

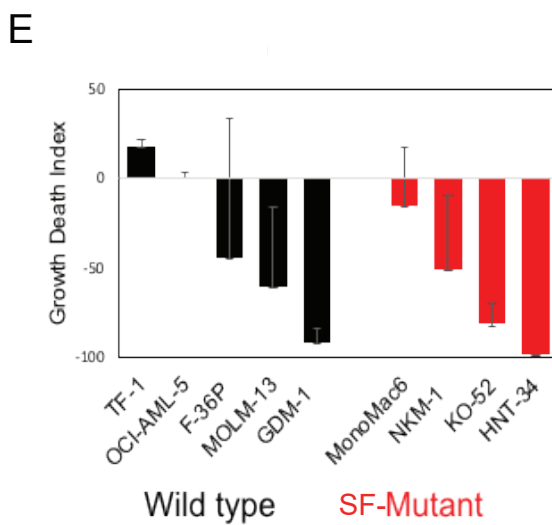
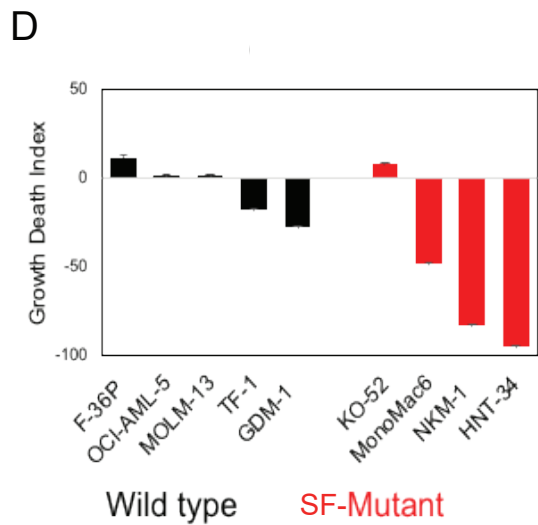
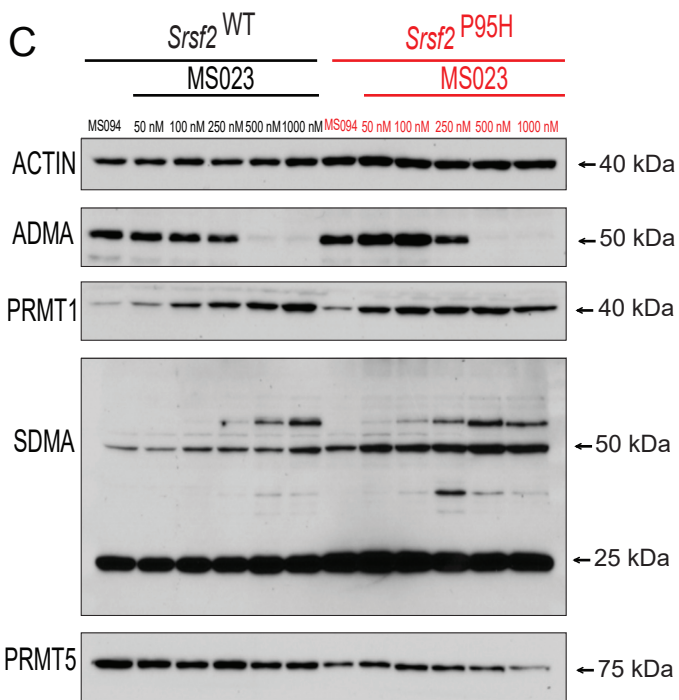
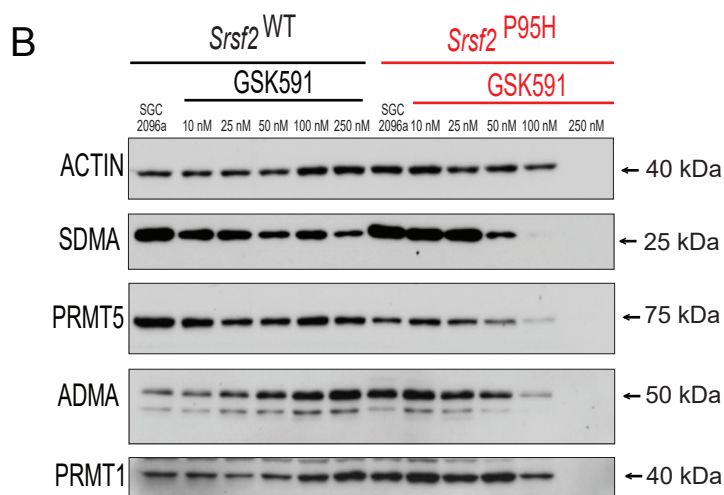
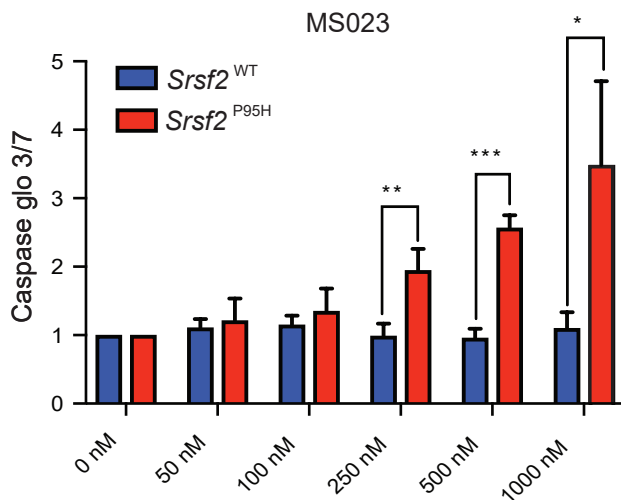
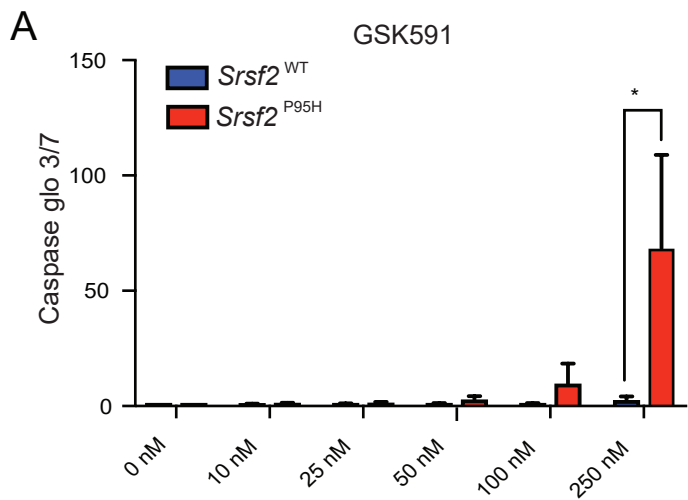
Supplemental Information

