

Figure S1

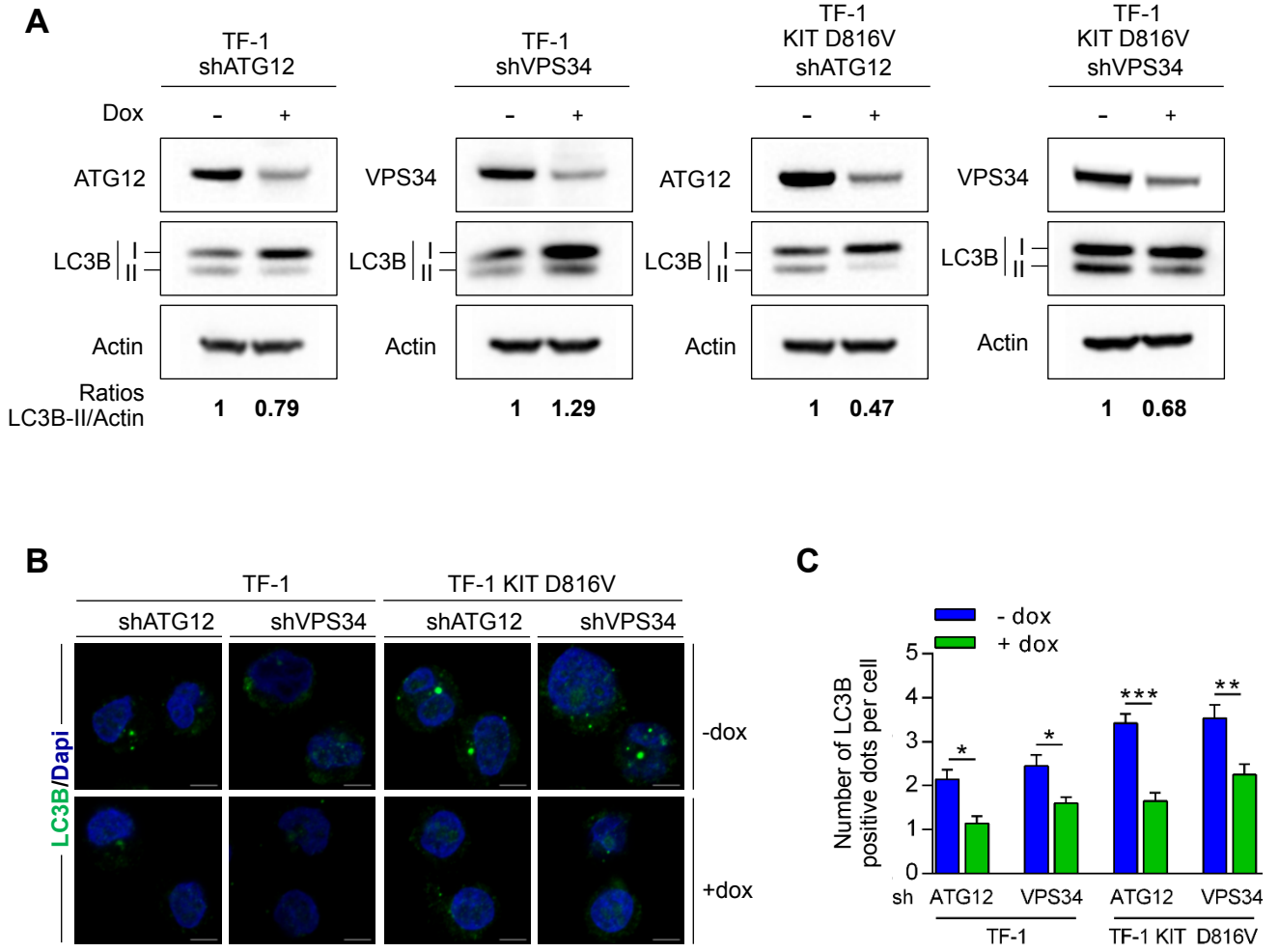


Figure S2

