

SUPPLEMENTAL DATASETS

Data S1. Related to Figures 1-7.

A, Distribution of *TBL1XR1*^{MUT} cases into GCB and ABC subtypes, for the three DLBCL cohorts in **Figure 1A**. Numbers represent cases. *P-values* correspond to the comparison between *TBL1XR1* mutation incidences in ABC vs. GCB, for each cohort, using Fisher's exact test.

B, Distribution of *TBL1XR1*^{MUT} cases from the Scott & Morin cohort (Arthur et al., 2018) into novel DLBCL subtypes, following the classification criteria in (Schmitz et al., 2018).

C, *TBL1XR1* mutation co-occurrence in ABC-DLBCL cases, for the cohorts in **AA**, calculated using a hypergeometric test.

D, Complete FC gating strategy for **Figures 1C-D**.

E, Absolute FC-based quantification of (left) total splenic B-cells or (right) GCB from *Tbl1xr1*^{D370Y/WT} or *Tbl1xr1*^{WT/WT} mice, 9 days after SRBC immunization.

F, Representative FC plots (left) and quantification (right) of splenic GCB, using an alternative gating strategy to that presented in **Figure 1D**.

G, Representative FC plots (left) and quantification (right) of CXCR4 and CD86 expression in splenic GCB. Quantification is expressed as a ratio of "DZ" (B220⁺FAS⁺GL7⁺CXCR4⁺CD86⁻) and "LZ" (B220⁺FAS⁺GL7⁺CXCR4⁻CD86⁺) populations, per animal.

H, Representative FC plots (left) and quantification (right) of the relative contribution of *Tbl1xr1*^{D370Y/WT} and *Tbl1xr1*^{WT/WT} cells to the total B-cell and GCB compartments, based on CD45 allelic frequencies. Scheme on top shows the different ratios of *Tbl1xr1*^{D370Y/WT} and *Tbl1xr1*^{WT/WT} BM cells used for transplants.

I, Representative FC plots (left) and quantification (right) of the relative contribution of *Tbl1xr1*^{D370Y/WT} and *Tbl1xr1*^{WT/WT} cells to the total B-cell and GCB compartments, based on CD45 allelic frequencies.

J, Representative FC plots (left) and quantification (right) of the relative contribution of *Tbl1xr1*^{D370Y/WT} and *Tbl1xr1*^{WT/WT} cells to the total B-cell and GCB compartments, based

on CD45 allelic frequencies. Use of CD45 allelic variants in BM donors was inverted, as compared to results in **Figure 1I**.

K, Complete FC gating strategy for **Figure 1K**. A representative plot for NB cells is included to illustrate that YFP expression, under the *Cy1Cre-Rosa26YFPstop* system, is limited to activated B-cells (see scheme in **Figure 1J**).

L, FC analysis of splenic YFP⁺ GCB frequency, using an alternative GC gating strategy to that in **Figure 1K**. Left to right: n = 4, 5, 5, 4 (*Tbl1xr1^{WT/WT}*) or 4, 5, 5, 4 mice (*Tbl1xr1^{D370Y/WT}*).

M, Schematic representation of *TBL1XR1* focal deletions observed in DLBCL patients, from the cohort in Schmitz *et al.* (Schmitz *et al.*, 2018).

N, Representative FC plots (left) and quantification (right) of splenic GCB, using an alternative gating strategy to that presented in **Figure S1K**.

O, Representative FC plots (left) and quantification (right) of CXCR4 and CD86 expression in splenic GCB. Quantification is expressed as a ratio of “DZ” and “LZ” populations, per animal.

P, Complete FC gating strategy for **Figures 2A** and **S2B**.

Q, Complete FC gating strategy for **Figures 2G-H**. A representative plot for NB cells is included to illustrate the *R26-Fucci2aR* system function in a non-proliferating cell population.

R, FC analysis of (left) EFNB1⁺ or (right) preMB populations in splenic GCB, at (top) 4 days or (bottom) 15 days post SRBC immunization.

S, Representative FC plots (left) and quantification (right) of preMB populations in splenic GCB.

T, Representative FC plots (left) and quantification (right) of EdU incorporation by splenic GCB.

U, Complete FC gating strategy for **Figures 4D-G**.

V, Complete FC gating strategy for **Figure 4H**.

W, FC analysis of total splenic B-cells in *Tbl1xr1^{WT/WT}*, *IμBcl6-Tbl1xr1^{WT/WT}* and *IμBcl6-Tbl1xr1^{D370Y/WT}* mice, 9 days after SRBC immunization.

X, GSEA of gene signatures upregulated and downregulated in *IμBcl6-Tbl1xr1^{D370Y/WT}* vs *IμBcl6-Tbl1xr1^{WT/WT}* GCB, ranked against the preMB (EFNB1⁺S1PR2^{lo}) GCB signature from GSE89897.

