Supplemental materials for Khandros *et al,* **Understanding Heterogeneity of Fetal Hemoglobin Induction through Comparative Analysis of F- and A-erythroblasts.**

SUPPLEMENTAL METHODS

HUDEP cell culture:

Cells were maintained in StemSpan Serum Free Medium (SFEM, StemCell Technologies, Cat. #09650) supplemented with 50 ng/ml human Stem Cell Factor (hSCF, Peprotech, Cat #300-07), 1 μM dexamethasone (Sigma, Cat #D4902), 1μg/ml doxycycline (Sigma, Cat #D9891), 3 IU/ml erythropoietin (Amgen, Cat #55513- 144-10), 1% penicillin/streptomycin (ThermoFisher, Cat #15140122). Cells were kept at a density of less than 1.0 million cells/ml. Differentiation was achieved by growing cells for 5-7 days in IMDM (Mediatech, Cat #MT10016CV) supplemented with 50 ng/ml hSCF for the first 3 days, 3 IU/ml erythropoietin, 5% fetal bovine serum, 320 μg/ml holo-transferrin (Sigma, Cat # T4132), 1% penicillin/streptomycin, 10 µg/ml (2 IU/mL) heparin (Sigma, Cat # H3149), 10 μg/ml insulin (Sigma, Cat # I9278), 1 μg/ml doxycycline. Media was changed once at day 3 of differentiation to remove hSCF.

HUDEP2C single cell clones

Single-cell derived clonal lines were generated from parental HUDEP2C cells by limiting dilution. 11 clonal lines were initially selected, expanded, and frozen down. Subclones of selected clones were similarly generated. Clones were expanded and differentiated as described above. For HbF inducer experiments, cells were treated with either vehicle, hydroxyurea, or pomalidomide for 2 days of expansion followed by 7 days of differentiation. Hydroxyurea (Sigma, Cat # H8627) was used at a final concentration of 50 μ M and pomalidomide (Sigma, Cat # P0018) was used at a final concentration of 10 µM. Each clone was tested for HbF expression on day 7 of differentiation by western blotting and flow cytometry as described below, and by ion exchange HPLC. All clones were analyzed in 3 independent experiments from separately thawed frozen stock. Western blots from differentiated and undifferentiated cells were done as noted below.

CD34+ HSPC-derived erythroid cell culture

Frozen purified CD34+ cells purified from peripheral blood mononuclear cells of single donors were obtained from the Fred Hutchinson Cooperative Center for Excellence in Hematology (Seattle, WA). Cells were thawed at day 0 according to standard protocols and cultured in three phases in IMDM supplemented with 3 IU/ml erythropoietin, 5% human AB serum (Sigma, Cat # H4522), 10 µg/ml heparin, 10 μg/ml insulin. Phase-I medium was supplemented with 100 ng/ml hSCF, 1 ng/ml IL-3 (Peprotech, Cat. # 200-03), 250 μg/ml holo-transferrin. Phase- II medium was supplemented with 100 ng/ml hSCF and 250μg/ml holo-transferrin. Phase- III medium was supplemented with 1.25 mg/ml holo-transferrin. Cells were maintained in Phase-I from the day of thawing (day 0) until day 8. Cells were then transitioned to Phase-II media, and finally transitioned to Phase-III media on day 13 of culture. For experiments involving pharmacologic treatment, drugs were added at day 6 and continued until the day of collection, with media changes containing fresh drug every 2 days. Hydroxyurea (Sigma, Cat # H8627) was used at a final concentration of 50 micromolar. Pomalidomide (Sigma, Cat # P0018) was used at a final concentration of 1 micromolar. For RNP electroporation, CD34⁺ cells were expanded for a total of 5 days in media consisting of SFEM with CC100 supplement (StemCell, Cat # 02690), with electroporation done on day 3 of expansion. Cells were subsequently transitioned to Phase I media.

