

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### The deubiquitinase Usp9x regulates PRC2-mediated chromatin reprogramming during mouse development

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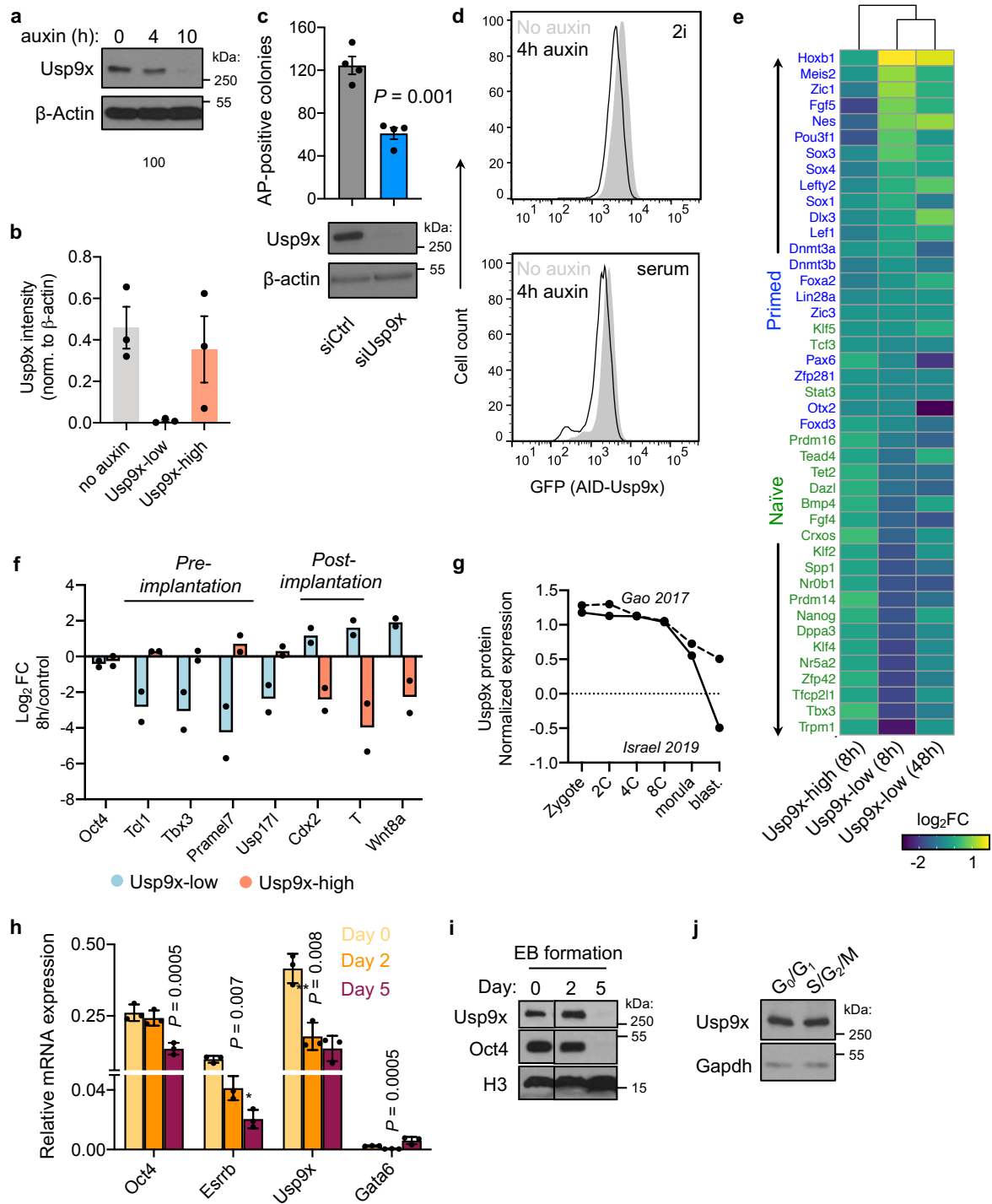