Therapeutic Targeting of RNA

Splicing Catalysis through Inhibition

of Protein Arginine Methylation

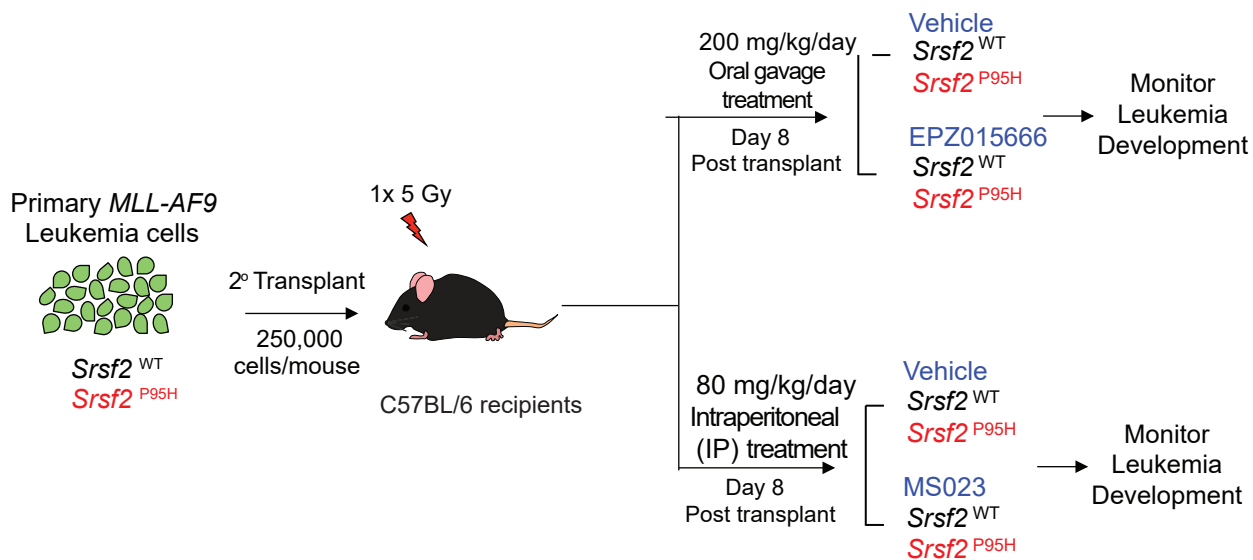
Jia Yi Fong, Luca Pignata, Pierre-Alexis Goy, Kimihito Cojin Kawabata, Stanley Chun-Wei Lee, Cheryl M. Koh, Daniele Musiani, Enrico Massignani, Andriana G. Kotini, Alex Penson, Cheng Mun Wun, Yudao Shen, Megan Schwarz, Diana HP. Low, Alexander Rialdi, Michelle Ki, Heike Wollmann, Slim Mzoughi, Florence Gay, Christine Thompson, Timothy Hart, Olena Barbash, Genna M. Luciani, Magdalena M. Szewczyk, Bas J. Wouters, Ruud Delwel, Eirini P. Papapetrou, Dalia Barsyte-Lovejoy, Cheryl H. Arrowsmith, Mark D. Minden, Jian Jin, Ari Melnick, Tiziana Bonaldi, Omar Abdel-Wahab, and Ernesto Guccione



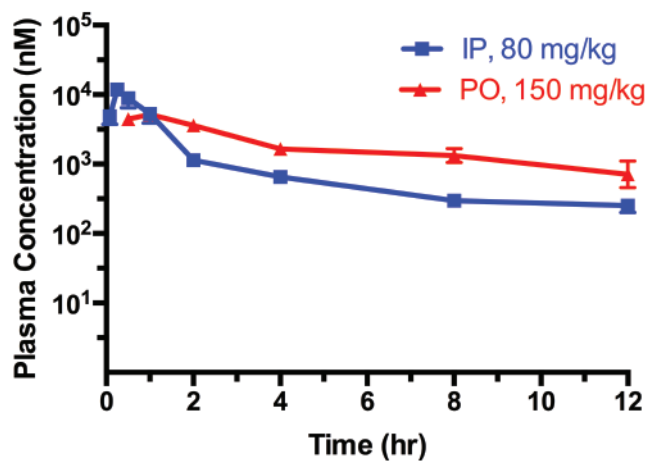
Cell line	Mutation
MonoMac-6	U2AF1 Q157P
NKM-1	U2AF1 S34F
KO-52	SRSF2 P95H
HNT-34	SF3B1 K700E

Figure S1. Effects of PRMT5 and type I PRMT inhibit on arginine methylation levels, Related to Figure 2. (A) Quantification of caspase-3/7 cleavage using a Caspase-Glo[®] 3/7 luminescence assay in *MLL-AF9/Vav-cre Srsf2^{WT}* and *MLL-AF9/Vav-cre Srsf2^{P95H}* upon exposure to GSK591 (left) or MS023 (right) normalized to cell viability readout from Cell-titre glo assay. (B-C) Western blot of actin, SDMA, PRMT5, ADMA, PRMT1 in *MLL-AF9/Vav-cre Srsf2^{WT}* and *MLL-AF9/Vav-cre Srsf2^{P95H}* treated with increasing concentrations of (B) GSK591 or (C) MS023 (or indicated controls: SGC2096a for GSK591 or MS094 for MS023). (D-E) Growth Death Index (GDI) of human AML cell lines treated for 10 days with either GSK591 (D) or Type I PRMT inhibitor, GSK3368712 (E). All error bars represent SD. * p= 0.01-0.05; ** p = 0.001-0.01, *** p= 0.0001-0.001, **** p<0.0001 .

