

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. Characterization of the murine MLL::AF9-FKBP12 system, Related to Figure 1

- A. Survival curves of mice injected with Lin⁻Sca1⁺c-kit⁺ (LSK) cells transformed with untagged MLL::AF9 (black), N-terminal HA-FKBP12-MLL::AF9 (blue) or C-terminal MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12.
- B. Markers of leukemogenesis at the time of bone marrow harvesting.
- C. Growth curves of untagged MLL::AF9 (black) and MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 (red) leukemic cells over 12 days. Data represents the mean and standard deviation of experimental triplicates.
- D. Expression of MLL::AF9 target genes in untagged MLL::AF9 (black) and MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 (red) leukemic cells from two independently generated leukemias. Data represent the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments, measured by Taqman.
- E. Intracellular FACs: Relative Mean Fluorescent Intensity (MFI) of HA upon treatment with dTAG-13 (500nM) at the indicated timepoints. All MFI signal was normalized to DMSO-treated untagged MLL::AF9 cells. Data represents the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments.
- F. Intracellular FACs: Mean Fluorescent Intensity (MFI) of HA signal upon treatment with DMSO, dNEG-13 (500nM, gray) or dTAG-13 (500nM, red) at the indicated timepoints.
- G. Intracellular FACs: Mean Fluorescent Intensity (MFI) of HA signal. Cells were co-treated with DMSO/MLN-4924 (1 μ M) and DMSO/dNEG-13 (500nM)/dTAG-13 (500nM) for 24 hours. For the proteasomal rescue, cells were co-treated with carfilzomib (500nM) and DMSO/dNEG-13 (500nM)/dTAG-13 (500nM) for 4 hours.
- H. (Top) Relative expression of *Meis1* and *HoxA9* after 24 hours of treatment with dTAG-13 in a dose-dependent manner, normalized to DMSO treatment. (Bottom) Relative expression of *Meis1* and *HoxA9* upon treatment with 500nM dTAG-13 in a time-dependent manner, normalized to DMSO treatment. Untagged MLL::AF9 cells are in black and MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 transformed cells are in red. Data represents the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments, measured by Taqman.
- I. Relative Expression of *Meis1* and *HoxA9* in MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 cells over time with dNEG-13 (500nM, gray) and dTAG-13 (500nM, red) treatment, normalized to DMSO treatment. Data represents the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments, measured by Taqman.
- J. Cell Proliferation of untagged MLL::AF9 transformed cells (black) cells and MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 transformed cells (red) assessed as percent DMSO after 6 days with increasing doses of dTAG-13. Data represents the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments.
- K. Cell Proliferation of MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 cells assessed as percent DMSO after 6 days with increasing doses of dTAG-13 (red) and dNEG-13 (gray). Data represents the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments.
- L. Cytospins after 5 days of DMSO and dTAG-13 (500nM) treated MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 cells. The scale bar marks 90 μ M.
- M. Apoptosis of DMSO and dTAG-13 (500nM) treated MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 cells at 3, 5, and 7 days as measured by Annexin V positive, PI negative cells. Data represents the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments.