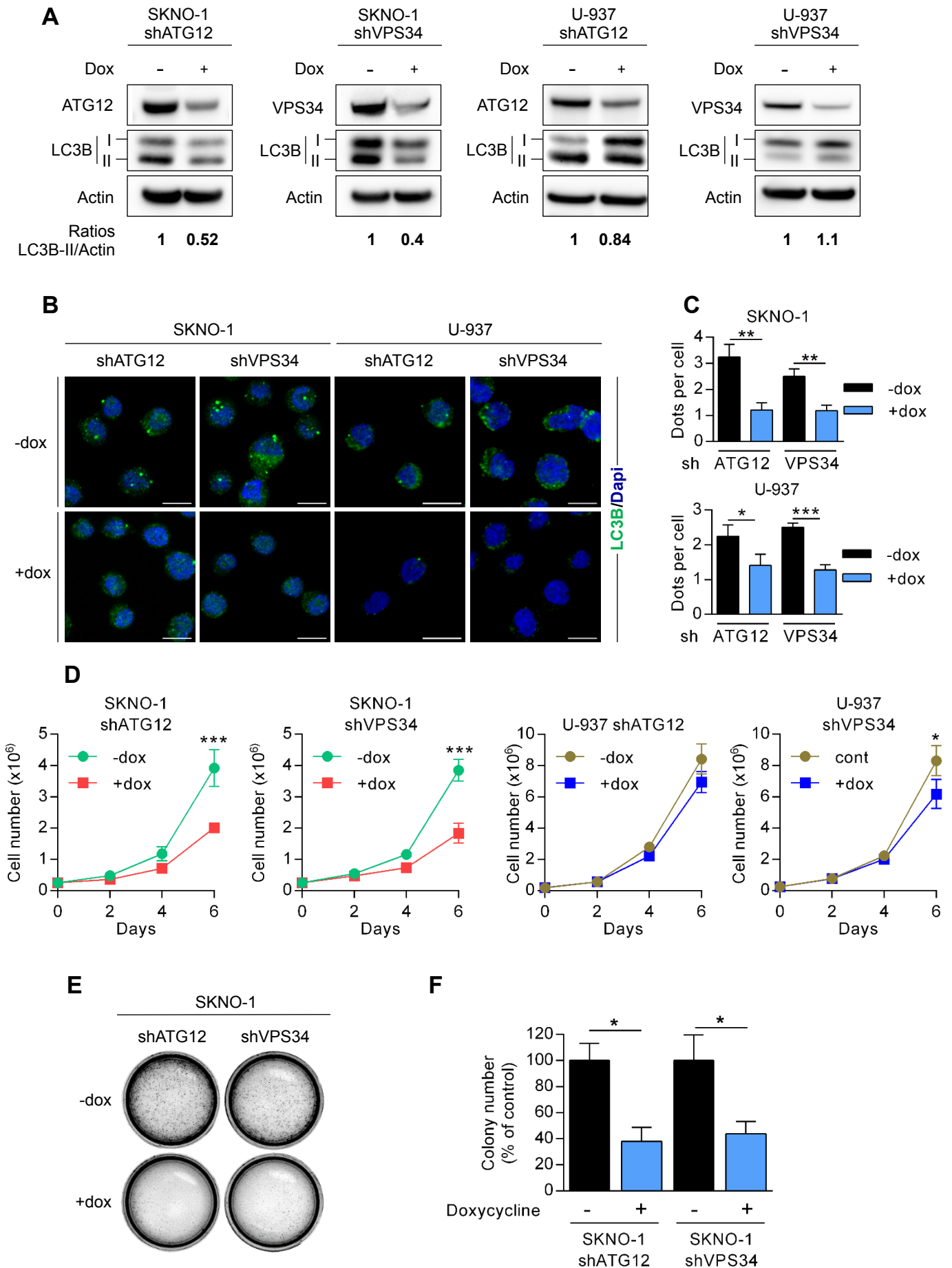


Figure S3

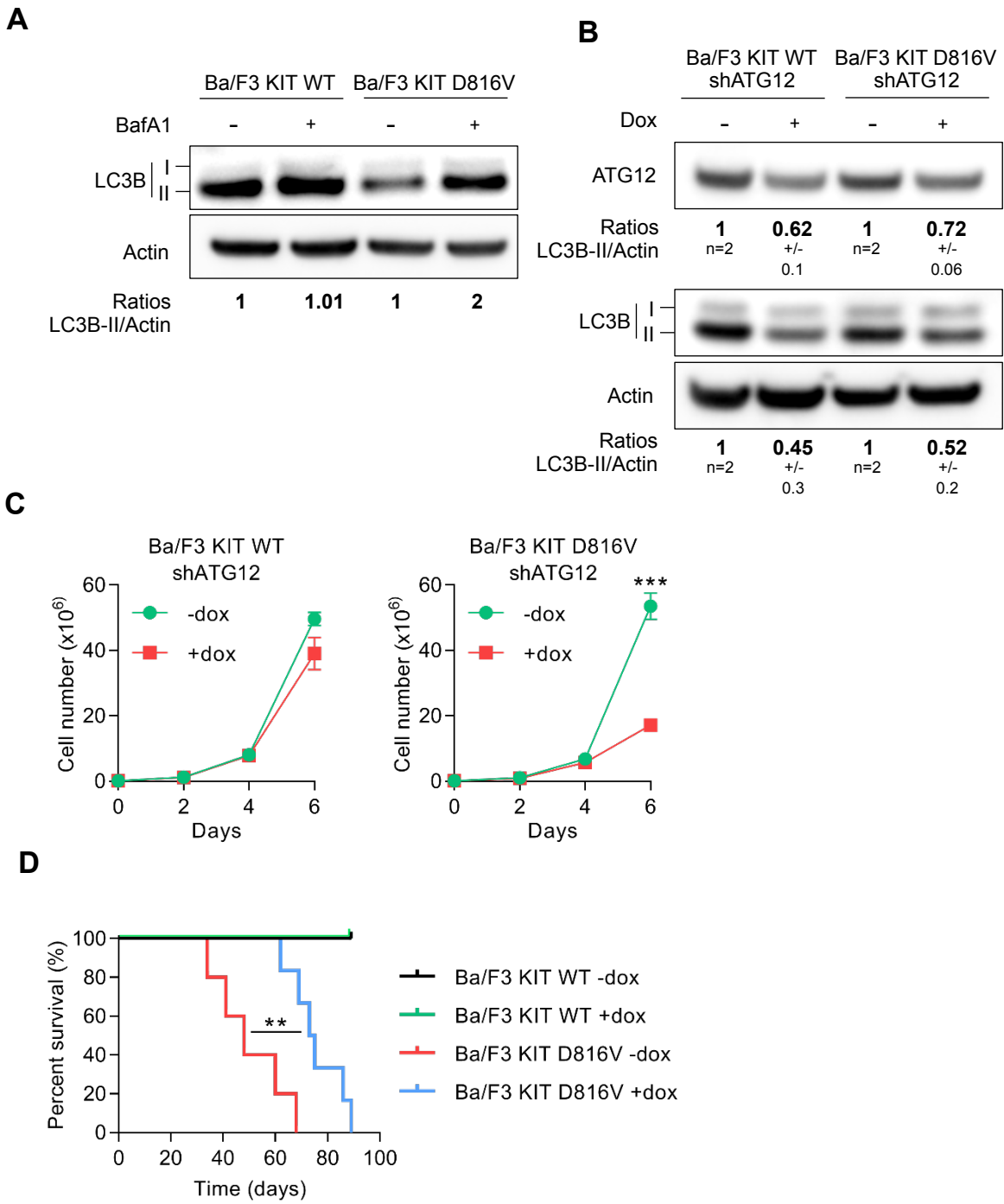