Y, FC analysis of (top) EFNB1⁺ or (bottom) preMB populations in splenic GCB, for animals in **Figure 5F**.

Z, Scheme depicting key transcription factors involved in post GCB fate.

AA, Schematic depiction of the proposed mechanism of action of *TBL1XR1* mutations or loss. Top: In a normal scenario, TBL1XR1 and its close homolog TBL1X form tetramers that can directly bind SMRT via their N-terminal domains (Oberoi et al., 2011). TBL1XR1 enables the association between the SMRT-HDAC3 complex and BCL6 (data herein). This requires the interaction between TBL1XR1's WD40 domain and an unknown putative partner. Middle: DLBCL mutations of TBL1XR1 allow TBL1XR1^{MUT} recruitment to the complex, but impair the function of the WD40 domain, specifically reducing the formation of BCL6-SMRT complexes, so that the complex now binds preferentially to BACH2. Bottom: Upon complete loss of TBL1XR1, the complex can still assemble due to the presence of the close homolog protein TBL1X, but it cannot form a productive interaction with BCL6, thus favoring the association with BACH2 instead. Importantly, we cannot rule out that this "TBL1X only" version of the SMRT complex might also differ from the WT complex in other ways that are not captured in our assays.

BB, Complete FC gating strategy for **Figure 6A**.

CC, Complete FC gating strategy for **Figure 6B**.

DD, Complete FC gating strategy for YFP⁺ MB in **Figure 6D**.

EE, Complete FC gating strategy for **B** and **C**.

FF, Representative FC plots (bottom) and quantification (top) of B-cell lineage populations in the BM of 4m old *CD19Cre-Tbl1xr1^{D370Y/WT}* or *CD19Cre-Tbl1xr1^{WT/WT}* mice.

GG, Representative FC plots (bottom) and quantification (top) of B-cell lineage populations in the BM of 4m old *CD19Cre-Tbl1xr1^{KO/KO}* or *CD19Cre-Tbl1xr1^{WT/WT}* mice.

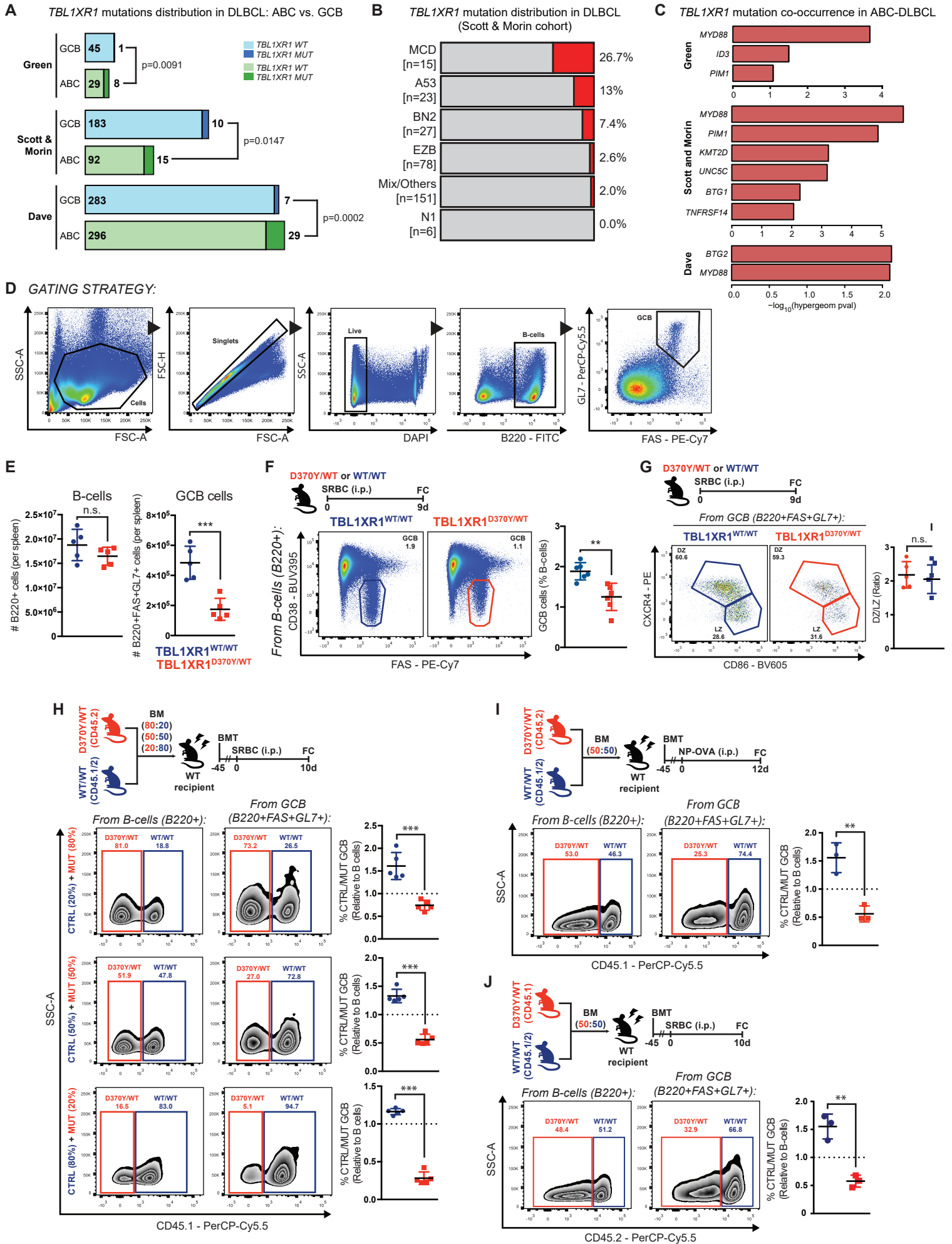
HH, Representative FC plots for PreMB quantification in **Figure 7F**.

