		SET Methyltrans		Proline Rich Region CtBP Binding Domain				
Amino Acid		200	400	600	800	1000	1200	
Human FL Prdm16						0.0		1257 aa
Human S Prdm16					11	0.0		1073 aa
Murine FL Prdm16					1	0.0		1177 aa
Murine S Prdm16					11	0.0		992 aa
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16		SKARARKLAKSDGDVVNNMY SKARARKLAKSDGDVVNNMY		ILSPIPMGPPSPFP	TSEDFTPKEGSPYEAP	VYIPEDIPIP <mark>PDFELRES</mark>	SIPGAGLGIWA	100 0
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16		KMEAGERLGPCVVVPRAAAK KMEIGERFGPYVVTPRAALK		SCIKKQISEDLGSE	KFCVDANQAGSGSWLK	YIRVACSCDDQNLAMCQI MCQI MCQI	NEQIYYKVIKD SEQIYYKVIKD	200 15
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16		PGEELLVHVKEGVYPLGTVP PGEELLVHVKEGAYSLGVMA PGEELLVHVKEGVYPLGTVP PGEELLVHVKEGAYSLGVMA *****************	PSLDEDPTFRCDECDELFQ PGLDEEPTFRCDECDELFQ PSLDEDPTFRCDECDELFQ	CRLDLRRHKKYACS SKLDLRRHKKYTCG CRLDLRRHKKYACS	SAG <mark>AQLYEGLGEELKP</mark> SVGAALYEGLAEELKP SAGAQLYEGLGEELKP	EGLGVGSDGQAHECKDCE EGLGGG-SGQAHECKDCE EGLGVGSDGQAHECKDCE	RMFPNKYSLEQ RMFPNKYSLEQ RMFPNKYSLEQ	300 114
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16	HM: HMV HM:	VIHTEEREYKCDQCPKAFNW IVHTEEREYKCDQCPKAFNW VIHTEEREYKCDQCPKAFNW IVHTEEREYKCDQCPKAFNW 	KSNLIRHQMSHDSGKRFEC KSNLIRHQMSHDSGKRFEC KSNLIRHQMSHDSGKRFEC	ENCVKVFTDPSNLQI ENCVKVFTDPSNLQI ENCVKVFTDPSNLQI	RHIRSQHVGARA <mark>HACP</mark> RHIRSQHVGARA <mark>HACP</mark> RHIRSQHVGARA <mark>HACP</mark>	DCGKTFATSSGLKQHKHI DCGKTFATSSGLKQHKHI DCGKTFATSSGLKQHKHI	HSTVKPFICEV HSTVKPFICEV HSTVKPFICEV	400 214
HsFPRDM16 MsFPRDM16 HsSPRDM16 MsSPRDM16	CHI CHI CHI	KSYTQFSNLCRHKRMHADCR KSYTQFSNLCRHKRMHADCR KSYTQFSNLCRHKRMHADCR KSYTQFSNLCRHKRMHADCR	TQIKCKDCGQMFSTTSSLN TQIKCKDCGQMFSTTSSLN TQIKCKDCGQMFSTTSSLN	KHRRFCEGKNHYT <mark>PO KHRRFCEGKNHYTPO KHRRFCEGKNHYTPO</mark>	GSIFTPGLPLTPSPMM GGIFAPGLPLTPSPMM GSIFTPGLPLTPSPMM	DKTKPSPTLNHGGLGFSE DKAKPSPSLNHASLGFNE DKTKPSPTLNHGGLGFSE	YFPSRPHPGSL YFPSRPHPGSL YFPSRPHPGSL	500 314 315
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16	PFS PFS	STAPPTFPALTPGFPGIFPP SAAPPAFPALTPGFPGIFPP STAPPTFPALTPGFPGIFPP SAAPPAFPALTPGFPGIFPP ::**::***********	SLYPRPPLLPPTPLLKSPL SLYPRPPLLPPTSLLKSPL SLYPRPPLLPPTPLLKSPL	NHAQDAKLPSPLGNI NHTQDAKLPSPLGNI NHAQDAKLPSPLGNI	PALPLVSAVSNSSQGA PALPLVSAVSNSSQGT PALPLVSAVSNSSQGA	TAATGSEEKFDGRLEDAY TAAAGPEEKFESRLEDSC TAATGSEEKFDGRLEDAY	AEKVKNRSPDM VEKLKTRSSDM AEKVKNRSPDM	600 414
