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Supplemental information

Recruitment of MLL1 complex is essential for

SETBP1 to induce myeloid transformation

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Figure S1, related to Figure 1.

(A) Left panel, real-time RT-PCR analysis of relative Hoxa9/Hoxa10/Myb mRNA levels in Setbp1immortalized cells at 72 hours after transduction with GFP-specific shRNA (GFP-sh) or a nontargeting control shRNA (NC-sh). Data are represented as mean +/- SD (n=3). ***, p< 0.001; ****, p< 0.0001 (two-tailed Student's t test). Right panel, Western blotting analysis of the same transduced cells using indicated antibodies. (B) Same analyses as in (A) performed in Setbp1(D/N)-immortalized cells. Data are represented as mean +/- SD (n=3). ****, p< 0.0001 (two-tailed Student's t test). (C) Left panel, real-time RT-PCR analysis of relative HOXA9/HOXA10/MYB mRNA levels in another sAML patient bone marrow cells with SETBP1 missense mutation (p.1871T) at 72 hours after transduction with indicated negative control or MLL1-specific shRNAs. Data are represented as mean +/- SD (n=3). **, p< 0.01; ***, p< 0.001 (two-tailed Student's t test). Right panel, Western blotting analysis of same transduced cells using indicated antibodies. (D) Western blotting analysis showing significantly increased SETBP1 protein levels in two primary AML patient bone marrow samples with overexpression of wild-type SETBP1 (pAML1 and pAML2) compared to a control primary AML sample (pAML3) without SETBP1 overexpression. (E) & (F) Same analyses as in (C) performed in pAML1 and pAML2 cells. Data are represented as mean +/- SD (n=3). *, p < 0.05; **, p < 0.01; ***, p < 0.01; *** 0.001 (two-tailed Student's t test).



Figure S2, related to Figure 2.

Immunofluorescence staining of mouse LSK cells using a SETBP1-specific antibody together with a MLL1-N-specific antibody. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI. Scale bar, 5µm.







SETBP1













Figure S3, related to Figure 4.

(A) Top DNA motifs associated with SETBP1- and SETBP1(D/N)-bound peaks from ChIP-seq studies. The indicated motifs were found in 19.36% of SETBP1-bound peaks and 19.43% of SETBP1(D/N)-bound peaks respectively. (B) Top GO gene sets with negative enrichment from GSEA analysis of differentially expressed genes in mouse LSK cells induced by ectopic Setbp1 and

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Setbp1(D/N) expression. (C) GSEA analysis of differentially expressed genes in mouse LSK cells induced by Setbp1(D/N) expression using indicated gene sets.



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Figure S4, related to Figure 4 and Figure 5.

Genome browser tracks showing co-localization of SETBP1 (A) or SETBP1(D/N) (B) with MLL1, H3K4me3, and H4K16ac at indicated loci of oncogenic transcription factor gene targets and ribosomal protein gene targets.

	Rplp0	Rplp1	Rplp2	Rpl3	RpI4	RpI5	RpI6	Rp17	RpI71I	Rpl7a	Rpl8	Rpl9	RpI10	Rpl10a	RpI11	RpI12	RpI13	RpI13a	RpI14	RpI15	RpI17	RpI18	Rpl18a	RpI19	RpI21	RpI22	RpI23	Rpl23a	RpI24	RpI26	RpI27	Rpl27a	RpI28	RpI29	RpI30	RpI31	RpI32	RpI34	RpI35	RpI35a	RpI36	Rpl36a	Rpl36al	RpI37	RpI37a	RpI38	RpI39	RpI40	Rnl41
Increase > 2-fold		v		v		v								v	v	v	v	v	v	v		v	v	v		v				v	v	v				v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v			v	v		V
SETBP1 occupancy		v		v		v								v	v	v	v	v	v	v		v	v	v		v				v	v	v				v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v			v	v		V



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Α



	Rpsa	Rps2	Rps3	Rps3al	Rps4x	Rps5	Rps6	Rps7	Rps8	Rps9	Rps10	Rps11	Rps12	Rps13	Rps14	Rps15	Rps15a	Rps16	Rps17	Rps18	Rps19	Rps20	Rps21	Rps23	Rps24	Rps25	Rps26	Rps27	Rps27a	Rps27I	Rps28	Rps29	Rps30
Increase > 2-fold	v	v	v	v		v	v		v				v		v	v	v		v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v		v	
SETBP1(D/N) occupancy	v	v	v	v		v	v		v				v		v	v	v		v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v		v	

Figure S5, related to Figure 4.