II, Representative FC plots for MB quantification in **Figure 7G**.

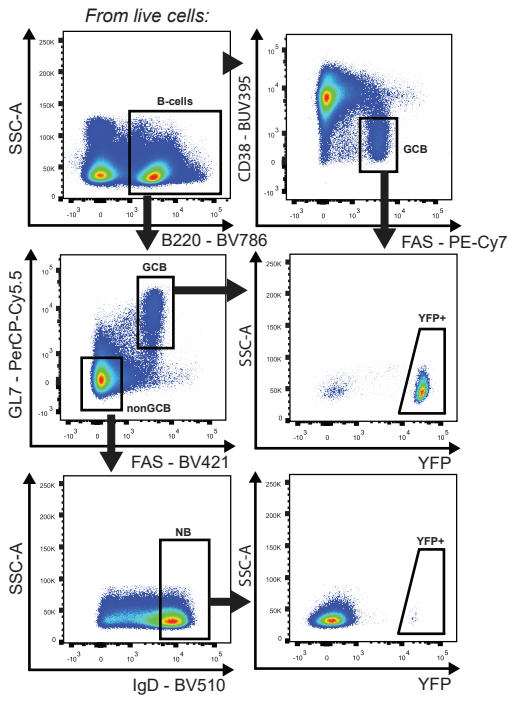
JJ-KK, Representative FC plots (left) and quantification (right) of (**JJ**) total B-cells or (**K**) mature and immature B-cells, in the BM of animals in **Figure 7A**.

Values represent mean \pm SEM. All data were reproducible with at least two repeats. NS, not significant; *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01; ***P < 0.001, using unpaired (**E-G,L,N,O,R,FF-GG, JJ-KK**) or paired (**H-J**) two-tailed Student's t-test; or one-way ANOVA (**S-T,W,Y**) with Tukey's post-test.

