Supplemental Methods

RNAi screening

A minimum of 50-fold coverage of shRNA libraries was maintained at each step with the exception of the pre-treatment blood samples, which were limited in size and were at 20- to 40-fold coverage Final infection percentage of the library in leukemia cells was 5 – 10%. The average number of sequencing reads mapped to the 20K pool was 19 million.

GFP competition assays

Hairpins were validated using GFP competition assays by infecting a pure population of tdTomato or E2Crimson positive leukemia cells at 40 – 50% with single constructs expressing GFP and the shRNA of interest. 10^6 cells were injected into non-irradiated, syngeneic mice 48-72 hours after infection, and the GFP percentage at injection was measured using flow cytometry. Pre- and posttreatment samples were collected as in the screen; dasatinib (20 mg/kg) or vehicle was given 3 days q.d. (once per day) starting 11 days post-transplant for *in vivo* studies and for 3 days at 1 nM (LD~ 50 for 3 days treatment) starting five days post-plating for *in vitro* studies. GFP percentage was assessed at pre- and post-treatment by flow cytometric analysis. cDNA competition assays were performed similarly on tdTomato positive clonal populations with *Pafah1b3* wild type or *Pafah1b3* knockout backgrounds, using the *Pafah1b3* cDNA or an empty vector control in place of the shRNA. For survival studies, only 10^4 cells were injected per mouse, and drug dosing was performed as described in figures and figure legends.

Independent Component Analysis

Utilizing input data consisting of a hairpins-samples count matrix, ICA uses higher order moments to characterize the dataset as a linear combination of statistically independent latent variables. These latent variables represent independent components based on maximizing non-gaussianity, and can be interpreted as independent source signals that have been mixed together to form the dataset under consideration. Each component includes a weight assignment to each hairpin that quantifies its contribution to that component. Additionally, ICA derives a mixing matrix that describes the contribution of each sample towards the signal embodied in each component. This mixing matrix can be used to select signatures among components with distinct hairpin representation profiles across the set of samples.

Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table S1. Primer sequences used for hairpin amplification and barcoding in in vivo and in vitro screens. To ensure that two mutations would be required to change the barcode of one sample to another functional barcode, the unmutated primers are not used.

5' unmutated primer NNNNNTAGTGAAGCCACAGATGTA **5' primers with one basepair mutation to mark individual samples** NNNNNTAGTGACGCCACAGATGTA NNNNNTAGTGAAGCCACCGATGTA NNNNNTAGTGAGGCCACAGATGTA NNNNNTAGTGAAGCCACGGATGTA NNNNNTAGTGAAGCCGCAGATGTA NNNNNTAGTGAAGCCACAGCTGTA NNNNNTAGTGAAGCCACAGGTGTA NNNNNTAGGGAAGCCACAGATGTA

3' unmutated primer

NNNNTTGAATTCCGAGGCAGTAGG

3' primers with one basepair mutation to mark individual samples

*Supplemental Table S2. Genetic loci targeted by hairpins that have a Z-score < - 2 for IC10.*The RefSeq accession number, unique gene identifier (if available), and Z-score for component 10 are shown. Hairpins targeting these genes are predicted by ICA to enrich after dasatinib therapy *in vivo*.

Supplemental Table S3. Genetic loci targeted by hairpins that have a Z-score > 2 for IC10. The RefSeq accession number, unique gene identifier (if available), and Z-score for component 10 are shown. Hairpins targeting these genes are predicted by ICA to deplete after dasatinib therapy *in vivo*.

Supplemental Figures

Supplemental Figure S1. shRNA representation in in vivo and in vitro screens. Bar graphs showing the number of shRNAs with at least 10 reads/shRNA (top left), at least 100 reads/shRNA (top right), the mean number of reads/shRNA (bottom left), and the median number of reads/shRNA (bottom right) from raw *in vivo* and *in vitro* screening data.