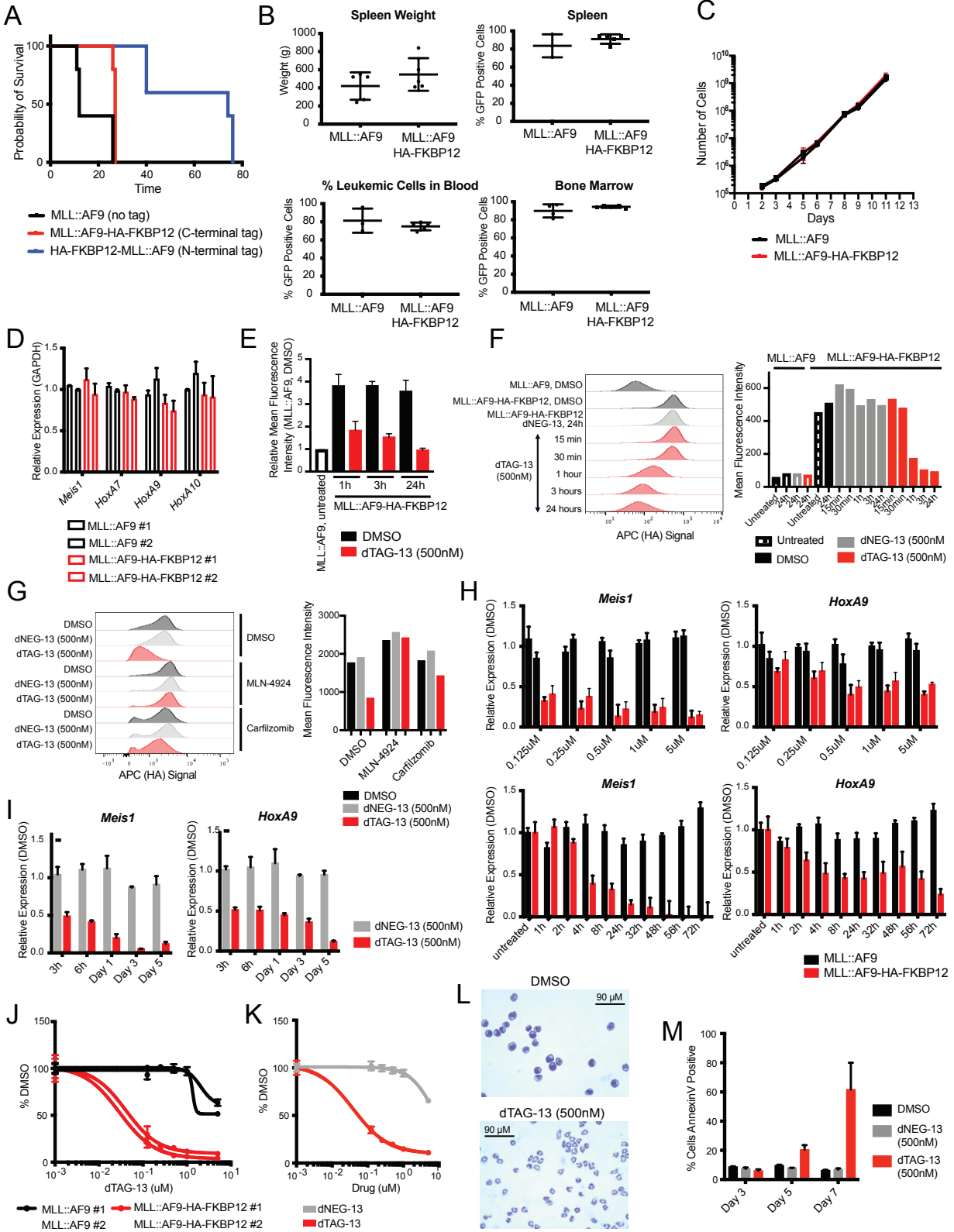


Figure S2. Volcano plots of RNA-Seq and GSEA analyses following MLL::AF9 degradation, Related to Figure 2.

- A. Volcano plots of differentially transcribed genes 3 and 24 hours upon dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment measured by RNA-Seq in the human MLL::AF9-FKBP12 system (Table S1).
- B. Volcano plots of differentially transcribed genes 3 and 24 hours upon dTAG-13 (500nM) treatment measured by RNA-Seq in the murine MLL::AF9-FKBP12 system (Table S1).
- C. Gene expression changes in MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 transformed murine cells. (Left) Heatmap of downregulated genes (Fold Change > 1.5, $p < 0.1$, Table S1) after 3 hours of treatment with either DMSO or dTAG-13 (500nM). (Right) Heatmap of differentially expressed genes (Fold Change > 2, $p < 0.1$, Table S1) after 24 hours of DMSO or dTAG-13 (500nM) treatment.
- D. GSEA comparing the genes affected by MLL::AF9 degradation in murine cells to the top 100 downregulated genes in the human MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 transformed CD34⁺ system upon MLL::AF9 degradation at 3 hours.
- E. GSEA of gene expression changes in murine MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 leukemic cells 5 days upon dTAG-13 (500nM) treatment compared with previously published MLL::AF9 (Bernt et al., 2011; Stavropoulou et al., 2016) or MLL-AF4 (Guenther et al., 2008) target gene lists.
- F. (Left) GSEA of gene expression changes in murine MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 leukemic cells 5 days upon dTAG-13 (500nM) treatment compared with genes upregulated (Fold Change > 2, $p < 0.05$, Table S1) in neutrophils vs murine hematopoietic stem and multipotent progenitor cells (Lin⁻Sca1⁺c-kit⁺ (LSK)). (Right) Cytospins after 5 days of DMSO and dTAG-13 (500nM) treated MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 cells. The scale bar marks 90 μ M.