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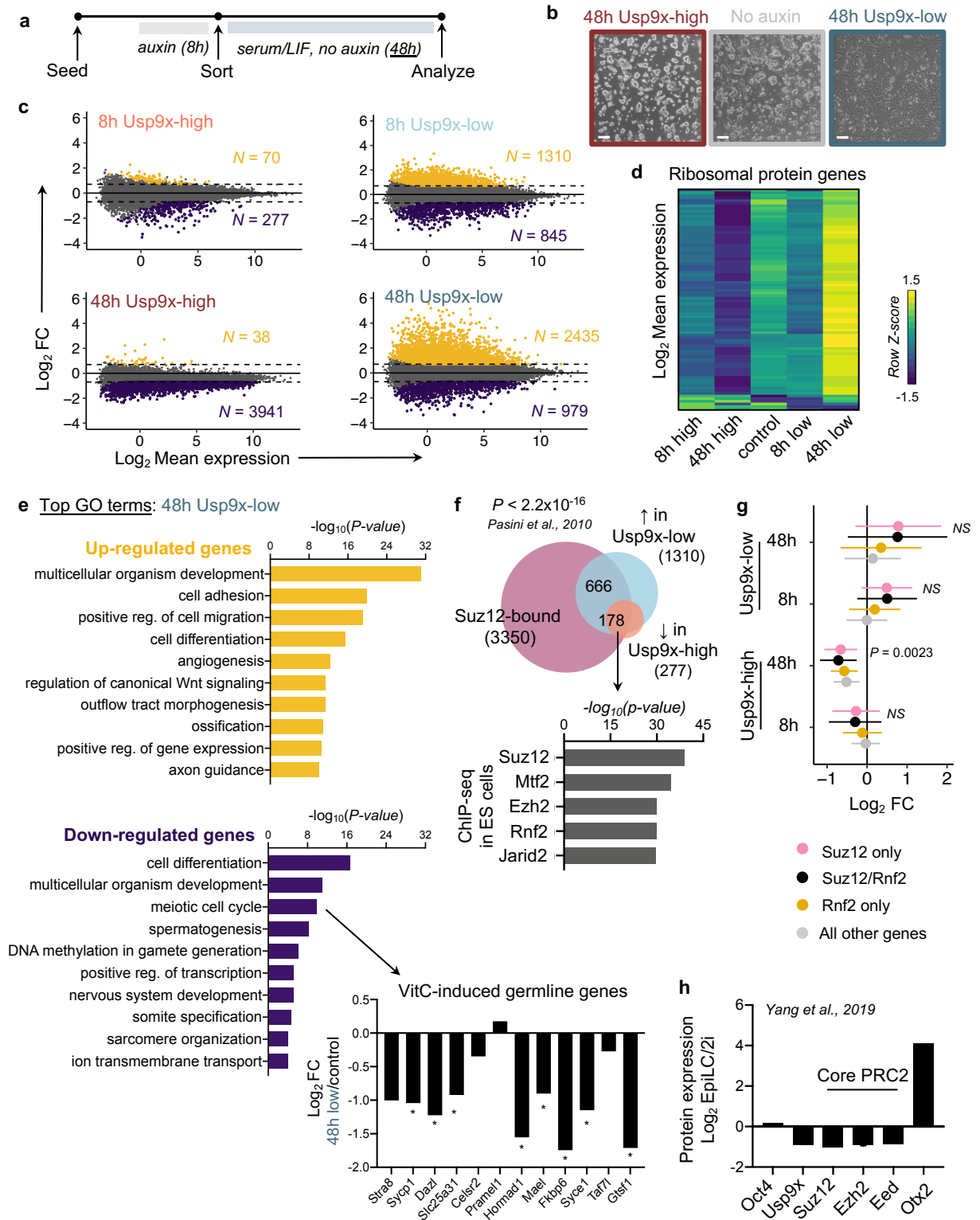
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Supplementary information includes figures and references.