Supplemental Figure S2. Hierarchical clustering separates pre- and posttreament samples as well as samples from in vivo vs in vitro screens. (a) Hierarchical clustering of $log₂$ fold change in shRNA representation before vs after therapy shows that hairpins have distinct behavior before dasatinib vs after *in vivo.* (b) and (c) Hierarchical clustering of log₂ fold change in shRNA representation *in vivo* vs *in vitro* during period (b) before treatment shows that hairpins have distinct behavior *in vivo* during general leukemia progression, and (c) during and after treatment shows that hairpins have distinct behavior *in vivo* during therapeutic response. (d) Principal component analysis of $log₂$ fold changes before (pre/input) and after treatment (post/pre) as well as over the entire screening period (post/input) *in vivo* and *in vitro* shows that while the post/input fold change *in vitro* forms a distinct cluster, the post/input fold change *in vivo* clusters with the before treatment samples, indicating that hairpin behavior *in vivo* is primarily defined by sample-specific effects between different mice.

Supplemental Figure S3. Limited mutual information exists in hairpin behavior before versus after therapy as well as in vivo as compared to in vitro. (a) Waterfall plots representing the $log₂$ fold changes before dasatinib therapy of all shRNAs in the library *in vivo* (blue) and *in vitro* (green)*,* with shRNAs arranged in rank ascending order based on their log₂ fold change *in vivo*. Hairpin behavior *in vivo* does not predict behavior *in vitro* before therapy. (b) Waterfall plots representing the log₂ fold changes *in vivo* of all shRNAs in the library before therapy (blue) and after therapy (red)*,* with shRNAs arranged in rank ascending order based on their log₂ fold change *in vivo* before therapy. Hairpin behavior before therapy does not predict behavior after therapy *in vivo*. (c) Waterfall plots representing the log₂ fold changes *in vitro* of all shRNAs in the library before

therapy (green) and after therapy (orange)*,* with shRNAs arranged in rank ascending order based on their log₂ fold change *in vitro* before therapy. Hairpin behavior before therapy does not predict behavior after therapy *in vitro*.

RNAi screen is significantly higher than between non-replicates. (a) Scatterplot showing Pearson correlation coefficients of log₂ fold changes *in vivo* of all shRNAs in library between biological replicates (grey) as compared to non-replicates (black). (b) Scatterplot showing Pearson correlation coefficients of log2 fold changes *in vitro* of all shRNAs in library between biological replicates (grey) as compared to non-replicates (black). Biological replicates are significantly more correlated to each other than they are to non-replicate samples (different setting or therapeutic context), indicating that hairpin behavior is not occurring randomly. Error bars represent standard deviation; p-values were calculated using Student's t-test.

Samples

Mouse-Dependent Components

42

Mouse-Independent Components

 $\mathbf b$

Samples

Supplemental Figure S5. Independent component analysis of longitudinal in vivo RNAi screening data isolates mouse-dependent and mouse-independent signatures. (A) and (B) Hinton plots of independent components show the signature generated by each mouse-dependent (A) or mouse-independent (B) component across all *in vivo* samples before and after dasatinib treatment. Colors represent the directionality of hairpin representation (red enriched, green depleted), and the size of each rectangle quantifies the strength of the signature for that sample. Each component identifies a two-sided signature, such that there are enriched and depleted hairpins within each sample for each signature; components are numbered according to their original identification in the ICA.

Supplemental Figure S6. Schematic for GFP competition assays. Leukemia cells (background labeled with tdTomato or E2Crimson) are partially transduced with a construct containing GFP and the shRNA of interest, and cells are then transplanted into recipient mice (106 cells/mouse) or plated *in vitro* as in the screen. Mice were treated with 20 mg/kg dasatinib for 3 days q.d. starting 11 days post-injection; cells were treated with 1 nM dasatinib for 3 days. Higher doses are used than in the screen, as we do not have to maintain as high of complexity when using single constructs. At transplant, pre-, and post-treatment, the percentage of shRNA-expressing cells is assessed by flow cytometric analysis, and fold change of % shRNA-expressing cells over time can be calculated. An empty vector or shRNA against Renilla luciferase, which these cells do not express, are used as negative controls; a hairpin against *Abl1*, which should have significantly different representation before versus after therapy, is used as a positive control.