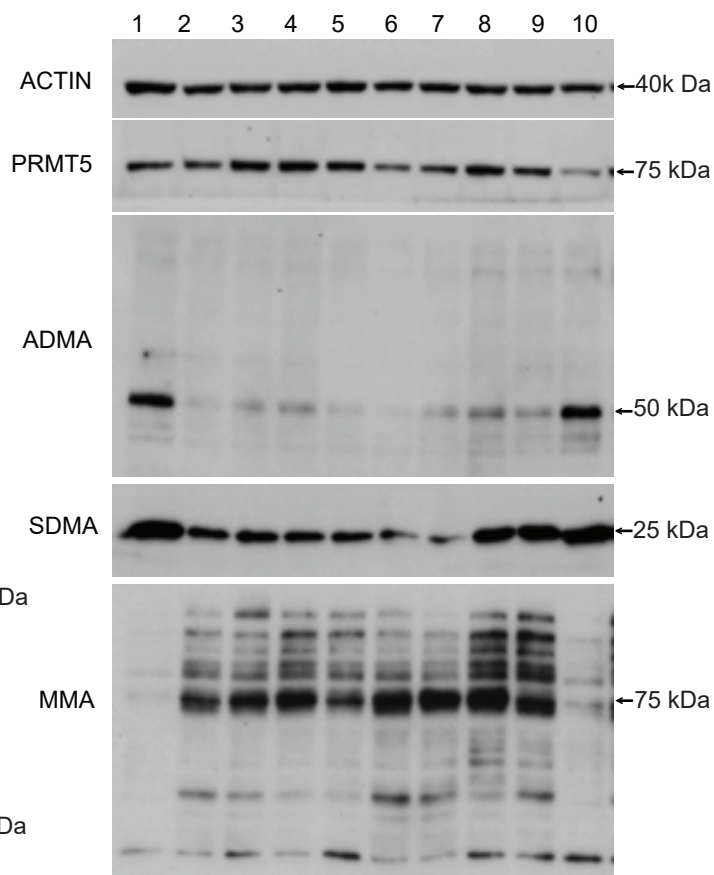
A



B

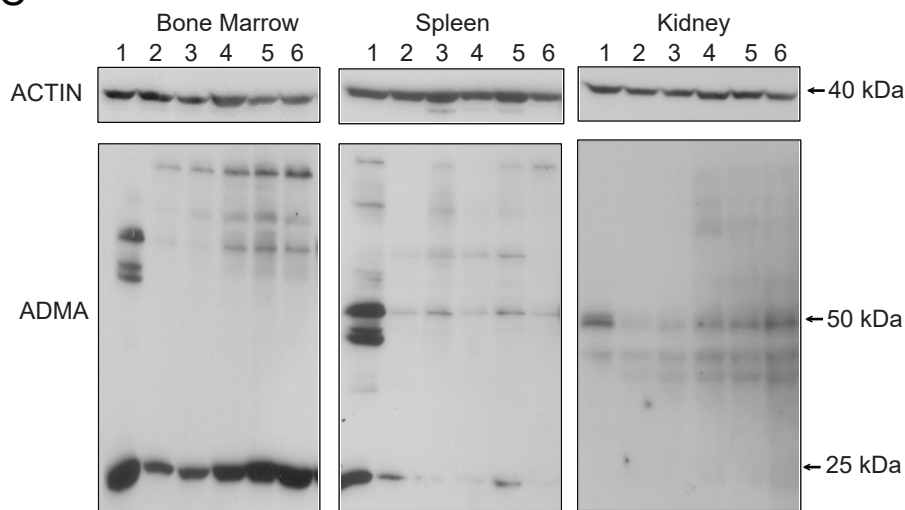


D



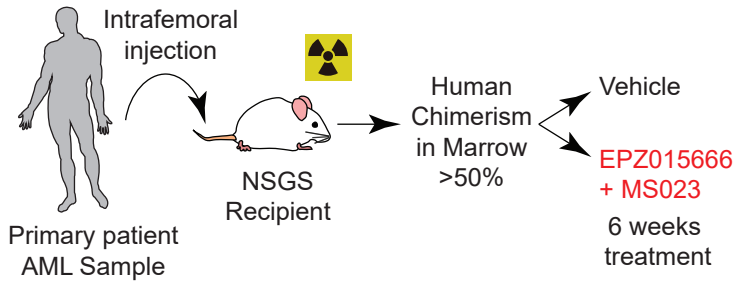
1 – con/veh
 2 - MS023 (80 mg/kg) + EPZ (200 mg/kg)
 3 - MS023 (80 mg/kg) + EPZ (150 mg/kg)
 4 - MS023 (60 mg/kg) + EPZ (200 mg/kg)
 5 - MS023 (60 mg/kg) + EPZ (150 mg/kg)
 6 - MS023 (60 mg/kg) + EPZ (120 mg/kg)
 7 - MS023 (50 mg/kg) + EPZ (200 mg/kg)
 8 - MS023 (50 mg/kg) + EPZ (150 mg/kg)
 9 - MS023 (40 mg/kg) + EPZ (200 mg/kg)
 10 – con/veh

C



Lane	Mouse treatment info
1	Con
2	MS023 80 mg/kg, single dose per day, treated 5 d, sac 3 h after 5 th dose
3	MS023 80 mg/kg, single dose per day, treated 4 d, sac 24 h after 4 th dose
4	MS023 60 mg/kg, single dose per day, treated 5 d, sac 3 h after 5 th dose
5	MS023 60 mg/kg, single dose per day, treated 4 d, sac 24 h after 4 th dose
6	MS023 50 mg/kg, single dose per day, treated 5 d, sac 3 h after 5 th dose

Figure S2. *In vivo* evaluations of PRMT inhibitors in mice. Related to Figure 3 and 4. (A) Schematic of secondary transplantation experiment to evaluate the efficacy of PRMT5 inhibition with EPZ015666 or Type I PRMT inhibition with MS023 *in vivo*. (B) Plasma exposure of MS023 in male Swiss Albino mice. Plasma concentrations of MS023 following a single 80 mg/kg intraperitoneal (IP) injection or 150 mg/kg oral (PO) administration over 12 hours. Plasma concentrations of MS023 reported at each of the 6 time points (0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 12 h post dosing) are the average values from 3 test animals. Error bars represent SD. (C) Western blot of ADMA using tissue cells from normal C57BL/6 mice dosed *in vivo* with control vehicle (“con/veh”) or MS023. ADMA: asymmetric dimethyl arginine. (D) Western blot of SDMA, ADMA and MMA using splenocytes from normal C57BL/6 mice dosed *in vivo* with control vehicle (“con/veh”) or any of the combined doses of MS023 or EPZ015666 (“EPZ”).

A

<i>SF3B1</i> ^{WT} <i>MLL-ENL</i> <i>KRAS</i> ^{G12C} <i>WT1</i> ^{R370fs}
<i>SF3B1</i> ^{K700E} <i>inv3</i>