**Supplementary Figure 1. Characterization of Usp9x expression in targeted ES cells and early embryos.** **a)** Auxin treatment induces acute depletion of endogenous Usp9x protein over a time course of auxin, 0-10h. **b)** Quantification of indicated samples from western blots of cells sorted after auxin treatment (see Fig. 1a). **c)** Colony formation assay in control (siCtrl) or Usp9x-

depleted (siUsp9x) ES cells with western blot confirming Usp9x knockdown. *AP*, Alkaline Phosphatase. **d**) Flow cytometry plots comparing Usp9x expression and response to 4h auxin depletion in 2i versus serum conditions. **e**) Relative expression of representative naïve and primed pluripotency genes in the indicated cell states<sup>1,2</sup>. Data are log<sub>2</sub> fold-change (FC) in expression relative to controls. **f**) qRT-PCR validation of representative genes from RNA-seq at 8h after auxin. *FC*, fold-change. **g**) Usp9x protein expression declines over pre-implantation development, in parallel with the decline in Usp9x mRNA in early development (Fig. 1e). Normalized data are plotted from quantitative proteomic analyses of wild-type embryos<sup>3,4</sup>. **h**) qRT-PCR of Usp9x and sample genes during lineage commitment of ES cells in Embryoid Body (EB) formation. Expression normalized to average of H2A, Ubb and Rpl17. *NS*, not significant. **i**) Usp9x protein expression declines during the initial stages of lineage commitment. **j**) Usp9x expression is comparable between stages of the cell cycle, isolated using a FUCCI live cell cycle reporter<sup>5</sup>. Data are representative of 2-3 independent experiments (a,b,d,i,j), mean ± s.e.m. of 3 biological replicates (b, top), mean ± s.e.m. of 4 replicates (representative of 3 independent experiments) (c), mean of 3 (e) or 2 (f,g) biological replicates, mean ± s.d. of 3 biological replicates (h). *P* values by two-tailed Student's t-test with Welch's correction (c), two-tailed t-tests with Holm-Sidak multiple corrections (h).

