

Supplementary Figure 1: Polyclonal ROR1 antibody binding domain diminishes subsequent binding with ROR1 monoclonal antibody epitope 2A2. Antibody competitive binding assay showing results from ROR1⁺ Mino, JeKo-1 cells and ROR1⁻ MEC1 cells. Cells are each pre-incubated with either an unlabeled polyclonal ROR1 antibody, a random sequence polyclonal isotype control, or no block. Cells are then probed with fluorescence conjugated monoclonal ROR1 antibody (2A2-PE) indicated below the X-axis legends. *p<0.05. n=3 independent experiments.

Supplementary Figure 2: Flow cytometry analysis of ROR1 expression on surface of ROR1⁺ (HG3, 697, Mino, and JeKo-1) cell lines and ROR1⁻ (MEC1) cell line. Cell lines were stained with PE-conjugated polyclonal ROR1 antibody. *p<0.05

Supplementary Figure 3: HuXBR1-402-G5-PNU is not cytotoxic towards ROR1⁻ ALL cell line, REH. Dose response of ROR1⁻ pre-B cell ALL cell line REH to huXBR1-402-G5-PNU (red line) and trastuzumab-G5-PNU (black line) treatment. IC₅₀ + 95% Confidence interval are as follows, huXBR1-402-G5-PNU— 7182ng/mL [5853, 8811]; trastuzumab-G5-PNU— 4568ng/mL [4240, 4923]. Viability was measured using MTS assays and relative light units (RLU) values for each dose were generated after 72 hour treatment in two independent experiments.

Supplementary Figure 4: Direct cytotoxicity with huXBR1-402-G5-PNU (10ug/mL) at 24 and 96 hours. Direct cytotoxicity assay on ROR1⁺ MCL cell lines, JeKo-1 and Mino, ALL cell line, 697, and ROR1⁻ CLL cell line MEC1. 2.5x10⁵ plated cells were treated with 10ug/mL of

relevant antibodies and controls. Normalized viability (to vehicle) is reported as measured by Annexin V/ propidium iodide staining after 24 or 96 hours of culture. n= at least 3 independent experiments.

Supplementary Figure 5: HuXBR1-402-G5-PNU is not specifically cytotoxic towards ROR1⁻ AML cell lines. (A) ROR1 surface expression on AML cell lines. (B) Direct cytotoxicity assay on ROR1⁻ AML cell lines, KG1a, MOLM13, MV411, OCI-AML, U937, and HL60. 2.5x10⁵ plated cells were treated with 10ug/mL of relevant antibodies and controls. Viability is reported as measured by Annexin V/ propidium iodide staining after 72 hours of culture. No difference is seen between huXBR1-402-G5-PNU compared to trastuzumab-G5-PNU treatment due to nonspecific FC mediated phagocytosis of both conjugated antibodies by AML cell lines

Supplementary Figure 6: Representative flow analysis of human ROR1 surface expression on CD5⁺/CD19⁺ B cells from huROR1-TCL1 splenocytes. Schematic shows representative flow analysis of thawed huROR1-TCL1 splenocytes before engraftment. >80% of all cells are leukemic CD5⁺/CD19⁺ B cells of which >90% express human ROR1 on the surface. Human ROR1 positive gate was set based on isotype antibody staining.

