

Figure S1. Notch-dependent murine T-ALL cells are resistant to Notch1 inhibitory antibodies

(A) Growth of the indicated murine T-ALL cell lines was monitored over a 3-day period in the presence of non-specific human IgG (hIgG), a humanized IgG specific for the Notch1 ligand binding region (LBR, WC613), a humanized IgG specific for the Notch1 negative regulatory region (NRR, WC75), or the γ -secretase inhibitor compound E (1 μ M). Antibodies were used at a dose (10 mg/ml) that produces strong inhibition of ligand-mediated Notch1 activation.¹ Each time point was determined in triplicate. The results shown are representative of two independent experiments. RLU, relative luminescence units produced by the Cell-Titer Glo assay for cell growth. (B) The cell line 330 was transduced with empty MigRI virus or with human ICN1 and then treated for 72 hr with vehicle alone (DMSO) or vehicle containing the γ -secretase inhibitor (GSI) compound E (1 μ M). Cells were then harvested, stained with propidium iodide, and analyzed by flow cytometry. The histograms show the DNA content of cells from the indicated treatment groups.

Figure S2. Detection of activated Notch1 in T-ALL cell lines

Whole cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF membranes, which were then stained with antibodies specific for i) the neoepitope created by γ -secretase cleavage of Notch1 at residue V1744 (V1744) or ii) β -actin. The presence or absence of PEST deletions in the cell lines is also indicated.

Figure S3. Differential 3' polyadenylation of *Notch1* transcripts

Upper panel: position of a probe specific for a region 3' of a major polyadenylation site identified at position 7979 (relative to the 5' ATG start codon). Lower panel: results of Northern blot analysis with this probe on poly-A RNA prepared from the indicated cell lines.

Figure S4. Detection of small Ikaros isoforms in a subset of murine T-ALLs

Western blots of cell lysates were stained with an antibody specific for the N-terminus of Ikaros or an antibody against β -actin.

Figure S5. Sequence of the *TCRB-NOTCH1* fusion transcript expressed by the human T-ALL cell line CUTLL1

Figure S6. Alignment of ectopic RAG signal sequences near murine *Notch1* with the corresponding sequences of human *NOTCH1*

The murine and human Notch1 genes were aligned with ClustalW2. The murine RAG signal sequences are shown in red. Residues that match the RAG signal sequence consensus are underlined. Residues conserved between man and mouse are denoted with an asterisk.

REFERENCES

1. Aste-Amezaga M, Zhang N, Lineberger JE, et al. Characterization of notch1 antibodies that inhibit signaling of both normal and mutated notch1 receptors. *PLoS One*. 2010;5:e9094.
2. Ji Y, Resch W, Corbett E, et al. The in vivo pattern of binding of RAG1 and RAG2 to antigen receptor loci. *Cell* 2010;141:419-31.