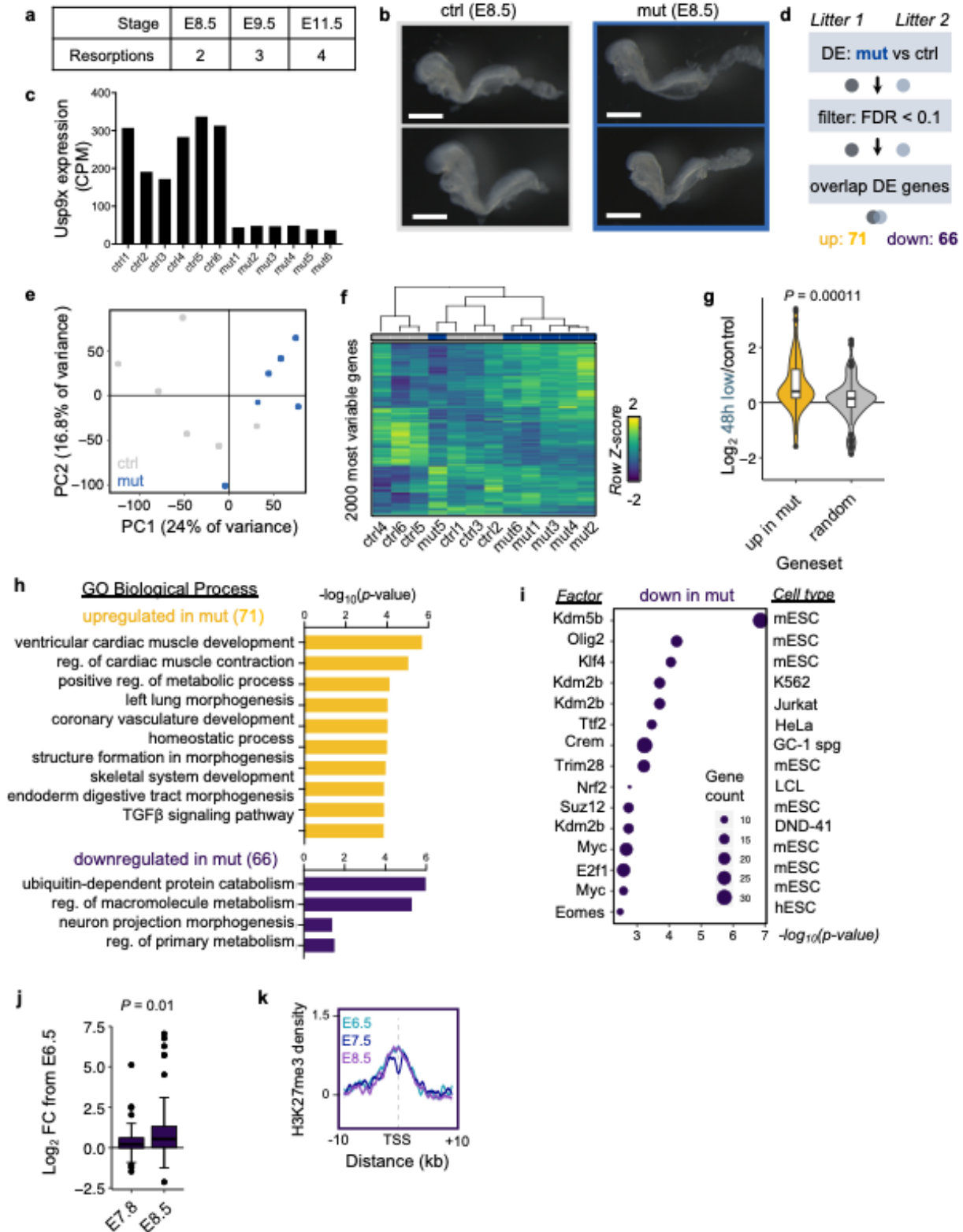


**Supplementary Figure 2. Transcriptional analysis of Usp9x-high and Usp9x-low ES cells at 48h.** **a)** Diagram of experiments assessing the ability of sorted Usp9x-high or Usp9x-low ES cells to recover after acute auxin treatment. **b)** After recovery, 48h Usp9x-high ES cells form compact



colonies and Usp9x-low ES cells adopt heterogeneous, differentiated morphologies. Scale bar = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . **c)** MA plots of expression changes in Usp9x-high and Usp9x-low ES cells relative to no-auxin controls. *N*; number of differentially expressed genes (adjusted  $P < 0.05$  and 1.5x fold change). **d)** Relative expression of ribosomal protein genes in Usp9x-high, Usp9x-low, or control cells at 48h. **e)** Gene Ontology (GO) analysis of genes significantly dysregulated in Usp9x-low ES cells after 48h. Inset: fold-change in expression (from DESeq2) of several vitamin C-induced germline genes<sup>6,7</sup>. **f)** ChEA<sup>8</sup> analysis of genes DE in Usp9x-high and Usp9x-low ES cells, with top-enriched factors and overlap of Suz12-bound genes<sup>9</sup> shown. **g)** Log<sub>2</sub> fold-change in expression of the indicated genes subsets in Usp9x-associated cell states, with pairwise comparisons of Suz12-bound versus Suz12/Rnf2-bound gene expression<sup>10</sup>. **h)** Expression of the indicated proteins by quantitative analysis of naïve (2i) ES cells versus primed epiblast-like cells (EpiLCs)<sup>11</sup>.

Data are representative of at least 4 experiments (b), log<sub>2</sub>FC of 3 biological replicates (c-f), mean  $\pm$  s.d. of 3 biological replicates (g), mean of 4 biological replicates (h). \* $FDR < 0.05$  or  $P$  value as indicated.  $P$ -values by Fisher exact test (e,f), Wald test with multiple comparison testing by DESeq2 (c, e inset), two-tailed  $t$ -tests with FDR correction (g).

