line screen results. (separate xlsx)
5. Table S5: *DNMT3A*^{WT/R882H} cell line screen results. (separate xlsx)
6. Table S6: Additional data on activating guides. (separate xlsx)

Genotyping of *DNMT3A* R882 locus for clonal *DNMT3A*^{WT/R882H} cell line

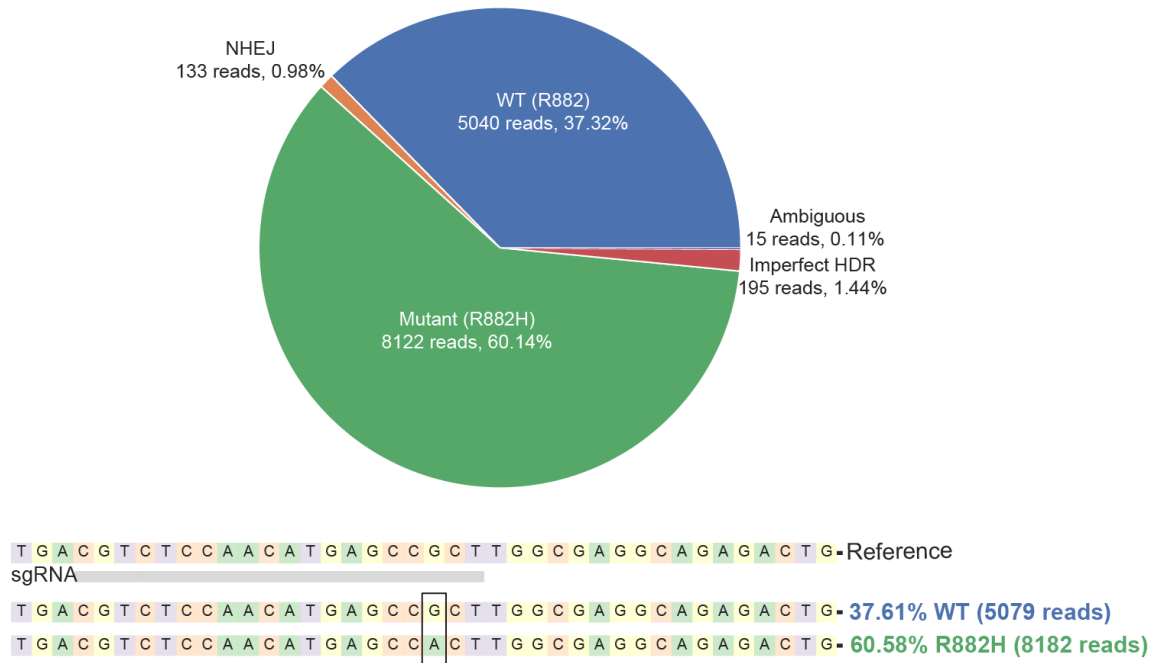
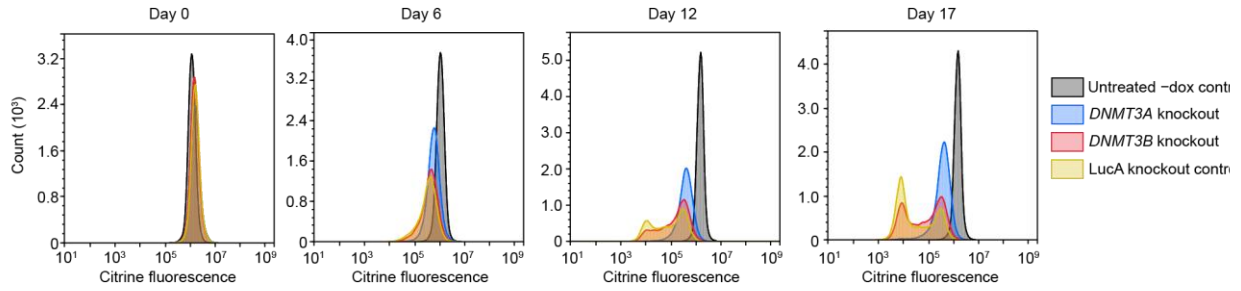
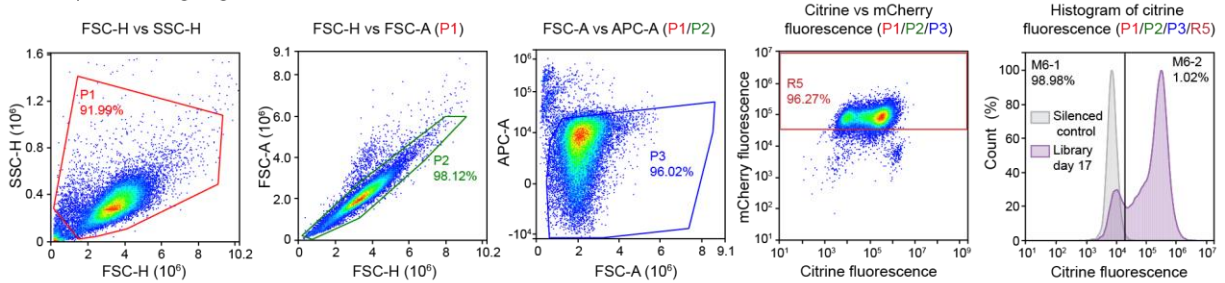