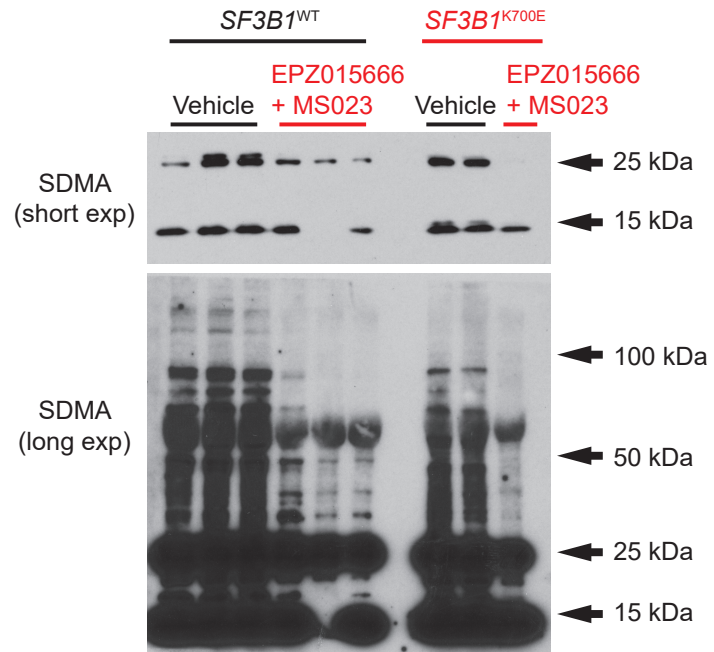
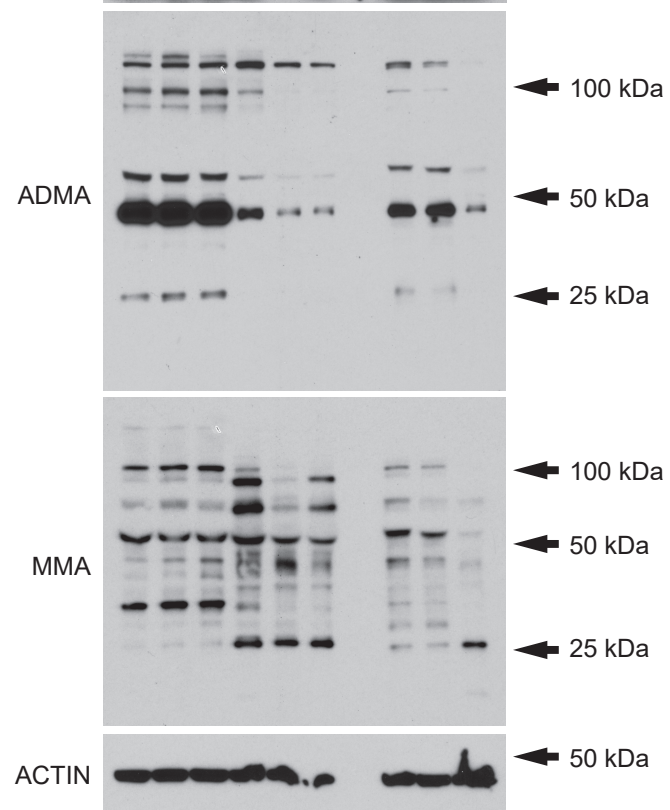
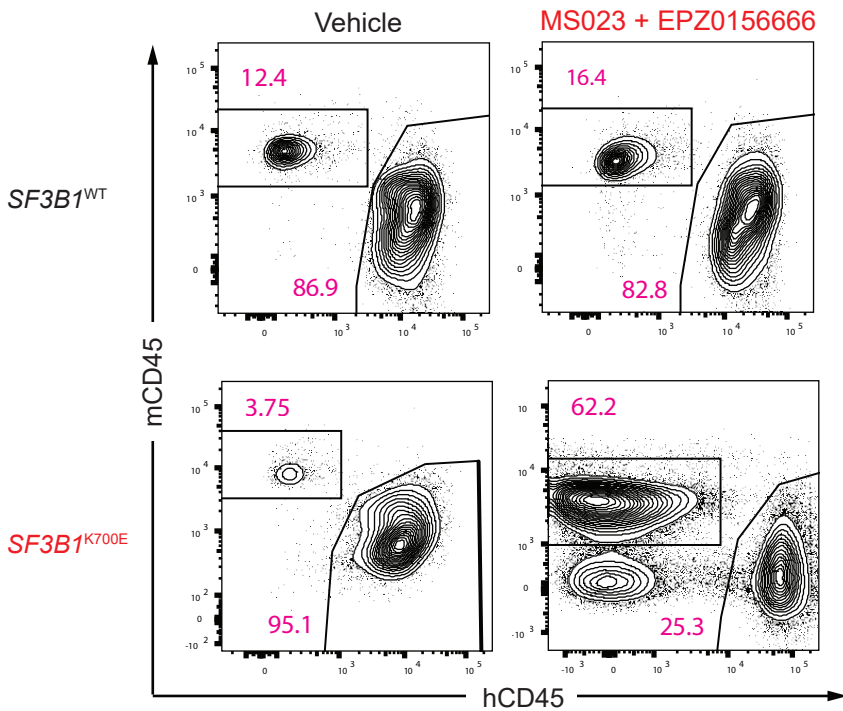
B**C**

Figure S3. *In vivo* evaluations of PRMT inhibitors in PDX models of AML. Related to Figure 5. (A) Schematic of patient-derived xenograft (PDX) experiments using primary AML patient samples. *SF3B1* wildtype (WT) and *SF3B1*^{K700E} AML cells were injected intrafemorally into sub-lethally irradiated (200 Rad) NSGS mice. Following stable engraftment of leukemia cells in the bone marrow (indicated by the presence of human CD45), mice were subjected to vehicle or combined treatment of MS023 (60 mg/kg/day) and EPZ015666 (150 mg/kg/day) for 6 weeks. (B) Western blot analysis of SDMA, ADMA and MMA from bone marrow mononuclear cells of NSGS mice after 6 weeks of combined EPZ015666 and MS023 treatment. (C) Representative flow cytometry plots of human CD45 chimerism in the bone marrow of NSGS mice after 6 weeks of treatment.