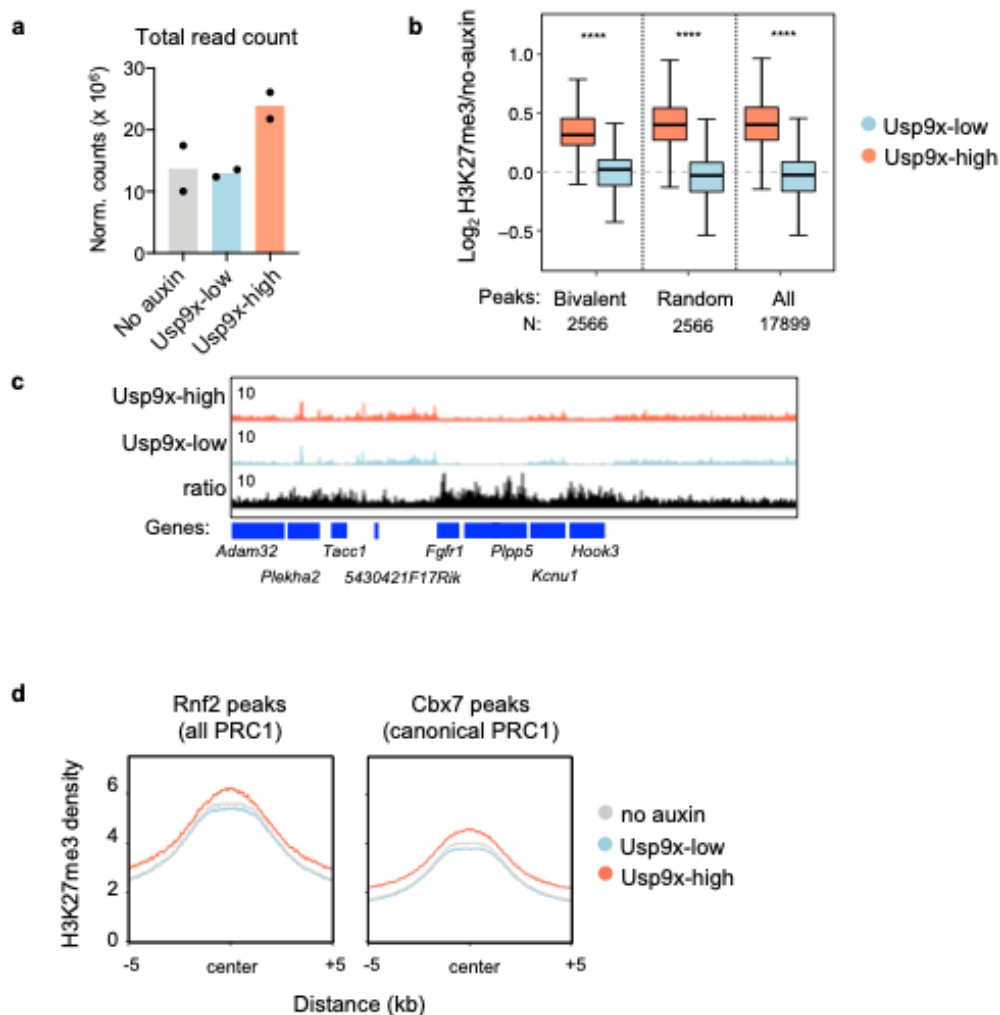


**Supplementary Figure 3. Transcriptional analyses of *Usp9x*-mutant embryos at E8.5.**

**a)** Number of resorptions counted at the indicated stages (no embryonic material detected in deciduum). **b)** Sample control and mutant embryos at E8.5 used for RNA-seq (representing  $N =$

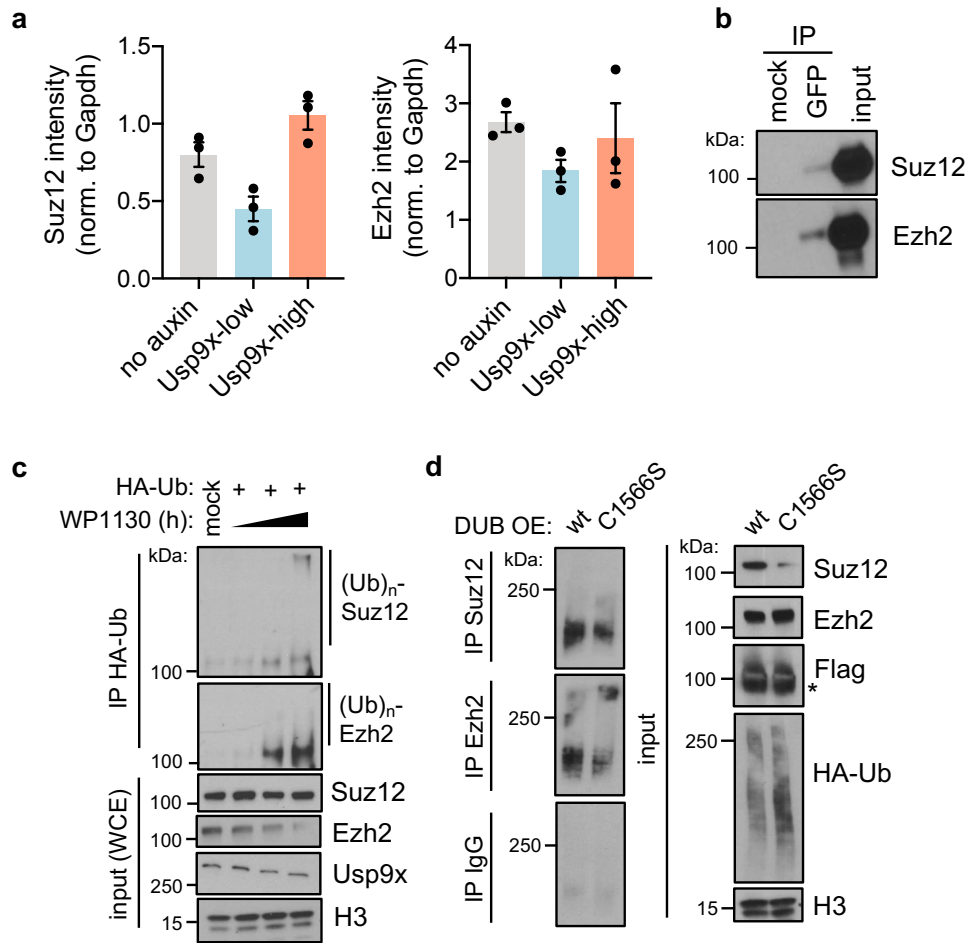
31 control,  $N = 23$  mutant, see Fig. 2a). Mutants are morphologically indistinguishable from controls at this stage. Scale bar = 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . **c)** Normalized counts confirming low *Usp9x* mRNA expression in the 6 mutant embryos used for RNA-seq.  $N = 12$  embryos from 2 litters were sequenced. *CPM*, counts per million. **d)** Approach to differential expression (DE) analysis of E8.5 *Usp9x*-mutant transcriptomes. *FDR*, false discovery rate. **e)** Principle Component (PC) Analysis plots of RNA-seq from litter-matched mutants and controls, showing separation of genotypes along PC1. **f)** Unsupervised hierarchical clustering of the top 2000 most variable genes across samples by RNA-seq. Mutants largely cluster away from controls, except for mut5 (litter 2), which clusters with the controls from litter 1. **g)** Boxplot showing that the genes upregulated in *Usp9x* mutants are also up in 48h *Usp9x*-low ES cells relative to controls, compared to a random subset of the same number of genes (71). **h)** Top-enriched GO terms for up- and down-regulated genes in *Usp9x* mutants. **i)** Enrichr TF analysis of genes downregulated in *Usp9x*-mutants, similar to Fig. 2e. These genes are targets of repressive chromatin factors, e.g. *Kdm5b*, *Kdm2b*, *Trim28*, and *Suz12*, in the indicated cell types. **j)** The genes downregulated in *Usp9x* mutants tend to be upregulated by E8.5<sup>12</sup>. **k)** Profile of H3K27me3 ChIP-seq signal during wild-type development over the genes downregulated in *Usp9x* mutants<sup>13</sup>.