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16	SD0 SD0 SD0	GSDFEDVNTTTGTDLDTTTG GSDFEDINTTTGTDLDTTTG GSDFEDVNTTTGTDLDTTTG GSDFEDINTTTGTDLDTTTG ******	TGSDLDSDLDSDRDKGKDK TGSDLDSDVDSDPDKDKGK TGSDLDSDLDSDRDKGKDK	GKPVESKPEFGGAS GKSAEGQPKFGGGL GKPVESKPEFGGAS	VPPGAMNSVAEVPAFY APPGAPNSVAEVPVFY VPPGAMNSVAEVPAFY	SQHSFFPPPEEQLLTASG SQHSFFPPPDEQLLTASG SQHSFFPPPEEQLLTASG	AAGDSIKAIAS AAGDSIKAIAS AAGDSIKAIAS	700 514
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16		EKYFGPGFMGMQEKKLGSLP EKYFGPGFMSMQEKKLGSLP EKYFGPGFMGMQEKKLGSLP EKYFGPGFMSMQEKKLGSLP *********	YHSVFPFQFLPNFPHSLYF YHSAFPFQFLPNFPHSLYF YHSVFPFQFLPNFPHSLYF	FTDRALAHNLLVKA FTDRALAHNLLVKA	EPKSPRDALKVGGPSA EPKSPRDALKVGGPSA EPKSPRDALKVGGPSA	EC <mark>PFDLTTKPKEAKPALL</mark> ECPFDLTTKPKDVKPILP ECPFDLTTKPKEAKPALL	APKVPLIPSSG MPKGPSAPASG APKVPLIPSSG	800 614
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16	EEC EEC	QPLDLSIGSRARASQNGGGR QPLDLSIGSRARASQNGGGR QPLDLSIGSRARASQNGGGR QPLDLSIGSRARASQNGGGR	EPRKNHVYGERKPGVSEGL EPRKNHVYGERKLGAGEGL EPRKNHVYGERKPGVSEGL	PKVCPAQLPQQPSLI PQVCPARMPQQPPLI PKVCPAQLPQQPSLI	HYAKPSPFFMDPIY-R HYAKPSPFFMDPIYSR HYAKPSPFFMDPIY-R	VEKRKVADPVGVLKEKYL VEKRKVTDPVGALKEKYL VEKRKVADPVGVLKEKYL	RPSPLLFHPQM RPSPLLFHPQM RPSPLLFHPQM	899 714
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16	SA: SA: SA:	IETMTEKLESFAAMKADSGS IETMTEKLESFAAMKADSGS IETMTEKLESFAAMKADSGS IETMTEKLESFAAMKADSGS ********	SLQPLPHHPFNFRSPPPTL SLQPLPHHPFNFRSPPPTL SLQPLPHHPFNFRSPPPTL	SDPILRKGKER <mark>YTC</mark> SDPILRKGKERYTC SDPILRKGKERYTC	RYCGKIFPRSANLTRH RYCGKIFPRSANLTRH RYCGKIFPRSANLTRH	LRTHTGEOPYRCKYCDRS LRTHTGEOPYRCKYCDRS LRTHTGEOPYRCKYCDRS	FSISSNLQRHV FSISSNLQRHV FSISSNLQRHV	999 814
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16	RN: RN: RN:	IHNKEKPFKCHLCNRCFGQQ IHNKEKPFKCHLCNRCFGQQ IHNKEKPFKCHLCNRCFGQQ IHNKEKPFKCHLCNRCFGQQ	TNLDRHLKKHEHEGAPVSQ TNLDRHLKKHEHENAPVSQ TNLDRHLKKHEHEGAPVSQ	HSGVLTNHLGTSAS HPGVLTNHLGTSAS HSGVLTNHLGTSAS	SPTSESDNHALLDEKE SPTSESDNHALLDEKE SPTSESDNHALLDEKE	DSYFSEIRNFIANSEMNQ DSYFSEIRNFIANSEMNQ DSYFSEIRNFIANSEMNQ	ASTRMDKRPEI ASTRTEKRADM ASTRMDKRPEI	1099 914
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16	QDI QIV QDI	VDGSAQCPGLASEKQEDVEE LDSNPPCPGSASAKPEDVEE VDGSAQCPGLASEKQEDVEE LDSNPPCPGSASAKPEDVEE ******	EEEEELEEEDDDSLAGKSQ EDDDDLEEDDEDSLAGKSQ EEEEELEEEDDDSLAGKSQ	EDTVSPTPEPQGVYI DDTVSPAPEPQAAYI EDTVSPTPEPQGVYI	EDEEDEEPPS-LTMGF EDEEDEEPAASLAVGF EDEEDEEPPS-LTMGF	DHTRRHMQ DHTRRCAEDHEGGLLALE DHTRRHMQ	PMPTFGKGLDL	1177 1014
HSFPRDM16 MSFPRDM16 HSSPRDM16 MSSPRDM16	RR	AAEEAFEVKDVLNSTLDSEA AAEEAFEVKDVLNSTLDSEA	LKHTLCRQAKNQGSLDAWL	KVTGATSESGAFHP	1177 INHL 1073			