Figure S4

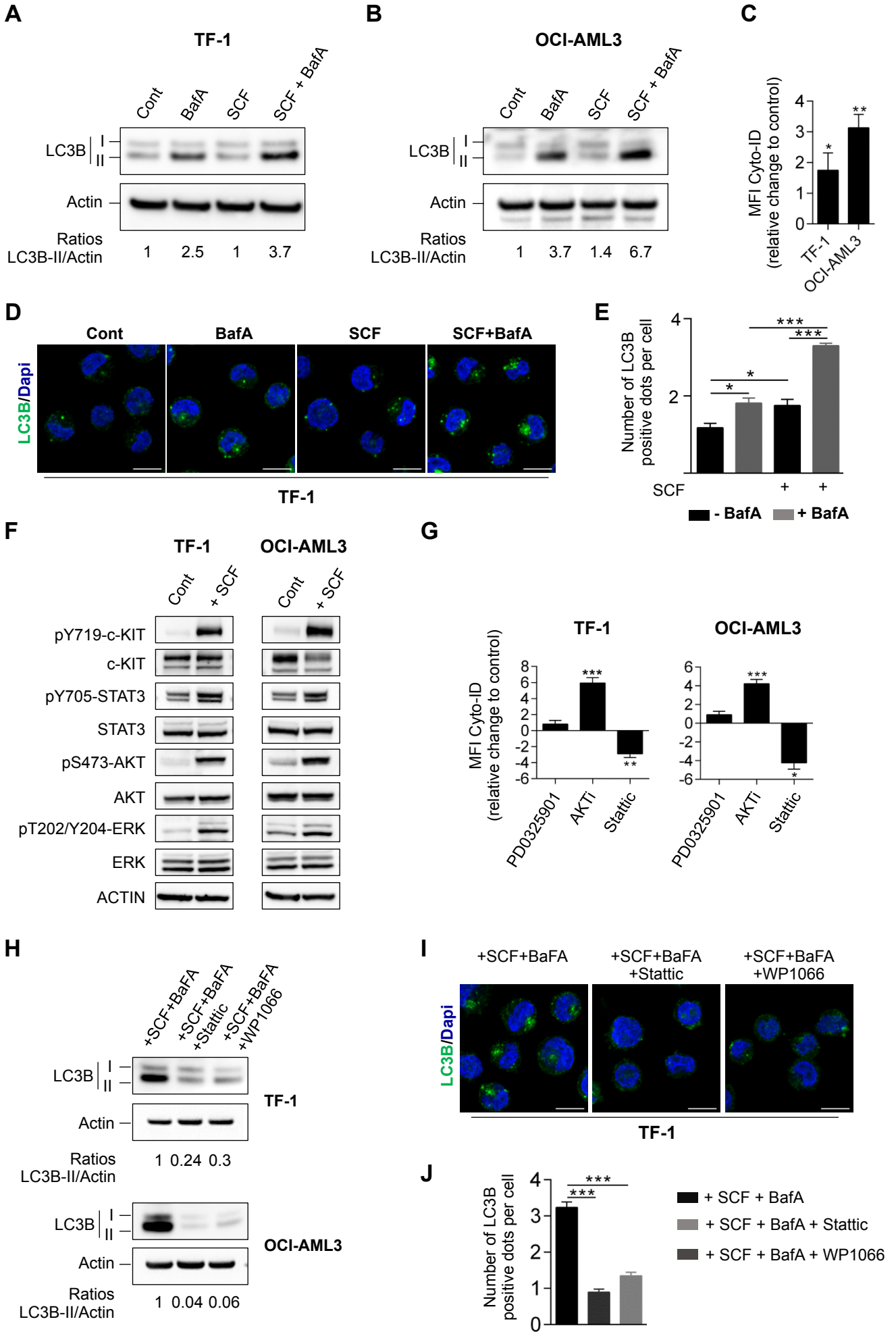
