

Expanded View Figures

Figure EV1. Expression and silencing of HIF1 α and HIF2 α in AML cell lines.

- A qPCR analysis of HIF1 α and HIF2 α in the indicated AML cell lines stably expressing shRNAs against HIF1 α or HIF2 α or a scrambled shRNA as control (shCTRL). Data are expressed as fold change in HIF α -silenced cells compared to shCTRL cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's *t*-test).
- B Cell proliferation of the indicated AML cell lines carrying shHIF1 α , shHIF2 α , or shCTRL. Values represent cell numbers normalized over day 0. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's *t*-test).
- C qPCR analysis of HIF1 α and HIF2 α in HL60 and Kasumi1 cells stably expressing shCTRL, shHIF1 α or shHIF2 α . Data are expressed as fold change in HIF α -silenced cells compared to shCTRL cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates of cells at passages 4–10 (< P10) or passages 11–16 (> P10) (Student's *t*-test).
- D Analysis of *HIF1A* and *EPAS1* (encoding HIF1 α and HIF2 α respectively) basal expression in the human AML cell lines utilized in this study. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates.
- E mRNA expression of *HIF1A* and *EPAS1* in 451 AML patients from the Oregon Health & Science University (OSHU) dataset (Tyner *et al*, 2018). Data are expressed as normalized RPKM (Reads Per Kilobase Million), and were obtained from the cBioportal database (Cerami *et al*, 2012). Data represent mean \pm SD of 451 biological replicates.
- F Immunoblot analysis showing silencing efficiency of two independent shRNAs against HIF1 α (shHIF1 α #1 and shHIF1 α #2) and HIF2 α (shHIF2 α #1 and shHIF2 α #2), or a scrambled shRNA as control (shCTRL) in Kasumi1 cells. shHIF1 α #1 and shHIF2 α #2 are shRNAs utilized in the main figures. α -tubulin was used as loading control.
- G qPCR analysis of HIF1 α and HIF2 α upon HIF α -specific silencing and compared to shCTRL in Kasumi1 (left graph) and HL60 (right graph) cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicate (Student's *t*-test).
- H Colony forming capacity of Kasumi1 (left graph) and HL60 (right graph) cells expressing shHIF1 α #1, shHIF1 α #2, shHIF2 α #1, shHIF2 α #2, or shCTRL. Shown is the average number of colonies/field in 20 fields (10x objective). Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's *t*-test).
- I Percentages of CD11b⁺ in cells described in (H). Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's *t*-test).