Figure S1: Genomic structure and conservation of PRDM16. Alignment of primary amino acid sequences of short and full PRDM16 isoforms from human and mouse. Alignment performed using ClustalW2 multiple sequence alignment. Asterisks (*) indicate fully-conserved residues, colons (:) indicate strong conservation with scoring of >0.5 using the PAM250 matrix. Periods (.) represent weak conservation with scoring of =<0.5. Conserved domains are colored as follows – SET methyltransferase (PR) domain (yellow), Zn-finger DNA binding domains (green, two hues to indicate distinct adjacent domains), proline-rich domain (red), CtBP biding domain motifs (fully-conserved PFDLT and PLDLS sequences) (violet), acidic domain (blue). Of note is the absence of nearly all of the PR domain in the short mouse and human isoforms and the strong conservation overall between human and mouse.

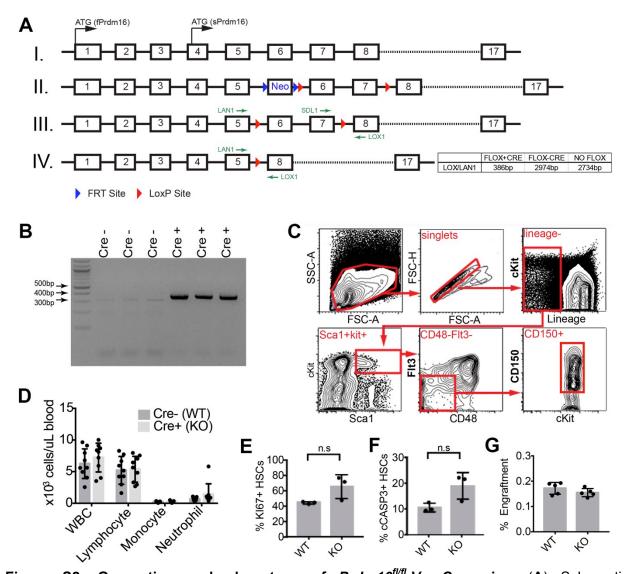


Figure S2: Generation and phenotype of Prdm16^{fl/fl}.Vav-Cre mice. (A) Schematic representation of the generation of Prdm16^{#/#} mice – I. Map of Prdm16 exons and introns, including the two start codons for fPrdm16 and sPrdm16, respectively. II. Insertion of a Neomycin-resistance cassette flanked by FRT sites, and of LoxP sites around exons 6 and 7. III. Map of the Prdm16^{fl/fl} genomic structure after removal of the Neo cassette by crossing to a FLP-recombinase^{+/-} mouse, with the highlighting (in green) of LAN1, SDL1, and LOX1 primers for use in genotyping. IV. Deletion of Prdm16 exon 6 and 7 in the presence of Cre recombinase, with LAN1/LOX1 locations and a table illustrating differences in LOX1/LAN1 amplicon length with or without genomic excision. (B) LOX1/LAN1 PCR of hematopoietic PB cells from three Cre- and three Cre+ mice