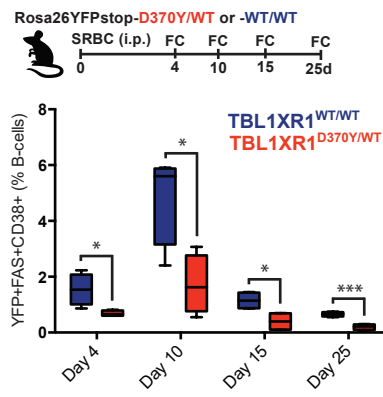
DATA S1



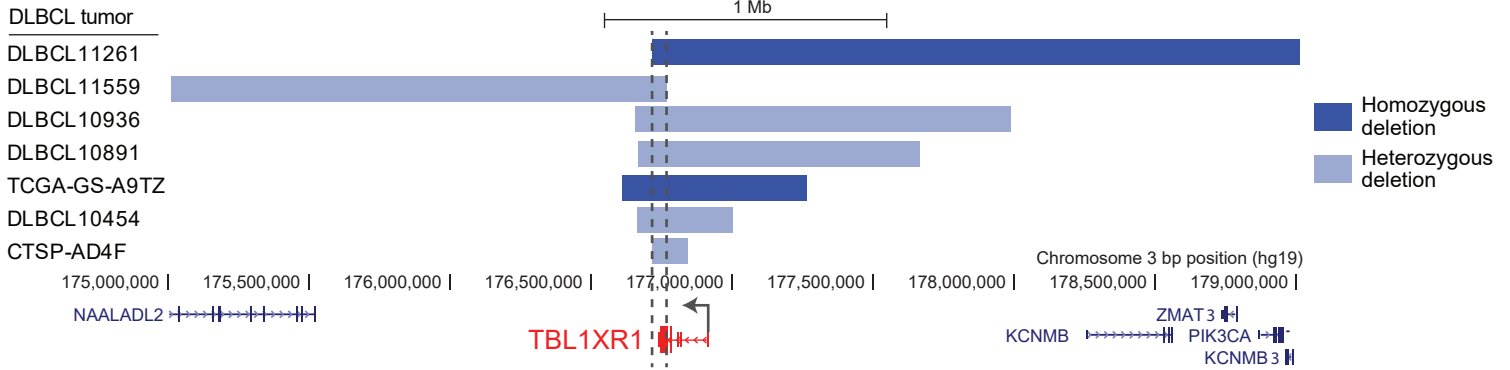
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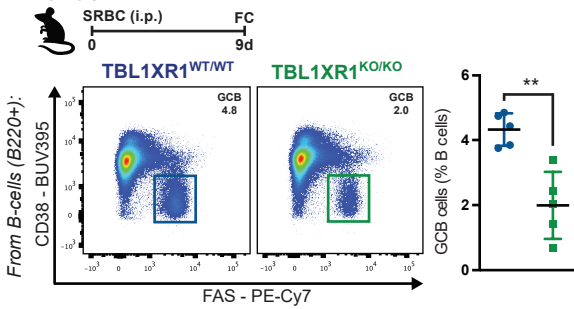
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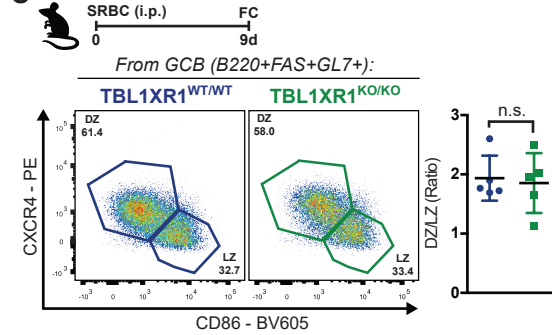