Direct activation of RPGs by SETBP1 (A) and SETBP1(D/N) (B) in LSK cells. Large (upper panels) and small (lower panels) ribosomal subunit genes are listed. Genes showing expression increase greater than 2-fold after *Setbp1* or *Setbp1(D/N)* expression in mouse LSK cells and binding by SETBP1 or SETBP1(D/N) in the same cells are indicated by " $\sqrt{}$ ".



 $r^2 = 0.0055, p = 0.3040$

Figure S6, related to Figure 4.

Correlation between SETBP1 expression and the expression of its targets in human AMLs. Normalized TCGA microarray data was obtained from the Oncomine database (www.oncomine.org) and analyzed. Samples with high *SETBP1* expression are circled with red boxes. Note that most samples with high *SETBP1* expression express relatively high levels of the identified target genes. The correlation between expression levels was calculated from linear regression.



Figure S7, related to Figure 5.

Average binding profiles of H4K16ac at promoter regions of SETBP1-bound, MLL1-bound, and SETBP1/MLL1 co-bound targets in *Setbp1*-expressing LSK cells (left) and SETBP1(D/N)-bound, MLL1-bound, and SETBP1(D/N)/MLL1 co-bound targets in *Setbp1(D/N)*-expressing cells (right).



Figure S8, related to Figure 6.

(A) Efficient *Mll1* deletion induced by 4-OHT treatment in *Setbp1-* and *Setbp1(D/N)-*immortalized cells. Genotyping results are shown for *Setbp1-*immortalized (A) and *Setbp1(D/N)-*immortalized

Mll1^{+/+};*Cre*⁺ and *Mll1*^{F/F};*Cre*⁺ cells at 24 hours after treatment with 100 nM 4-OHT or control ethanol (EtOH). (B) Survival curves of mice transplanted with *Mll1*^{F/F} or *Mll1*^{+/+} cells transduced with either *Setbp1* or *Setbp1*(*D/N*) virus. Note that the latency and penetrance of leukemia development are in line with our previous studies using these viruses (Vishwakarma et al., 2016 and Nguyen et al., 2016). (C) Survival curves of mice receiving 5 x10⁵ *Setbp1*-induced (left panel) or *Setbp1*(*D/N*)-induced (right panel) *Mll1*^{+/+};*Cre*⁺ AML cells treated with Tamoxifen or control corn oil. Tamoxifen or corn oil treatments are indicated by dotted lines. (D) Genotyping results of bone marrow cells from mice receiving *Setbp1*-induced (left) or *Setbp1*(*D/N*)-induced (right) *Mll1*^{F/F};*Cre*⁺ AML cells at 10 days after injections of Tamoxifen or corn oil (Vehicle). The loss of floxed allele and the presence of weak deleted allele in mice treated with Tamoxifen suggest efficient *Mll1* deletion in AML cells and the subsequent significant reduction in their number. (E) Genotyping results of bone marrow cells from moribund mice receiving *Setbp1*-induced (left) or *Setbp1*(*D/N*)-induced (right) *Mll1*^{F/F};*Cre*⁺ AML cells and the





















Figure S9, related to Figure 7.

Transcriptional activation induced by Setbp1/Setbp1(D/N) is resistant to MENIN inhibitors. (A) Realtime RT-PCR analysis of indicated *MLL/AF9* targets in *MLL/AF9*-induced mouse AML cells at 3 days after treatment with MI-3454 (MI) or SNDX-5613 (SN) at indicated concentration or control DMSO. Data are represented as mean +/- SD (n=3). (B) Real-time RT-PCR analysis of indicated SETBP1/MLL1 co-bound targets in *Setbp1*-induced AML cells at 6 days after treatment with MI-3454 (MI) or SNDX-5613 (SN) at indicated concentration or control DMSO. Fresh drug was added after 3 days. Data are represented as mean +/- SD (n=3). (C) Real-time RT-PCR analysis of same genes in *Setbp1(D/N)*-induced AML cells at 6 days after same treatments as in (B). Data are represented as mean +/- SD (n=3). (C) Real-time RT-PCR analysis of same genes in *Setbp1(D/N)*-induced AML cells at 6 days after same treatments as in (B). Data are represented as mean +/- SD (n=3). (D) Left panel, real-time RT-PCR analysis of relative *Hoxa9/Hoxa10/Myb* mRNA levels in *Setbp1(D/N)*-induced AML cells after transduction with *Men1*-specific shRNAs (Men1-sh1 and –sh2) or a non-targeting control shRNA (NC-sh). Data are represented as mean +/- SD (n=3). Right panel, Western blotting analysis of the same transduced cells using indicated antibodies.