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Supplemental information

p53-intact cancers escape tumor suppression through loss of long noncoding RNA *Dino*

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Supplemental Information

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Supplemental References

Figures S1- S5

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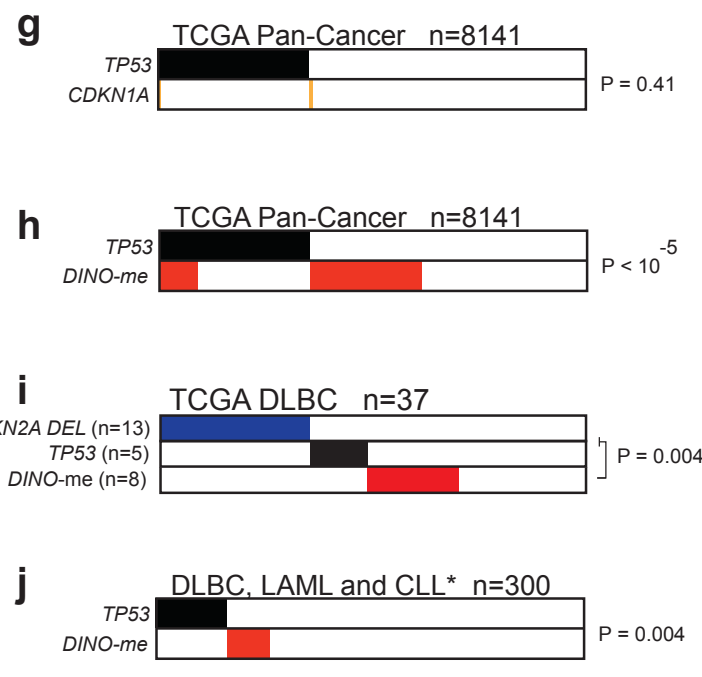
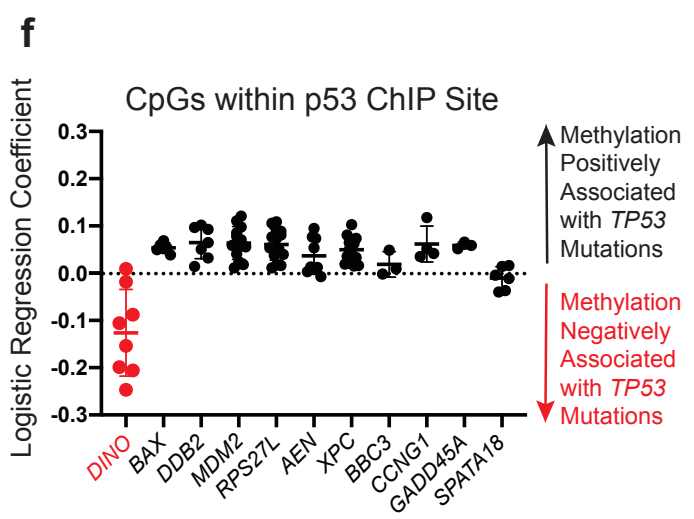
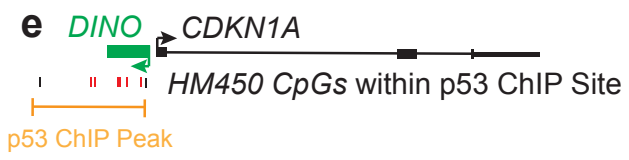
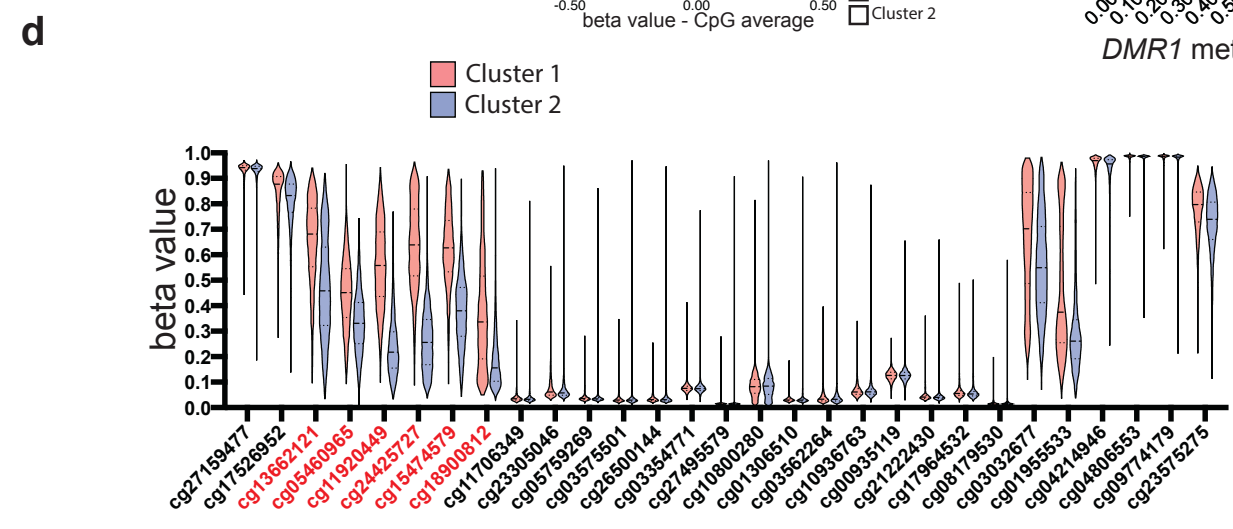
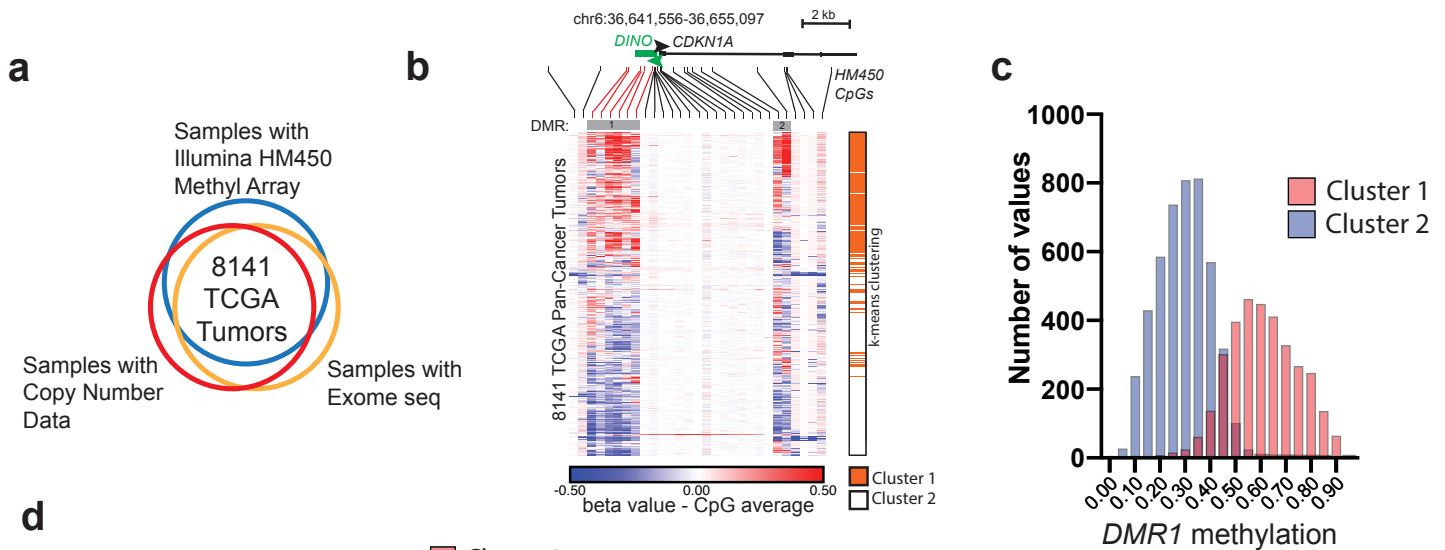