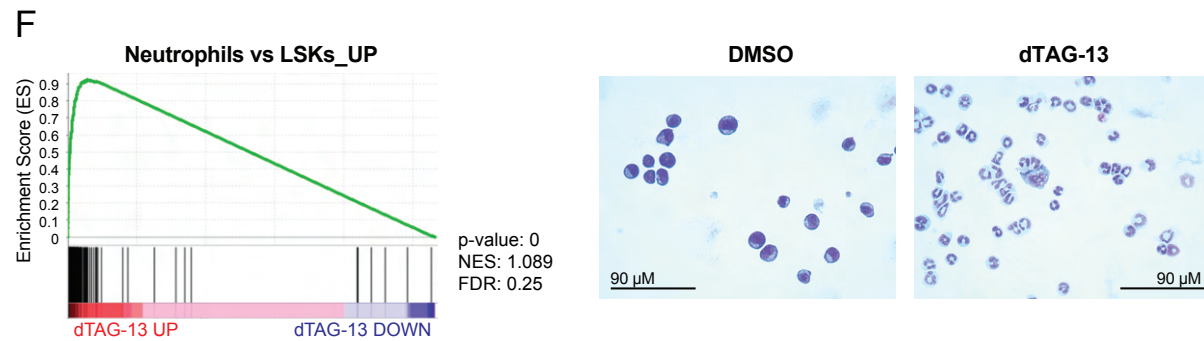
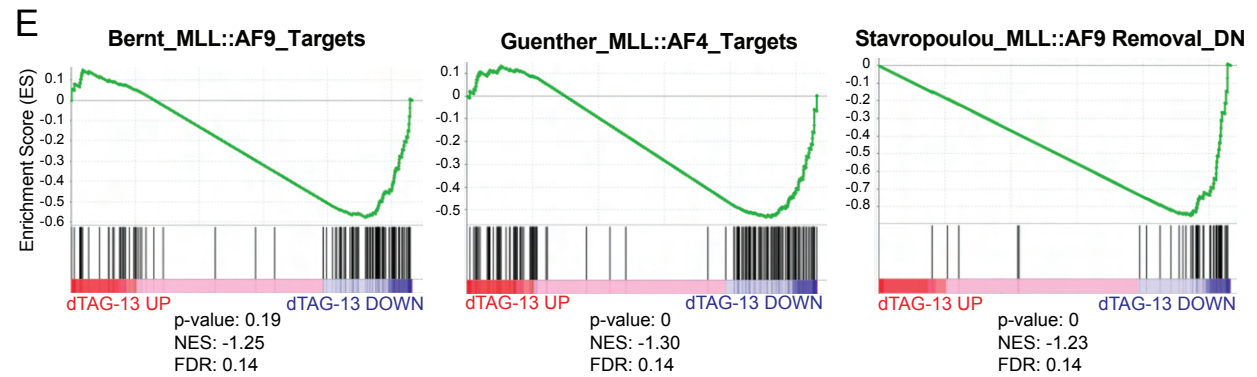
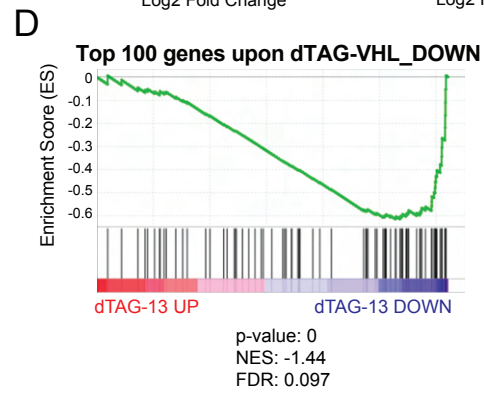
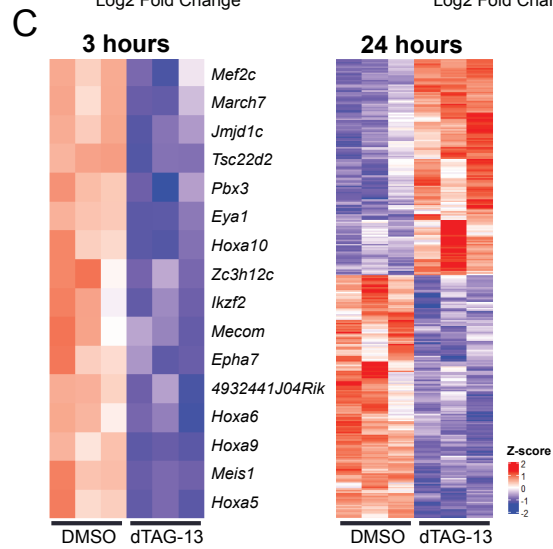
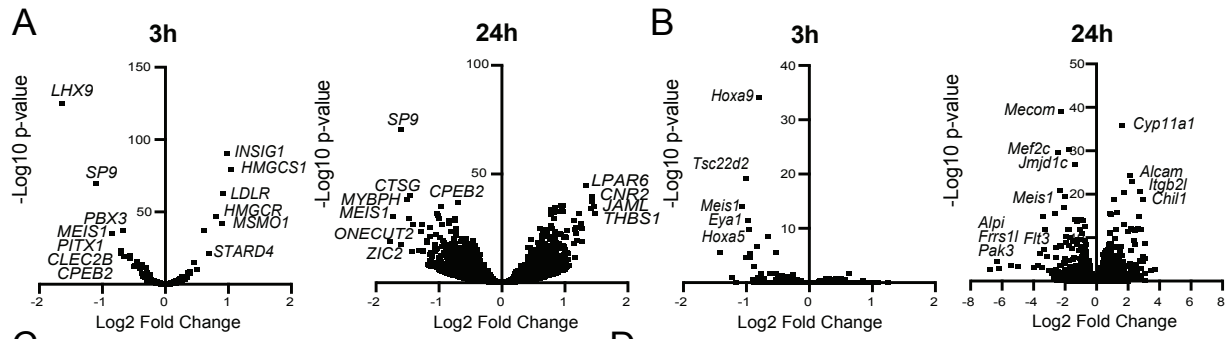