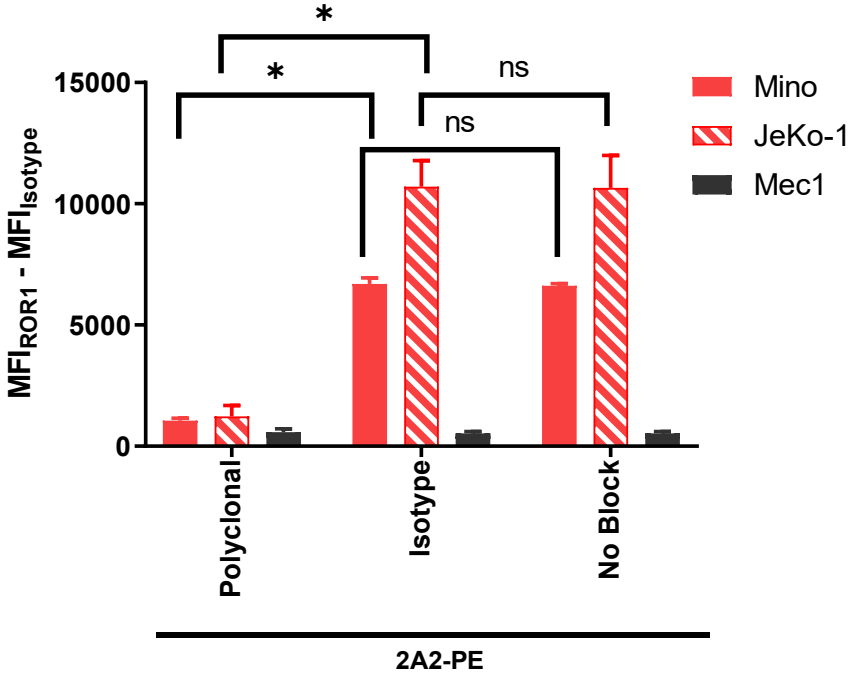
Supplementary Figure 7: HuXBR1-402-G5-PNU suppresses tumor growth in huROR1-TCL1 leukemia engrafted mice (repeat cohort). Weekly peripheral leukemia cell counts of second independent mouse cohort from Figure 4C as determined by flow cytometry. Mice were engrafted with 5×10⁶ huROR1-TCL1 spleen-derived leukemic cells via tail vein injection. All mice were treated with 1mg/kg of either huXBR1-402-G5-PNU, Trastuzumab-G5-PNU, or equal

volumes of vehicle three times per week for one week after enrollment criteria was met (peripheral leukemia proportion was greater than 5% of total white blood cells). n= 5 mice per group

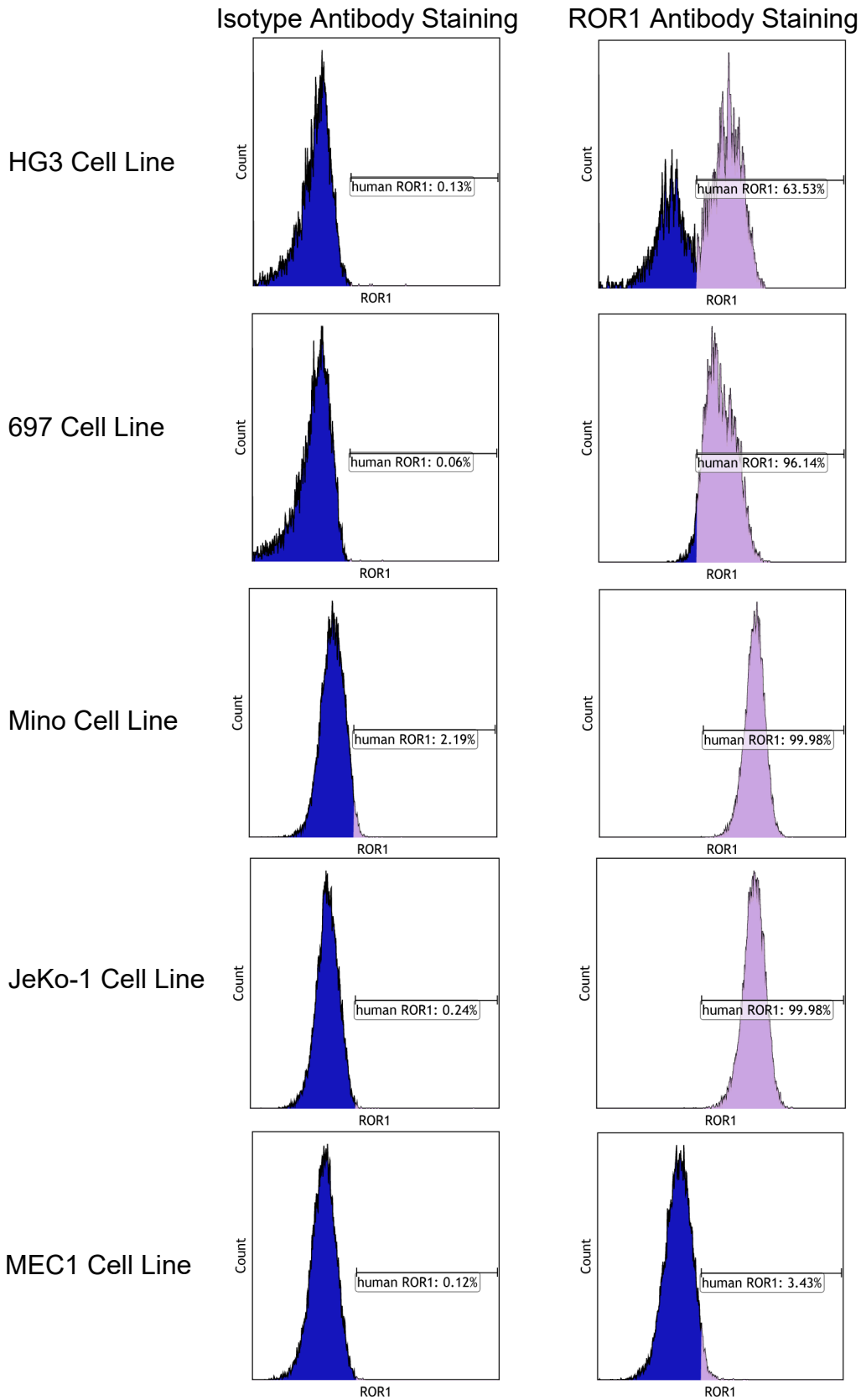
Supplementary Figure 8: Venetoclax sensitivity and synergy with huXBR1-402-G5-PNU. (A) EC50 of Mino cells treated with venetoclax. (B), (C) Venetoclax EC50 for JeKo-1 and HG3 cell lines on left most panel. Matrices on right side shows results of MTS synergy assays with venetoclax and huXBR1-402-G5-PNU or isotype control trastuzumab-G5-PNU based on the Loewe additivity scores (blue colors represents presence of synergy while red colors represents antagonism; green represents non-additive and non-antagonistic combinations). n= 3 independent experiments for all experiments.