showing the presence of a 380bp amplicon in the excised mice. (C) Gating scheme of adult BM HSCs (Lin cKit⁺Sca⁺Flt3 CD48 CD150⁺) (**D**) Blood counts for white blood cells (WBC), lymphocytes, monocytes and neutrophils in peripheral blood of Vav-Cre^{-/-} $Prdm16^{fl/fl}$ (WT) and $Vav-Cre^{+/2}$ $Prdm16^{fl/fl}$ (KO) mice. (n = 9). (E) Percentage of Kl67⁺ and (F) Cleaved caspase3⁺ BM HSCs from WT and KO mice (n = 3). (G) Percent of WT or KO donor CD45.2 cells in BM of recipient mice 24-hours post-transplant. (n = 5 recipient mice). (n.s. = P >0.05).

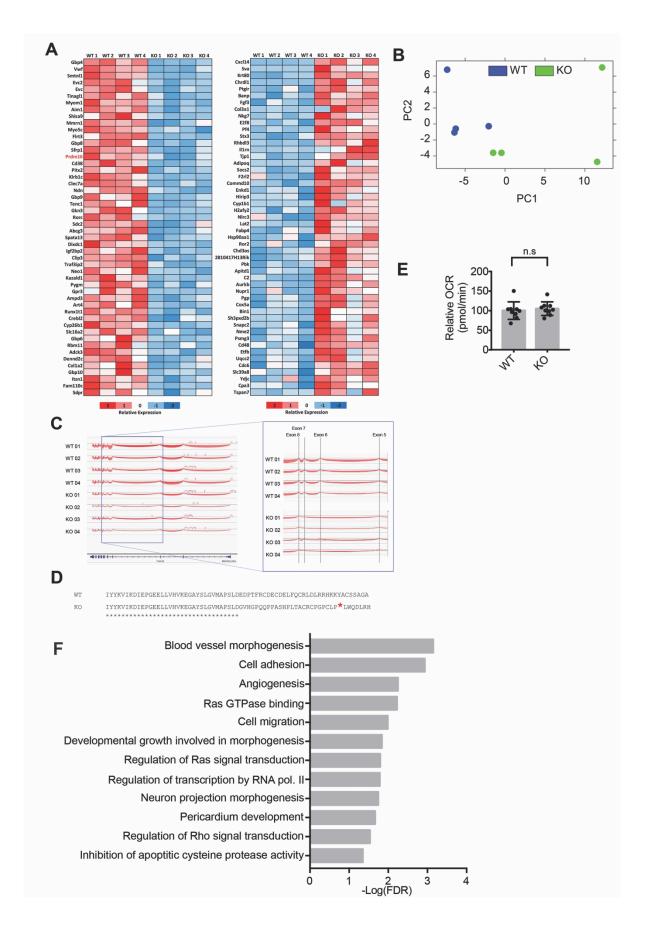


Figure S3: Genome-wide expression analysis of *Prdm16^{fl/fl}.Vav-Cre* mice (**A**) Heatmap of the top 50 genes (by *P*-value) up/downregulated in *Vav-Cre^{+/-} Prdm16^{fl/fl}* (KO) BM HSCs and WT littermate BM HSC samples, as determined by RNAseq. (**B**) Principal component analysis (PCA) of individual WT and KO RNAseq samples (**C**) Quantification of *Prdm16* exons in RNAseq analysis of *Prdm16^{fl/fl}.Vav-Cre* and WT littermate HSCs using the Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV) showing absence of reads at exons 6 and 7 in KO samples. (**D**) Analysis of *Prdm16^{fl/fl}.Vav-Cre* and WT littermate PRDM16 amino acid sequences showing a frameshift and early termination 25 amino acids downstream of the C-terminus of exon 5. (**E**) Basal oxygen consumption rate (OCR) of WT and KO mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) (*n* = 3 experiments with technical triplicates) (n.s. = *P* > 0.05) (**F**) GO pathways significantly downregulated in sorted Lin⁻CKit⁺Sca⁺Flt3⁻CD48⁻ *Prdm16^{fl/fl}.Vav-Cre* FL HSCs compared to WT littermates. Values expressed as -Log₁₀ of the P-value, determined by PANTHER RNAseq analysis.