Figure S1: Pie chart and allele table showing targeted deep sequencing of R882 codon of *DNMT3A* in *DNMT3A*^{WT/R882H} cells. K562 cells are triploid, and these genotyping results are consistent with our cell line containing 2 copies of *DNMT3A*^{R882H} and one copy of *DNMT3A*^{WT}. sequences of WT and R882H reads are shown below. Plots generated with CRISPResso2.

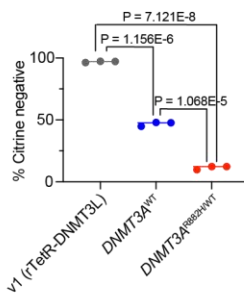
a. Silencing of citrine reporter with dox treatment



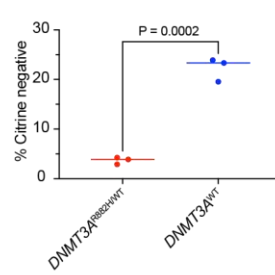
b. Representative gating scheme



c. Figure 1c percent citrine negative day 18



d. Figure 1d percent citrine negative



e. Figure 1e percent citrine negative day 36

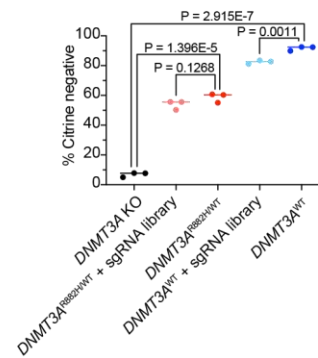


Figure S2: Silencing dynamics of dDNMT3A reporter system, representative gating scheme, and additional plots associated with Figure 1.

- Histograms of $DNMT3A^{WT}$ reporter cells treated with $DNMT3A$ knockout, $DNMT3B$ knockout, or LucA knockout (control) sgRNAs and Cas9 after 0, 6, 12, and 17 days of 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ doxycycline treatment.
- Representative gating scheme for sorting cells in our screen. Events were first gated for morphologically typical K562 cells, then for events corresponding to single cells. Then, helix-IR staining was used to gate out dead cells. Finally, the population corresponding to healthy, single cells was gated for mCherry+ cells and assessed for citrine fluorescence. Cells were sorted based on a citrine gate where ~1% of fully silenced control cells are citrine+.
- Plot of day 18 percent citrine negative cells from Figure 1c. P-values were calculated from two-sided student's t-tests.
- Plot of percent citrine negative cells from Figure 1d. P-value was calculated from a two-sided student's t-test.
- Plot of day 36 percent citrine negative cells from Figure 1e. P-values were calculated from two-sided student's t-tests.