Supplementary Figure 9: ROR1 surface expression is maintained in BCL2 overexpressing 697 cell lines and abrogates cytotoxicity of huXBR1-402-G5-PNU. (A) Flow cytometry analysis of ROR1 surface expression on BCL2 overexpressing 697 cell lines. (B) Uncropped western blot analysis of BCL2 protein levels in parental and BCL2 overexpressing 697 cell lines showing almost 10-fold increase in BCL2 protein levels. In lanes 1 and 3 are parental 697 cells and in lane 2 is the BCL2 overexpressing 697 cell line. (C) Direct cytotoxicity assay on ROR1 + ALL cell line 697 and the corresponding BCL2 overexpressing 697 cell line. 2.5×10^5 plated cells were treated with 10ug/mL of relevant antibodies, controls, or 10nM venetoclax as labeled. Viability is reported as measured by Annexin V/ propidium iodide staining after 72 hours of culture.

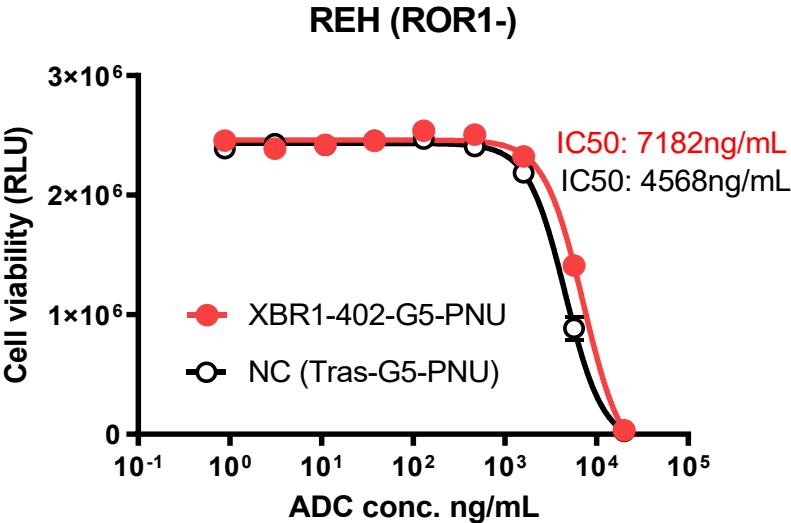
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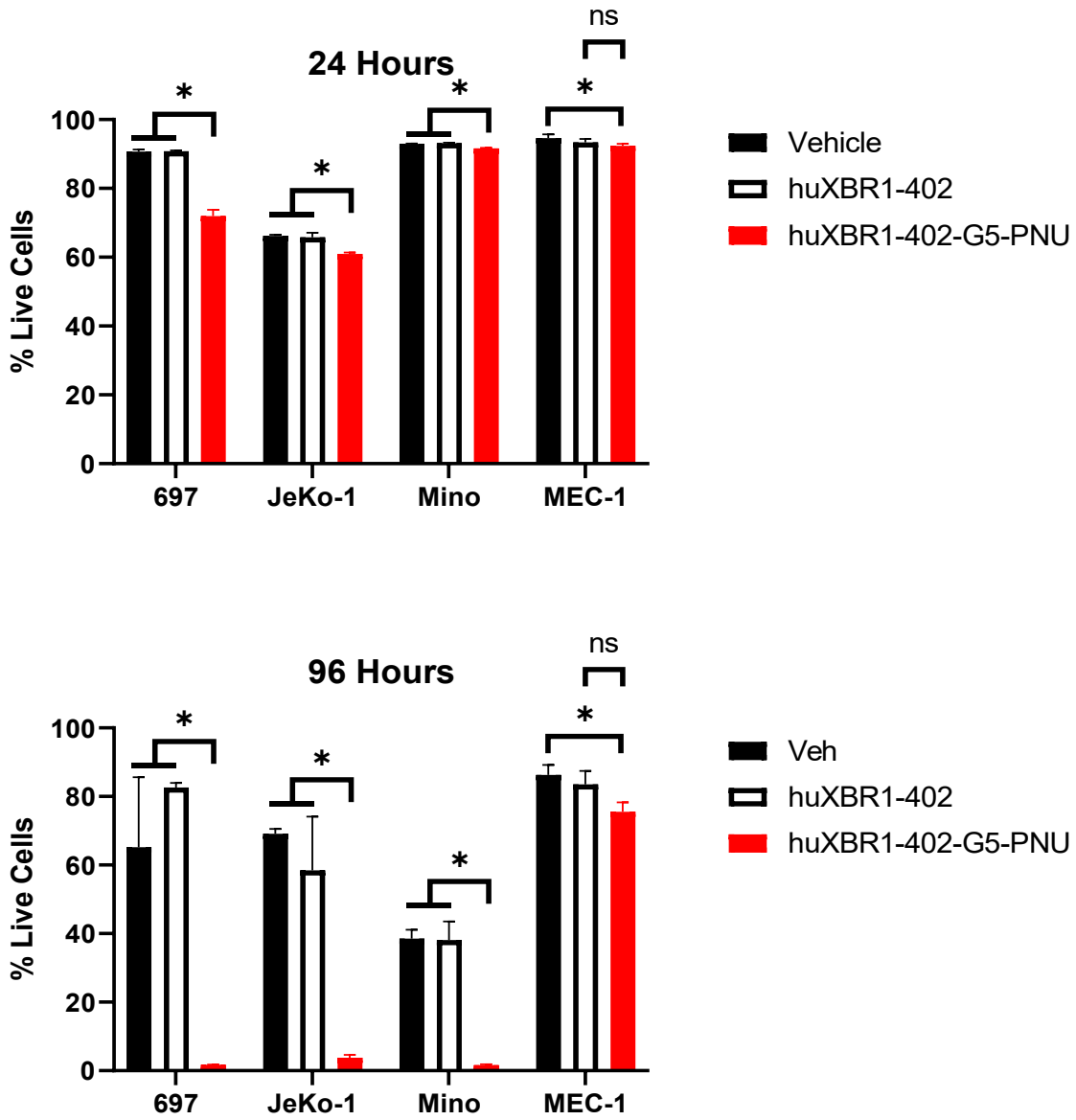
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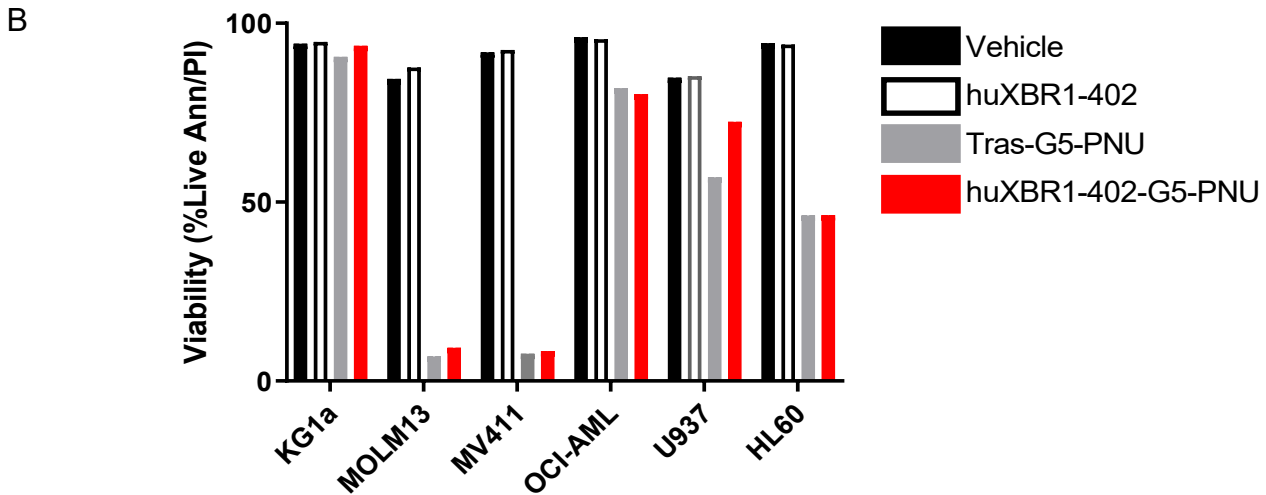