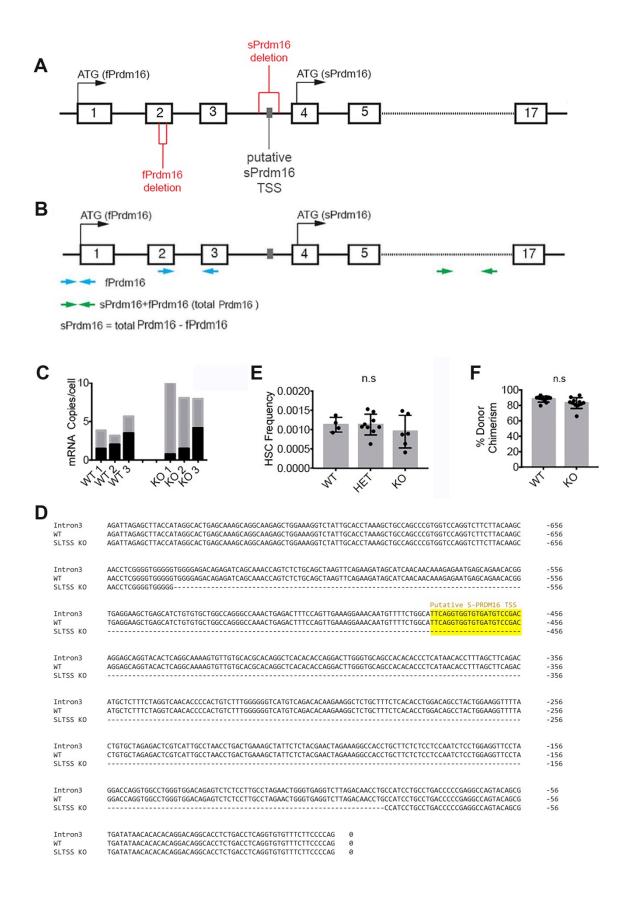


Figure S4: Targeting of *sPrdm16* **TSS. (A)** Schematic representation of regions targeted in CRISPR/Cas9 *Prdm16* isoform-deletion experiment, highlighting exon structure, *fPrdm16* and *sPrdm16* start codons, and putative *sPrdm16* TSS in intron 3. (**B**) Schematic of subtractive qPCR used to determine copy number of *sPrdm16* mRNA. Probes in exon 2/3 are specific for *fPrdm16* and probes in exon14/15 are used to calculate total *Prdm16*. *sPrdm16* is calculated by subtracting *fPrdm16* from *tPrdm16*. (**C**) Quantification based on subtractive qPCR of *Prdm16* isoform copy number from mice deleted for the *sPrdm16* putative TSS (KO) compared to WT littermates. (**D**) FL HSC frequency in WT, KO, or TSS-heterozygous (HET) mice. (**E**) Peripheral blood (PB) donor chimerism of transplanted WT or KO BM HSCs in competitive transplants with CD45.1 BM, measured 16-weeks post-transplant (*n* = 10-11 recipients from 3 independent experiments). (**F**) Alignment of sequencing results are aligned to the final 755 nucleotides of *Prdm16* intron 3 and illustrate loss of the putative *sPrdm16* TSS from the SLTSS KO mice, highlighted in yellow.