Expression of DNMT3A in *DNMT3A*^{WT/R882H} cells treated with sgRNAs

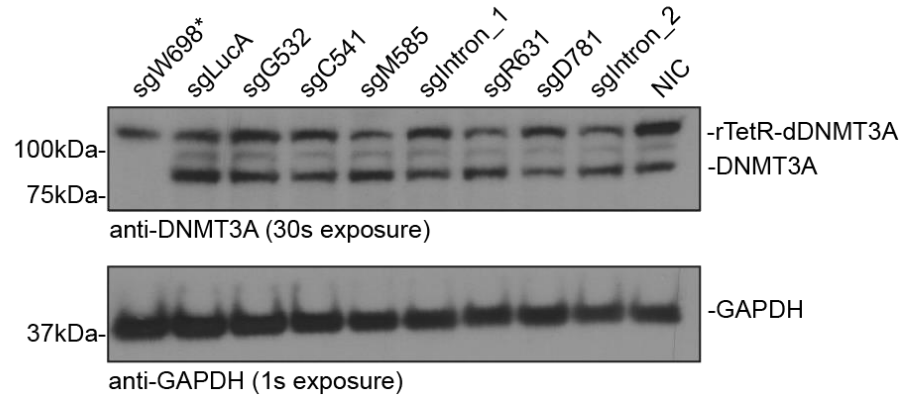
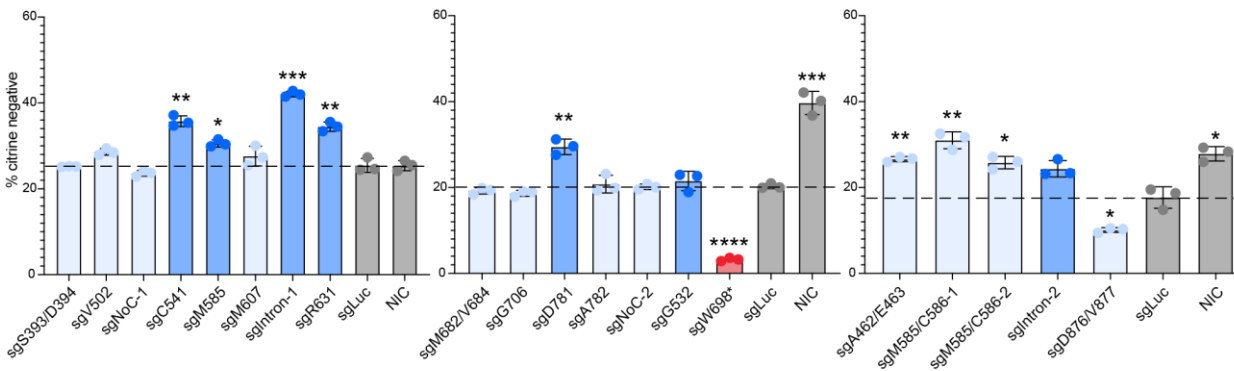


Figure S3: Western Blot of reporter cells transduced with base editing sgRNAs. sgW698* causes depletion of endogenous DNMT3A levels but not rTetR-dDNMT3A levels. Other sgRNAs tested (the same set as used in Figure 3b) do not dramatically affect protein expression levels.

a. Reporter silencing in *DNMT3A*^{WT} cells transduced with sgRNAs, day 12 +dox



b. Reporter silencing in *DNMT3A*^{WT/R882H} cells transduced with sgRNAs, day 18 +dox