Figure S1. Identification of differentially methylated regions at the *DINO/CDKN1A* locus.

Related to Figure 1. **a**, Selection criteria for TCGA Pan-Cancer samples in this study. **b**, Relative methylation at HM450 CpGs covering the *DINO/CDKN1A* locus in TCGA Pan-Cancer samples. Above: red lines indicate the position of differentially methylated CpGs downstream of the *DINO* TSS. In this scale, 0 represents average beta value at each CpG across all Pan-Cancer samples. **c**, Histogram of average *DINO* methylation in methylated (Cluster 1) and unmethylated (Cluster 2) clusters in the Pan-Cancer dataset. Average methylation of 0.5 provides the optimal cutoff to distinguish the two clusters. **d**, Violin plots for methylation values at each HM450 CpG at the *DINO/CDKN1A* locus methylated and unmethylated clusters of TCGA Pan-Cancer samples, mean +/- standard deviation. **e**, Location of 8 Illumina HM450 CpGs within the human p53 ChIP peak at the *DINO/CDKN1A* locus previously described (Younger et al., 2015). **f**, Coefficient for logistic regression analyses for the association between methylation values at individual HM450 CpGs within define p53 ChIP peaks at p53-regulated genes that are most strongly associated with *TP53* status in the Pan-Cancer dataset, mean +/- standard deviation (Knijnenburg et al., 2018). **g**, Alteration matrix for *TP53* and *CDKN1A* in the TCGA Pan-Cancer samples. **h**, Alteration matrix for *TP53* and methylated *DINO* in the TCGA Pan-Cancer samples. **i**, Alteration matrix for *TP53*, *CDKN2A* and methylated *DINO* in TCGA DLBC samples. In the TCGA DLBC dataset, methylated *DINO* and *TP53* alterations trended towards mutual exclusivity, but this did not reach statistical significance due to the small number of DLBC samples with copy number, somatic mutation, and methylation data (n = 37). However, deep deletions of *CDKN2A*, encoding the upstream activator of the p53 tumor suppressor pathway p14ARF, are far more prevalent than *TP53* alterations in DLBC. Methylated *DINO* is mutually exclusive with *CDKN2A* deep deletions individually (P = 0.015) and *CDKN2A* and *TP53* alterations (P = 0.004). **j**, Alteration matrix for methylated *DINO* and *TP53* in a combined dataset of three hematologic malignancies including TCGA DLBC, TCGA LAML, and a chronic lymphocytic leukemia samples (Yosifov et al., 2020) demonstrates that methylated *DINO* and *TP53* are mutually exclusive in hematologic malignancies.