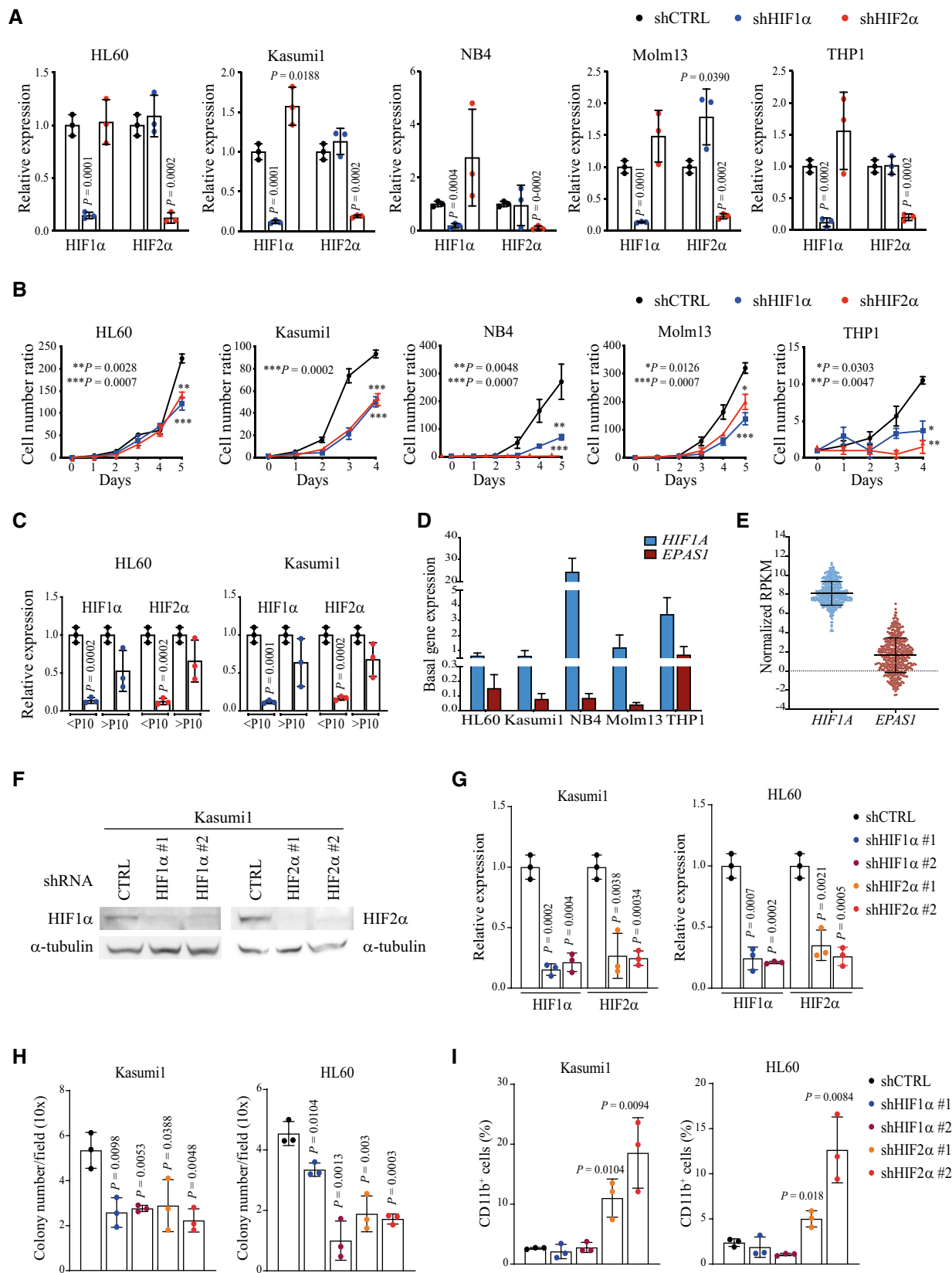


Figure EV1.

Figure EV2. Global changes in gene expression, H3K27me3 and chromatin accessibility upon HIF1 α or HIF2 α silencing in AML cells.

- A Unsupervised hierarchical clustering of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in HL60 and Kasumi1 cells following HIF1 α or HIF2 α silencing. A red-blue color scale was used to reflect normalized RPKM, with red indicating genes with higher expression and blue indicating genes with lower expression. Each column represents the average of two independent experiments.
- B Venn diagrams showing the number of DEGs commonly upregulated and downregulated in HL60 and Kasumi1 cells upon shHIF1 α (top) or shHIF2 α (bottom). Common/total deregulated genes in each cell line are indicated as percentages.
- C qPCR analysis of the indicated HIF2 α -regulated genes in NB4 (left graph), Molm13 (middle graph) and THP1 (right graph) cells upon HIF2 α silencing. Values indicate fold change in gene expression compared to shCTRL cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's *t*-test).
- D, E Gene set enrichment analysis of genes upregulated upon HIF2 α silencing and showing unique H3K27me3 peaks in shCTRL (D) or downregulated upon HIF2 α silencing and showing unique H3K27me3 peaks in shHIF2 α (E) Kasumi1 cells. Indicated are the terms most significantly enriched in the following libraries: gene ontology (GO) biological process, GO molecular function, GO cellular component, Bioplanet, Reactome, and Hallmarks of cancer. Dot sizes represent the number of genes in each term, and colors indicate Enrichment Scores expressed as $-\log_{10}$ (*P*-value).
- F Genome browser view of normalized counts of ATAC-seq profiles at the regulatory regions of the myeloid differentiation genes *ITGB2*, *CD53*, and *IFI16*. Open chromatin peaks of Kasumi1 cells are indicated in red for shCTRL and green for shHIF2 α . Triplicate experiments and a representative alignment (normalized CPM values) of each condition are shown. Open chromatin peaks of six primary AML cells (obtained from GSE197416; Data ref: Gambacorta *et al*, 2022b) are indicated in orange and a representative alignment is shown. Lower panels represent the corresponding gene annotation from GrCh38 human reference.