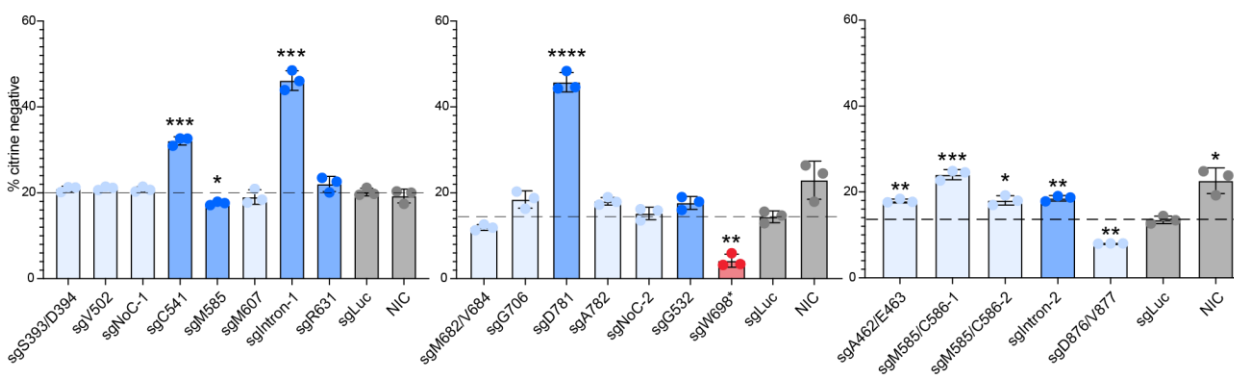


Figure S4: Additional sgRNAs tested.

- Bar plots showing % silenced *DNMT3A*^{WT} cells treated with sgRNAs after 12 days of dox treatment. LucA = Luciferase targeting sgRNA, NIC = Non-infection control. Dark blue, red and gray bars indicate biological replicates for guides shown in Figure 3b, and light blue bars indicate one biological replicate in technical triplicate for additional sgRNAs. Data are mean \pm SD of n = 3 replicates. Stars correspond to significance testing after two-sided students t-tests comparing each guide to sgLuc with Bonferroni multiple hypothesis correction. See Table S6 for a summary of all single guides tested.
- Bar plots showing % silenced *DNMT3A*^{WT/R882H} cells after 18 days of dox treatment. Data are mean \pm SD of n = 3 replicates. Stars correspond to significance testing after two-sided Students t-tests comparing each guide to sgLuc with Bonferroni multiple hypothesis correction. See table S6 for a summary of all single guides tested.

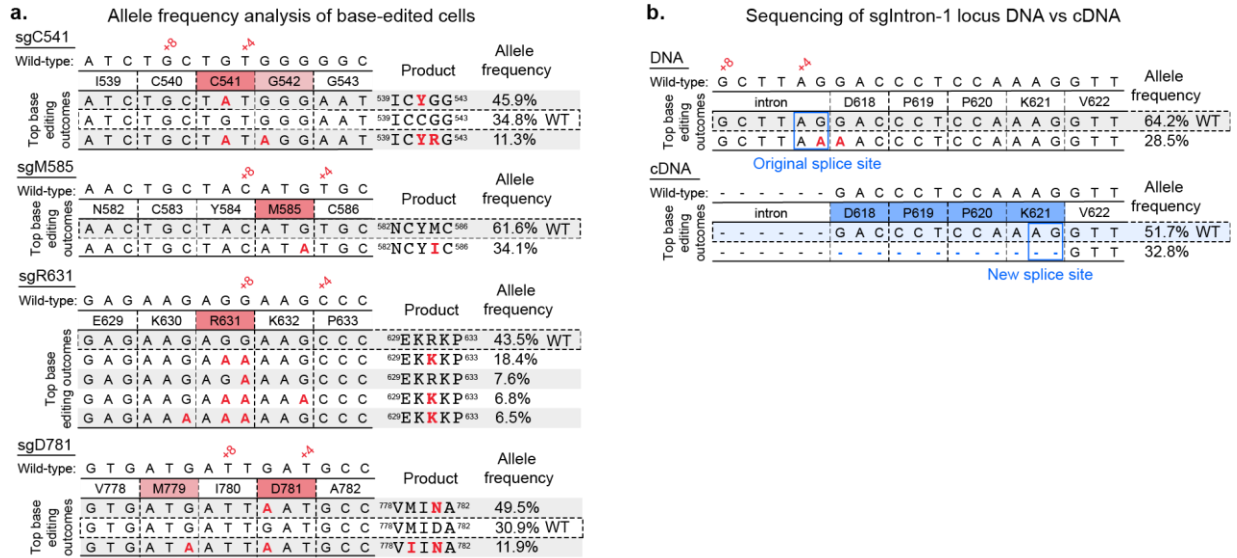


Figure S5: Genotyping of *DNMT3A*^{WT/R882H} cells treated with sgRNAs.