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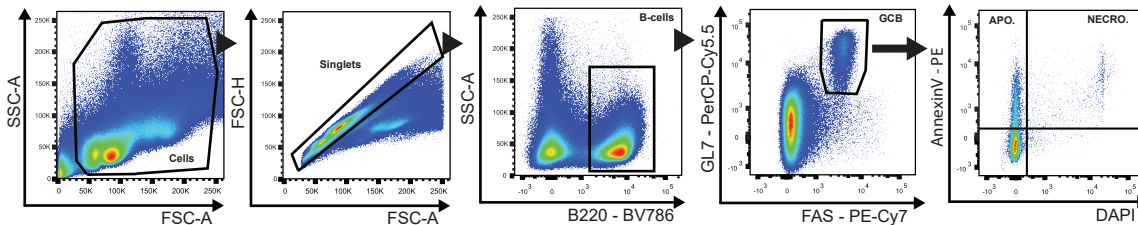
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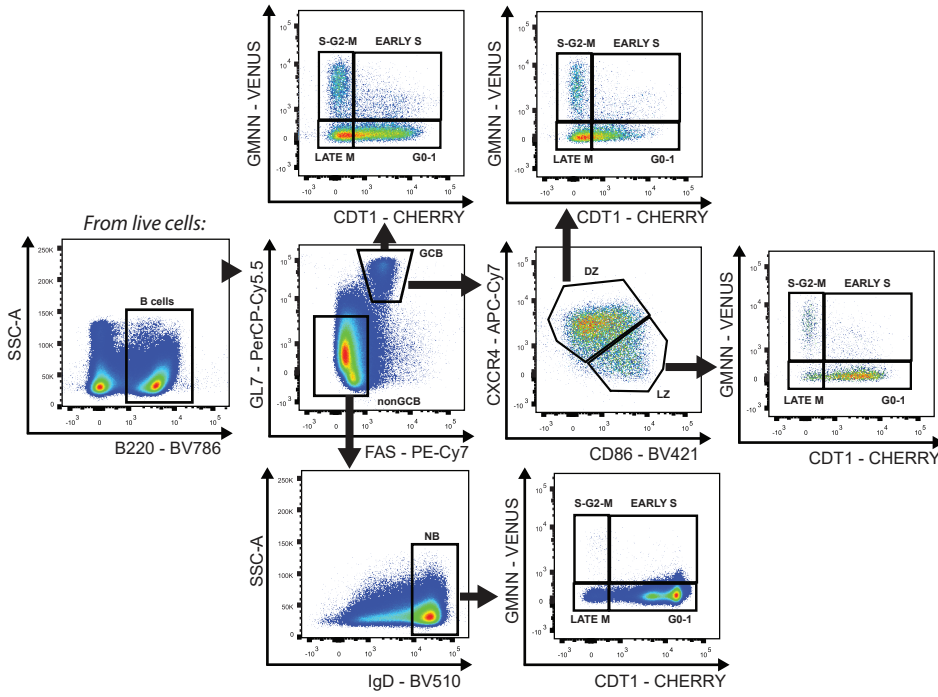
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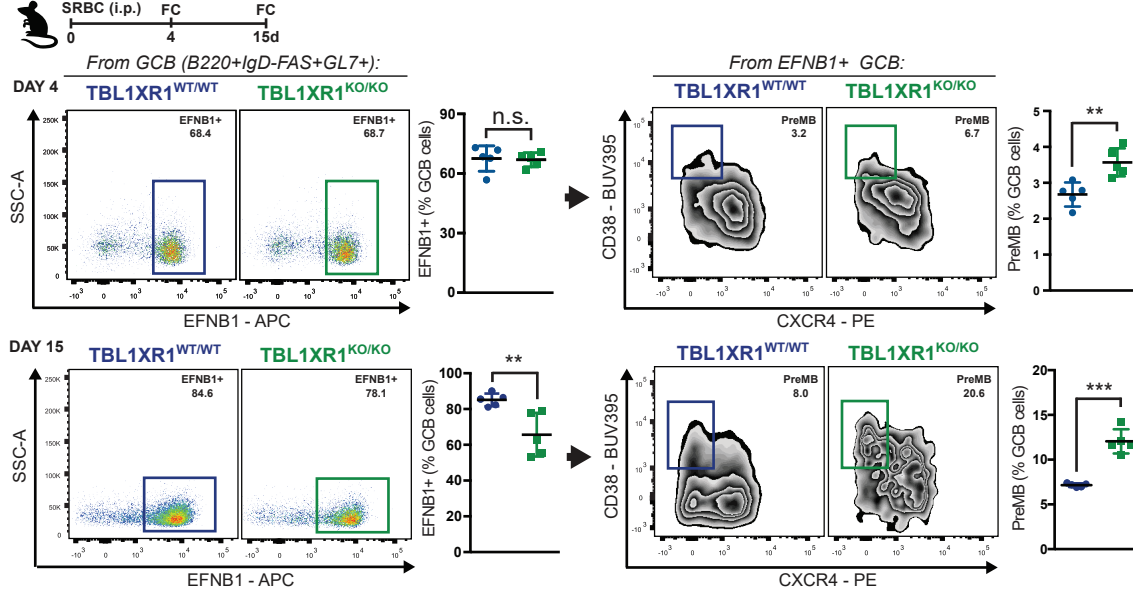