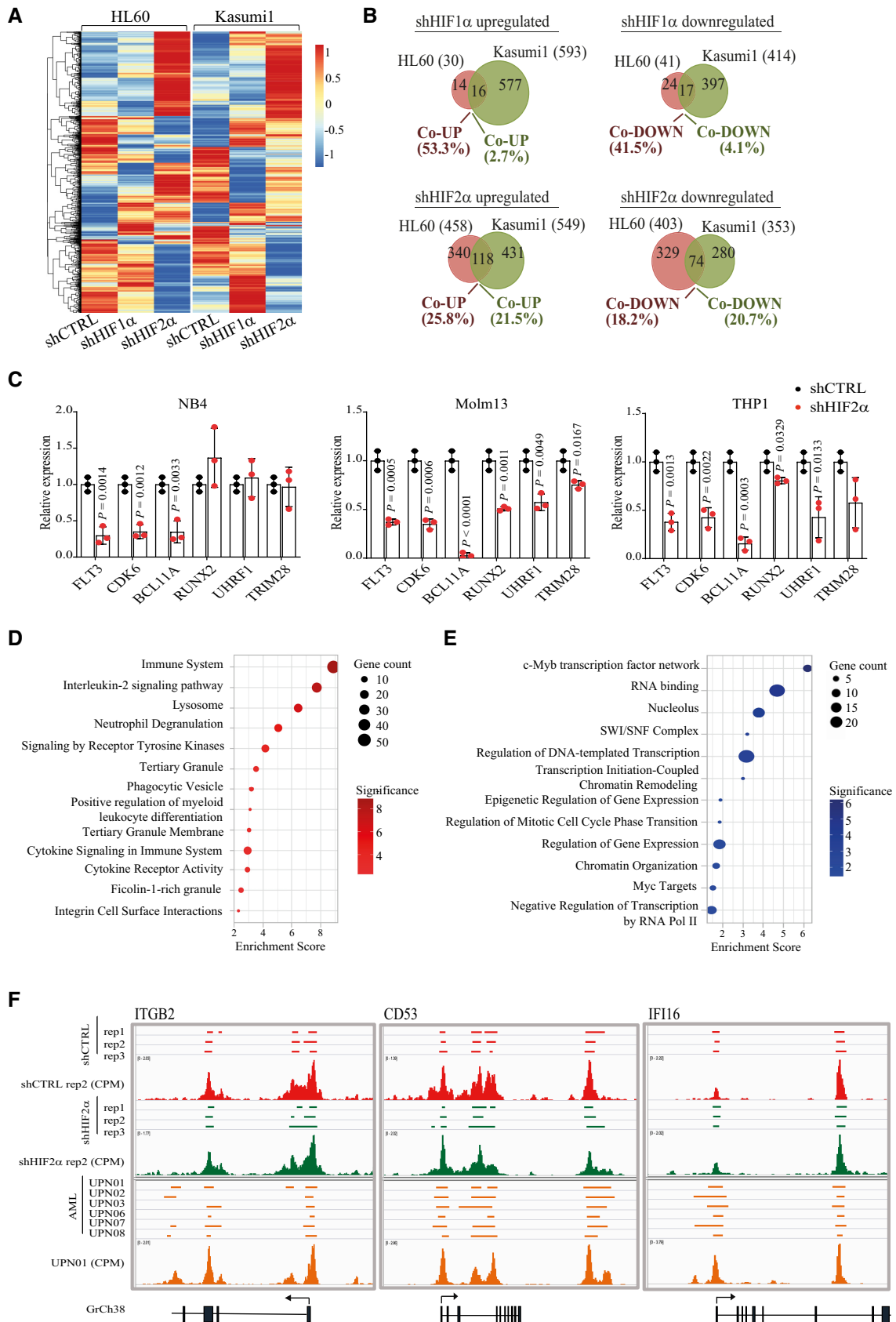


Figure EV2.

Figure EV3. *In vitro* and *ex vivo* treatment of AML cell lines and PDX-derived cells with the specific HIF2 α inhibitor PT2385.