Cell fixation/permeabilization, staining, and sorting

50-200 million HUDEP2C or primary cultured cells were used for each experiment. Cells were washed twice with PBS and incubated in PBS with Live/Dead fixable Near-IR or Aqua dead cell stain (ThermoFisher, Cat # L34976, L34966) at 4°C for 30 minutes. Cells were then washed once with nuclease-free 1x PBS (prepared from ThermoFisher Cat #AM9625) and fixed in 2-4% methanol-free formaldehyde (ThermoFisher, Cat # 28906) in PBS at 50-100 million cells/mL with agitation at 4°C for 30 minutes. We used 4% for initial experiments in HUDEP2 cells but subsequently found no difference with 2% formaldehyde fixation and used 2% formaldehyde fixation for primary cells. Following fixation, cells were washed three times with PBS/0.2% BSA and

permeabilized with PBS/0.2% BSA containing 0.1% Triton-X100 (Thermo, Cat # HFH10) for 5 minutes on ice and washed twice more with PBS/0.2% BSA. Antibody staining was done in PBS/0.2% BSA with a cell concentration of 50 million/mL for 45 minutes on ice with antibodies to HbF, CD71, and CD235 (see table below). Cells were then washed twice with PBS/BSA and resuspended in PBS/BSA for sorting. All sorting was done on a BD FACSAria Fusion sorter (BD, CHOP flow cytometry core facility). Cells were sorted into tubes coated with PBS/BSA to help reduce cell loss, washed twice, and processed immediately or stored at -80°C until downstream analysis. For RNA purification, all wash buffers beginning with fixation were prepared with nuclease-free water and contained recombinant RNasin RNAse inhibitor (ThermoFisher, Cat # N2515) at 1:100 concentration. Permeabilization buffer, antibody staining solution, sorting buffer, and collection buffer all contained RNAsin Plus (ThermoFisher, Cat # N2615) at 1:25 concentration. For protein purification, all buffers contained Complete EDTA-free protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche, Cat #11873580001).

Antibodies for flow cytometry and sorting

RNA purification

RNA from sorted cells was purified using the RecoverAll Total Nucleic Acid Isolation Kit for FFPE (ThermoFisher, Cat #AM1975) following the supplied protocol, except the crosslinking reversal was done at 50° C for 45 minutes without a step at a higher temperature (we found that addition of 85 °C decrosslink step or incubation at 50°C for longer than 1 hour gave lower RINs). ERCC spike-in controls (LifeTechnologies) were diluted 1:10 and added to the lysates prior to column purification at 1 microliter per 1 million cells. We found that using only a single DNAse step included with the kit led to genomic DNA contamination if more than 1 million cells were being processed, so an additional DNase treatment step was done using the DNA-free DNA Removal Kit (ThermoFisher, Cat #AM1906) after RNA elution. Resulting RNA quality was analyzed using the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer with the RNA 6000 Nano kit (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA). Sorting and processing steps were optimized to maintain RINs around 9.

cDNA synthesis, RT-PCR, ddPCR

cDNAs were prepared by reverse-transcription using iScript Supermix (Bio-Rad, Cat. #1708841) using 100-200 ng RNA. We found that using standard SYBR Green chemistry for qPCR led to low amplification efficiencies and that better results were obtained using Taqman primer and probe combinations. Quantitative real-time PCR was done using 1 ng RNA-equivalent cDNA with Taqman Gene Expression Master Mix (ThermoFisher, Cat #4369016) and the Taqman gene expression assays listed in the table below. Reactions were run on a ViiA7 Real Time qPCR machine (ThermoFisher Scientific). Quantification was performed with the standard curve method using serial dilutions of pooled cDNA from A- and F-cells at different maturation stages. Data for each assay of interest were normalized to average expression of three housekeeping genes (ACTB, HPRT, and RPS18), which were determined to be equally expressed between F- and A-cells at different maturation stages by RNA-seq. For miRNA analysis, cDNA was prepared using the Taqman Advanced miRNA cDNA synthesis kit (ThermoFisher, Cat #A28007) and quantitative PCR reactions done using Taqman Fast Advanced Master Mix (ThermoFisher, Cat # 4444557). Quantification was performed using standard curves as above, and data for each assay of interest was normalized to average expression of 4 miRNAs that are stable either between fetal and adult erythroid cells or across erythroid differentiation (miR-16a, miR-103a, miR-144, miR-191). For ddPCR analysis, reactions were assembled with ddPCR Supermix for Probes (Bio-Rad), with multiplexed FAM-labeled hemoglobin transcript assay and VIC-labeled AHSP assay. 0.01-0.1 ng RNA-equivalent cDNA was used for duplicate reactions. Droplets were generated and analyzed using the QX200 AutoDG Droplet Digital PCR system (Biorad).