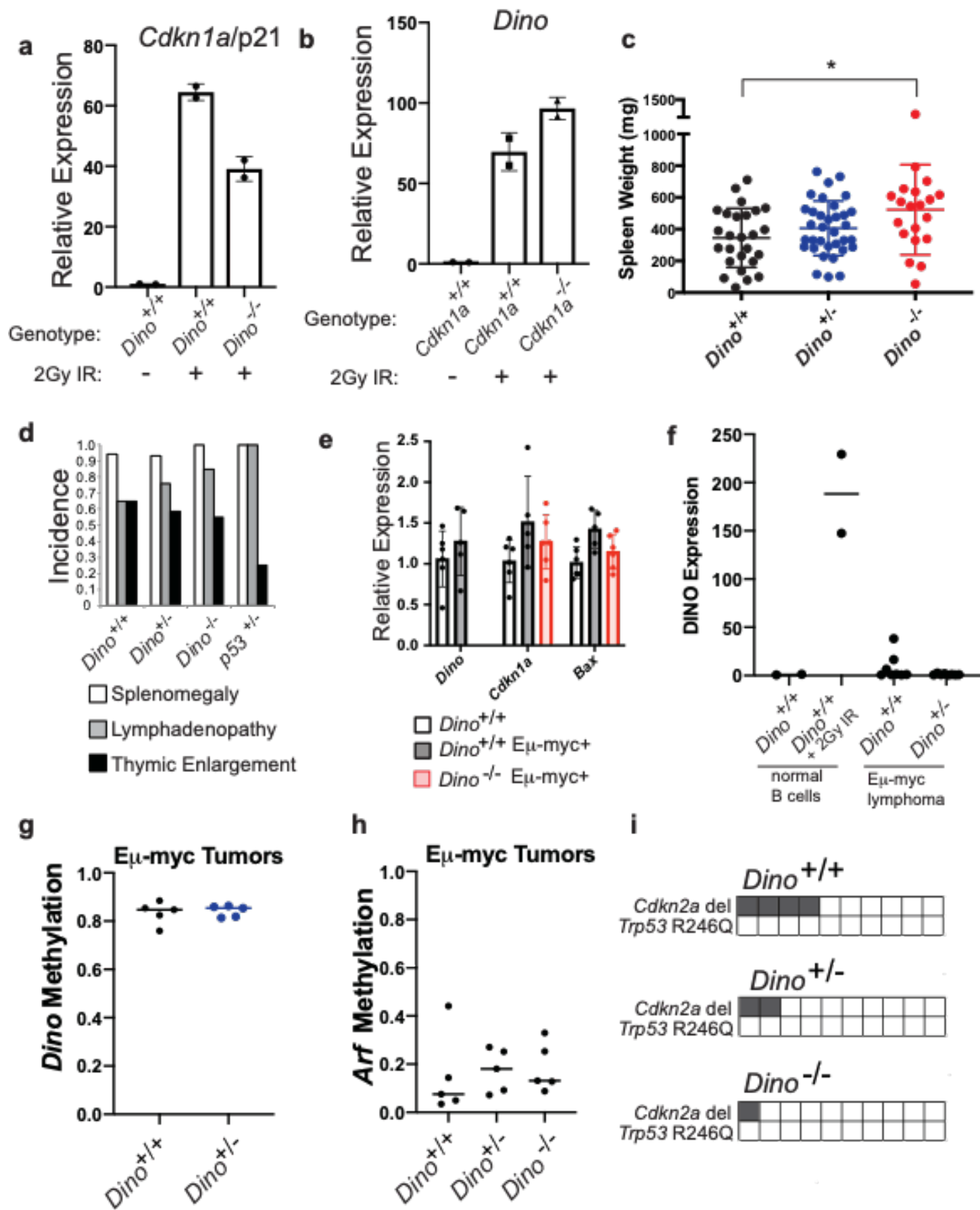


Figure S2. Dino is required for tumor suppression of mouse E μ -myc B cell lymphoma. Related to Figure 1. **a**, Expression of *Cdkn1a* in B cells of indicated *Dino* genotype 6 hours after 2Gy irradiation, mean +/- standard deviation. **b**, Expression of *Dino* in B cells of indicated *Cdkn1a* genotype 6 hours after 2Gy irradiation, mean +/- standard deviation. **c**, Spleen weight at time of death in E μ -myc mice of indicated genotypes (mean +/- standard deviation, *P=0.01, two-tailed T-test). **d**, Incidence of organ involvement by E μ -myc lymphoma in mice of indicated genotype. **e**, Expression of indicated genes in splenic B cells isolated from postnatal day 32 mice of indicated *Dino* and E μ -myc genotypes, mean +/- standard deviation. **f**, *Dino* expression in normal B cells following sham irradiation or 2Gy irradiation in comparison to *Dino* expression in E μ -myc lymphomas from *Dino*^{+/+} and *Dino*^{+/-} mice. **g-h**, average CpG methylation in lymphoma samples from E μ -myc⁺ mice of indicated *Dino* genotype at the *Dino* locus (**g**) and *Cdkn2a/Arf* locus (**h**). **i**, alteration matrix for *Cdkn2a/Arf* deletion or *Trp53 R246Q* mutations in lymphomas from E μ -myc⁺ mice of indicated *Dino* genotype.