- A Cell numbers of NB4, Molm13 and THP1 cells 2 days after treatment with PT2385 at the indicated doses and compared to vehicle treated cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test).
- B Percentages of CD11b⁺ NB4, Molm13 and THP1 cells 2 days after treatment with PT2385 at the indicated doses and compared to vehicle treated cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test).
- C Relative proportion of live (AnnexinV⁻) and apoptotic (AnnexinV⁺) cells after treatment with PT2385 at the indicated doses for 2 and 6 days in HL60 (upper graphs) and Kasumi1 (lower graphs) cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's *t*-test).
- D qPCR analysis of the indicated genes in NB4 (upper graph), Molm13 (middle graph) and THP1 (lower graph) cells 2 days after treatment with 200 μ M PT2385. Values are represented as fold change in gene expression compared to vehicle treated cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's *t*-test).
- E Percentages of CD11b⁺ NB4 (upper graph), Molm13 (middle graph) and THP1 (lower graph) cells at the indicated days (D2, D4, D6) after treatment with 50 μ M PT2385 and compared to vehicle treated cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's *t*-test).
- F Percentages of CD11b⁺ AML-01 cells isolated from the bone marrow of PDX mice and treated *ex vivo* with 100 μ M PT2385 for 4 days. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's *t*-test).
- G qPCR analysis of the indicated genes in AML-01 cells upon *ex vivo* treatment with 100 μ M PT2385. Values are represented as fold changes in gene expression compared to control vehicle treated cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's *t*-test).