Taqman gene expression assays

Taqman miRNA expression assays

RNA-seq

Approximately 100 ng of treated RNA was depleted for rRNA and globin RNA using the Ribo-Zero removal reagents and protocol from the ScriptSeq Complete kit (Illumina Cat # BHMR1224), followed by purification using the RNeasy MinElute Clean Up kit (Qiagen Cat # 74202). Sequencing libraries were then constructed from depleted RNA using the TruSeq Stranded Total RNA kit (Illumina Cat # 20020598) and PCR-amplified for 13 cycles. The size and quality of each library were then evaluated by Bioanalyzer 2100 (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA), and quantified using qPCR. Libraries were sequenced in paired-end mode on the NextSeq 500 to generate 2 x 76 bp reads using Illumina-supplied kits as appropriate. The sequence reads were processed using the ENCODE3 long RNA-seq pipeline (https://www.encodeproject.org/pipelines/ENCPL002LPE/). Gene set Gencode v29 was used for mapping the reads to the human genome (hg38 assembly) using STAR, followed by RSEM for gene quantifications.

Protein purification and mass spectrometry

Cells sorted for protein purification were washed twice with PBS containing protease inhibitors. Protein extraction and crosslink reversal were done using the Qproteome FFPE Tissue Kit (Qiagen, Cat #37623) following the manufacturer instructions. Protein concentrations were quantified using a modified Lowry protein assay with the RC DC Protein Assay Kit II (Biorad, Cat # 5000122). For HUDEP2 cells, F- and A-cells from three subclones were sorted on day 6 of differentiation. 20 micrograms of protein were used per sample and sizefractionated on a 10% Bis-Tris NuPage gel (Thermo, Cat # NP0301) into fractions of 2 millimeters each. Mass spectrometry sample preparation and analysis were done by the Proteomics and Metabolomics Facility at the Wistar Institute (Philadelphia, PA). Each lane was cut into a total of 8 fractions, reduced with TCEP, alkylated with iodoacetamide, and digested with trypsin. Tryptic digests were analyzed by LC-MS/MS using a 163 min LC run on a Thermo Q Exactive Plus mass spectrometer. MS/MS data were searched against the UniProt human database (10/01/2017) using MaxQuant 1.6.2.3. Protein quantification was performed using unique+razor peptides. Protein and peptide false discovery rate was set at 1%. Filtering was done to require a protein to be identified in all 3 replicates in at least one group (A or F). 6120 total proteins were identified. Normalization was done using the MaxLFO algorithm. LFO intensity was subsequently log_2 transformed and missing values were imputed. Statistical comparisons were done using Student's t-test, and proteins with t-test p-value <0.05 and at least 2-fold change were identified. In addition, a more stringent Student's T-test Significant (using permutationbased FDR of 0.05, s0 of 0.1, and number of randomizations of 250) was also performed.