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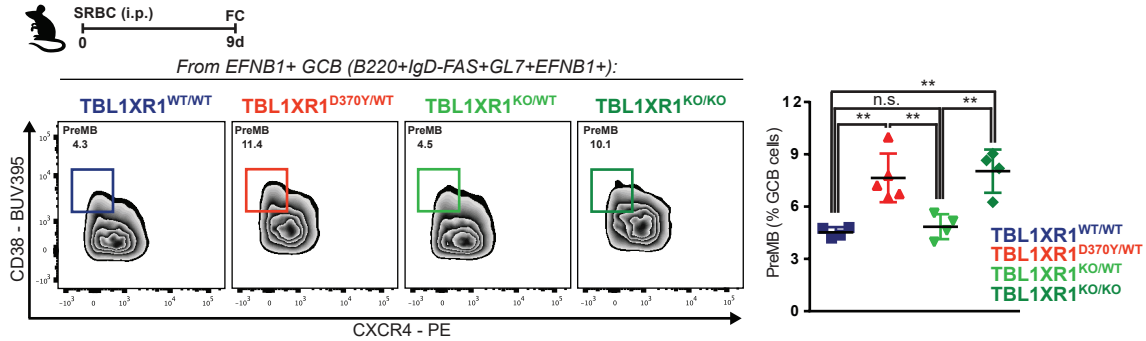
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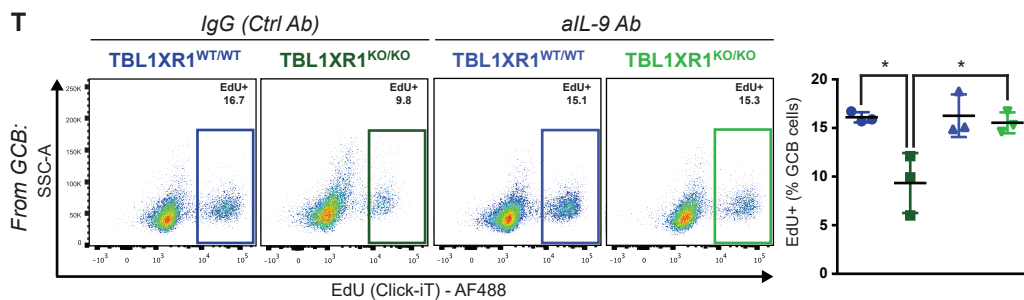
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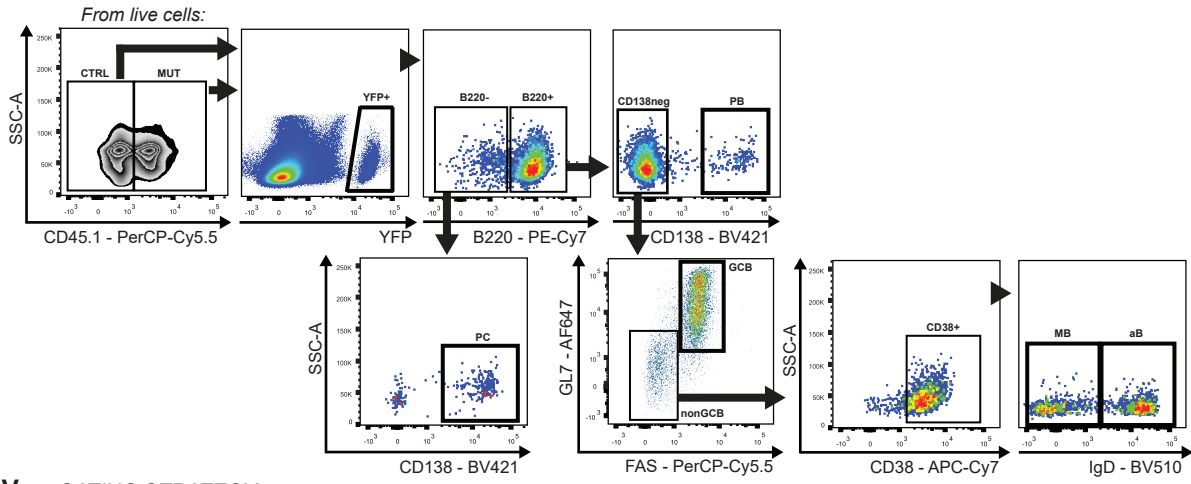
S D370Y/WT or WT/WT or KO/WT or KO/KO