Supplemental Figure S7. In vitro validation of shRNAs predicted to enrich or deplete by GFP competition assay. (a) and (b) Scatterplots showing normalized fold change of shRNA-expressing cells before and after dasatinib treatment *in vitro* in GFP competition assays or hairpins predicted to deplete after therapy (a) or enrich after therapy (b) by IC10. Controls are in the grey box: an empty hairpin vector and a hairpin targeting Renilla luciferase are negative controls, and a hairpin targeting *Abl1*, which is the driving oncogene in these cells and the target of therapy, is included as a positive control of an shRNA that has significantly different fold change before versus after therapy. Fold changes are normalized to an empty vector or a hairpin targeting Renilla luciferase, which these cells do not express. Error bars represent standard deviation; p-values were calculated using Student's t-test.

Supplemental Figure S8. Pafah1b3 loss sensitizes cells to dasatinib in vivo but not in vitro. (a) Scatterplot showing fold change in percent shRNA-expressing cells before versus after dasatinib therapy *in vitro* of additional *Pafah1b3* hairpins that cannot target the *Pafah1b3* cDNA. An shRNA targeting Renilla luciferase, which is not expressed by these cells, is used as a control. (b) Scatterplot showing fold change in percent shRNA-expressing cells of all three *Pafah1b3* shRNAs in both untreated and dasatinib-treated cultures. shPafah1b3-1 targets the coding region of the gene and thus the cDNA, whereas shPafah1b3-2 and shPafah1b3-3 target the 3'UTR of *Pafah1b3* and cannot knockdown the *Pafah1b3* cDNA. (c) Scatterplot showing fold change in shPafah1b3-expressing cells before and after dasatinib treatment *in vitro* in the absence (left) or presence (right) of *Pafah1b3* cDNA. The *Pafah1b3* cDNA rescues the effect of shPafah1b3-2, indicating that its depletion in dasatinib treated cultures is not due to loss of the *Pafah1b3* gene but rather is the result an off-target effect of the hairpin. (d) Scatterplots showing fold change in shRNA-expressing cells in cells

that are either wild-type (left) or express a non-targetable *Pafah1b3* cDNA (right) in co-culture with bone-marrow derived stromal cells. Fold changes are normalized to a hairpin targeting Renilla luciferase. *Pafah1b3* knockdown cells enrich after dasatinib treatment regardless of the presence of a non-targetable *Pafah1b3* cDNA. Percentages are an average of at least three replicates. Error bars represent standard error of the mean; p-values were calculated using Student's t-test.

Supplemental Figure S9. CRISPR/Cas9 mediated knockout of Pafah1b3. (a) Schematic of generation of clonal populations of *BCR-ABL1+* BCP-ALL cells with *Pafah1b3* WT or KO. Leukemia cells are transfected with either empty pX458 vector or pX458 containing an sgRNA targeting the *Pafah1b3* gene, and 24 hours later cells are sorted for the presence of the pX458 construct by using GFP as a marker. pX458 containing cells are then plated out to single cell clones, and once clones have grown out Westerns are performed to check for the presence of Pafah1b3 protein, and Sanger sequencing of the targeting region is performed on (b) wild-type (pX458) and (c) knockout (pX458 + sgPafah1b3) clones.

Supplemental Figure S10. Leukemia burden of BCR-ABL1+ BCP-ALL cells is maintained in bone marrow during dasatinib treatment better than in other organs. Scatterplots showing absolute % leukemia cells as assessed by flow cytometry in peripheral blood, spleen, and bone marrow before, during, and after dasatinib treatment. Mice were transplanted with 106 GFP+ *BCR-ABL1+* BCP-ALL cells and treated with 20 mg/kg dasatinib for 3 days q.d. starting at 11 days post-transplant. The grey rectangle indicates the time of treatment. Each timepoint shows data from individual mice. At least 3 mice were used/timepoint. Error bars indicate standard deviation; p-values were calculated using Student's t-test.