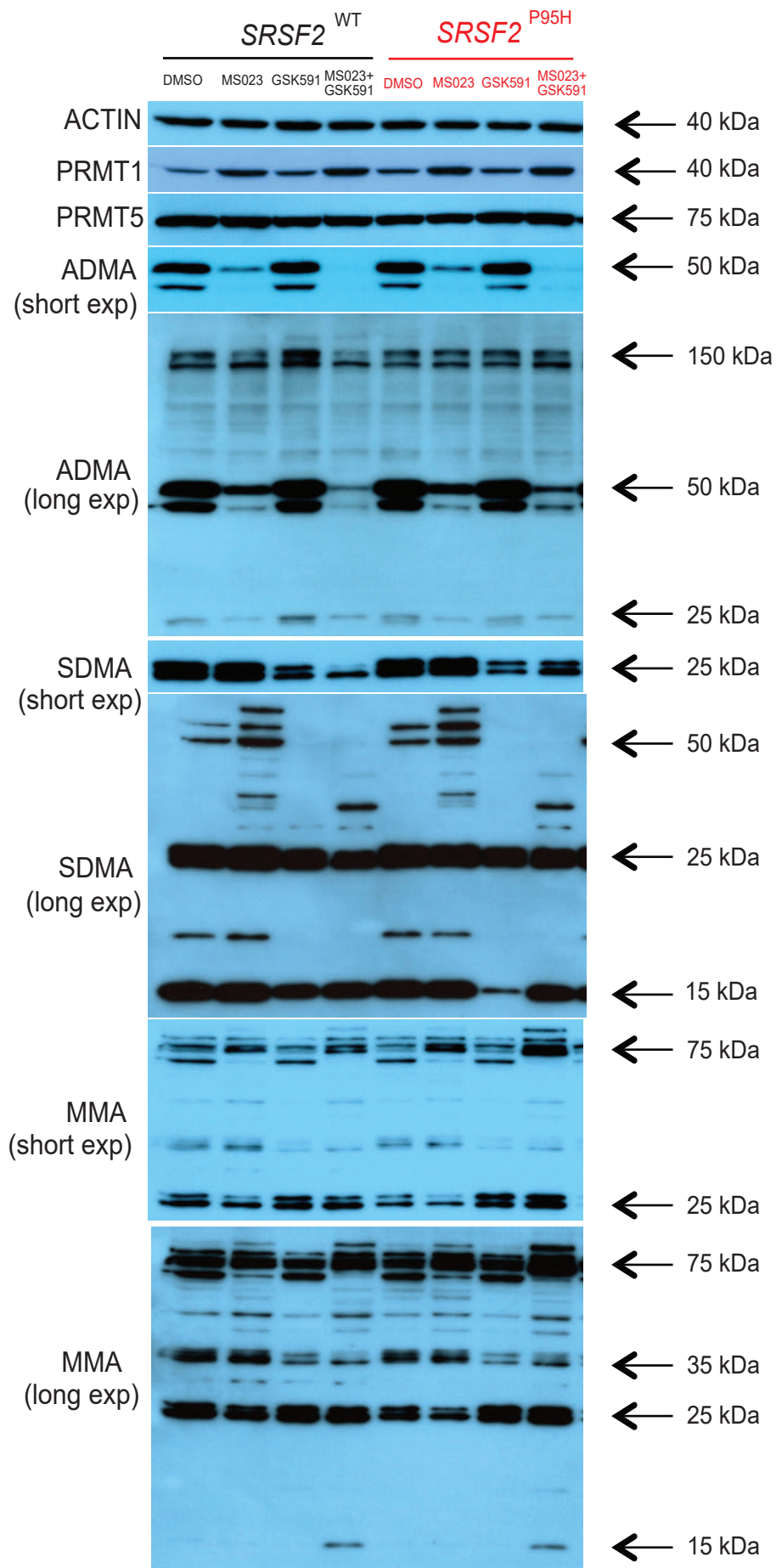
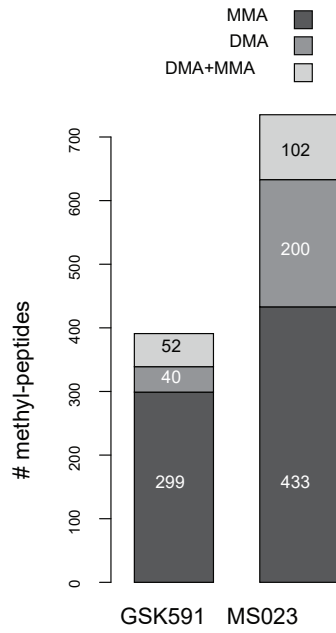
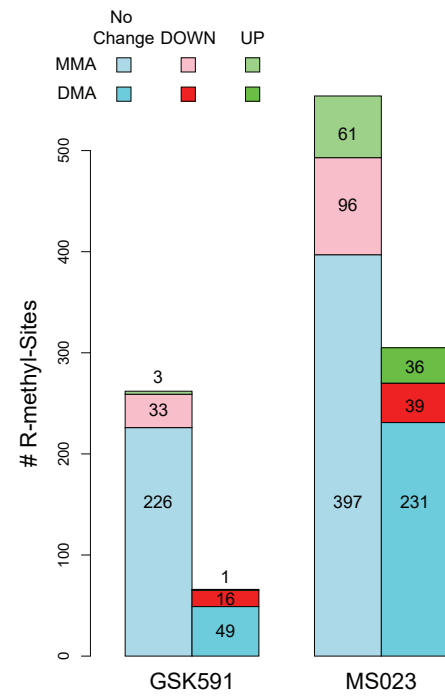


Figure S4. Inhibition of PRMTs in K562 cells. Related to Figure 5. Western blot showing changes in SDMA, ADMA and MMA in K562 cells with MS023 and GSK591 treatment *in vitro*.

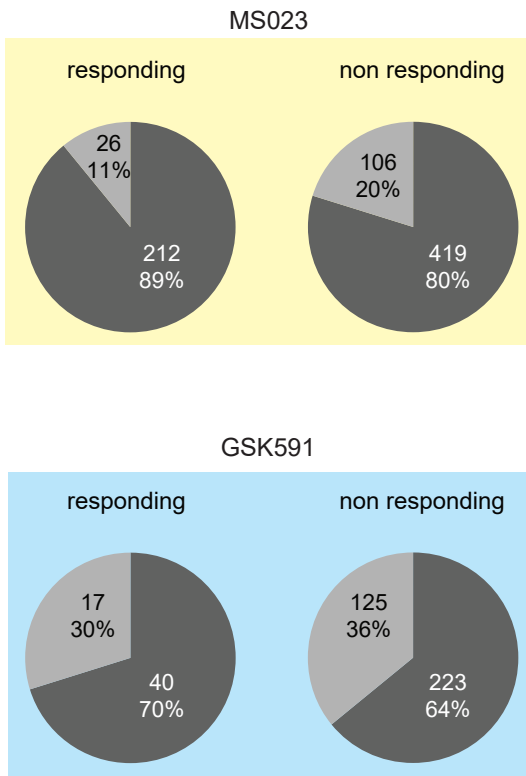
A



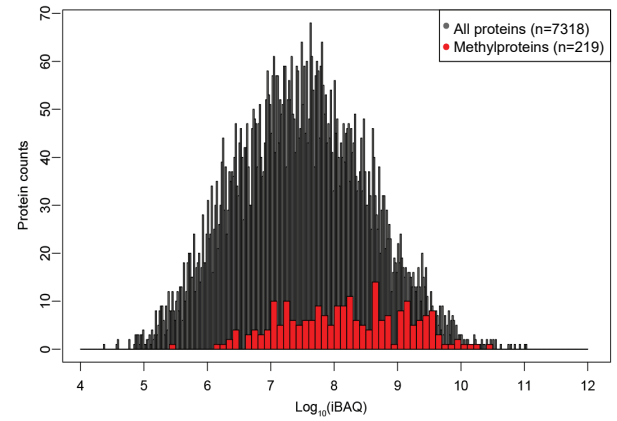
B



C



D



E

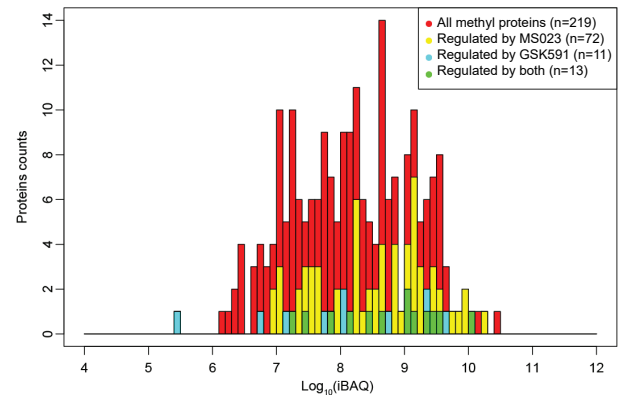


Figure S5. Proteomic identification of methyl-arginine substrates in leukemia cells. Related to Figure 6. (A) Peptides carrying monomethyl and/or dimethyl arginine identified and quantified in cells treated with GSK591 or MS023 (Andromeda score ≥ 25 and PTM localization probability ≥ 0.50). (B) Methyl sites identified in cells treated with GSK591 or MS023, respectively, divided by methylation degree and regulation state. (C) Pie charts of the methyl-peptides responding or not to GSK591 and MS023 which were orthogonally-validated by intersection with a high-quality methyl-proteome dataset (Ong et al., 2004) identified through the heavy methyl SILAC labeling strategy. (D) iBAQ intensity of the quantified methyl-proteins over the whole proteome. (E) iBAQ intensity of the methyl-proteins responding to the indicated PRMT inhibitors, over the all quantified methyl-proteins.