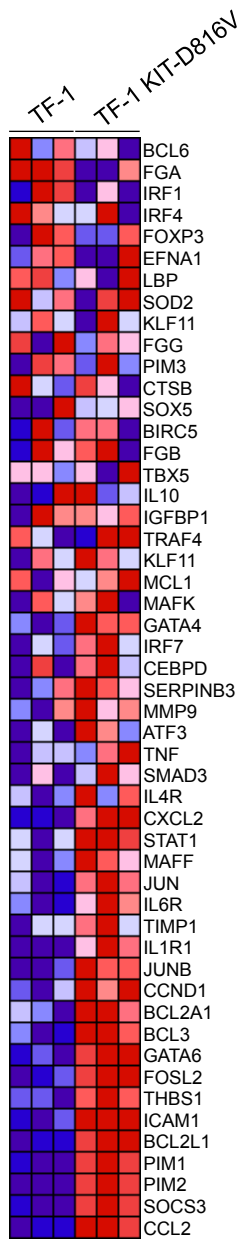
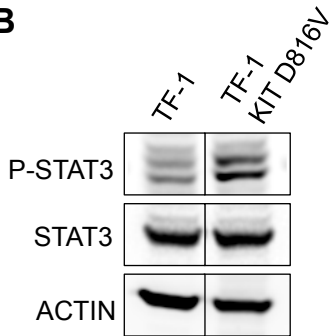