- Tables showing base editing outcomes with >5% allele frequency from treatment of *DNMT3A*^{WT/R882H} reporter cells with single missense sgRNAs.
- Scheme showing genomic DNA and transcript cDNA sequencing of cells treated with sgIntron-1.

Alignment of human and colobinae monkey DNMT3A

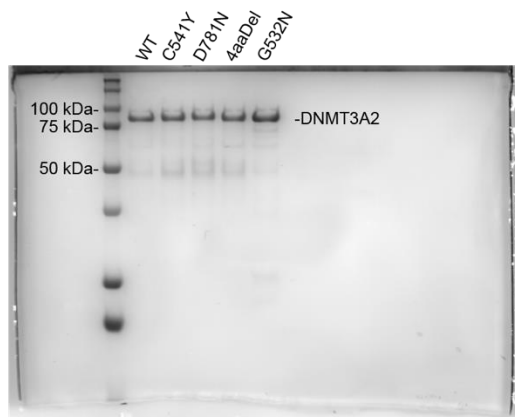
Organism/sequence	Translation
Human DNMT3A (Q9Y6K1):	610 A N N H D Q E F D P P K V Y P P V P A 628
Translation of D618_K621del:	A N N H D Q E F - - - - V Y P P V P A
Rhinopithecus bieti (Black snub-nosed monkey):	A N N H D Q E F - - - - V S A G P G A
Rhinopithecus roxellana (Golden snub-nosed monkey):	A N N H D Q E F - - - - V S A G P G A
Colobus angolensis palliatus (Peters' Angolan colobus):	A N N H D Q E F - - - - V S A G P G A

Overall sequence identity

	Human	Black snub-nosed	Golden snub-nosed	Peters' Angolan
Human	100%	96.8%	96.8%	95.3%
Black snub-nosed	96.8%	100%	100%	98.1%
Golden snub-nosed	96.8%	100%	100%	98.1%
Peters' Angolan	95.3%	98.1%	98.1%	100%

Figure S6: D618_K621del mutation is found in colobinae monkeys. Despite additional local variation in sequence between human and colobinae DNMT3A, the proteins are overall very similar. UniProt IDs: A0A2K6PNQ5_RHIRO, A0A2K6KW24_RHIBE, A0A2K5JG23_COLAP

a. SDS-PAGE gel of purified DNMT3A2 variants



b. Replicate 2 DNMT3A mutant activation + H3K4me0

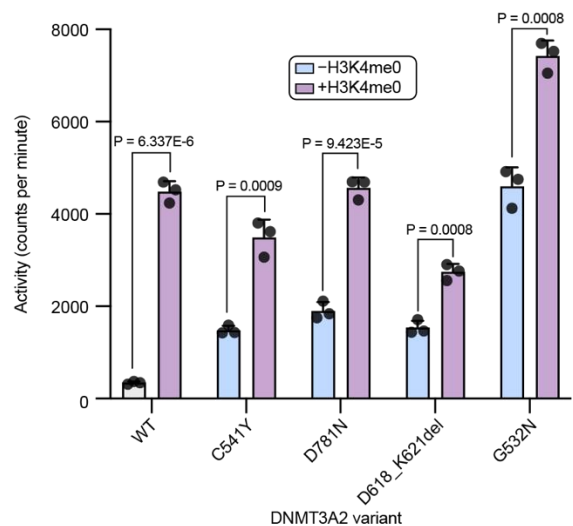


Figure S7: Additional *in vitro* validation of DNMT3A variants.