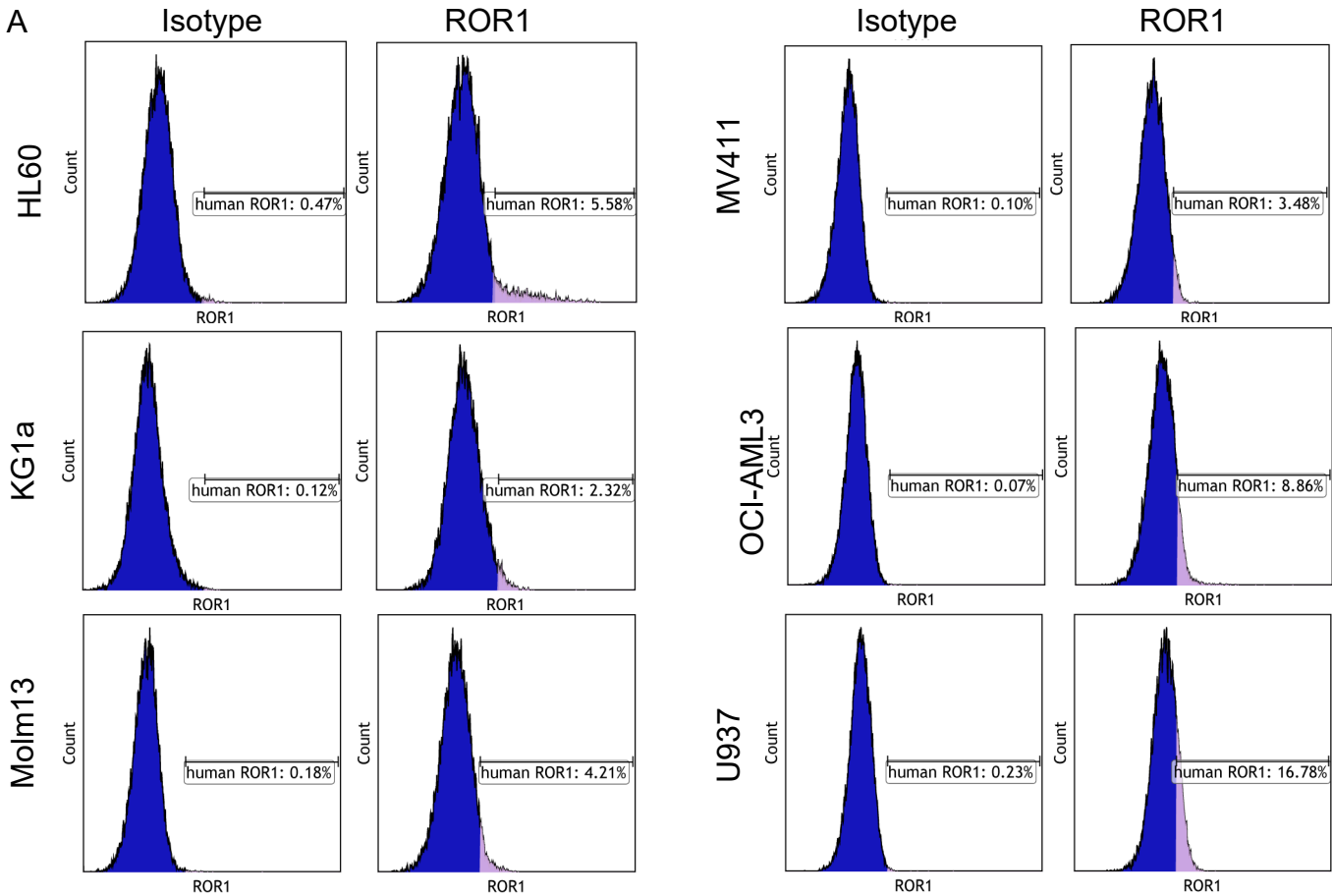
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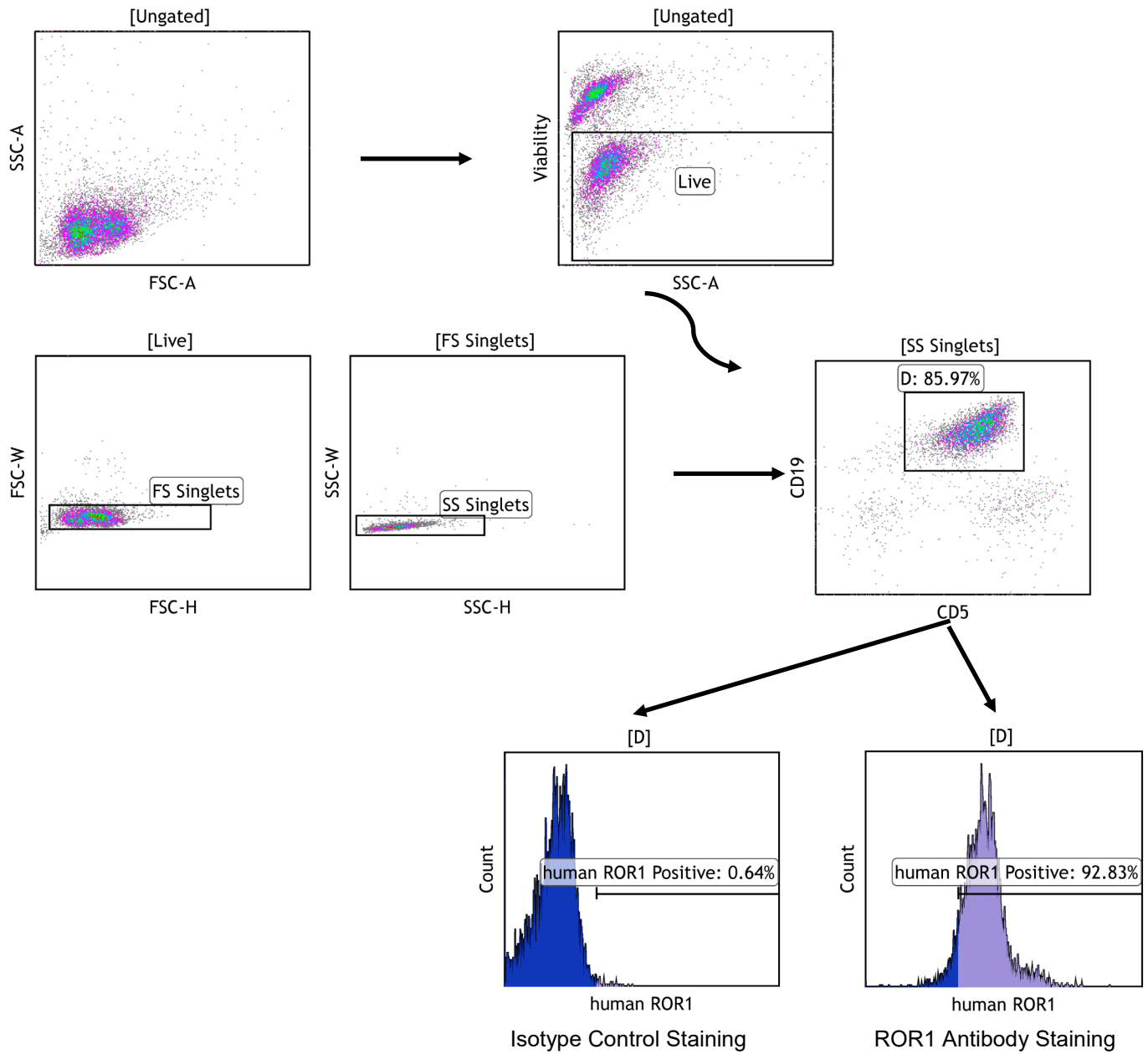
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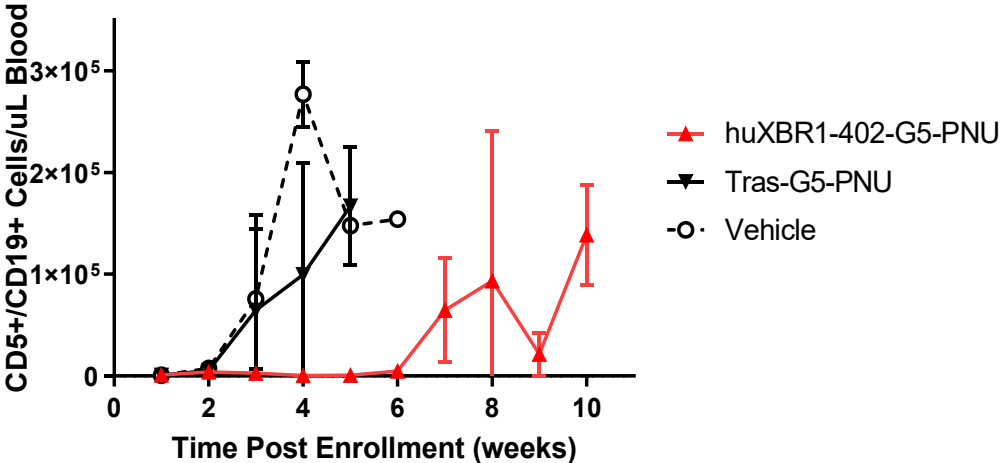
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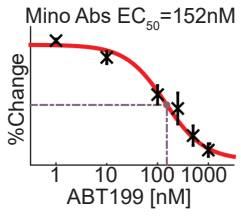