Fold change in live cells in co-culture versus

Supplemental Figure S11. Co-culture of BCR-ABL1+ BCP-ALL cells with BMSCs protects from dasatinib mediated cell death. Bar graph showing the percentage of live *BCR-ABL1*+ BCP-ALL cells when co-cultured with bone marrow-derived or spleen-derived stromal cells (BMSCs, blue, or Spleen SCs, green), as assessed by flow cytometry utilizing DAPI staining to determine % live cells. Percentages are normalized to the % live cells of leukemia cells cultured alone (ALL only, white). Cells were plated in 2 nM dasatinib and viability was assessed from the same plates at multiple time points after the start of treatment. Error bars indicate standard deviation; p-values were calculated using Student's t-test.

2 nM dasatinib in vitro coculture with BMSCs 4d

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Supplemental Figure S12. Pafah1b3 loss does not result in increased apoptosis after dasatinib treatment in vitro. (a), (b), and (c) Bar graphs showing percentage of live cells in 2 nM dasatinib-treated cultures normalized to percentage of live cells, as assessed by flow cytometry utilizing DAPI staining, in untreated cultures after 4 days of treatment of (a) leukemia cells alone, (b) co-cultured with bone marrow-derived stromal cells, and (c) co-cultured with spleen-derived stromal cells. *Pafah1b3* loss does not result in increased cell death after dasatinib regardless of the presence of stroma. Percentages are an average of three replicates. Error bars for bar graphs indicate standard error of the mean.

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Supplemental Figure S13. Cells over-expressing Pafah1b3 enrich in the peripheral blood on a KO background immediately after therapy. Plot showing the fold change in percent *Pafah1b3* cDNA-expressing cells over time in the peripheral blood of mice receiving transplants of either *Pafah1b3* wild-type or *Pafah1b3* KO cells partially transduced with a *Pafah1b3* cDNA. An empty MSCV vector is used as a control, and the fold change of cDNA-expressing cells is normalized to control. Each time point is an average of 3 - 4 mice that were sacrificed at that time point; this is not longitudinal data. The grey rectangle indicates the time period in which mice were treated with dasatinib. Error bars represent standard deviation.

Supplemental Figure S14. Pafah1b3 loss sensitizes BCR-ABL1+ BCP-ALL cells to imatinib treatment in vivo. (a) and (b) Survival analysis of imatinib-treated mice receiving 10^4 WT -cDNA or WT +cDNA cells (a) or KO -cDNA or KO +cDNA cells (b). Imatinib does not extend lifespan in this model, but loss of *Pafah1b3* slightly sensitizes cells to imatinib *in vivo*. Significance was calculated using the Mantel-Cox test; the grey rectangle indicates the time period (4 days q.d., starting at 11 days post-injection) over which imatinib was administered at 150 mg/kg. Five mice were used per condition.

platelet activating factor receptor (PAFR) on the cell surface. (a) Scatterplots showing percentage of leukemia cells expressing PAFR on the cell surface when cultured alone or with bone marrow- of spleen-derived stroma cells. There is a nonsignificant increase in membrane expression of PAFR when leukemia cells are co-cultured with stroma. (b) Bar graphs showing percentage of leukemia cells expressing membrane PAFR when cultured in dasatinib normalized to the percentage of untreated cells expressing membrane PAFR. When leukemia cells are co-cultured with bone marrow- or spleen-derived stromal cells, treatment with dasatinib results in a significant decrease of the percentage of cells expressing membrane PAFR. Error bars represent standard deviation; p-values were calculated using Student's t-test.

Supplemental Figure S16. In vivo bioluminescent imaging of leukemia burden in mice transplanted with Pafah1b3 KO -/+cDNA and treated with dasatinib and the PAFR antagonist WEB-2086. Representative images of KO-/+cDNA mice receiving either dasatinib alone or dasatinib + WEB-2086 at pre-treatment (11 days post-injection), or post-treatment (14 days post-injection). Pre- and posttreatment refer to timing of dasatinib therapy. Images are shown with the same color scale, but duration of exposure varies and is noted at the bottom left of each image. Several KO+cDNA mice $(2^{nd}$ and 3^{rd} from left in dasatinib alone and middle in dasatinib + WEB-2086) from these images lack detectable burden both before and after dasatinib treatment over multiple different exposure durations and thus are excluded from downstream analyses. Bioluminescent images were collected using a Xenogen IVIS system and analyzed using Living Image version 4.4 software (Caliper Life Sciences).