Western Blotting

We used 10-20 micrograms of protein lysate for regular western blots, and 2 micrograms for hemoglobin western blotting. Protein lysates were prepared in protein sample loading buffer (LI-COR, Cat # 928-40004) and resolved on NuPAGE Bis-Tris 4-12% polyacrylamide gels (ThermoFisher, Cat # NP0322) using MES SDS running buffer (ThermoFisher, Cat # NP0002). Proteins were transferred to Immobilon-FL PVDF membrane (Millipore Sigma, Cat #IFPL00010) and total protein staining was done using Revert 700 total protein stain (LI-COR Cat # 926- 11011). After stain removal, membranes were blocked with Odyssey blocking buffer (LI-COR Cat #927-50000) and incubated in primary antibody (see list) in blocking buffer overnight at 4°C. After washing with Tris-buffered saline with Tween-20, secondary antibody staining was done using species-appropriate fluorescent secondary antibody at a 1:10,000 dilution in blocking buffer for one hour at room temperature followed by three washes. Fluorescent imaging was done using the Odyssey imaging system (LI-COR). Samples from fixed and sorted cells did give bands that were less sharp than those from fixed cells. Detection of some substrates was also limited by sample contamination with mouse and sheep IgG that was used for sorting. For semi-quantitative western blot analysis of globin chains, standard curves were prepared using y-globin purified from cord blood hemolysates (gift from Dr. Kazuhiko Adachi) and β -globin purified from HbA (Gift from Dr. Mitchell J. Weiss).

Primary antibodies for western blotting

Secondary antibodies for western blotting:

HPLC Analysis

Hemolysates were prepared from 1-2 million cells by osmotic lysis with 0.05x PBS on ice for 30 minutes, and clarified by centrifugation at 20,000g. Clarified hemolysates from experimental samples were analyzed by cationexchange high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). We utilized a Hitachi D-7000 Series (Hitachi Instruments, Inc., San Jose, CA), and a weak cation-exchange column (Poly CAT A: 35 mm x 4.6 mm, Poly LC, Inc., Columbia, MD). Hemoglobin isotype peaks were eluted with a linear gradient of phase B from 0% to 80% at *A*410nm (Mobile Phase A: 20 mM Bis-Tris, 2 mM KCN, pH 6.95; Phase B:20 mM Bis-Tris, 2 mM KCN, 0.2 M sodium chloride, pH 6.55). Clarified lysates from normal human cord blood samples (high Hb F content), as well as a commercial standard containing approximately equal amounts of Hb F, A, S and C (Helena Laboratories, Beaumont, TX), were utilized as reference isotypes.

LIN28B Targeting in HUDEP and primary cells

LIN28B editing in HUDEP1 and HUDEP2 cells stably expressing spCas9 was done as previously described using lentiviral expression of gRNA listed below.^{1,2} Two non-targeting controls as well as two controls that cut in gene introns and are not predicted to disrupt gene function were used. LIN28B gRNAs were based on published sequences.^{3,4} Cells were infected with lentivirus containing gRNA, sorted for GFP expression, and expanded for 7 days prior to differentiation or generation of single-cell derived clones by limiting dilution. We did note that HUDEP2 cells tended to increase LIN28B expression over time when expressing any gRNA (including nontargeting controls), especially with single cell cloning. These cells also expressed high HbF levels on differentiation. Genomic DNA extracted from single cell clones was analyzed for editing by PCR amplification and sequencing of 400-500 nt regions containing the gRNA recognition site. Sequences were analyzed using Synthego ICE CRISPR analysis tool (https://www.synthego.com/products/bioinformatics/crispr-analysis). LIN28B is triplicated in HUDEP2 cells, so clones with a 2-3 successfully edited alleles with predicted frameshift mutations were selected. For LIN28B overexpression experiments, pMSCV-PIG-LIN28B plasmid was obtained from Addgene (Plasmid # 64795) and virus prepared using standard protocols.