- SDS-PAGE gel showing purified DNMT3A2 variants used in Figure 4.
- Second replicate of activity assay shown in Figure 4b. Data are mean \pm SD of $n = 3$ replicates. P-values were calculated by unpaired two-tailed Students' T-tests. P-values for no peptide mutant comparisons are as follows: WT vs C541Y = $3.877E-5$, WT vs D781N = 0.0001, WT vs D618_K621del = 0.0002, WT vs G532N = $6.012E-5$.

Table S1: Plasmids constructed in this study.

Application	Plasmid	Description
Base editing screen and validation	pEF-H2B-mCherry-T2A-rTetR-dDNMT3A2	Lentiviral, mammalian expression of updated reporter
Bacterial Protein Expression	pET28b-His ₆ -DNMT3A2-C541Y	Expression of His ₆ -tagged DNMT3A2 C541Y
	pET28b-His ₆ -DNMT3A2-D781N	Expression of His ₆ -tagged DNMT3A2 D781N
	pET28b-His ₆ -DNMT3A2-4aaDel	Expression of His ₆ -tagged DNMT3A2 4aaDel

Table S2: Primers and oligos used in this study.

Application	Description	Sequence
Plasmid Construction	Construction of pET28b-His ₆ -DNMT3A2-D781N Forward	CTTCCTTCGCATTGATCATAACCG
	Construction of pET28b-His ₆ -DNMT3A2-D781N Reverse	CGGTTATGATCAATGCGAAGGAAG
	Construction of pET28b-His ₆ -DNMT3A2-4aaDel Forward	GGTGGATACACAAATTCTTGGTCATGG
	Construction of pET28b-His ₆ -DNMT3A2-4aaDel Reverse	GGTGGATACACAAATTCTTGGTCATGG
	Construction of pET28b-His ₆ -DNMT3A2-C541Y Forward	CCTCACGACCGCCATAGCAAATCGTAC
	Construction of pET28b-His ₆ -DNMT3A2-C541Y Reverse	GTACGATTTGCTATGGCGGTCGTGAGG
	Construction of pEF-H2B-mCherry-T2A-rTetR-dDNMT3A2 Forward	CCTTTTTTTTTGGCTCTTTGCGAACGTCGTCGCTATGGGAG
	Construction of pEF-H2B-mCherry-T2A-rTetR-dDNMT3A2 Reverse	CTCCCATAGCGACGACGTTTCGCAAAAGGCCAAAAAAAAGG
Individual sgRNAs (top= Forward, bottom= Reverse)	DNMT3A2_552	CACCGGGCATCAATCATCACAGGGTAAACACCCTGTGATGATTGATGCC
	DNMT3A2_414	CACCGTCCTAAGCAGTGAGCACAACAAACGTTGTGCTCACTGCTTAGGAC
	DNMT3A2_207	CACCGTGTCACTCTCATCGCTGTCGAAACCGACAGCGATGAGAGTGACAC
	DNMT3A2_341	CACCGAGCAGATGGTGCAGTAGGACAAACGTCCTACTGCACCATCTGCTC
	DNMT3A2_617	CACCGCATCTTATGGTGCCTGAAAAACTTTTCAGTGCACCATAAGATGC
	DNMT3A2_310	CACCGGGTAACATTGAGGCTCCCACAAACGTGGGAGCCTCAATGTTACCC
	DNMT3A2_396	CACCGAAGAACATCTGGAGCCGGGAAACTCCCAGCTCCAGATGTTCTTC
	DNMT3A2_493	CACCGCCCCAATCACCAGATCGAATAAACATTCGATCTGGTGATTGGGGC
	DNMT3A2_554	CACCGTCTTTGGCATCAATCATCACAAACGTGATGATTGATGCCAAAGAC
	DNMT3A2_381	CACCGCGCACATGTAGCAGTTCCAGAAACCTGGAAGTGTACATGTGCGC
	DNMT3A2_422	CACCGTGGGCTTCTCTTCTCAGCTAAACAGCTGAGAAGAGGAAGCCCAC
DNMT3A2_343	CACCGCCCACAGCAGATGGTGCAGTAAACACTGCACCATCTGCTGTGGGC	