Boxplot hinges show the first and third quartiles, whiskers show  $\pm 1.5 \cdot \text{IQR}$  and center line shows median of 3 (g) or 2-3 (j) biological replicates. Data are mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. of 2-3 replicates per time point (k). *P* values by two-tailed Wilcoxon rank-sum tests (g, j) and Fisher exact test (h,i).

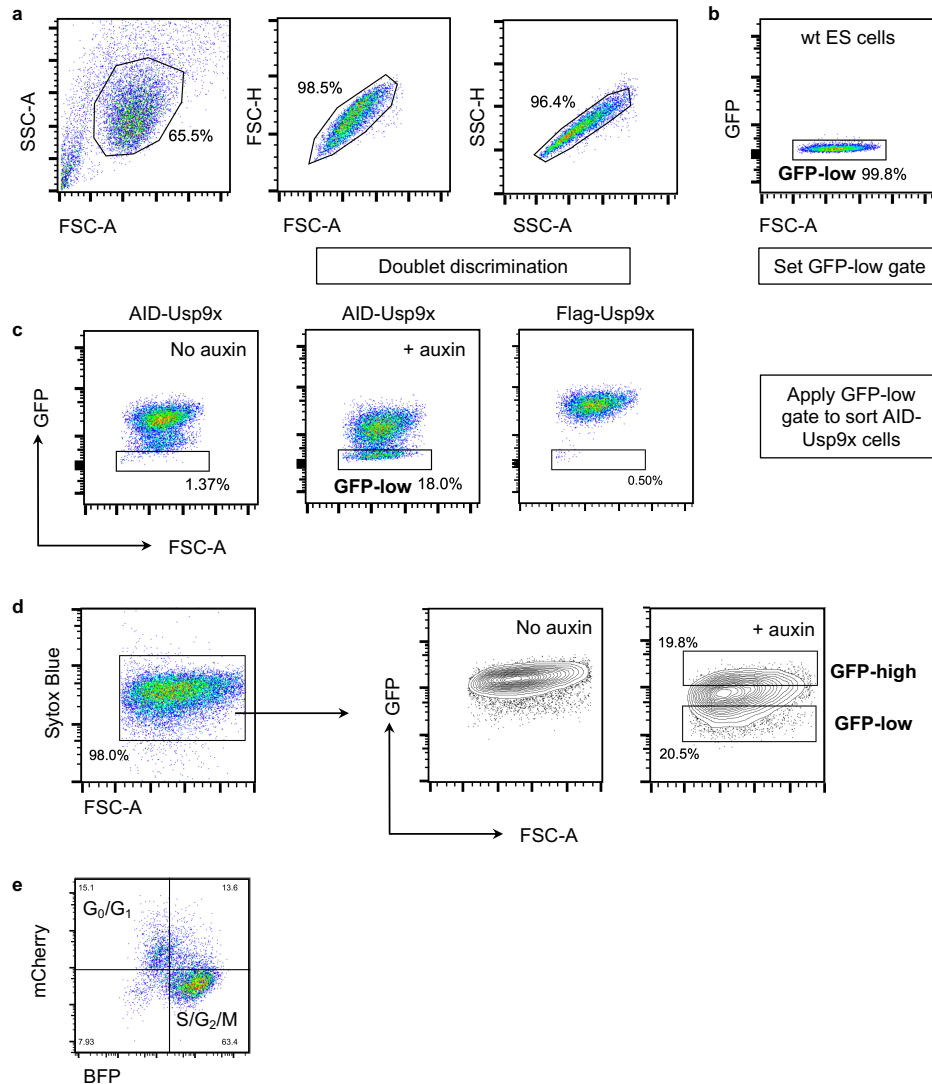


**Supplementary Figure 4. Analysis of H3K27me3 patterns in Usp9x-high and Usp9x-low ES cells.** **a)** Spike in-normalized sequencing coverage of H3K27me3 in the indicated cells. **b)** H3K27me3 coverage in Usp9x-high or Usp9x-low cells over bivalent peaks<sup>14</sup>, a random peak set of the same size ( $N = 2566$ ), or all peaks found in ES cells at baseline (no auxin). **c)** Representative genome browser view of H3K27me3 signal in Usp9x-high and Usp9x-low cells. Elevated H3K27me3 signal in Usp9x-high cells is often observed outside of promoters. **d)** Profile plots of H3K27me3 over subsets of PRC1 peaks ( $\pm 5\text{kb}$ )<sup>15</sup>.

Data are mean  $\pm$  s.d. (a) or sum (b-d) of 2 biological replicates. Boxplot hinges (b) show the first and third quartiles, with median center line of 2 biological replicates. \*\*\*\* $P < 2.2 \times 10^{-16}$  by two-tailed Wilcoxon rank-sum tests (c).



**Supplementary Figure 5. Validation of the Usp9x-PRC2 regulatory interaction. a)** Quantification of Suz12 and Ezh2 in no-auxin, Usp9x-low and Usp9x-high cell fractions (see Fig. 4a). **b)** Co-IP showing that GFP-tagged Usp9x interacts with endogenous Suz12 and Ezh2 in AID-Usp9x cells. **c)** Acute catalytic inhibition of Usp9x with the semi-selective inhibitor WP1130 leads to gain of ubiquitin at PRC2 proteins, similar to Fig. 4c. WP1130 treatment ranges from 0-4h. **d)** Comparison of wt versus catalytic-dead Usp9x catalytic domain overexpression but in wild-type ES cells, similar to Fig. 4d. Asterisk (\*) designates the expected band size for the Usp9x catalytic domain construct. Error bars show mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. (a). Western blots are representative of 2-3 biological replicates.



**Supplementary Figure 6. Gating strategy for flow cytometry and FACS experiments. a)** Fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) demonstrating isolation of single cells. **b)** Wild-type ES cells were used to define negative GFP expression. **c)** Application of the GFP-low gate defined in (b) to AID-Usp9x ES cells with or without auxin. 15-20% of auxin-treated cells fall into the GFP-low gate. No-auxin and Flag-Usp9x ES cells have a negligible GFP-low population. **d)** For subsequent experiments, Sytox Blue incorporation was used to exclude dead cells. GFP-low and GFP-high fractions were defined from AID-Usp9x cells as indicated. Corresponds to Figs. 1, 3 and 4a, and Supplementary Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5a. **e)** Sample sort of ES cells carrying the FUCCI cell cycle reporter<sup>5</sup>. mCherry<sup>+</sup> and BFP<sup>+</sup> populations correspond to the indicated fractions of the cell cycle. Corresponds to Supplementary Fig. 1j.

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