For primary cell experiments, cells were electroporated with RNP complexes generated using 300 pmol of Synthego modified gRNA (Synthego, Menlo Park, CA) and 50 pmol of IDT Alt-R S.p. HiFi Cas9 Nuclease V3 (IDT, Coralville, IA, Cat # 1081061). 50,000 cells were electroporated with the RNP complex using the P3 Primary Cell 4D-Nucleofector X Kit S, (Lonza, Cat # V4XP-3032) with the Amaxa 4D Nucleofector (Lonza) using program DZ-100. Cells were expanded and differentiated as per standard protocol, and editing efficiency assessed after 6 days as above. Cells were analyzed for HbF expression on day 12 of culture.

gRNA name	Target	Guide sequence
NT ₁	Non-targeting control	GTATTACTGATATTGGTGGG
NT ₂	Non-targeting control	GTAGCGAACGTGTCCGGCGT
INT1	AHSP intron 2	AGACACGGGATACAATGCAG
INT ₂	LIN28B intron	TTATGTTAGGGGATTTGCAG
LIN28B gRNA1	LIN28B, exon 2	CATCGACTGGAATATCCAAG
LIN28B gRNA2	LIN28B, exon 3	CAGAGCAAACTATTCATGGA
LIN28B gRNA3	LIN28B, start codon	TGAGGGCCCGTGGGGCAACA
LIN28B gRNA4	LIN28B, exon 3	AATGATTACCTATCTCCCTT

gRNA sequences for HUDEP experiments

gRNA name	Target	Guide sequence
NT ₁	Non-targeting control	GCACUACCAGAGCUAACUCA
AHSPint2	AHSP intron 2	AGACACGGGATACAATGCAG
$hBCL11A+58$	$BCL11A + 58$ enhancer	CTAACAGTTGCTTTTATCAC
LIN28B gRNA1	LIN28B, exon 2	CATCGACTGGAATATCCAAG
LIN28B gRNA4	LIN28B, exon 3	AATGATTACCTATCTCCCTT

gRNA sequences for CD34 erythroid culture experiments

SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES

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SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Supplemental Table 1: RNA-seq expression of selected transcripts in sorted day 7 differentiated HUDEP2C cells. Data are shown as average normalized A-cell and F-cell reads for 3 replicates, log₂ fold change and DESeq adjusted p-values.

Supplemental Table 2: Mass spectrometry expression of selected proteins in sorted day 6 differentiated HUDEP2C cells. Data are shown as average LFQ for F-cells and A-cells (3 replicates), absolute fold change and t-test p-values. ND: not detected.

Supplemental Table 3: RNA-seq expression of selected markers of erythroid maturation in sorted cells from CD34 erythroid cultures at days 8 (A), 11 (B), and 14 (C). Data are shown as average normalized A-cell and Fcell reads for 2 replicates, log₂ fold change and DESeq adjusted p-values.

Supplemental Table 4: RNA-seq expression of selected transcripts in day 8 sorted CD34⁺ erythroid cultures. Data are shown as average normalized A-cell and F-cell reads for 2 replicates, log₂ fold change and DESeq adjusted p-values. ND: not detected.

Supplemental Table 5: RNA-seq expression of selected transcripts in day 11 sorted CD34⁺ erythroid cultures. Data are shown as average normalized A-cell and F-cell reads for 2 replicates, log₂ fold change and DESeq adjusted p-values. ND: not detected.

Supplemental Table 6: RNA-seq expression of selected transcripts in day 14 sorted CD34⁺ erythroid cultures. Data are shown as average normalized A-cell and F-cell reads for 2 replicates, log₂ fold change and DESeq adjusted p-values. ND: not detected.

Supplemental Table 7: RNA-seq expression of differentially expressed transcripts in day 11 sorted CD34⁺ erythroid cultures treated with hydroxyurea. Data are shown as average normalized A-cell and F-cell reads for 2 replicates, log₂ fold change and DESeq adjusted p-values. Significance is defined by greater than 1.5-fold change and DESeq P_{adj} < 0.05.

Supplemental Table 8: RNA-seq expression of selected transcripts in day 11 sorted CD34⁺ erythroid cultures treated with hydroxyurea. Data are shown as average normalized A-cell and F-cell reads for 2 replicates, log2 fold change and DESeq adjusted p-values. ND: not detected.