Supplementary Figure 7: HuXBR1-402-G5-PNU suppresses tumor growth in huROR1-TCL1 leukemia engrafted mice.

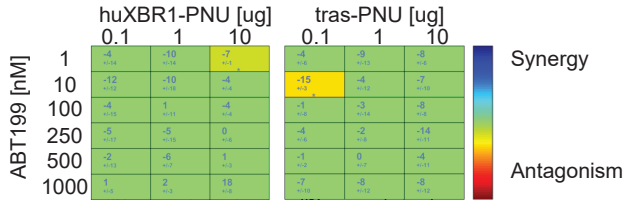
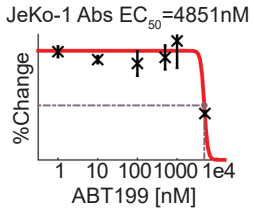


Supplementary Figure 8: Venetoclax sensitivity and synergy with huXBR1-402-G5-PNU

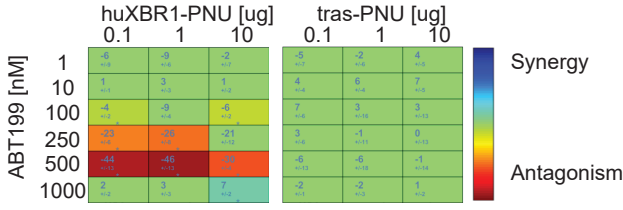
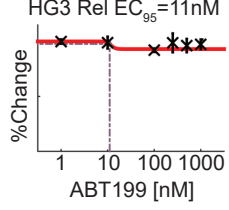
A



B



C



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