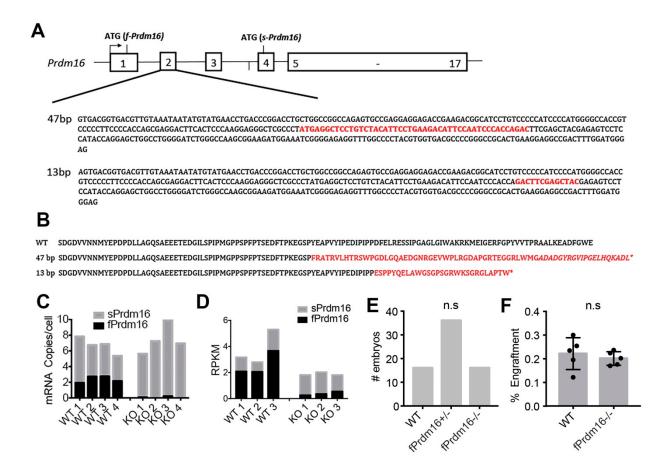


Figure S5: Generation of *fPrdm16^{-/-}* **mice.** (**A**) Map of the 47bp and 13bp deletions (in red) obtained from mice using CRISPR/Cas9 pronuclear injection. (**B**) Comparison of the frameshifted amino acid sequence (red) leading to premature stop codons in both mice. (**C**) Subtractive qPCR quantification of *Prdm16* isoform mRNA copy number from Δ 47-*fPrdm16^{-/-}* mice (KO) and WT littermates shows selective loss of *fPrdm16* in the mutants. (**D**) Calculation of *fPrdm16* and *sPrdm16* RPKM obtained by subtracting Exon 1-3 RPKM (specific *fPrdm16* RPKM) from Exon 1-17 RPKM (total *Prdm16*) to calculate *sPrdm16* RPKM. (C). (**E**) Mendelian distribution of E13-15 embryos of Δ 47-*fPrdm16* mice (n = 62). (**F**) Percent donor CD45.2 cells in BM of recipient mice 24 hours after transplantation of FL cells from either Δ 47-*fPrdm16* (fPrdm16^{-/-}) or WT littermates. (n = 5 recipient mice). (n.s. = P > 0.05)

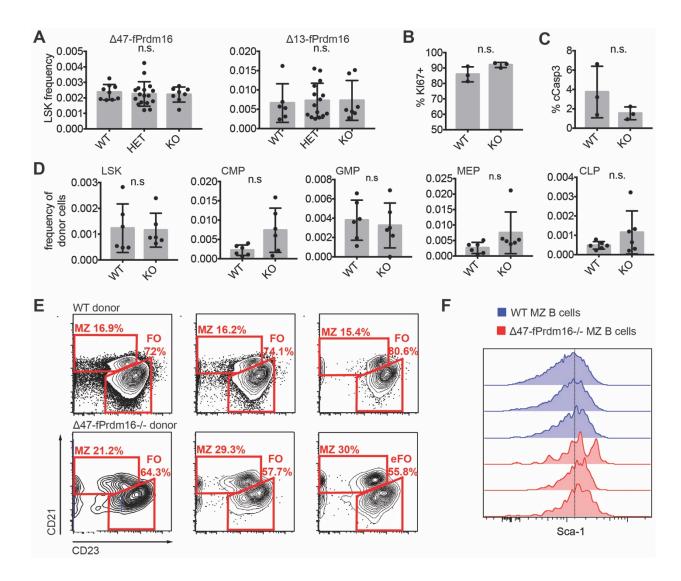
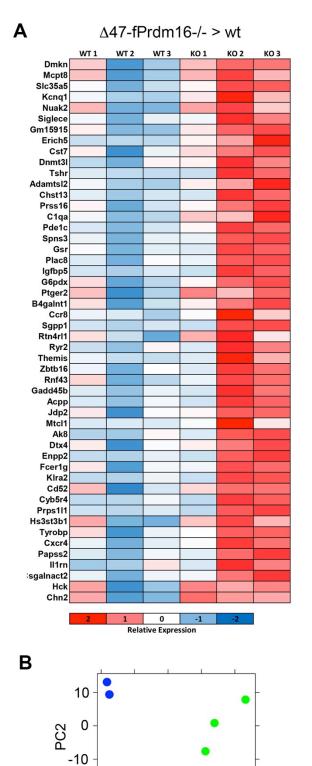