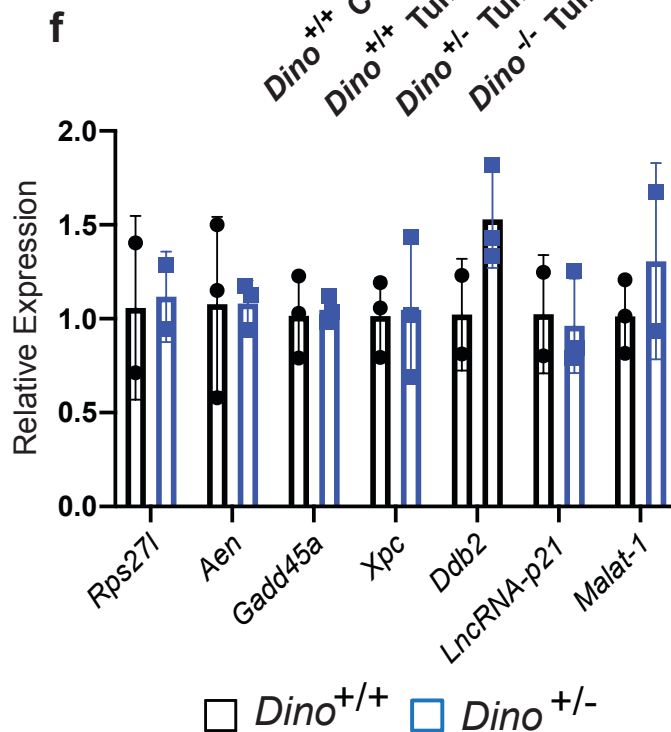
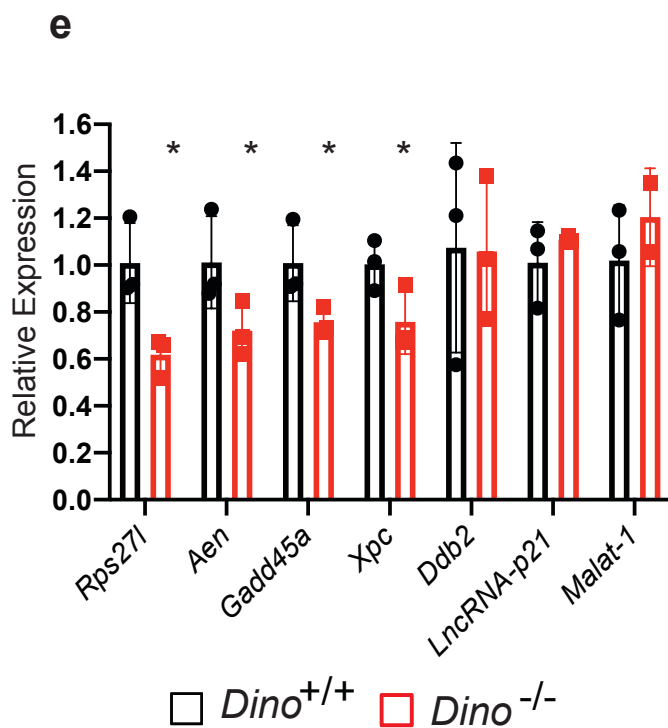
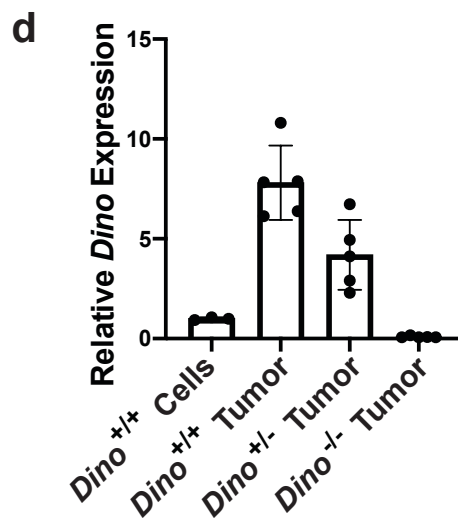
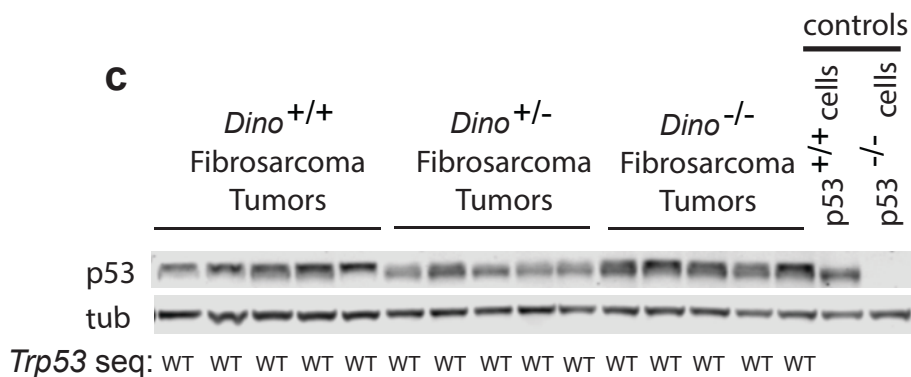
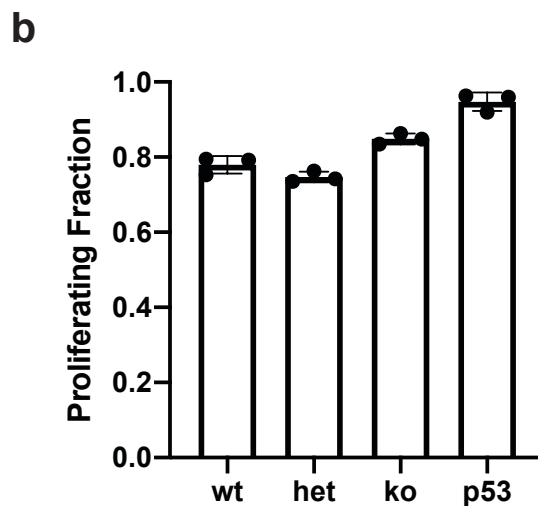
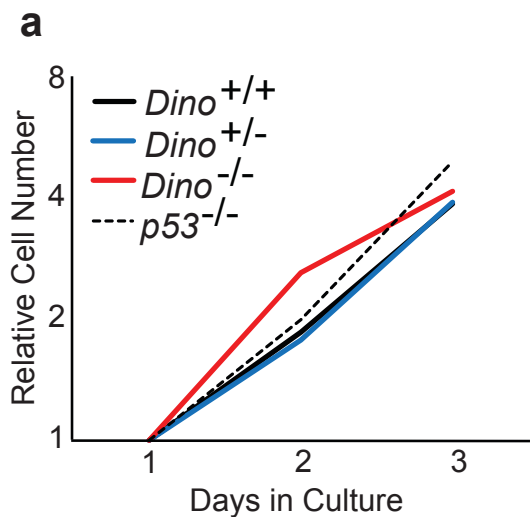


Figure S3. *Dino* suppresses mouse fibrosarcoma. Related to Figure 2. a, *in vitro* proliferation assay in E1A, H-ras^{G12V} MEFs of indicated genotype. **b**, Percentage of E1A, H-ras^{G12V} MEFs of indicated genotype that are EdU+ during tissue culture. **c**, western blot of p53 and β -tubulin in fibrosarcoma tumors of indicated genotype at the endpoint of *in vivo* tumor formation, *in vitro* p53^{+/+} and p53^{-/-} E1A, H-ras^{G12V} MEFs used as a positive and negative control for p53 western. *Trp53* sequencing of these samples revealed all tumors remained *Trp53* wildtype. **d**, *Dino* expression in E1A, H-ras^{G12V} MEFs prior to engraftment (cells) and in fibrosarcoma tumors at the endpoint of *in vivo* tumor formation. **e-f**, The expression of p53-induced genes in *Dino*^{-/-} E1A-Hras^{G12V} cells (**e**) and *Dino*^{+/-} E1A-Hras^{G12V} cells (f) relative to *Dino*^{+/+} E1A-Hras^{G12V} controls. (**e**, mean +/- standard deviation, *Rps27l*, P=0.01, *Aen*, P=0.05, *Gadd45a*, P=0.03, *Xpc*, P=0.03, two-tailed T-test), (**f**, mean +/- standard deviation).