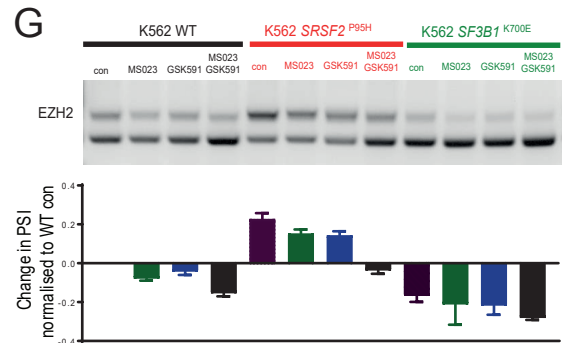
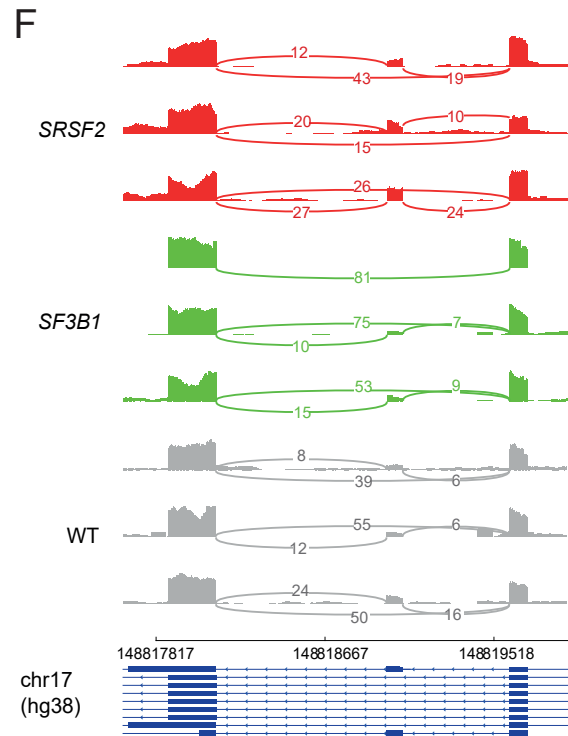
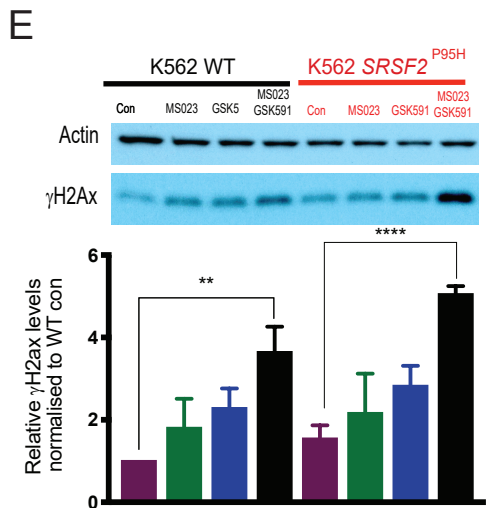
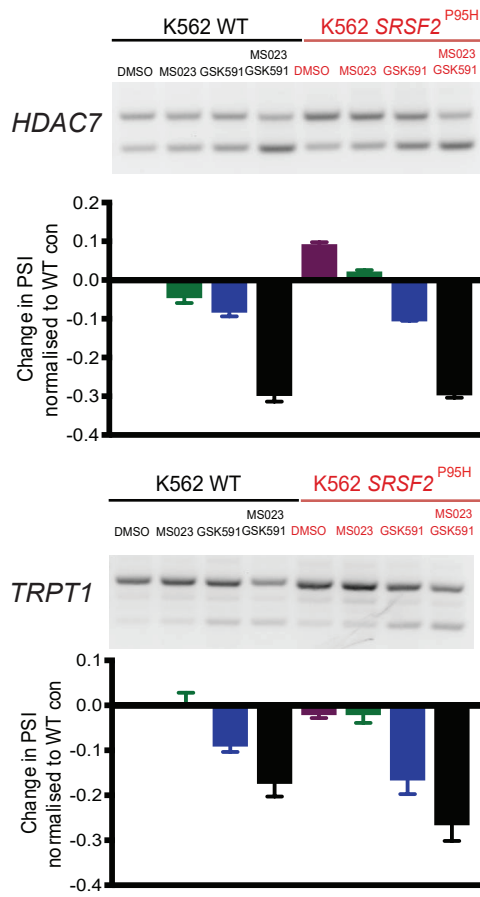
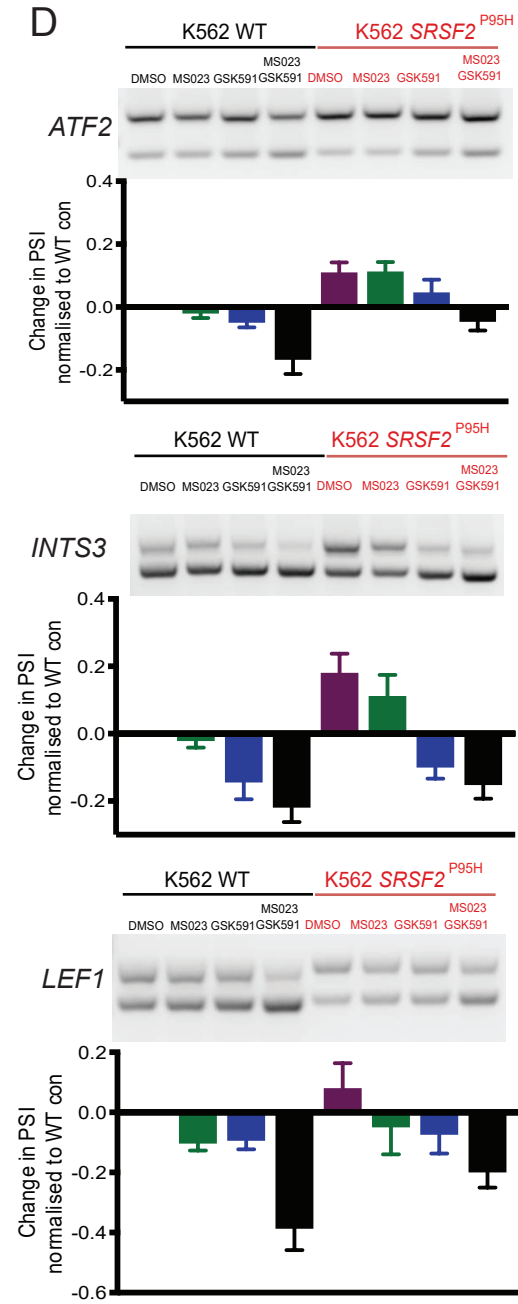
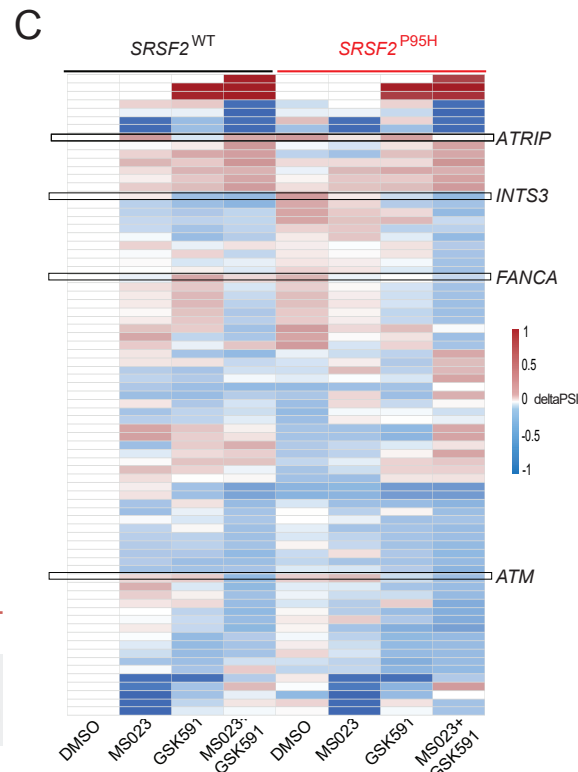
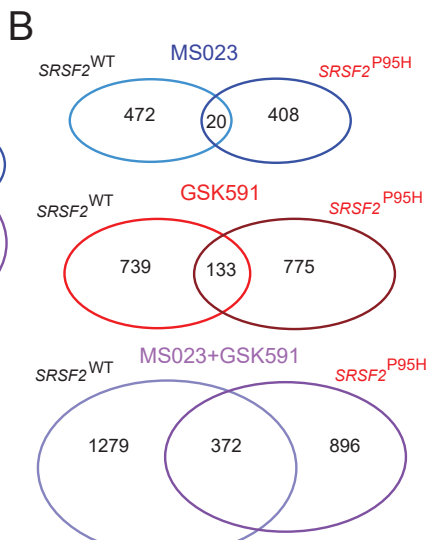
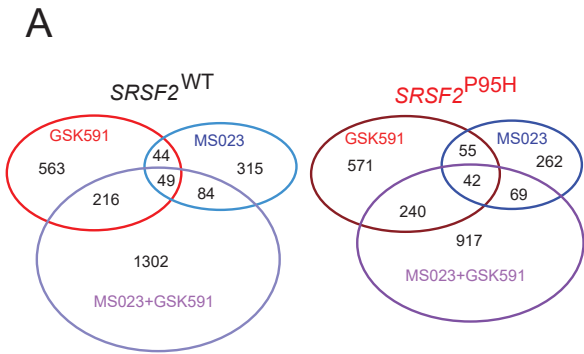