Figure S6: Function of *fPrdm16^{-/-}* HSCs. (A) LSK frequency in FL of *fPrdm16^{+/+}* (WT), *fPrdm16^{+/-}* (HET), and *fPrdm16^{-/-}* (KO) mice from $\Delta 47$ -*fPrdm16^{-/-}* or $\Delta 13$ -*fPrdm16^{-/-}* mice. (B) Percent KI67⁺ and (C) cleaved Caspase3⁺ FL HSCs in $\Delta 47$ -*fPrdm16^{-/-}* and WT littermate embryos (n = 3). (D) Donor repopulation in progenitor populations 16 weeks after competitive transplantation of $\Delta 47$ -*fPrdm16^{-/-}* or WT littermate FL cells, expressed as percent of CD45.2 donor cells within a progenitor population: LSK (Lin⁻Sca1⁺cKit⁺), CMP (Lin⁻Sca1⁻ cKit⁺CD34⁺CD16/32^{lo}), GMP (Lin⁻Sca1⁻cKit⁺CD34⁺CD16/32^{mid}), MEP (Lin⁻Sca1⁻cKit⁺CD34⁻ CD16/32^{lo}), and CLP (Lin⁻Sca1^{lo}cKit^{lo}IL7ra⁺FIt3⁺) (n = 6 recipients from 2 independent transplants). (E) Flow cytometry plots of donor-derived splenic B-cells 16 weeks after competitive transplantation of $\Delta 47$ -*fPrdm16^{-/-}* or WT littermate FL cells. (MZ: marginal zone Bcells; FO: follicular B-cells). (F) Histograms of SCA1 MFI in donor MZ B-cells illustrating higher Sca1 in the MZ B-cells from $\Delta 47$ -*fPrdm16^{-/-}* than from WT littermate FL cells.



-20

-20

-10

0

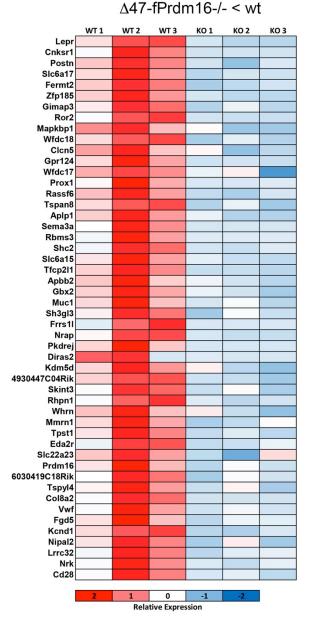
PC1

10

KO

WT

20



10

Figure S7: Genome-wide expression analysis in *fPrdm16^{-/-}* **HSCs.** (**A**) Heatmap of the top 50 genes (by *P*-value) up/downregulated in $\Delta 47$ -*fPrdm16^{-/-}* (KO) FL HSCs compared to WT littermates, as determined by RNAseq. (**B**) Principal component analysis (PCA) of $\Delta 47$ -*fPrdm16^{-/-}* (KO) and WT littermate FL HSC RNAseq samples.