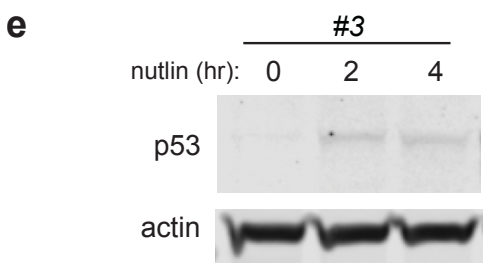
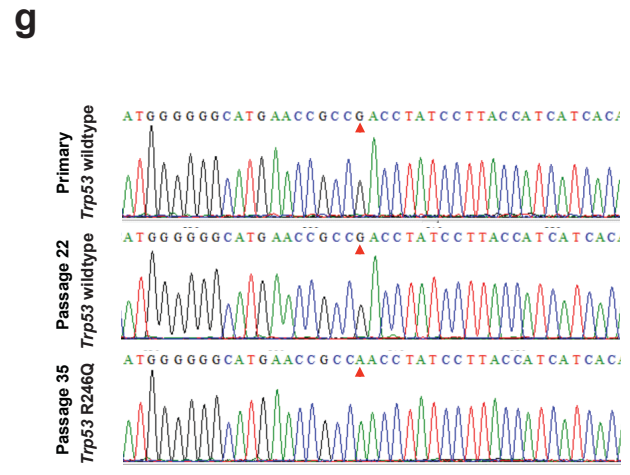
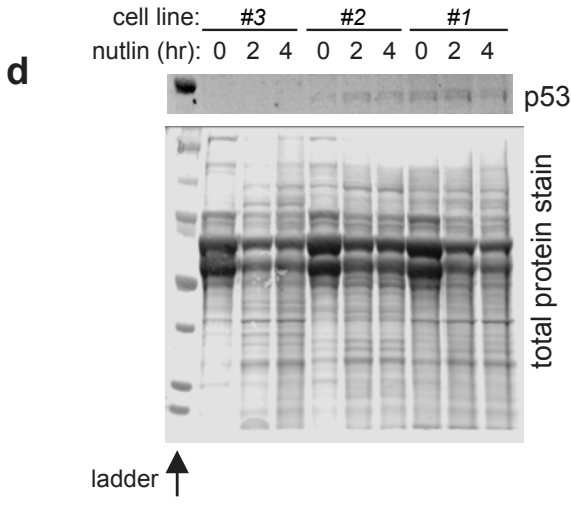
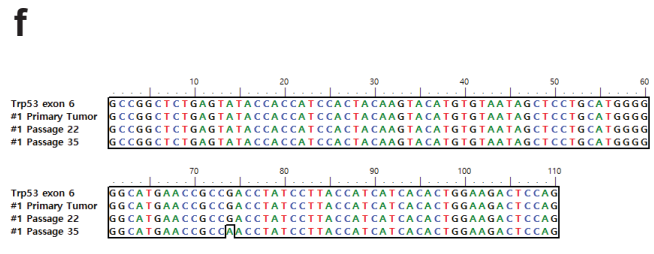
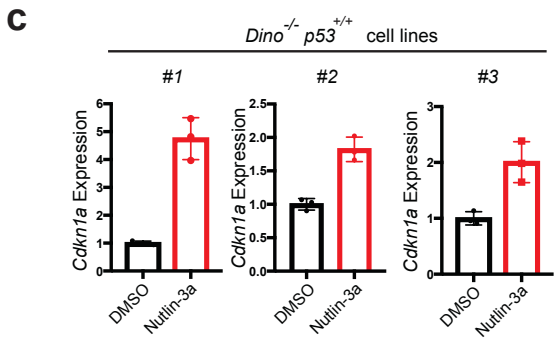
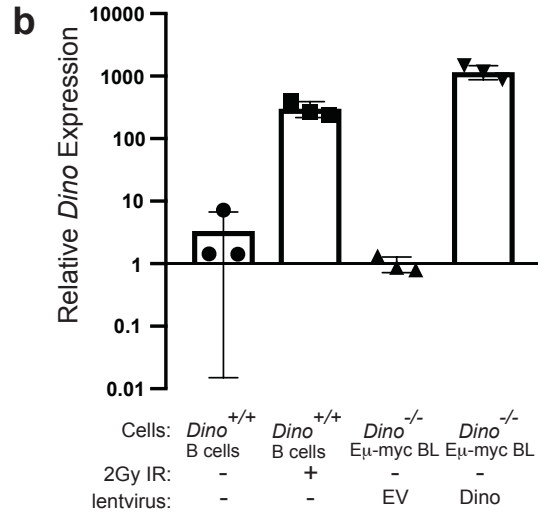
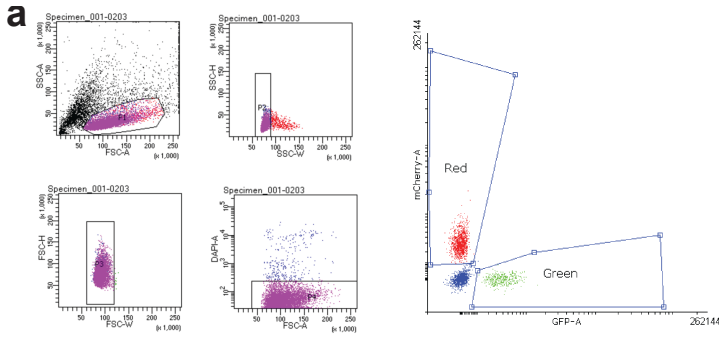


Figure S4. Development of E μ -myc lymphoma growth competition assay. Related to Figures 3-4. **a**, Representative flow cytometry and gates for B lymphoma cells infected with GFP or mCherry expressing lentivirus. **b**, Expression of Dino in *Dino*^{+/+} B cells either 6hr after 2Gy radiation or in *Dino*^{-/-} B lymphoma cells after infection with EV-GFP or Dino-GFP lentivirus, mean +/- standard deviation. All animals used in this experiment were *p53*^{+/+}. **c**, Nutlin-3a induced, p53-dependent *CDKN1A* expression in three *Dino*^{-/-} E μ -myc lymphomas that were adapted to cell culture and retained wild-type *p53* as confirmed by sequencing, (mean +/- standard deviation, #1 P=0.001, #2 P=0.002, #3 P=0.01, two-tailed T-test). **d**, western blot for p53 after 2-4 hours of nutlin treatment in three *Dino*^{-/-} E μ -myc lymphoma cell lines. Total protein was used as a loading control since standard house keeping genes β -tubulin and actin showed significant variability between cell lines. **e**, western blot for cell line 3 after loading a larger amount of protein lysate confirms p53 protein expression after nutlin treatment in this cell line. **f**, *Trp53* exon 6 sequence in *Dino*^{-/-} B lymphoma cell line #1 at early and late passages. **g**, Chromatograph for *Trp53* exon 6 sequences of samples in C in region of *p53*^{R246Q} mutation.

