

Supplementary Figure S5. SAA1 selectively promotes AML cell proliferation. Related to Figure 5. (A) Proliferation of human AML cell lines (MOLM-14, KG-1a, Kasumi-1 and HL-60) exposed to SAA1 (1µg/ml) for 24, 48 or 72h, (n=8 for all cell lines); two-way ANOVA. (**B**) AML burden, spleen weight and liver weight (over body weight) in the PDX mice 4 weeks after transplant with either CD34⁺ healthy (n=3 mice) or patient-derived AML (n=8 mice) cells. (C) Diagram showing the short term (2-days) vs long-term (8-days) SAA1 in vivo treatments. (D) In vivo cell cycle analysis showing % of cells in G₀-G₁, G₂-M and Sub-G₁ within the leukemic blasts (hCD45⁺CD33⁺) comparing 2-day vs 8-day treatments, in vehicle- (n=10 and n=7 respectively) or SAA1-treated (0.1mg/kg; n=14 and n=9 respectively); 2-way ANOVA. On the right, representative flow-plots for BM AML burden (top) and proliferation analysis (bottom) in the 8day treatment group. (E) Schematic of CRIPSR/Cas9 targeting of PDX-isolated AML human cells (left) and *IDO1* mRNA level in human AML cells nucleofected with Cas9 (n=7) or Cas9 and the combination of sgRNA#126 and sgRNA#170 (n=9). (F) IDO1 mRNA level of cells in (E) cultured for 24h with either vehicle or SAA1 (1µg/ml), (n=3); two-way ANOVA. (G) Schematic of Kyn treatment in low-burden PDX (left) and SAA3 serum levels in NSGS mice injected with vehicle (n=5) or Kyn (20mg/kg; n=6) for 1 week. (H) Percentage of blasts (hCD45⁺ hCD33⁺) Edu⁺ cells of mice in (G). (I) AML burden in BM and SP of mice in (G). (J) mRNA level (expressed as FI over basal level in untreated cells: red line) of main AHR target genes in the indicated human AML and MDS cell lines exposed to SAA1 (1µg/ml) o/n (n=4-8 for all cell lines except OCI-AML3 n=17). (K) mRNA level (FI over UT) of AHR targets in OCI-AML3 and THP-1 cells exposed to primary human osteoblasts for 24h; 2-way ANOVA. All data expressed as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was done with unpaired t-test unless otherwise stated.