	DNMT3A2_613	CACCGTCATGAAGACAGGAAAATGC AAACGCATTTTCCTGTCTTCATGAC
	DNMT3A2_468	CACCGCGACGTACATGATCTTCCCC AAACGGGGAAGATCATGTACGTCGC
	DNMT3A_260	CACCGTTCTCCGCTGTGCTCTTCCG AAACCGGAAGAGCACAGCGGAGAAC
	DNMT3A_382	CACCGCCGCACATGTAGCAGTTCCA AAACTGGAAGTACTACATGTGCGGC
	DNMT3A_384	CACCGCCCGCACATGTAGCAGTTCC AAACGGAACTGCTACATGTGCGGGC
	DNMT3A_568	CACCGTTTCACCAACCTGTTCATAC AAACGTATGAACAGGTTGGTGAAAC
R882H Knock-in	sgRNA for CRISPR-Cas9 R882H knock-in	CCAACATGAGCCGCTTGGCG
	HDR template for R882H knock-in	CAGGGTATTTGGTTTCCCAGTCCACT ATACTGACGTCTCCAACATGAGCCAC TTGGCGAGGCAGAGACTGCTGGGCC GGTCATGGAGCGTGCCAGTCATCC
Genotyping (bold=gDNA binding region)	pNL1.155 F3-sequence around R882	ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTT CCGATCTNNNNCAGCACTCACCTG CCC
	pNL1.155 R3-sequence around R882	TGGAGTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGA TCTTCGCTACCTCAGTTTGCCC
	pNL1.175 F1-sequence around G532	ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTT CCGATCTNNNNTCCTGGTGGTTTCT GACCCT
	pNL1.175 R1-sequence around G532	TGGAGTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGA TCTCCAAGGTGTGCTACCTGGAA
	pEG1.103 3F-sequence exon 10	TGGAGTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGA TCTGCCCTCCAGCCAGGCTCCTA
	pEG1.103 3R-sequence exon 10	ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTT CCGATCTNNNNTTGCGTGGAGTGTG TGGACCT
	pEG1.103 4F-sequence exon 11	TGGAGTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGA TCTCCATCCTGGGACAAGGCGG
	pEG1.103 4R-sequence exon 11	ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTT CCGATCTNNNNGGTTGTGGGGCCT GAGCTGT
	pNL1.243 F4- sequence exon 11	TGGAGTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGA TCTGTGGGAGCTTGGGACACC
	pNL1.243 R4- sequence exon 11	ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTT CCGATCTNNNNCAGCACCTCTTGGG CCTG
	pNL1.243 F6- sequence exon 15	TGGAGTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGA TCTAGTGTGTGGCTCCTGAGAGA

pNL1.243 R6.2- sequence exon 15	ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTT CCGATCTNNNNCTATGGGTCATCCC ACCTGC
pEG1.136 1F- sequence around sgIntron-1	ACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTT CCGATCTNNNNATCAAAGAGAGACA GCACCCG
pEG1.136 1R- sequence around sgIntron-1	TGGAGTTCAGACGTGTGCTCTTCCGA TCTGGGCACAAGGGTACCTACG

Table S3: Melting temperatures of recombinant DNMT3A2 variants by DSF

Variant	Replicate 1 (°C)	Replicate 2 (°C)
DNMT3A2_WT	43.4 ± 0.1	43.2 ± 0.1
DNMT3A2_C541Y	44.5 ± 0.2	44.1 ± 0.0
DNMT3A2_D781N	43.9 ± 0.1	43.9 ± 0.0
DNMT3A2_4aaDel	45.8 ± 1.0	43.2 ± 0.1
DNMT3A2_G532N	45.1 ± 0.2	44.7 ± 0.2