

Figure S1, related to Figure 1. A genome scale CRISPR inactivation screen identifies candidate SCLC tumor suppressor genes and pathways

A, Immunoblot for P53 in *Trp53* wild type or deleted MEFs treated with cisplatin at 10 μ M for 48 hours. ACTB was used as loading control. **B**, Genomic position of top hits in preSCs. **C-E**, Volcano plot for selected genes in the PI3K-AKT pathway (**C**), the apoptotic pathway (**D**) and the SAPK pathway (**E**). Individual sgRNAs are depicted with adjusted p value from MAGeCK analysis plotted against the log2 fold change. **F-H**, As in **C-E** but for *Trp53^{-/-}* MEFs. **I**, Scatter plot using EdgeR analysis showing each of the sgRNAs targeting *Max*, with 5/6 guides showing significant enrichment. **J**, Heat map for the MYC transcription factor network members in preSCs and MEFs. CRISPR scores are shown.

Small Cell Lung Cancer - GENIE Cohort v6.1-public (407 patients | 415 samples)

Sample	s type												
Mutation spe	ectrum												
PTEN	12%												
TSC2	5%												
TSC1	2.1%												
NF1	6%	•				1411-1411	•			•••			
TP73	N/P												
ZFHX3	4%												-
CDKN1B	2.7%												
DEPDC5	4%					368883616		8883688					
MAP2K4	2.1%												
PIK3R1	2.1%												
Genetic Alteration		Inframe Mutation	(putative driver)	Inframe Mutatio	n (unknown significand	e) Missen	se Mutation (putat	tive driver)	Missense Muta	tion (unknown significa	ince) 🖣 Trun	cating Mutation (put	ative driver)
		Amplification	Deep Deletion	No alterations	 Not profiled 				-	the first second starting			
Sample Type		Metastasis	Mixed Not Ap	plicable or Heme	Primary Unsp	pecified			I runcating Muta	tion (unknown significar	nce) Eusion		
Mutation spectrum		C>A C>G	C>T T>A	T>C T>C	G – No data								

В

	Small C	Cell Lung Ca	ancer- U	Cologne,	Nature 201	5 (110 patien	ts 110 samples)
Sample	s type						
Mutation spe	ectrum						
PTEN	6% •••••						
TSC2	1.8%						
TSC1	0.9%						
NF1	5%						
TP73	5%						
ZFHX3	6%						
CDKN1B	0%						
DEPDC5	2.7%						
MAP2K4	0.9%						
PIK3R1	0.9%		•				
Genetic Alteration	Inframe Mu	itation (putative driver)	Missense Mu	utation (putative driver	Missense Mutatio	on (unknown significance)	 Truncating Mutation (putative driver)
Sample Type	Metastasis	Primary			Truncating Mutati	ion (unknown significance)	No alterations
Mutation spectrum	C>A	C>G C>T T>A	T>C 1	T>G			

Figure S2, related to Figure 1. Genomic analyses for the selected CRISPR-Cas9 screen hits

A, Oncoprint, for the selected genes, using the GENIE Cohort v6.1-public SCLC sample set, which includes targeted sequencing data for a subset of cancer-mutated genes and includes many metastatic SCLC samples (407 patients, 415 samples). **B**, Oncoprint, for the selected genes, using the George et al SCLC dataset (110 patients, 110 samples), which is mainly composed of primary SCLC samples.

Α

Fig.S3



Figure S3, related to Figure 3. MAX depletion in *Rb1* and/or *Rb12* depleted *Trp53^{-/-}* MEFs A, Schematic of the strategy to generate *Rb1* and/or *Rb12* depleted MEFs. B, Immunoblotting results following lentiviral sgRNA expression for the indicated proteins in *Trp53^{-/-}* MEFs. ACTB or HSP90 were used as a loading control. C-F, Immunoblotting results following lentiviral transduction of sgRNA(s) targeting *Max* in *Trp53^{-/-}* MEFs (C), *Trp53^{-/-}*; sgRb1#1 MEFs (D), *Trp53^{-/-}*; sgRb1#2 MEFs (E) and *Trp53^{-/-}*; sgRb1; sgRbl2 MEFs (F). ACTB was used as a loading control. (G-J), CellTiter-Glo viability assay for the indicated MEFs are shown. Cells were seeded at $3x10^3$ cells/well (96 well plate). Representative experiments from 4 independent experiments are shown. Error bars represent mean ±SD. (K-N), Colony formation assays for the indicated MEFs are shown. Cells were seeded at $5x10^3$ cells/well (6 well plate), expanded for 9 days after which crystal violet was used to stain colonies (n=3 independent experiments).