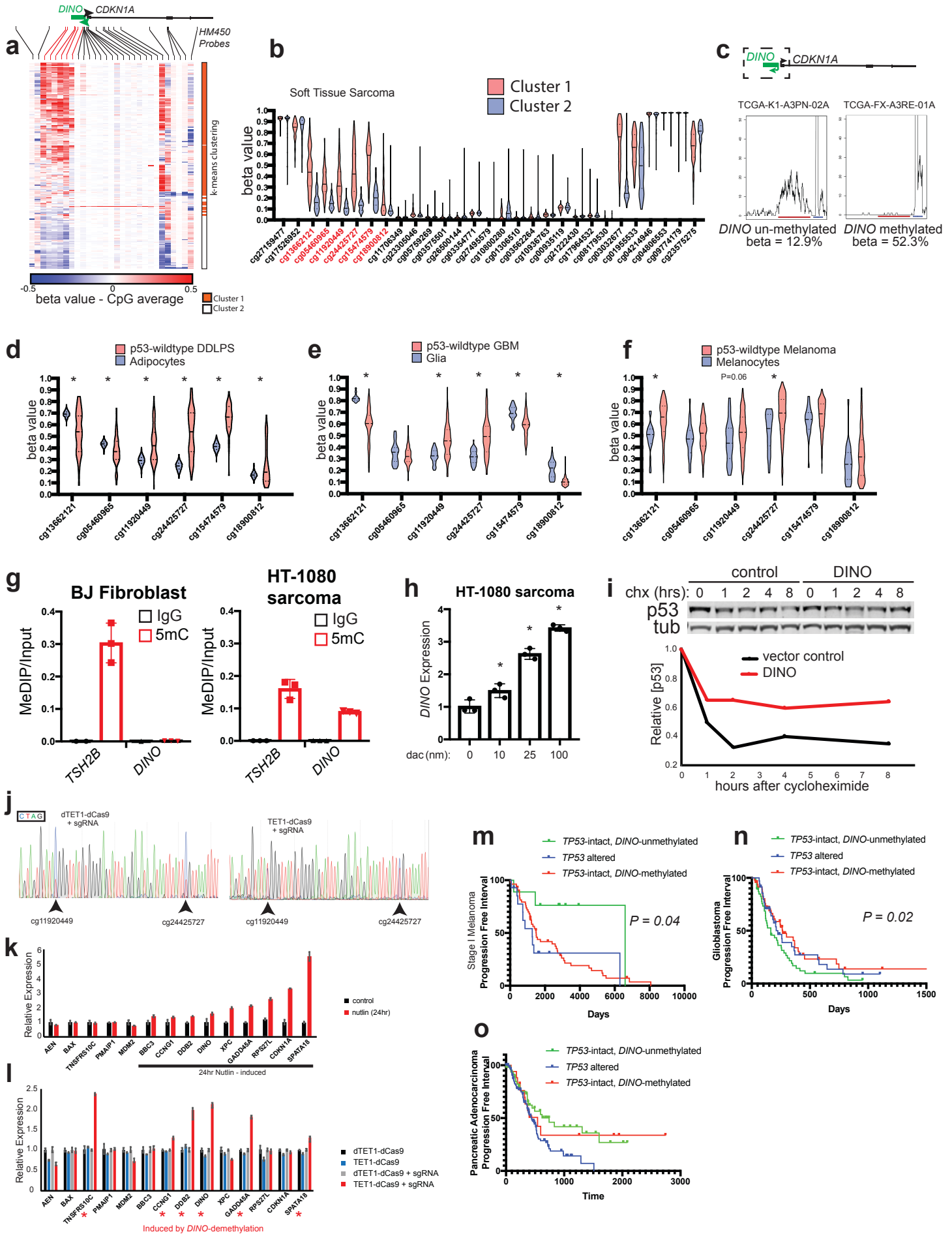


Figure S5. Regulation of *DINO* by methylation in human cancers. Related to Figure 5. a, Methylation at HM450 CpGs covering the *DINO/CDKN1A* locus in TCGA SARC samples. Above: red lines indicate position of differentially methylated CpGs downstream of the *DINO* TSS. In this scale, 0 represents average beta value at each CpG across all SARC samples. **b,** Violin plots of methylation beta values at each HM450 CpG at the *DINO/CDKN1A* locus methylated and unmethylated clusters of TCGA SARC. **c,** Genome browser view of RNAseq for *DINO* expression in SARC samples with indicated *DINO* methylation status. Red line indicates the coordinates of *DINO*; blue line indicates exon 1 of *CDKN1A*. **d,** Violin plot of methylation at each *DINO* CpG in p53-intact dedifferentiated liposarcoma samples and normal adipose tissue, mean +/- standard deviation, * $P < 10^{-4}$, two tailed T test. **e,** Violin plot of methylation at each *DINO* CpG in p53-intact glioblastoma samples and normal glia, mean +/- standard deviation, * $P < 10^{-4}$, two tailed T test. **f,** Violin plot of methylation at each *DINO* CpG in p53-intact melanoma samples and normal melanocytes, mean +/- standard deviation, * $P < 10^{-3}$, two tailed T test. **g,** *DINO* and *TSH2B* methylation in BJ fibroblasts and HT-1080 sarcoma cells as measured by MeDIP, mean +/- standard deviation. **h,** *DINO* expression in HT-1080 cells after treatment with indicated dose of 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine (dac) for 72 hours (mean +/- standard deviation, 10nM dac $P = 0.046$, 25nM dac $P = 0.0004$, 100nM dac $P = 5 \times 10^{-5}$, two-tailed T-test). **i,** quantitative p53 western blot after cycloheximide (chx) chase in HT-1080 cells transfected with pcDNA vector control or pcDNA-DINO. **j,** Sample chromatograms for sequences within the *DINO* DMR after bisulfite conversion of DNA from HT-1080 cells infected with lentivirus expressing sgRNA and TET1-dCas9 or dTET1-dCas9. **k-l,** expression of canonical p53-regulated genes in HT-1080 cells after **(k)** 24 hours of Nutlin-3a treatment or **(l)** in cells infected with indicated CRISPR methylation editing viral constructs (TET1-dCas9 or dTET1-dCas9 with or without a sgRNA targeting the *DINO* DMR). mean +/- standard deviation. **m,** Progression Free Interval in TCGA stage I melanoma patients with tumors of indicated *TP53* and *DINO* methylation status, log-rank test. **n,** Progression Free Interval in glioblastoma patients with tumors of indicated *TP53* and *DINO* methylation status, log-rank test. **o,** Progression Free Interval in pancreatic adenocarcinoma patients with tumors of indicated *TP53* and *DINO* methylation status, log-rank test nonsignificant but patients with *DINO* methylated tumors, like those with *TP53* mutated tumors, had reduced median survival.