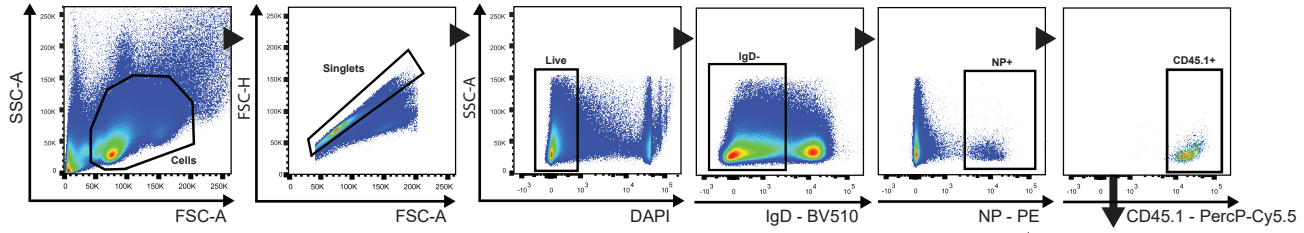
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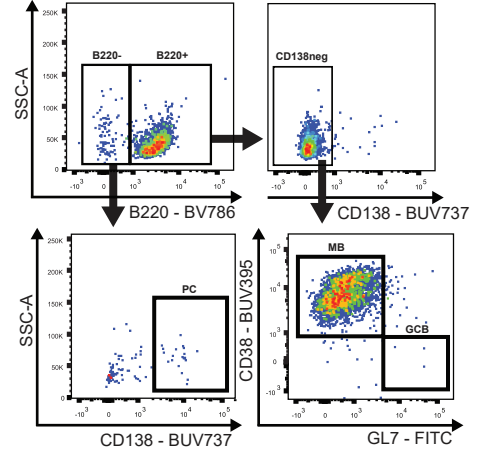
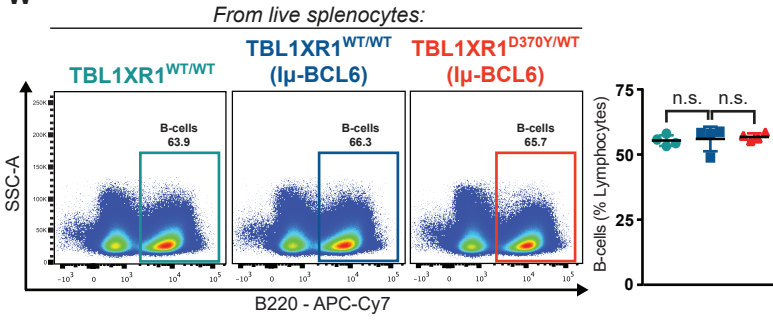
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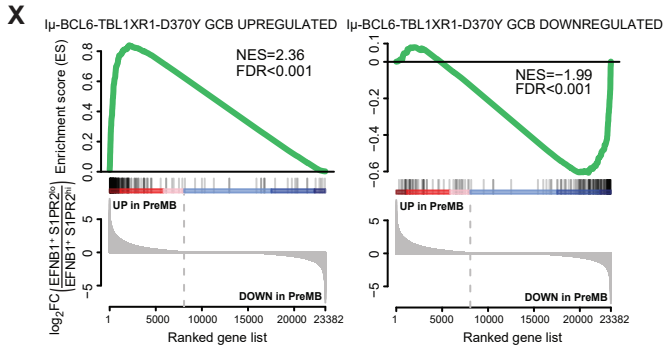
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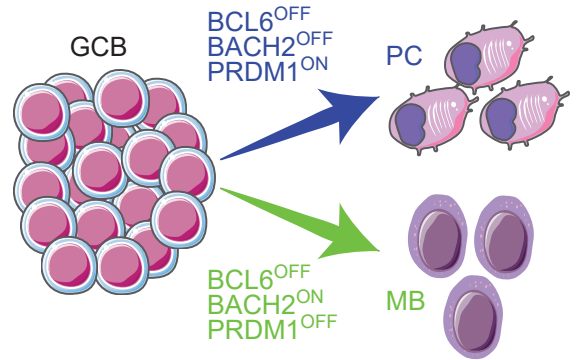
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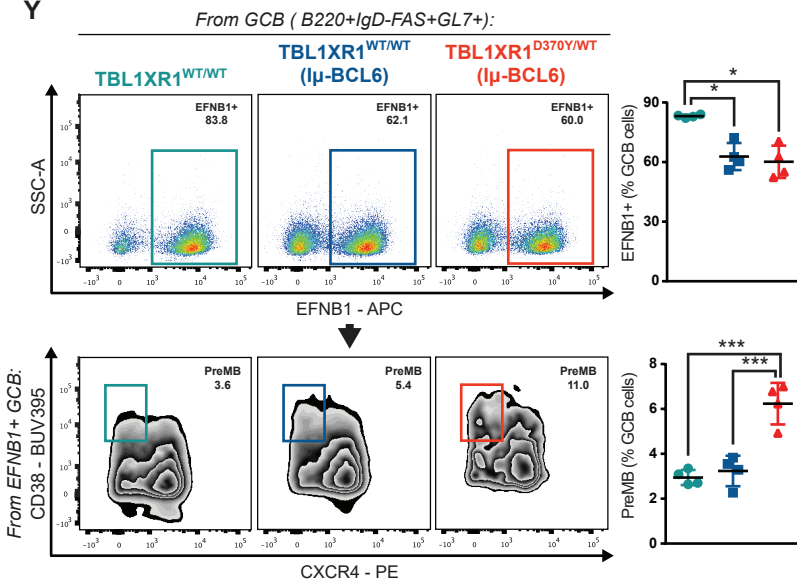