Figure S3. MLL::AF9 degradation in the human MLL::AF9-FKBP12 system induces transcriptional changes within minutes, related to Figure 3.

- Heatmap of differentially transcribed genes (Log₂ FC>1, p<0.05, Table S2) at 15min/30min/60min/120min following dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment (Figure 4D) as measured by SLAM-Seq.
- Venn diagrams depicting the overlap of genes exhibiting decreased transcription (top and middle, Log₂ FC>1, p<0.05) upon dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment and increased transcription (bottom, Log₂ FC>1, p<0.05) upon dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment at the indicated timepoints, as measured by SLAM-seq (Table S2).
- Heatmap of PRO-Seq signal at MLL::AF9 target genes (Table S1) after 15min/30min/180min following dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment.
- Venn diagrams depicting the overlap of genes exhibiting decreased transcription (top, FC>1.5, p<0.0001) upon dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment and increased transcription (bottom, FC>1.5, p<0.0001) upon dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment at the indicated timepoints, as measured by PRO-seq (Table S2).
- Schematic depicting how transcription of a generic gene locus is broken down into promoter proximal (pp, TSS to +150bp) and gene body (gb, +250 to TES) regions. Pausing index (PI) is calculated by dividing the promoter proximal (pp) signal by the gene body (gb) signal.
- Gene tracks of PRO-seq signal at *MEIS1*, as a representative MLL::AF9 target gene, and *GAPDH*, as a representative housekeeping gene, at the indicated timepoints upon dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment. The gene tracks were normalized to coverage data (total read counts).

