SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Giotopoulos et al., http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20141661/DC1

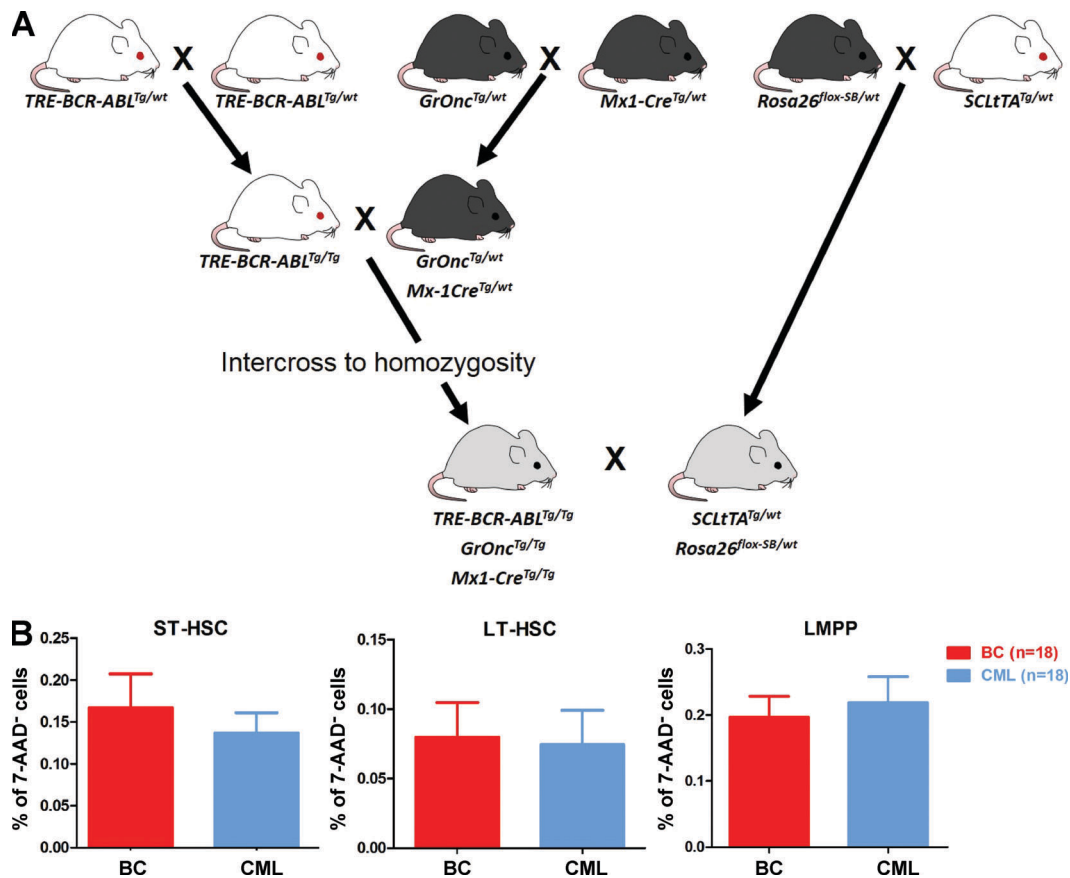**Figure S1.   The breeding strategy to generate the parental mouse lines and plots of the HSC composition in CML and BC mice as assessed by flow cytometry..** (A) The parental lines were generated as follows: $TRE\text{-}BCR\text{-}ABL^{Tg/wt}$ mice were inter-crossed to generate $TRE\text{-}BCR\text{-}ABL^{Tg/Tg}$ mice and $GrOnc^{Tg/wt}$ and $Mx1\text{-}Cre^{Tg/wt}$ mice were crossed to generate $GrOnc^{Tg/wt}$; $Mx1\text{-}Cre^{Tg/wt}$ mice. These were then crossed and their progeny intercrossed to generate $TRE\text{-}BCR\text{-}ABL^{Tg/Tg}$; $GrOnc^{Tg/Tg}$; $Mx1\text{-}Cre^{Tg/Tg}$ mice. $SCL\text{-}tTA^{Tg/wt}$ mice were crossed with $Rosa26^{flox\text{-}SB/wt}$ mice to generate $SCL\text{-}tTA^{Tg/wt}$; $Rosa26^{flox\text{-}SB/wt}$ mice. (B) CML ($n = 18$) and BC ($n = 18$) mice showed no differences in their short-term (ST) and long-term (LT) hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) or multipotent progenitor (LMPP) proportions. Data are representative of at least three independent experiments. Student's t test was used.

Table S1 lists the differentially expressed genes between BC and CML BM samples (adjusted $P < 0.05$). Table S2 contains the BC CIS list ($P < 0.05$). Table S3 shows the SB CIS list ($P < 0.05$). Table S4 contains the CML BC patient details that were used in Fig. 9. Table S5 shows the overlapping mutations between our BC CIS and several human CML BC cell lines (as reported in CCLE). All primer sequences that were used in this study can be found in Table S5. All tables are available as Excel files.