Figure S1

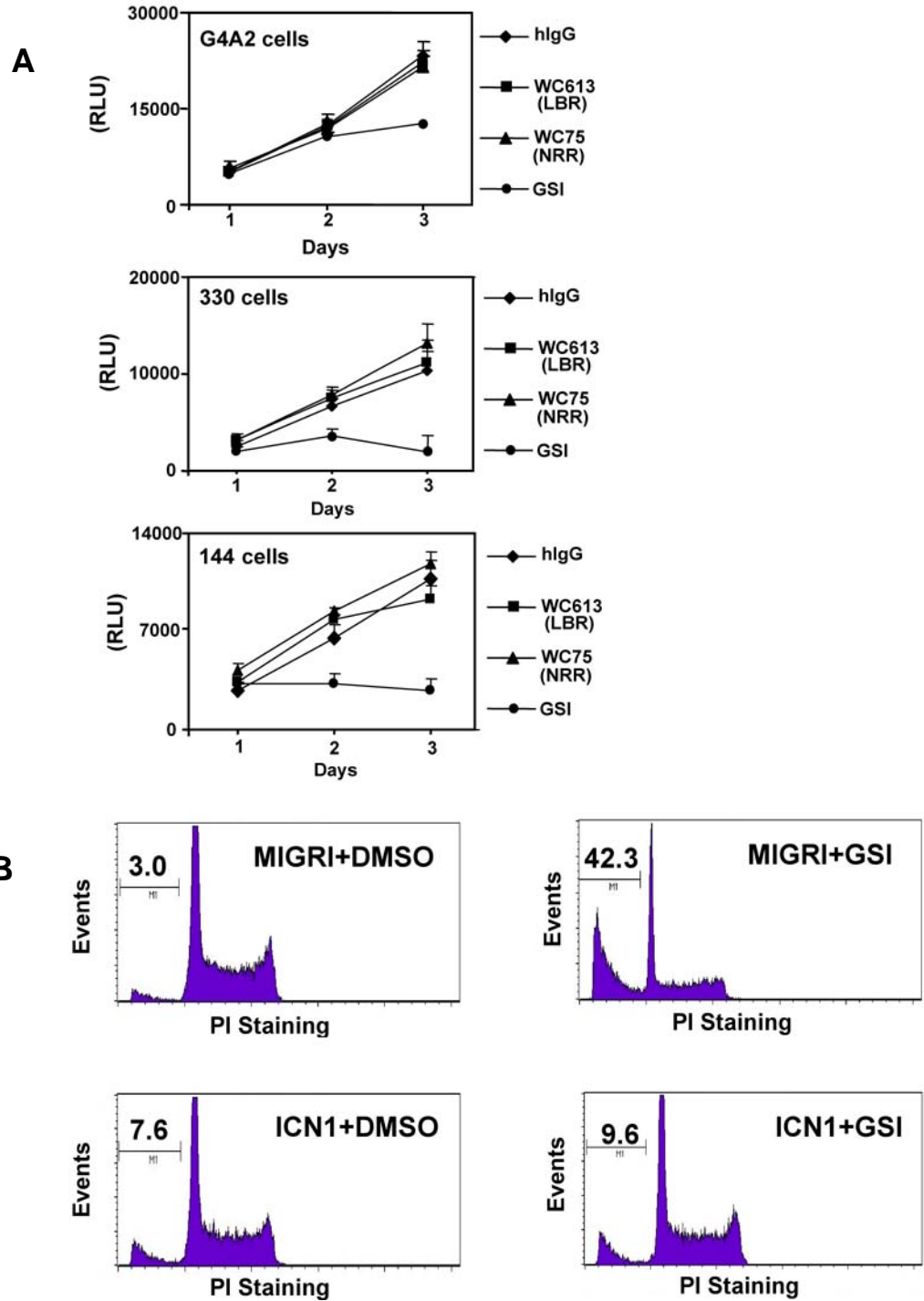


Figure S2

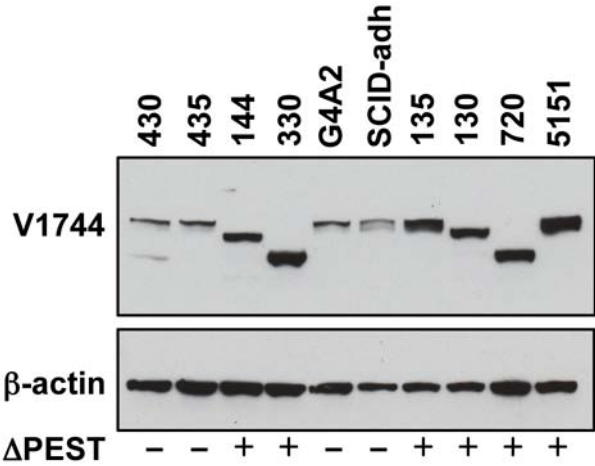


Figure S3

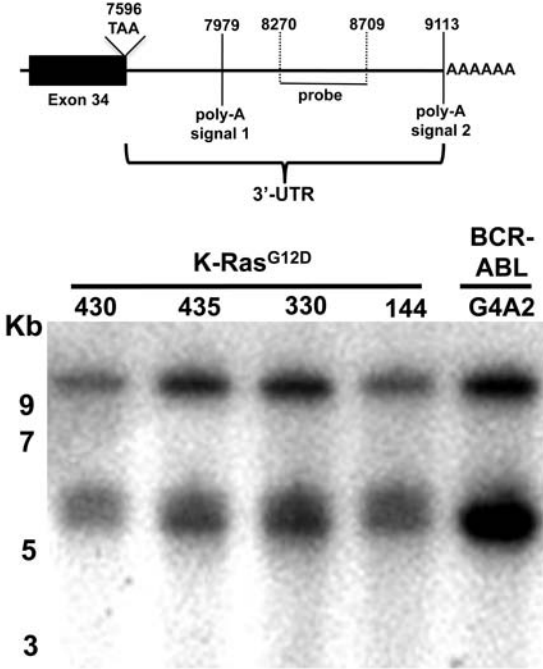


Figure S4

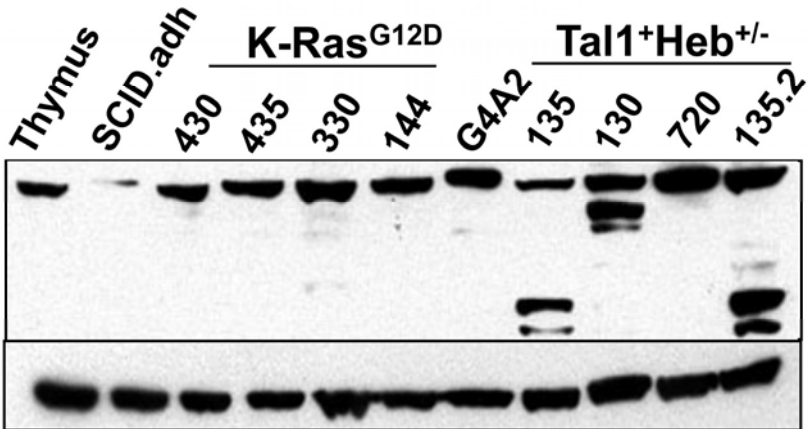


Figure S5

Sequence of unknown origin Jβ2.4
TTTGTTGACCAGCCCGTGGGCTTTTCTTCTGTGGGCCTGAGGGACATTCAGTACTTCGGCGCCGGGACCCGGCTCTCAGTGCTGG
L L T S P W A F S S V G L R D I Q Y F G A G T R L S V L

NOTCH1 (Exon 28)
GTGAGACCGTGGAGCCGCCCGCCGGCGCAGCTGCACTTCATGTAC
G E T V E P P P P A Q L H F M Y