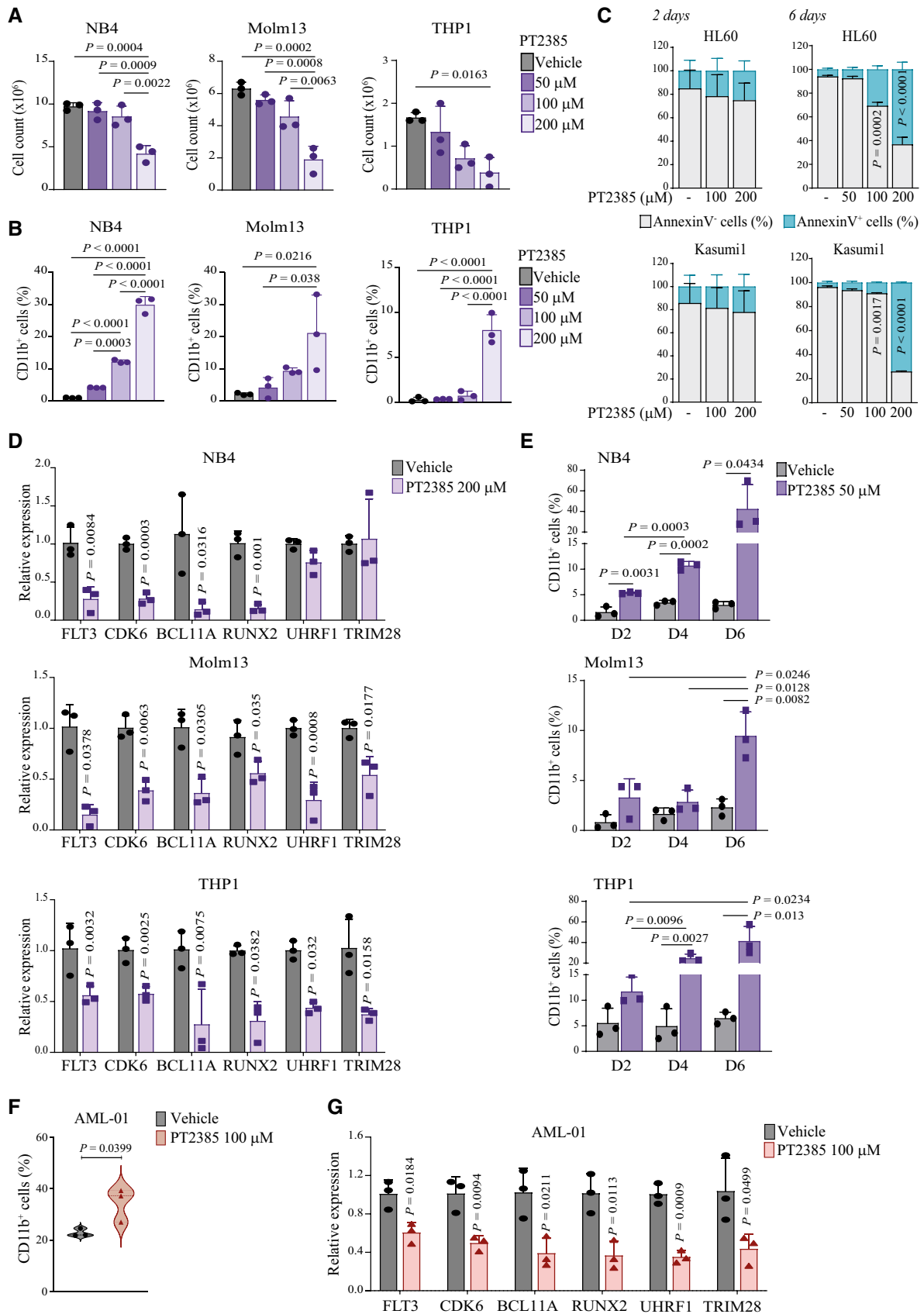


Figure EV3.

Figure EV4. In vivo treatment of PDX AML models with compounds inhibiting HIF2 α .

- A Percentages of leukemic cells (hCD45⁺) expressing AnnexinV in bone marrow (BM, left graph), spleen (SP, middle graph) and peripheral blood (PB, right graph) of mice transplanted with AML-01 cells and treated with 100 mg/kg PT2385 or vehicle. Data represent mean \pm SD of four biological replicates.
- B qPCR analysis of HIF2 α and HIF2 α -regulated genes in AML-01 cells isolated from the bone marrow of leukemic mice treated with 100 mg/kg PT2385 ($n = 4$) or vehicle ($n = 3$). Values indicate fold change in gene expression compared to control vehicle treated cells and represent mean \pm SD of 3/4 biological replicates (Student's t -test).
- C Percentages of apoptotic leukemic cells (AnnexinV⁺hCD45⁺) in bone marrow (BM), spleen (SP) and peripheral blood (PB) of mice transplanted with AML-01 (left graph) or AML-02 (right graph) and treated with EZN-2208. Data are represented in box and whisker plots where the central band denotes the median value, box contains interquartile ranges, while whiskers mark minimum and maximum values. All biological replicates are shown ($n = 7$ in AML-01, $n = 4$ in AML-02).
- D Spleen weight (left graph) and percentages of leukemic cells (hCD45⁺, right graph) in BM, SP, and PB of mice transplanted with AML-01 and treated with EZN-2208 as in (C). Data are represented in box and whisker plots where the central band denotes the median value, box contains interquartile ranges, while whiskers mark minimum and maximum values. All biological replicates are shown ($n = 7$, Student's t -test).
- E Spleen weight (left graph) and percentages of leukemic cells (hCD45⁺, right graph) in BM, SP, and PB of mice transplanted with AML-02 and treated with EZN-2208 as in (C). Data are represented in box and whisker plots where the central band denotes the median value, box contains interquartile ranges, while whiskers mark minimum and maximum values. All biological replicates are shown ($n = 7$, Student's t -test).
- F Percentages of leukemic AML-01 and AML-02 cells expressing CD11b (hCD11b⁺hCD45⁺) in BM, SP, and PB of mice transplanted with AML-01 (left graph) and AML-02 (right graph) and treated with EZN-2208. Data are represented in box and whisker plots where the central band denotes the median value, box contains interquartile ranges, while whiskers mark minimum and maximum values. All biological replicates are shown ($n = 7$ in AML-01, $n = 4$ in AML-02, Student's t -test).
- G qPCR of the indicated genes in cells isolated from BM of vehicle ($n = 3$) and EZN-2208 treated ($n = 4$) AML-01 transplanted mice. Values indicate fold changes in gene expression of EZN-2208 treated cells compared to vehicle treated control cells. Data represent mean \pm SD of 3/4 biological replicates (Student's t -test).