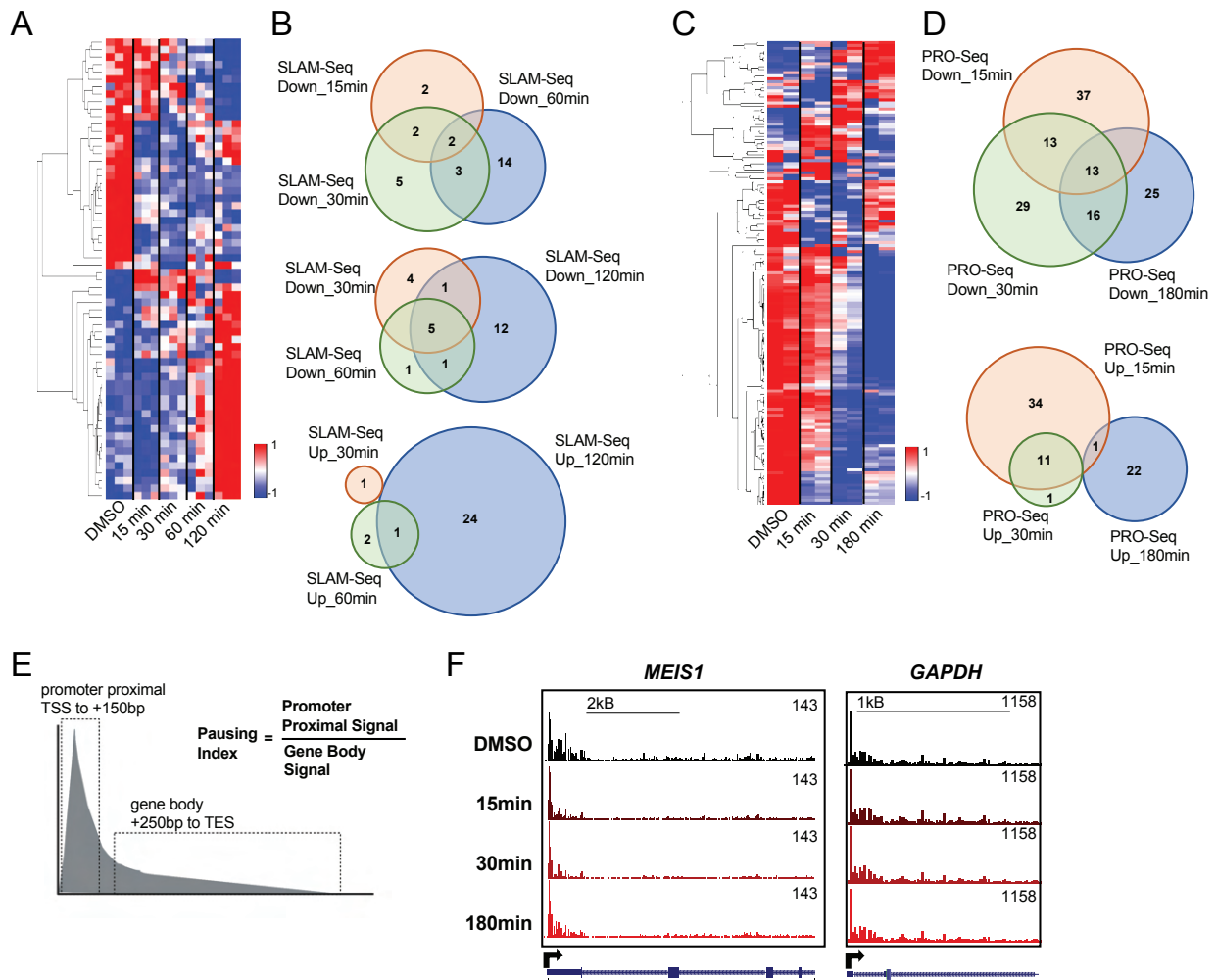


Figure S4. Additional chromatin occupancy changes upon MLL::AF9 degradation in the human MLL::AF9-FKBP12 system, related to Figure 4.

- A. Boxplot of total reads at the promoter (TSS -1kB/+3kB) following H3K79me2 ChIP-Seq of DMSO-treated cells at 'highly sensitive genes' (red, Table S1), all other MLL::AF9 target genes (black, Table S1) and non MLL::AF9 bound genes (gray).
 - B. (Left) Boxplots of fold change in ChIP-seq signal for H3K27ac and H3K9ac at promoters (TSS -1kB/+3kB, marked as TSS) 3 or 24 hours upon dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment, as indicated. (Right) Gene tracks of ChIP-seq signal at MLL::AF9 target genes and *GAPDH*, as a representative housekeeping gene, 3 and 24 hours upon dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment, as indicated. The gene tracks were normalized to coverage data (total read counts) using IGV.
 - C. Boxplots of total reads at the promoter (TSS -1kB/+3kB) following H3K27ac and H3K9ac ChIP-Seq of DMSO-treated cells at 'highly sensitive genes' (red, Table S1), all other MLL::AF9 target genes (black, Table S1), and non MLL::AF9 bound genes (gray).
 - D. Gene tracks of replicate ATAC-seq signal at MLL::AF9 target genes and *GAPDH*, as a representative housekeeping gene, following 3 hours of dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment. The gene tracks were normalized to coverage data (total read counts) using IGV.
 - E. Boxplot of fold change in ChIP-seq signal for H3K4me3 at promoters (TSS -1kB/+3kB, marked as TSS) 3 hours following dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment.
 - F. Boxplots of fold change in ChIP-seq signal for MLL1-N-terminal and MLL1-C-terminal at promoters (TSS -1kB/+3kB, marked as TSS) 3 hours upon dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment.
 - G. Gene tracks of ChIP-seq signal at representative genes 3 hours upon dTAG-VHL (500nM) treatment, assessing specificity of initiating (pSer5) versus elongating (pSer2) RNA Pol II signal. The gene tracks were normalized to coverage data (total read counts) using IGV.
- ns $p > 0.5$; * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$; *** $p \leq 0.001$; **** $p \leq 0.001$ (Mann Whitney test)