	Sample Number	DINOMe \geq 0.5, TP53-wt	DINOMe \geq 0.5, TP53-mut	DINOMe $<$ 0.5, TP53-wt	DINOMe $<$ 0.5, TP53-mut	Fisher Exact P
TCGA Pan-Cancer	8141	2145	751	3123	2122	<0.00001
TCGA SKCM	465	318	38	76	33	<0.00001
TCGA GBM	130	48	4	48	30	0.0001
TCGA SARC	229	44	12	88	85	0.0003
TCGA STAD	389	61	27	142	159	0.0003
TCGA PAAD	174	19	10	53	92	0.0065
TCGA LUSC	351	10	16	60	265	0.0209

Table S1. Relationship of *DINO* methylation and *TP53* alterations in select human cancers. Related to Figure 1.

Methylation Cutoff	DINOMe \geq cutoff, TP53-wt	DINOMe \geq cutoff, TP53-mut	DINOMe $<$ cutoff, TP53-wt	DINOMe $<$ cutoff, TP53-mut	Fisher Exact P	TP53 Alt (%), DINOMe \geq cutoff	TP53 Alt (%), DINOMe $<$ cutoff
0.8	77	13	5191	2860	0	0.144444444	0.355235374
0.7	424	130	4844	2743	<0.00001	0.23465704	0.361539475
0.6	1118	370	4150	2503	<0.00001	0.248655914	0.376221254
0.5	2145	751	3123	2122	<0.00001	0.259323204	0.404575786
0.4	3283	1355	1985	1518	<0.00001	0.29215179	0.433342849
0.3	4307	2174	961	699	<0.00001	0.335442061	0.421084337
0.2	4944	2675	324	198	0.2	0.351095944	0.379310345

Table S2. Mutual exclusivity of *TP53* alterations and *DINO* methylation in the Pan-Cancer dataset across multiple methylation cutoff values. Related to Figure 1.

	Chromosome	Start	Stop
CDKN1A	chr6	36643696	36646241
BAX	chr19	49458109	49459140
DDB2	chr11	47236249	47237682
MDM2	chr12	69202420	69203119
RPS27I	chr15	63448812	63450014
AEN	chr15	89164217	89165584
XPC	chr3	14219749	14220446
TNFRSF10C	chr8	22925361	22926664
BBC3	chr19	47734508	47735453
CCNG1	chr5	162864504	162865267
GADD45A	chr1	68152194	68152661
SPATA18	chr4	52917597	52918603

Table S3. Genomic coordinates (Hg19) for p53 ChIP peaks at canonical p53 responsive genes, related to Fig S2A-S2B, from (Younger et al., 2015). Related to Figure 1.

Primer	Species	Sequence	Purpose
Dino F	mouse	tggagacctgatgataccca	Genotyping Dino GFP
Dino R	mouse	aagctgggactactcagtc	Genotyping Dino GFP
Dino-eGFP R	mouse	gaactgtggccgtttactgt	Genotyping Dino GFP
IgH-Fwd	mouse	CCTTTCTGTACGGTTGTTCCGGG	Genotyping E-mu Myc
Myc Rev	mouse	CCTTTCTGTACGGTTGTTCCGGG	Genotyping E-mu Myc
mDino Genomic Locus Fwd	mouse	ggagacctgatgatacccaact	Dino Copy Number Genomic QPCR
mDino Genomic Locus Rev	mouse	gcacacacacagatgcac	Dino Copy Number Genomic QPCR
Dino-eGFP Fwd	mouse	AAGCTGACCTGAAGTTCATCTGC	Dino Copy Number Genomic QPCR
Dino-eGFP Rev	mouse	CTTGATGTTGCCGTCGCTTGAA	Dino Copy Number Genomic QPCR
L32 genomic locus Fwd	mouse	TTCCTGGTCCCAATGTCAAG	Dino Copy Number Genomic QPCR - control
L32 genomic locus Rev	mouse	gtctcaggcttaaccaagg	Dino Copy Number Genomic QPCR - control
DINO-F	human	GGAGGCCAAAAGTCTGTGTT	DINO Genomic qPCR meDIP
DINO-R	human	GGGCTCAGAGAAGTCTGGTG	DINO Genomic qPCR meDIP
TSH2B-F	human	CAGACATCTCCTCGCATCA	TSH2B Genomic qPCR meDIP
TSH2B-R	human	GGAGGATGAAAGATGCGGTA	TSH2B Genomic qPCR meDIP
mDino-BamHI Fwd	mouse	tatataGGATCCgtagaaTTCAGTGCAGGGTGGTGAGA	mDino cloning into lentiviral vector
mDino-NotI Rev	mouse	tatataGCGGCCGgtaAGTTTGAACGGATATCTTTAGTAAAAAGATCA	mDino cloning into lentiviral vector
pCDHvirusEF1a-Forward	plasmid	TCAAGCCTCAGACAGTGGTTC	pCDH-EF1 α -MCS-(PGK-GFP-T2A-Puro) sequencing
DINO_DMR-1F	human	AGAGAGTTTYGGGTAGGAGGTAAAAGTTTTGTG	bisulfite sequencing
DINO_DMR-1R	human	CTCCCTACACCCTACACTCACATAAAC	bisulfite sequencing
DINO_DMR-2F	human	TGGAGATTAGGTTGTTTTTTTTGGTAG	bisulfite sequencing
DINO_DMR-2R	human	AAACAAAATTACCAATACAATAAAAAATC	bisulfite sequencing
TSH2B_DMR_F	human	TGTTATTTGATTGGTTGATGGT	bisulfite sequencing
TSH2B_DMR_R	human	CTTTCTAAAACCTTCTTA	bisulfite sequencing
Dino_me1_F	mouse	AATGTTATTTTTATTGTAGAAAGTTTGGA	bisulfite sequencing
Dino_me1_R	mouse	ATCCTATTCAAAAACAATAAAAAAC	bisulfite sequencing
Dino_me2_F	mouse	GTTTTTAATTGTGTTTTTGAATAGGAT	bisulfite sequencing
Dino_me2_R	mouse	AAACTATAAATCTAATCTACTCTCC	bisulfite sequencing
Cdkn2a_me_F	mouse	GGGTTTTTTTTATTGTTTAGGATT	bisulfite sequencing
Cdkn2a_me_R	mouse	CRCAATCTTAACTACTATAAAAAATTC	bisulfite sequencing
mDino QPCR Fwd	mouse	gcaatgggtgctgactat	RT-qPCR
mDino QPCR Rev	mouse	actctgggtccagagc	RT-qPCR
hDINO QPCR Fwd	human	gggctcagagaagtctggtg	RT-qPCR
hDINO QPCR Rev	human	ggaggcaaaagtctgtgtt	RT-qPCR
mBax QPCR Fwd	mouse	TGAAGACAGGGCCCTTTTG	RT-qPCR
mBax QPCR Rev	mouse	AATTCGCGGAGACTCG	RT-qPCR
hBAX_fwd	human	TCTGACGGCAACTTCAACTG	RT-qPCR
hBAX_rev	human	CAGCCCATGATGGTTCTGAT	RT-qPCR
mCdkn1a Fwd	mouse	cacagctcagtgactggaa	RT-qPCR
mCdkn1a Rev	mouse	accctagaccacaatgcag	RT-qPCR
hCDKN1A Fwd	human	gaggccggatgagttggaggag	RT-qPCR
hCDKN1A rev	human	cagccggcgttggagtggtgagaa	RT-qPCR
mB-actin Fwd	mouse	tctagcaccatgaagatcaagatc	RT-qPCR
mB-actin Rev	mouse	ctgctgctgatccacatctg	RT-qPCR
hB-ACTIN Fwd	human	catgtacgtgctatcaggc	RT-qPCR
hB-ACTIN Rev	human	ctcctaatgtcacgcagat	RT-qPCR
hGAPDH Fwd	human	gagtcaacggattggtctg	RT-qPCR
hGAPDH Rev	human	ttgatttggaggatctcg	RT-qPCR
mAen Fwd	mouse	CACAAGGCTATCCCCTTTCA	RT-qPCR
mAen Rev	mouse	GAGGGTGGACGTACTTCAGG	RT-qPCR
hAEN_Fwd	human	CATCACTCGGCAGCACAT	RT-qPCR
hAEN_Rev	human	ACTTGAGCGCCTGGAAGTC	RT-qPCR
mRps27l_Fwd	mouse	CTATCCGGGAAGTTGCTGAG	RT-qPCR
mRps27l_Rev	mouse	TCCAAGGAAGGGTGAACAGA	RT-qPCR
hRPS27L_Fwd	human	ATCCGTCCTTGGAAGAGGAA	RT-qPCR
hRPS27L_Rev	human	GCTGAAAACCGTGGTGATCT	RT-qPCR
mXpc Fwd	mouse	CCGAGGACAACAAGTAGCC	RT-qPCR
mXpc_Rev	mouse	CCCTCTTCTCTTTCTTG	RT-qPCR
hXPC_Fwd	human	AAAGAAAGTGGCCAAGGTGA	RT-qPCR
hXPC_Rev	human	CAGATGGTGTGCCTCTTTGA	RT-qPCR
mDdb2_Fwd	mouse	AAATGCCAGAAACCCAGAAG	RT-qPCR
mDdb2_Rev	mouse	GTCCTGCTAGAAACGGGACC	RT-qPCR