Figure S5

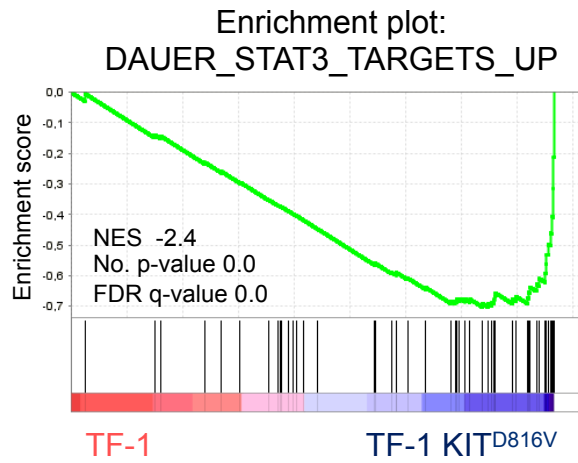
A



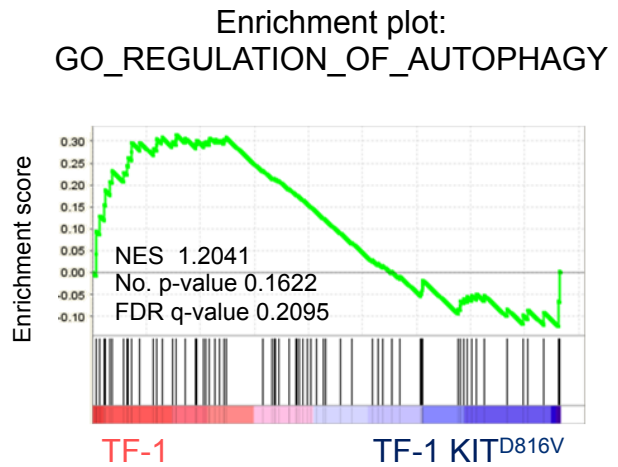
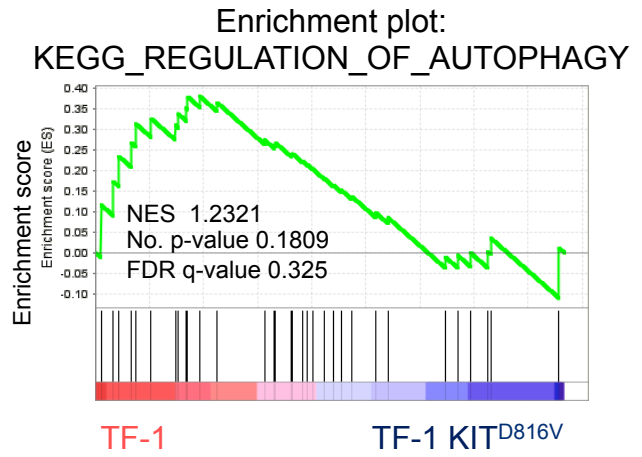
B



C



D



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1: Inhibition of autophagy by shRNA in TF-1 and TF-1 KIT^{D816V} cells. *A.* TF-1 or TF-1 KIT^{D816V} cells were incubated for 3 days with doxycycline to induce expression of shRNA against ATG12 or VPS34. Cells were then analyzed by western blotting. Numbers represent the LC3B-II/actin ratios obtained by densitometric analysis. *B.* LC3 staining, fluorescent labeling, and immunofluorescence analysis of cells expressing inducible shRNA. *C.* Quantification of LC3-positive autophagosomes (n=3 +/-sem).

Figure S2: Inhibition of autophagy in SKNO-1 and U-937 cells. *A-C.* Validation of shRNA against ATG12 and VPS34. *A.* SKNO-1 or U-937 cells were incubated for 3 days with doxycycline to induce expression of shRNA against ATG12 or VPS34. Cells were then analyzed by western blotting. Numbers represent the LC3B-II/actin ratios obtained by densitometric analysis. *B.* LC3 staining, fluorescent labeling, and immunofluorescence analysis of cells expressing inducible shRNA. *C.* Quantification of LC3-positive autophagosomes (n=3 +/-sem). *D.* Effects of shRNA on cell proliferation, measured by trypan-blue exclusion (n=3 +/-sem). *E-F.* Colony-forming cell (CFC) assays. *E.* shRNA-expressing cells were grown in methylcellulose medium in the presence of vehicle or doxycycline (5 µg/mL). *F.* Quantification of colonies (n=3 +/-sem).