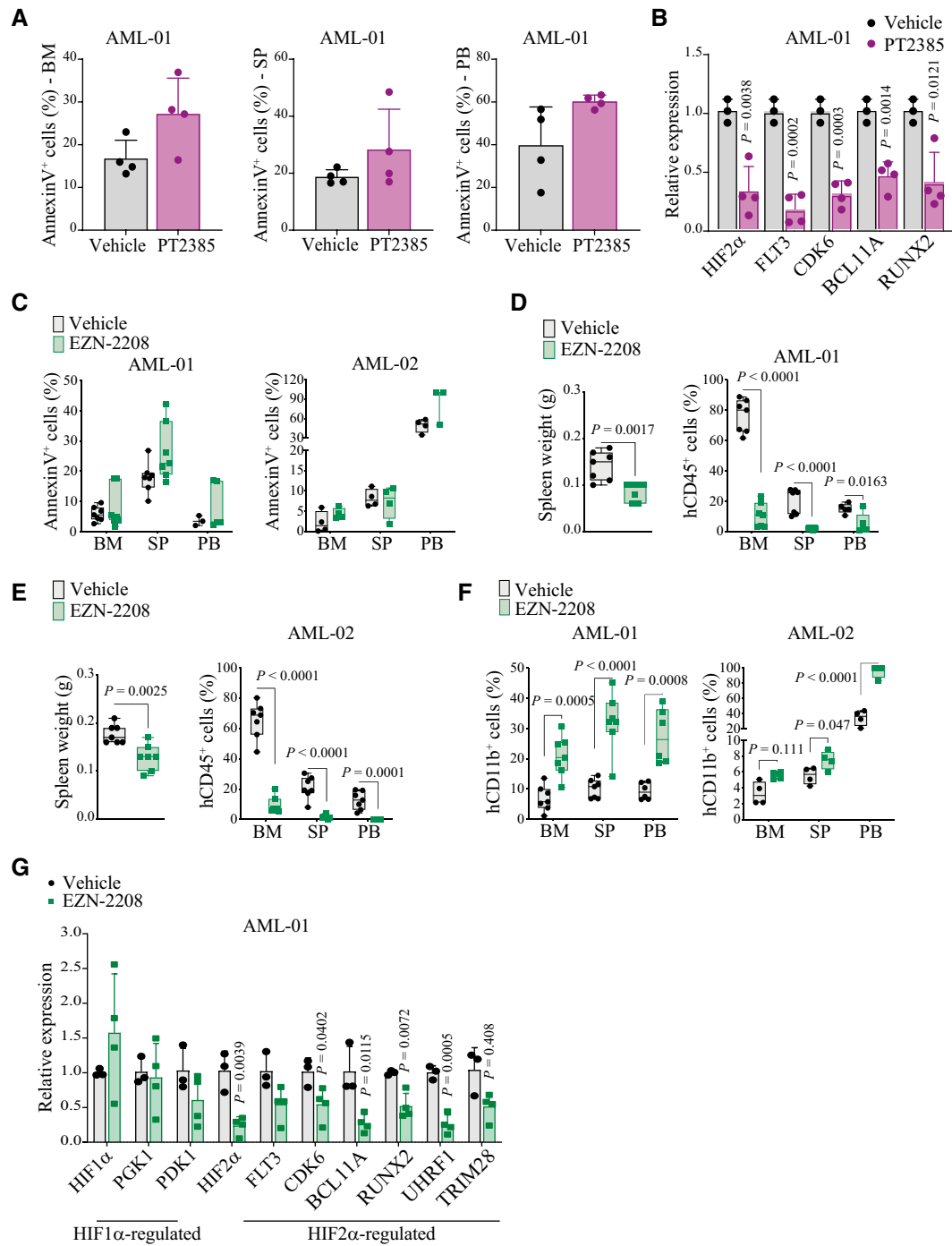


Figure EV4.

Figure EV5. Combination of HIF2 α inhibition and ATRA increases AML differentiation in NB4, Molm13, and THP1 cells.

- A Percentages of CD11b⁺ NB4 (left graph), Molm13 (middle graph) and THP1 (right graph) cells with shRNAs against HIF1 α , HIF2 α , or a scrambled shRNA as control (shCTRL) treated with 1 μ M ATRA for 2 days. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test).
- B Percentages of CD11b⁺ NB4 (left graph), Molm13 (middle graph) and THP1 (right graph) cells following treatment with 50 μ M PT2385, 1 μ M ATRA, or combination for 4 days. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test).
- C Percentages of NB4 (left graph), Molm13 (right graph) and THP1 (lower graph) cells in the indicated phases of the cell cycle following treatment with 50 μ M PT2385, 1 μ M ATRA, or combination for 4 days. Data represent mean \pm SD of three biological replicates (Student's t-test).