hDDB2_Fwd	human	TATTACGCCCCAGGAACAAG	RT-qPCR
hDDB2_Rev	human	TATTCAGCAGCAGGCACAG	RT-qPCR
mGadd45a_fwd	mouse	CCGAAAGGATGGACACGGTG	RT-qPCR
mGadd45a_Rev	mouse	TTATCGGGGTCTACGTTGAGC	RT-qPCR
hGADD45a_Fwd	human	ATGGATCAATGGGTTCCAGT	RT-qPCR
hGADD45a_Rev	human	CCTTGATCAGTGTAGGGAGT	RT-qPCR
mBbc3_Fwd	mouse	GCG GCG GAG ACA AGA AGA	RT-qPCR
mBbc3_Rev	mouse	AGT CCC ATG AAG AGA TTG TAC ATG AC	RT-qPCR
hBBC3_fwd	human	GATGGACTCAGCATCGGAAG	RT-qPCR
hBBC3_rev	human	CACCAGCACAAACAGCCTTT	RT-qPCR
mCng1_Fwd	mouse	CGTGTC TCAGTTCTTTGGC TTTGACACG	RT-qPCR
mCng1_Rev	mouse	GATGCTTCGCTGTACCTTCATT	RT-qPCR
hCCNG1_Fwd	human	CCTTCTGTGTTGGCATTGTCTATC	RT-qPCR
hCCNG1_Rev	human	CAAGCTCTTGCCAGAAGGTCAG	RT-qPCR
mPerp_Fwd	mouse	GACCCAGATGCTTGTTTTC	RT-qPCR
mPerp_Rev	mouse	CAGCAGGGTTATCGTGAAGC	RT-qPCR
mMdm2_Fwd	mouse	GGACTCGGAAGATTACAGCCTGA	RT-qPCR
mMdm2_Rev	mouse	TGTCTGATAGACTGTGACCCG	RT-qPCR
hMDM2_fwd	human	GAAGGAAACTGGGGAGTCTTG	RT-qPCR
hMDM2_rev	human	GGTGGTTACAGCACCATCAG	RT-qPCR
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mPmaip1_Rev	mouse	CTTTTGCAGCTCCAGGCA	RT-qPCR
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hPMAIP1_rev	human	TTTTTGATGCAGTCAGGTTCC	RT-qPCR
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hTNFRSF10C_R	human	CTGACACACTGTGTCTCTGGTC	RT-qPCR
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mmTrp53ex4-5F	mouse	TGGTGCTTGACAATGTGTT	gDNA sequencing
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mmTrp53ex9F	mouse	CAAAACAAAACCTGTAAGTGGA	gDNA sequencing
mmTrp53ex9R	mouse	GGTGAGCCCTAAGCATCTA	gDNA sequencing
mmTrp53ex10F	mouse	GATGATGGTGGTGGTGATGA	gDNA sequencing
mmTrp53ex10R	mouse	CTACTCAGAGAGGGGGCTGA	gDNA sequencing

Name	Source	ID	Reference
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pWZL hygro H-Ras V12	Addgene	18749	(Serrano et al., 1997)
pBABE-zeo	Addgene	1766	(Morgenstern and Land, 1990)
Fuw-dCas9-Tet1CD-P2A-BFP,	Addgene	108245	(Liu et al., 2018)
Fuw-dCas9-dead Tet1CD-P2A-BFP	Addgene	108246	(Liu et al., 2018)

pgRNA-modified	Addgene	84477	(Liu et al., 2016)
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Table S4. Primers and plasmids used in the study. Related to Figures 1, 2, 4, and 5.