Figure S6. Validation of splicing events from RNA-seq analysis. Related to Figure 7. (A) Venn diagram showing the overlap of cassette exon splicing events in K562 wild-type and *SRSF2*^{P95H} cells upon MS023, GSK591, or combination treatment. (B) Venn diagram showing overlap of cassette exon splicing events for K562 wild-type vs *SRSF2*^{P95H} cells upon MS023, GSK591, or combination treatment. (C) Heatmap showing change in PSI of cassette exon splicing events normalized to PSI of WT control within the “DNA Repair” GO category. (D) RT-PCR and quantification showing validation of cassette exon skipping events (*ATF2*, *HDAC7*, *LEF1*, *TRPT1*, *INTS3*) identified from RNA-seq analysis of K562 cells described in (A). (E) Western blot showing changes in gH2Ax levels upon MS023 and/or GSK591 treatment of K562 wild-type and *SRSF2*^{P95H} *in vitro*. (F) Sashimi plots of the *EZH2* poison exon in nine distinct MDS patient samples from (Pellagatti et al., 2018) three of which were *SRSF2* mutant, *SF3B1* mutant, and three lacking any mutation in an RNA splicing factor. (G) RT-PCR data showing changes in PSI levels of *EZH2* poison exon inclusion in K562 cells with or without knockin of *SRSF2*^{P95H} or *SF3B1*^{K700E} upon MS023 and GSK591 treatment *in vitro*. All error bars represent SD. * p= 0.01-0.05; ** p = 0.001-0.01, *** p= 0.0001-0.001, **** p<0.0001 Student’s t-test used for statistical analysis.