Product sizes: Recombined - 476bp Non-recombined - 322bp

Figure S4, related to Figure 4. *Max* recombination in RPMaxMyclOE mice

Genomic DNA was extracted for the indicated tumors and PCR performed with three primers to distinguish the recombined (476bp) and non-recombined *Max* allele (322bp). RPMax tumors were used as positive controls for *Max* recombination (both alleles, T1-T6). Eleven RPMaxMycl^{OE} tumors are shown and grouped into *Max*-deleted (both copies, T1-T6) and *Max*-retained (heterozygous, T7-T11).



Figure S5, related to Figure 5. Transcriptional analyses of MAX altered SCLCs

A, Venn diagram of the genes downregulated upon Max loss in preSCs and mSCLCs tumors and upregulated upon MAX restoration in mRPMaxKO mSCLC line. N.S: not significant. B, Venn diagram of the upregulated genes upon Max loss in preSCs and downregulated upon MAX restoration in mRPMaxKO mSCLC line. The list of genes used to generate the Venn diagrams in A and B were selected from EdgeR analysis with a cut off of FDR<0.05. C, ENCODE or CHEA binding analysis for the 600 genes commonly shared across the two matched cell based models. An adjusted p value of p<0.05 was considered significant. **D**, KEGG pathway analysis for the 600 genes commonly shared (see S5B) across the two matched cell-based models. An adjusted p value of p<0.05 was considered significant. E, Venn diagram of the downregulated genes upon Max loss in preSCs and upregulated upon MAX restoration in mRPMaxKO mSCLC line. The list of genes used to generate the Venn diagram were selected from EdgeR analysis with a cut off of FDR<0.05. F, ENCODE or CHEA binding analysis for the 770 genes commonly shared in the 2 matched cell based models. An adjusted p value of p<0.05 was considered significant. G-I, Volcano plot from the preSC Max-KO vs Max-WT (G), mSCLC tumors Max deleted vs Max control (H) and mRPMaxKO, a MAX null cell line inducible for MAX restoration (I) is shown. Significant genes upregulated upon Max perturbation (red) or downregulated (green). An FDR<0.05 was considered significant. Individual genes of interest are depicted. Stag3 and Meil are shown, when detected, for each model.

Fig.S6



Figure S6, related to Figure 6. Genomic occupancy of MAX altered SCLCs

Metaplots depicting MAX (**A**) and MNT (**B**) occupancy in control and *Max*-null preSCs. **C**, HOMER analysis for known motifs enriched for in MAX-bound sequences in sgCtrl preSCs **D**, Western blots showing MYC, MAX and MNT levels in WT and *Max*-null preSCs. **E**, Representative tracks for MAX, MNT, MYC and pol II enrichment at the Atic promoter in preSCs. **F**, Representative tracks depicting MAX, MNT MGA and RNA pol II phospho-Ser5 at the Atic promoter in empty or mRPMaxKO MAX-restored SCLC cell line. **G**, Heatmap of MAX bound genes in both preSCs and mRPMaxKO models. Highlighted in red are selected one carbon genes.



20 40 60

Hours

Hours

Figure S7, related to Figure 7. PTEN and MAX regulation of one carbon metabolism

A, Immunoblotting for the indicated one carbon proteins following lentiviral sgRNA expression for the indicated genes in preSCs. ACTB was used as a loading control. **B**, Schematic of the strategy to generate *Pten* KO preSCs depleted for MAX. **C**, Immunoblotting following lentiviral sgRNA expression for the indicated genes in preSCs. ACTB was used as a loading control. **D**, CellTiter-Glo viability assay for the indicated preSCs are shown. Cells were seeded at 7.5x10³ cells/well (96 well plate). Representative experiments from 4 independent experiments are shown. *** p<0.0001, unpaired student's t-test. **E**, Fraction carbon labelled for AMP (M+ 6-9) are shown upon *Max* loss in preSCs after incubation with U-¹³C glucose. ** p<0.01, unpaired student's t-test. **F**, Fraction carbon with U-¹³C glucose. ** p<0.01, unpaired student's t-test.