Supplemental Table 9: RNA-seq expression of selected transcripts in day 11 sorted CD34⁺ erythroid cultures treated with pomalidomide. Data are shown as average normalized A-cell and F-cell reads for 2 replicates, log2 fold change and DESeq adjusted p-values. ND: not detected.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Supplemental Figure 1: Generation and analysis of HUDEP2C single-cell derived clonal lines. We generated a total of 11 single-cell derived clones from HUDEP2 cells stably expressing spCas9. When differentiated, the clonal lines had different HbF expression and differential responses to HbF inducers hydroxyurea and pomalidomide. **(A)** HbF flow cytometry and ion-exchange HPLC of the lowest and highest HbF-expressing clones after differentiation in the presence of vehicle (CTRL), hydroxyurea (HU), or pomalidomide (POM). Percentage of HbF-positive cells is indicated for flow cytometry and percentage of HbF is indicated for HPLC plots. **(B)** Analysis of HbF regulator expression in HUDEP2C clones. Top: percentage of F-cells following differentiation in the presence of vehicle (CTRL) or pomalidomide (POM) for each of 11 tested clones. Data points are shown for 3 separate experiments and mean for each clone. Bottom: western blot analysis of clones after and before differentiation. **(C)** The highest and lowest HbF clones were subsequently subcloned into 6 single-cell derived subclone lines, which were then analyzed for percentage of F-cells following differentiation in the presence of vehicle (CTRL) or pomalidomide (POM). Data points are individual subclones. **(D)** Western blot analysis of key HbF regulators in undifferentiated subclone cell lines, with original clones included for comparison. Subclones of clone 6 were used for HUDEP2 experiments.

Supplemental Figure 2: (A) HUDEP2 F-cell sort validation. Three independent HUDEP2 single-cell derived clones (#1, 4, and 6, see supplemental figure 1) were used for a time-course F-cell sorting experiment, with matched F- and A-cells sorted daily on days 4-7 of differentiation. RT-PCR for globin transcript and HbF regulators was done for each time point. Data are normalized to average of 3 housekeeping gene transcripts and shown relative to day 4 A-cells. Plots show individual clone data points, mean, and SD. **(B)** Analysis of let7 miRNA family members in sorted HUDEP2 F- and A-cells at days 4 and 7 of differentiation. Data are normalized to 4 stable miRNA transcripts and shown relative to A-cells.

Supplemental Figure 3: LIN28B manipulation in HUDEP cells. HUDEP1 and HUDEP2 cells stably expressing spCas9 were infected with LRG lentivirus expressing non-targeting gRNAs (NT1 and NT2), gRNAs targeting the introns of AHSP and LIN28B (Int1 and Int2), and four gRNAs targeting exons 2 and 3 of LIN28B. In addition, we infected HUDEP2 cells with a retrovirus driving LIN28B expression. After sorting and one week of expansion, cells were differentiated for 7 days and analyzed by western blot (**A**) and flow cytometry (**B**). Of note, gRNA1 and 4 tended to lead to higher LIN28B expression in HUDEP2 cells despite good knockdown efficiency in HUDEP1 cells. HUDEP2C cells expressing either non-targeting gRNA or LIN28B gRNA were single-cell cloned and expanded prior to analysis (**C**). Single-cell clones tended to drift to high LIN28B and HbF expression. LIN28B is triplicated in HUDEP2 cells. Several clones with mutations predicted to completely disrupt LIN28B expression in all three alleles continued to express γ -globin and form F-cells.

Supplemental Figure 4: Analysis of F-cell globin content. (A) Droplet digital RT-PCR analysis of transcripts for HBA1/2, HBB, HBD, and HBG1/2 from day 11 sorted A- and F-cells in 9 separate CD34 donors across four experiments. Data are shown relative to multiplexed AHSP transcripts as mean \pm SD. *** p<0.001 versus A-cells, **** p<0.001 versus A-cells by Student's t-test. (B) Percentage of HBG transcripts (relative to HBB+HBD+HBG) in day 11 erythroblasts. (C) Semi-quantitative western blotting for γ -globin and β -globin in sorted F- and A-cells from triplicate day 11 CD34 cultures. Two different antibodies were used for each globin chain in duplicate blots. Standard curves were generated using purified human γ - and β -globin. (D) Estimated percentage of y-globin protein (relative to β -globin + y-globin) in day 11 erythroblasts from five donors.