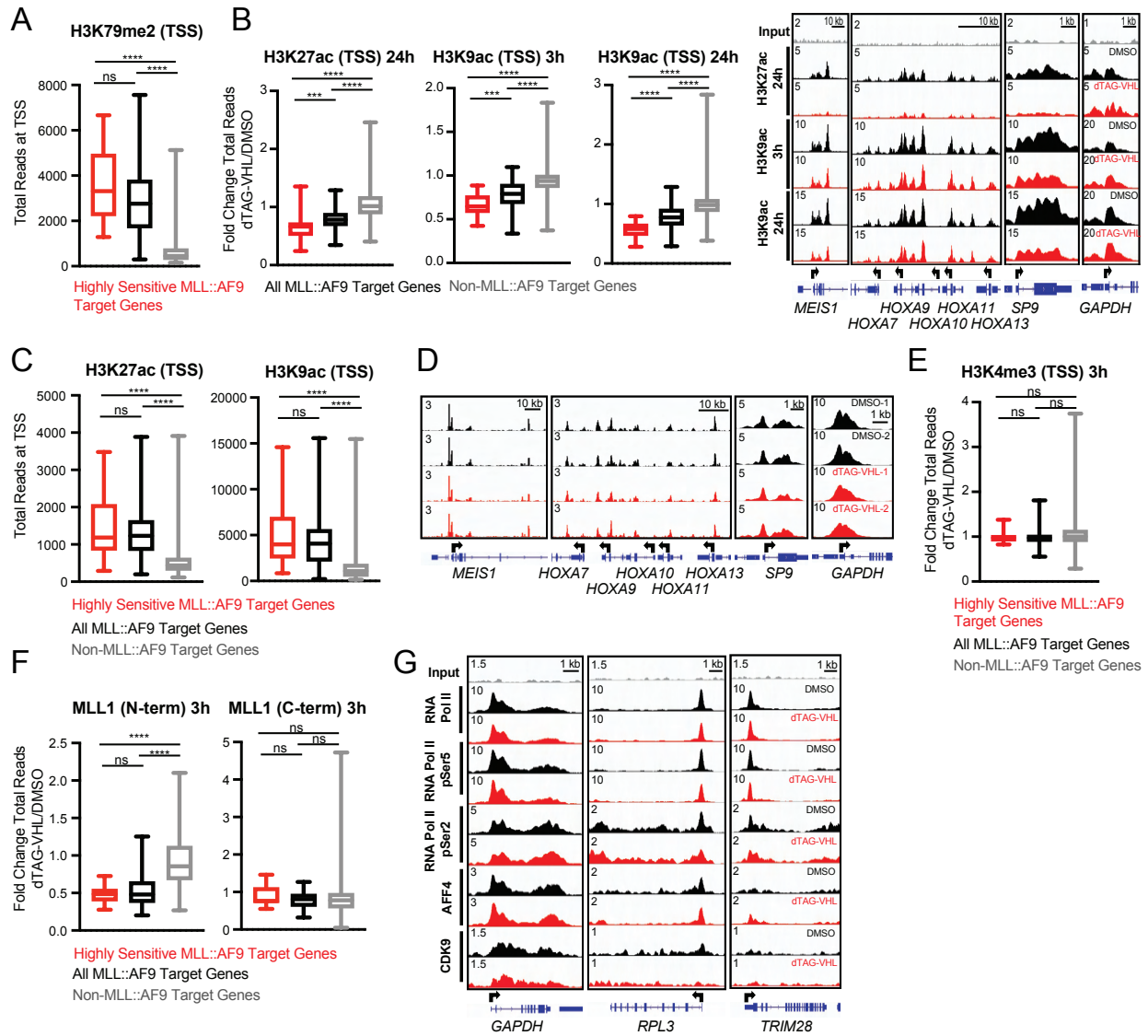


Figure S5. Cellular consequences are induced more rapidly upon DOT1L/MENIN combination treatment, related to Figure 5.