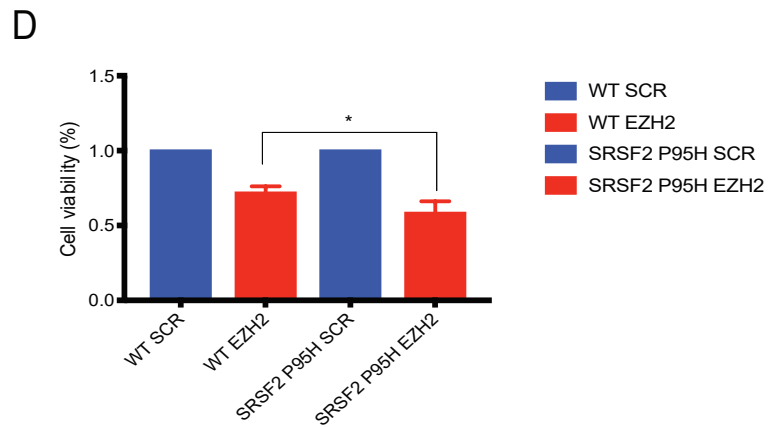
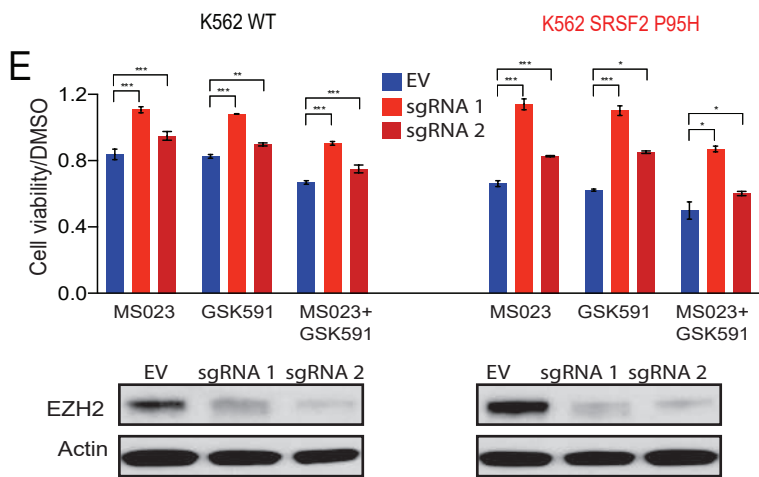
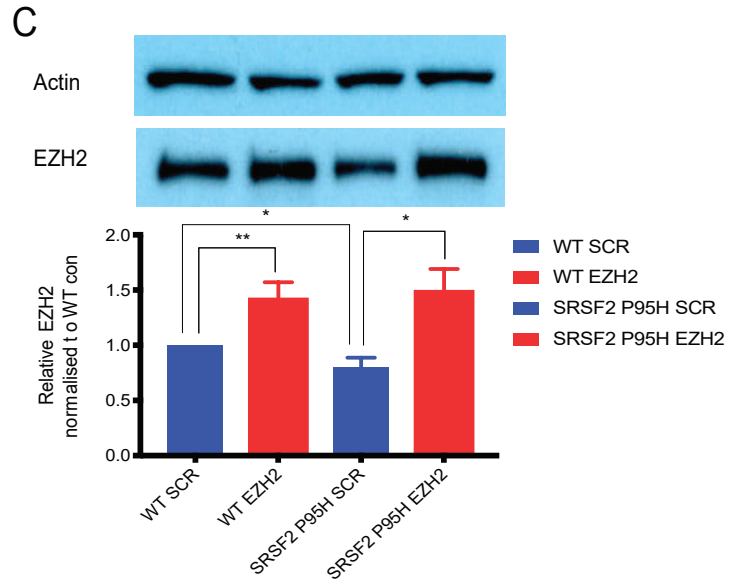
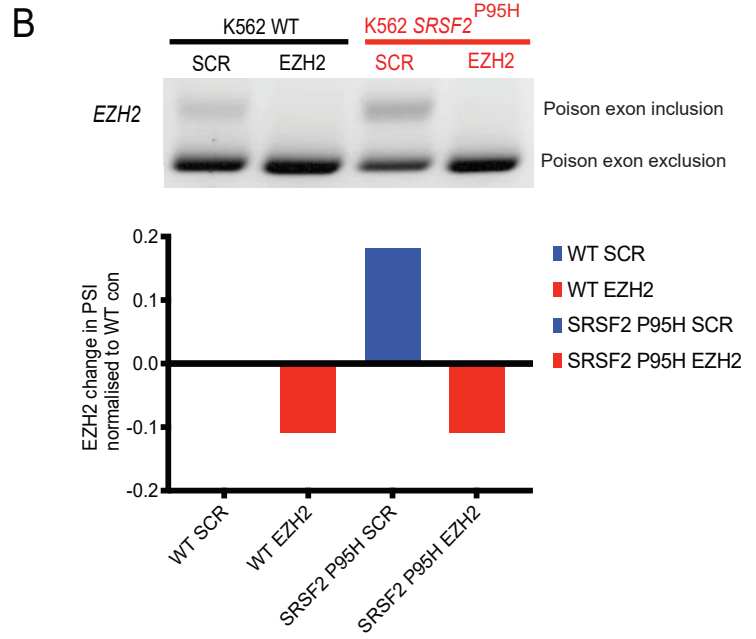
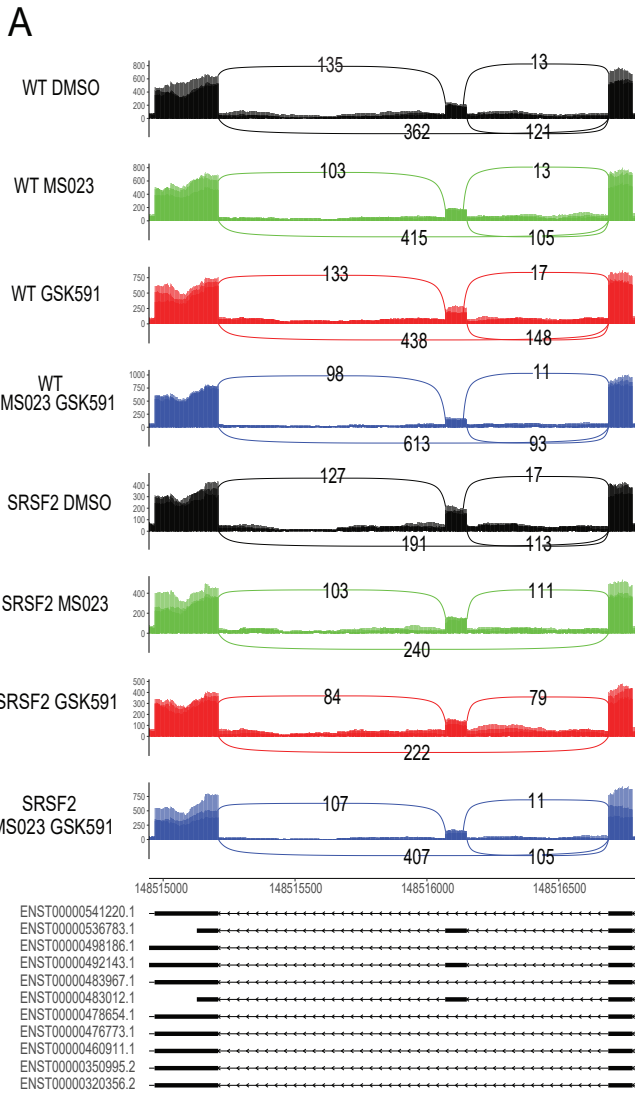


Figure S7. PRMT5 and type I PRMTs inhibition affects *EZH2* splicing. Related to Figure 7. (A) Sashimi plots and splicing gel showing changes in PSI levels of *EZH2* poison exon upon MS023 and GSK591 treatment *in vitro*. (B) Splicing gel showing changes in PSI levels of *EZH2* poison exon upon electroporation of K562 wild-type or *SRSF2*^{P95H} cells with a scrambled (SCR) antisense oligonucleotide (AON) or an AON targeting the poison exon of *EZH2* (*EZH2*). (C) Western blot showing changes in *EZH2* protein levels upon electroporation of K562 cells with AON SCR or AON *EZH2*. (D) Percentage of viable K562 wild-type or *SRSF2*^{P95H} cells 48 hours after AON electroporation. (E) Percentage of viable K562 wild-type (left) or *SRSF2*^{P95H} (right) cells with or without CRISPR/Cas9 knock-out of *EZH2* upon treatment with MS023, GSK591 or combination. Bottom panel: Western blot showing *EZH2* levels to in cells with and without CRISPR/Cas9 *EZH2* knock-out. All *EZH2* protein bands were quantified using ImageJ, normalized to the actin bands and expressed in levels relative to WT *EZH2* protein level. All error bars represent SD. * p= 0.01-0.05; ** p = 0.001-0.01, *** p= 0.0001-0.001, **** p<0.0001 Student's t-test used for statistical analysis.