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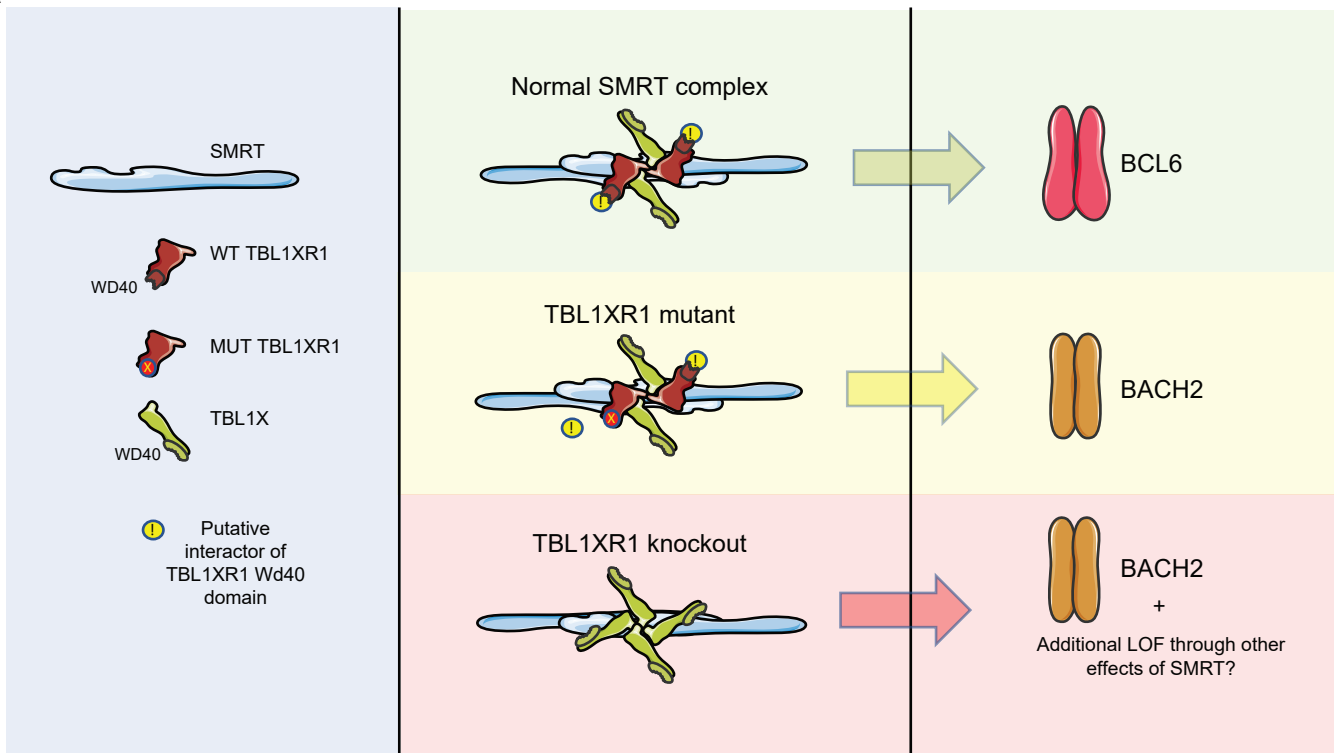
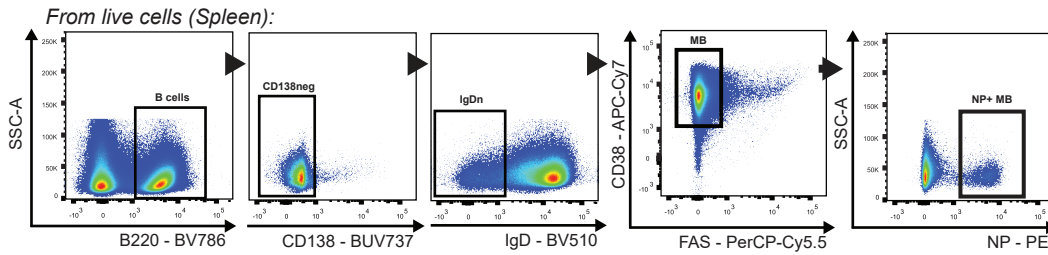
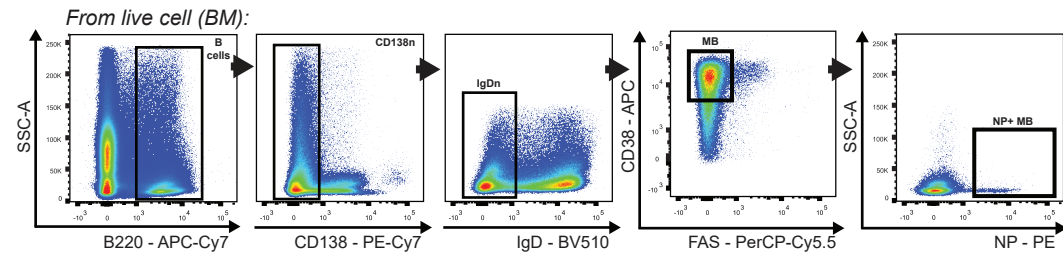
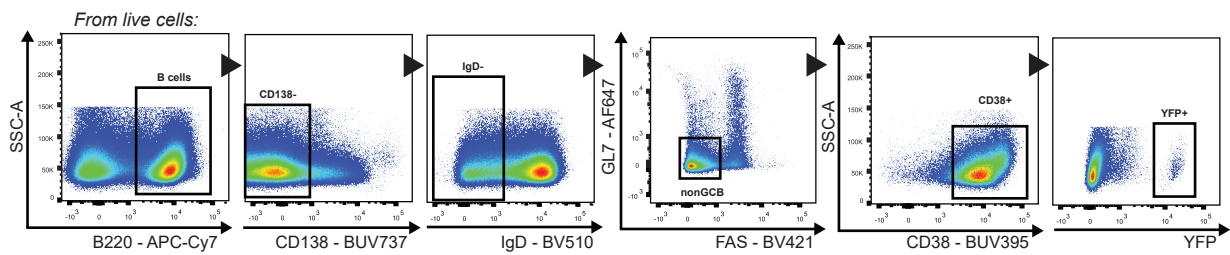


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Y



**BB GATING STRATEGY****CC GATING STRATEGY****DD GATING STRATEGY****EE GATING STRATEGY (BM):**