- A. Cell proliferation of two independently generated human MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 leukemic cell lines assessed as percent DMSO after 6 days with increasing doses of either VTP-50469 (left) or EPZ-5676 (right) either as single agent treatment (black) or in combination (red). Data represent the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments, IC50 values are indicated.
- B. Cell proliferation of human MLL::AF9 rearranged MOLM13 cells assessed as percent DMSO after 6 days with increasing doses of either VTP-50469 (left) or EPZ-5676 (right) either as single agent treatment (black) or in combination (red). Data represent the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments, IC50 values are indicated.
- C. Cell proliferation of human untransformed hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells (CD34⁺) cells assessed as percent DMSO after 6 days with increasing doses of either VTP-50469 (left) or EPZ-5676 (right) either as single agent treatment (black) or in combination (red). Data represent the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments.
- D. Cell proliferation of human HL60 cells (not MLL-rearranged) assessed as percent DMSO after 6 days with increasing doses of either VTP-50469 (left) or EPZ-5676 (right) either as single agent treatment (black) or in combination (red). Data represent the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments.
- E. Cell proliferation of human MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 leukemic cells assessed as percent DMSO after 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 days with increasing doses of dNEG-VHL (black), dTAG-VHL (red), EPZ-5676 (dark green), EPZ-5676 + 100nM VTP-50469 (light green), VTP-50469 (dark blue), and VTP-50469 + 250nM EPZ-5676 (light blue). Data represent the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments.
- F. (Top) Assessment of differentiation via CD14 levels by Mean Fluorescence Intensity after 1, 2, 3 and 4 days of DMSO, dNEG-VHL (500nM, gray), dTAG-VHL (500nM, red), EPZ-5676 (250nM, green), VTP-50469 (100nM, blue), or combination EPZ-5676 (250nM) + VTP-50469 (100nM) (orange) treatment of MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 transformed human cells. Data represents the mean and standard deviation of triplicates. (Bottom) Apoptosis of MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 human cells measured after 1, 2, 3 and 4 days of DMSO, dNEG-VHL (500nM, gray), dTAG-VHL (500nM, red), EPZ-5676 (250nM, green), VTP-50469 (100nM, blue), or combination EPZ-5676 (250nM) + VTP-50469 (100nM) (orange) treatment of MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 transformed human cells. Annexin V positive, PI negative cells were counted and quantified, data represent the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments.
- G. Western blot in the human MLL::AF9-FKBP12 cells treated with DMSO or the irreversible pan-caspase inhibitor Z-VAD-FMK (50μM) and with DMSO, EPZ-5676 (250nM), VTP-50469 (100nM), EPZ-5676 (250nM) + VTP-50469 (100nM), or dTAG-VHL (500nM) as indicated. Cleaved PARP (C PARP) and total PARP (T PARP) levels were assessed by immunoblotting at the indicated timepoints.
- H. Apoptosis of MLL::AF9-HA-FKBP12 human cells measured after 2, 3 and 4 days of DMSO, dNEG-VHL (500nM), dTAG-VHL (500nM), EPZ-5676 (250nM), VTP-50469 (100nM), or combination EPZ-5676 (250nM) + VTP-50469 (100nM) treatment. Cells were either co-treated with DMSO or Z-VAD-FMK (50μM), as indicated. Annexin V positive, PI negative cells were counted and quantified at the indicated timepoints, data represent the mean and standard deviation of three independent experiments.