Supplemental Figure 5: Comparison of F- and A-cell transcriptomes to fetal and adult erythroblasts. Gene set enrichment analysis of CD34-derived F-cells using fetal and adult erythroid expression signatures was done using previously generated transcriptome data from fetal liver and adult peripheral blood derived CD34 cultures at 11 and 14 days of differentiation.⁵ Top 250 fetal enriched or adult enriched transcripts were used as fetal and adult signatures, respectively. Venn diagrams show overlap of differentially expressed transcripts from fetal or adult erythroblasts with those from F- and A-cells. DEGs were defined as having FDR < 0.05 and >1.5 fold change for all data sets.

Supplemental Figure 6: Gene set enrichment analysis of CD34- and HUDEP2-derived F-cells using erythroid differentiation transcriptional signatures. RNA-seq analysis of human CD34 erythroid differentiation was used to generate expression clusters. Cluster 1 contains genes that are upregulated during erythroid differentiation and cluster 3 contains genes that are downregulated during erythroid differentiation.

Supplemental Figure 7: Analysis of BCL11A expression in previously published studies of fetal and adult erythroblasts. **(A)** RNA-seq analysis of CD34 erythroid cultures from fetal liver and adult peripheral blood (GEO accession GSE102182).⁵ Cells were analyzed at days 11 and 14 of differentiation. Day 11: 3.3 fold, FDR 3.8E-17; Day 14: 4.5 fold, FDR 2.6E-11. **(B)** RNAseq of CD34 erythroid cultures from fetal liver and adult bone marrow (GEO accession GSE110936).⁶ Cells were studied at day 18 of culture (day 12 of differentiation following 6-day expansion). **(C)** Microarray data from a differentiation timecourse of CD34 erythroid cells derived from fetal liver and adult peripheral blood (GEO accession GSE36984).⁷ Two different probes for BCL11A are shown. **(D)** Chromatin landscape of the BCL11A locus in fetal and adult erythroblasts (GEO accession GSE36984).⁷

Supplemental Figure 8: LIN28B ablation in primary erythroid cultures. CD34+ HSPC-derived erythroid cells were electroporated with RNP complexes containing negative control gRNA (non-targeting, AHSP intron 2), positive control gRNA targeting the +58 enhancer of BCL11A, and two gRNAs against LIN28B. TIDE analysis after 7 days in culture showed high editing efficiency for LIN28B. Cells were subsequently cultured with vehicle, hydroxyurea, and pomalidomide from days 6-11 prior to flow cytometry analysis for HbF expression at day 12.

Supplemental Figure 9: Comparison of A-cells and F-cells following drug treatment. (A) RNA-seq data comparing A-cells between HU and CTRL conditions (left) and F-cells between HU and CTRL conditions (right). (B) RNA-seq data comparing A-cells between POM and CTRL conditions (left) and F-cells between POM and CTRL conditions (right). Average data from two replicates is shown. DEG: differentially expressed genes, FDR <0.05 and fold change >1.5. Globin transcripts and known HbF regulators (BCL11A, ZBTB7A, EIF2AK1, and SPOP) are highlighted.

Supplemental Figure 10: Gene set enrichment analysis of RNA-seq data from hydroxyurea and pomalidomidetreated F- and A-cells using erythroid differentiation transcript signatures (A) and fetal and adult erythropoiesis signatures (B). Venn diagrams show overlap of differentially expressed transcripts from fetal or adult erythroblasts with those from F- and A-cells. DEGs were defined as having FDR < 0.05 and >1.5 fold change.

