

Supplement to

Anti-leukemic effect of CDK9 inhibition in T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia

Patricia Johansson¹, Laura Dierichs^{2,6}, Ludger Klein-Hitpass³, Anke K. Bergmann⁴, Michael Möllmann¹, Sascha Menninger⁵, Peter Habenberger⁵, Bert Klebl⁵, Jens T. Siveke^{2,6}, Ulrich Dührsen¹, Axel Choidas⁵ and Jan Dürig^{1,7}

¹Department of Hematology, University Hospital Essen, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany; Institute for Developmental Cancer Therapeutics, West German Cancer Center, University Hospital Essen, Essen, Germany; ³Institute of Cell Biology (Cancer Research), University Hospital Essen, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany; ⁴Department of Human Genetics, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany; ⁵Lead Discovery Center GmbH, Dortmund, Germany; ⁶Division of Solid Tumor Translational Oncology, German Cancer Consortium (DKTK, partner site Essen) and German Cancer Research Center, DKFZ, Heidelberg, Germany; ⁷German Cancer Consortium (DKTK) partner site Essen and German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), Heidelberg, Germany

Supplemental Tables

Please see separate Excel files

Supplemental Figures



Figure S1.pdf

Figure S1. Transcriptomic profiling identifies deregulated molecular pathways in T-PLL

Comparative GEP of ten T-PLL vs five HD CD3⁺ T-cell samples yielded 674 differentially expressed genes ($FC \geq 2$ or $FC \leq -2$, $p \leq 0.05$), which were subsequently subjected to the core analysis of IPA.

Figure S2. Gene expression profiling of T-PLL cells treated with LDC526

Genes down-regulated in T-PLL in response to LDC526 (10 μ M) were analyzed in a GO enrichment analysis. A, fold enrichment of the 25 most significant (FDR <0.05) GO terms in the category biological process. B, Significantly (FDR <0.5) enriched molecular function GO terms.

Figure S3. RT-qPCR analysis of BCL2 expression in T-PLL cells cultured for 90 min in the absence (DMSO Control) or presence of LDC526 (10 μ M)