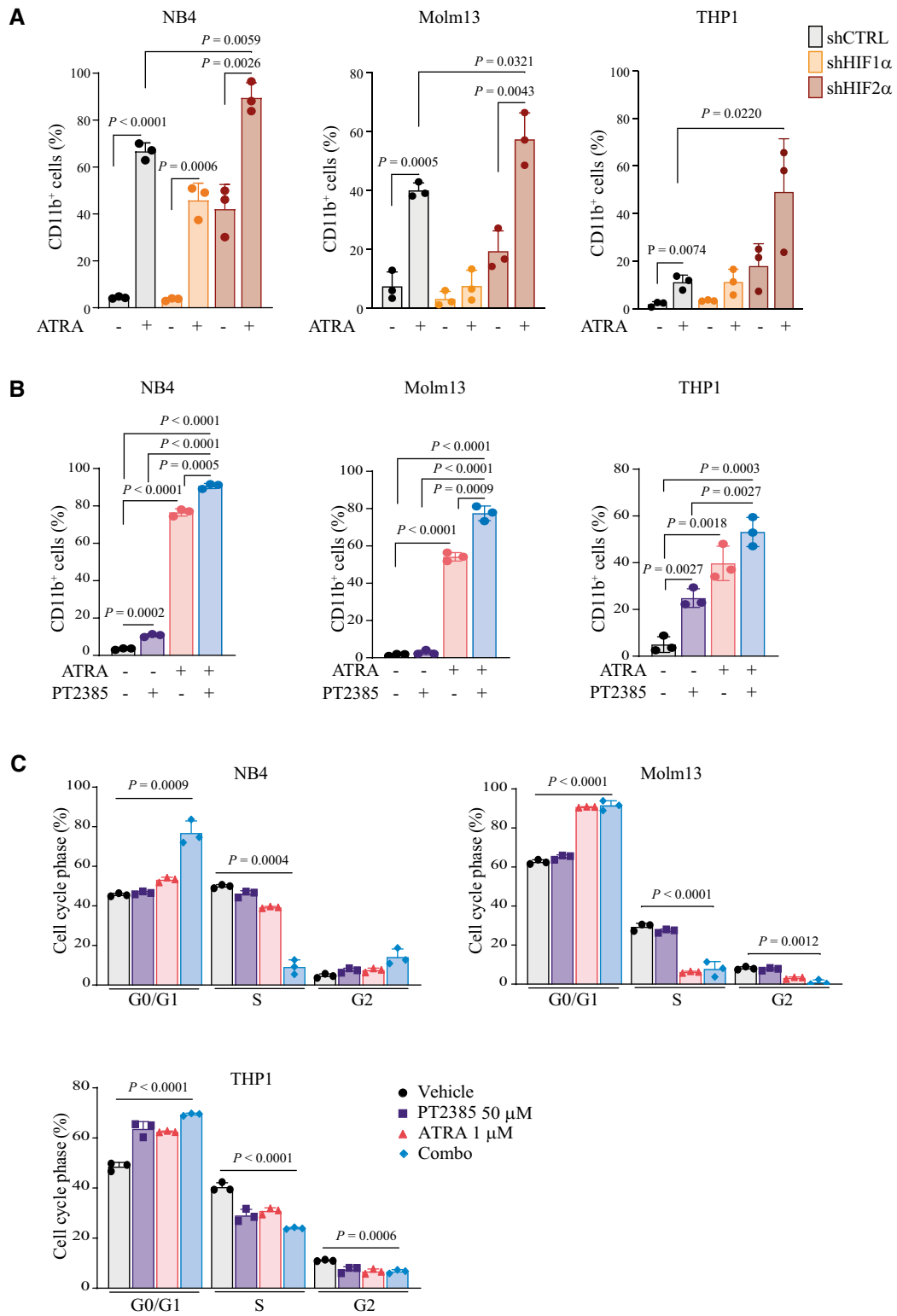


Figure EV5.