Figure S3: Inhibition of autophagy in Ba/F3 hKIT^{D816V} cells. *A.* Oncogenic hKIT^{D816V} drives autophagy. *A.* Ba/F3 hKIT^{WT} or Ba/F3 hKIT^{D816V} cells were incubated for 2 h with PBS, or bafilomycin A1 (20 nM), and were then analyzed by immunoblotting using the appropriate antibodies. Numbers represent the LC3B-II/actin ratios obtained by densitometric analysis (n=1). *B.* Validation of shRNA against ATG12. *B.* Ba/F3 hKIT^{WT} or Ba/F3 hKIT^{D816V} cells were incubated for 3 days with doxycycline to induce expression of shRNA

against ATG12. Cells were then analyzed by western blotting. Numbers represent the ATG12/actin and LC3B-II/actin ratios obtained by densitometric analysis (n=2). *C.* Effects of shRNA on cell proliferation (n=3 +/-sem). *D.* Effects of shRNA on leukemic development. Ba/F3 hKIT^{D816V} cells expressing inducible shRNA against ATG12 were injected into the vein tails of NSG mice, doxycycline was added on day 10 and overall mouse survival was monitored (n=5-7 mice per group).

Figure S4: STAT3 drives autophagy in KIT expressing cells upon ligand activation. A-E. Activated KIT drives autophagy. *A-B.* TF-1 cells or OCI-AML3 were incubated or not with stem cell factor (100 ng/ml) for two hours +/- Bafilomycin A1 and were analyzed by immunoblotting using the appropriate antibodies. Numbers represent the LC3B-II/actin ratios obtained by densitometric analysis. *C.* Cells were incubated for 8 h with vehicle or 20 μ M of chloroquine +/- SCF and then incubated with Cyto-ID before flow cytometry (n=3 +/-sem). *D.* Cells were treated with vehicle or BafA1 +/- SCF for 2 h before LC3 staining, fluorescent labeling, and immunofluorescence analysis. *E.* Quantification of LC3-positive autophagosomes (n=3 +/-sem) from pictures obtained in D. *F.* Signaling pathways induced upon SCF stimulation in TF-1 and OCI-AML3 cells. Cells were incubated or not with SCF (100 ng/ml) for 10 min and were analyzed by immunoblotting using the appropriate antibodies. *G-J.* Identification of the signaling pathways involved in SCF stimulated KIT-induced autophagy. *G.* Autophagic flux was assessed by flow cytometry after Cyto-ID labeling. TF-1 and OCI-AML3 cells were incubated with 10 μ M of chloroquine alone or in combination with PD03259 (100 nM, n=3 +/-sem), Akt inhibitor-VIII (1 μ M, n=3 +/-sem), or Stattic (10 μ M, n=3 +/-sem). *H.* Autophagic flux was evaluated by western blotting. TF-1 and OCI-AML3 cells were treated for 2 h with PBS and BafA1 at 20 nM alone or in association with the indicated inhibitors. STAT3 inhibitor WP1066 was used at 15 μ M and Stattic at 10

μ M. Numbers represent the LC3B-II/actin ratios obtained by densitometric analysis (n=1). *I*. Cells were treated for 2 h with vehicle, BafA1, Stattic, or WP1066 alone or in combination with BafA1 before LC3 staining, fluorescent labeling, and immunofluorescence analysis. *J*. Quantification of LC3-positive autophagosomes (n=3 +/-sem) from pictures obtained in *I*.

Figure S5: STAT3 controls autophagy through a transcription-independent mechanism.

A-B KIT^{D816V} expression leads to STAT3 activation and to STAT3-regulated genes overexpression. *A*. Upregulated (red) and downregulated (blue) genes were generated from transcriptomes of TF-1 and TF-1 KIT^{D816V} AML cells (n=3). *B*. Comparison of STAT3 activation in TF-1 and TF-1 KIT^{D816V} cells by western blot with the indicated antibodies. *C-D*. Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) performed using transcriptomes of TF-1 and TF-1 KIT^{D816V} cells. *C*. GSEA of STAT3 gene signature (DAUER_STAT3_TARGETS_UP). *D*. GSEA of two autophagy gene signatures (GO_REGULATION_OF_AUTOPHAGY; KEGG_REGULATION_OF_AUTOPHAGY).