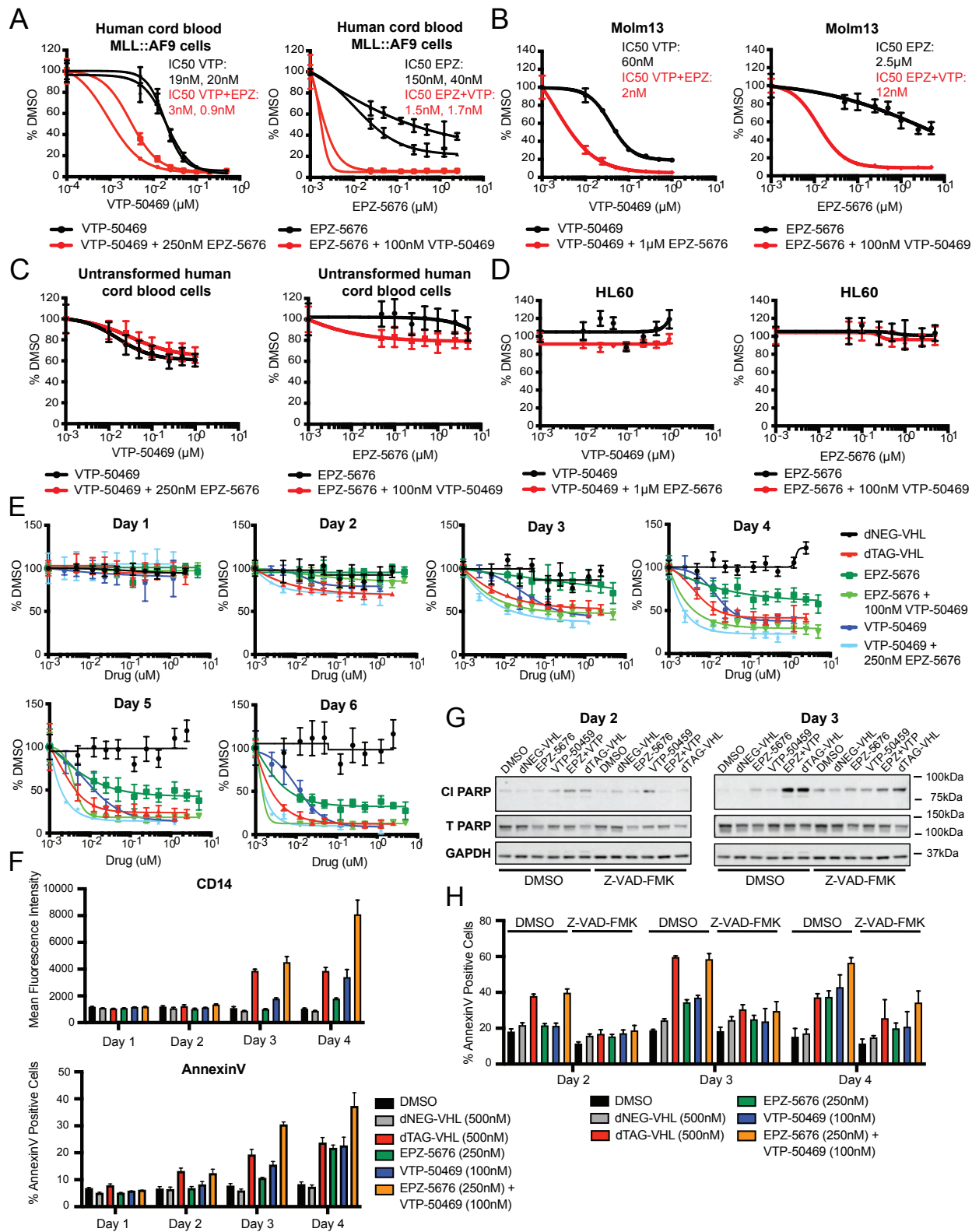


Figure S6. Combination of DOT1L and MENIN inhibition mimics the chromatin changes induced by MLL::AF9 degradation, related to Figure 6.

- A. Gene tracks of H3K27ac ChIP-seq signal following 4 days of treatment and RNA-Seq tracks following 5 days of treatment with DMSO (black), EPZ-5676 (250nM, green), VTP-50469 (100nM, blue), EPZ-5676 (250nM) + VTP-50469 (100nM) (orange) or dTAG-VHL (500nM, red) in the human MLL::AF9-FKBP12 system. The gene tracks were normalized to coverage data (total read counts) using IGV.
- B. Gene tracks of MLL1 and H3K27ac ChIP-seq signal in MOLM13 cells following 4 days of treatment and representative RNA-Seq tracks following 5 days of treatment with DMSO (black), EPZ-5676 (1µM, green), VTP-50469 (100nM, blue), or EPZ-5676 (1µM) + VTP-50469 (100nM) (orange). The gene tracks were normalized to coverage data (total read counts) using IGV.
- C. (Left) Average/meta plot of MLL1 ChIP reads in MOLM13 cells across the promoter (TSS - 3kb/+3kb) of MLL::AF9 target genes with detectable MLL1 signal in MOLM13 cells (Table S4), 4 days following DMSO (black), EPZ-5676 (1µM, green), VTP-50469 (100nM, blue), or EPZ-5676 (1µM) + VTP-50469 (100nM) (orange) treatment. (Right) Boxplot of change in ChIP-seq signal for MLL1 at MOLM13-MLL::AF9 target genes (Table S4) around the TSS (TSS -1kb/+3kb) 4 days upon treatment with EPZ-5676 (1µM, green), VTP-50469 (100nM, blue), or EPZ-5676 (1µM) + VTP-50469 (100nM) (orange).
 ns $p > 0.5$; * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$; *** $p \leq 0.001$; **** $p \leq 0.001$ (Mann Whitney test)