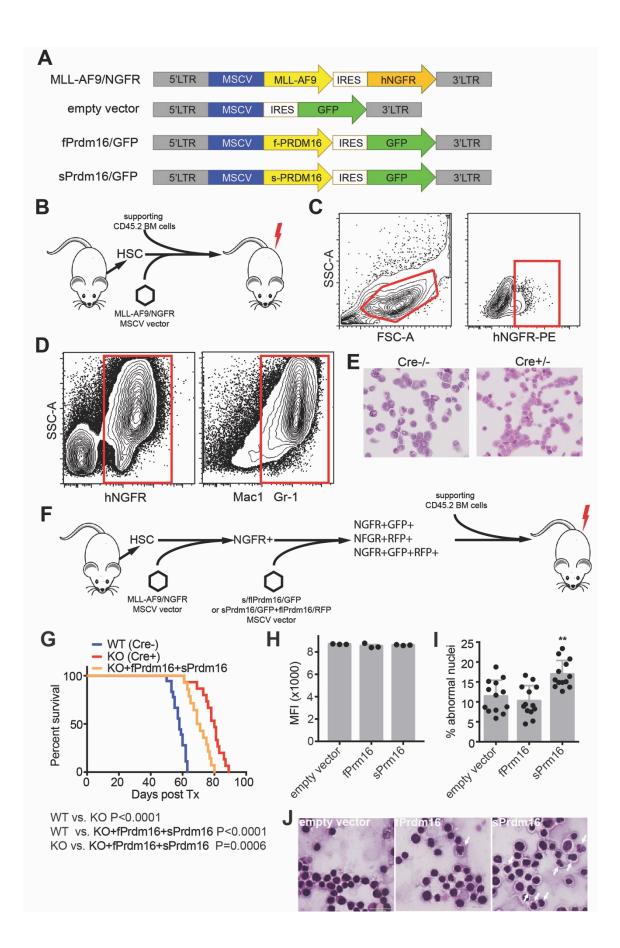


Figure S8: Retroviral expression of sPrdm16 and fPrdm16 in MLL-AF9 leukemia. (A) Maps of retroviral vectors used in MLL-AF9 leukemia studies. (B) Experimental design of MLL-AF9 leukemia studies. (C) Representative flow cytometry plot showing hNGFR expression after transformation of HSCs with hNGFR-MLL-AF9 retroviral vector. (D) Representative flow cytometry plot showing hNGFR and myeloid marker expression in PB of moribund mice at the endpoint of survival experiments. (E) Representative hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining of purified hNGFR⁺ cells from moribund Prdm16^{fl/fl}. Vav-Cre (Cre+/-) and WT littermate (Cre-/-) mice. (F) Schematic of MLL-AF9 transformation of HSCs and forced expression of fPrdm16-GFP, sPrdm16-GFP, or s-Prdm16-GFP/f-Prdm16-RFP. (G) Survival curves of lethally irradiated mice transplanted with either Prdm16^{fl/fl}.Vav-Cre, WT littermate, or Prdm16^{fl/fl}.Vav-Cre transduced with s-Prdm16-GFP/f-Prdm16-RFP hNGFR+ MLL-AF9 cells. (n = 15 recipient mice in three independent experiments) (H) Quantification of GFP mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of *Prdm16^{fl/fl}.Vav-Cre* MLL-AF9 cells expressing either empty vector, *fPrdm16*-GFP or *sPrdm16*-GFP (n = 3 MLL-AF9 lines). (I) Percent of cells with abnormal (elongated or multi-lobed) nuclei (by hematolylin/eosin stain) in BM of leukemic mice transplanted with Prdm16^{fl/fl}. Vav-Cre MLL-AF9 cells expressing either empty vector, fPrdm16-GFP or sPrdm16-GFP (n = 4 fields from 3 independent mice, each field containing at least 50 BM cells, ** = P < 0.01, One-way ANOVA for multiple comparisons;). (J) Representative images of the data presented in (I). Arrows indicate abnormal nuclei.

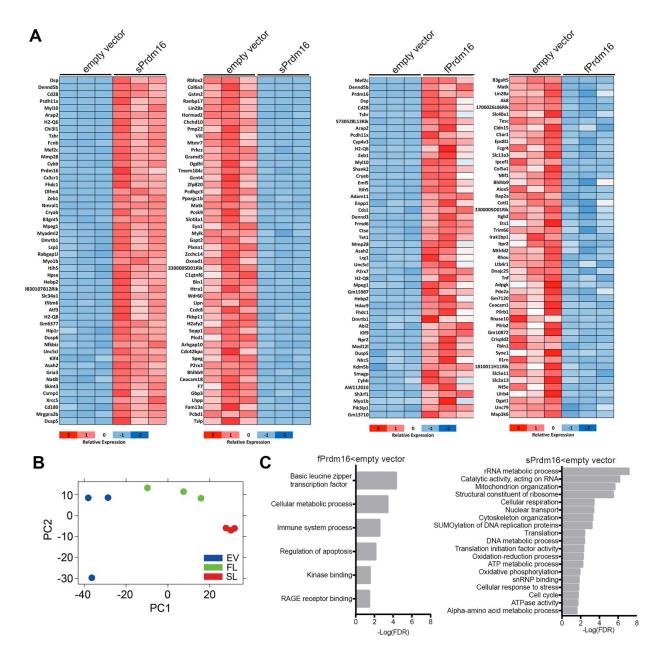


Figure S9: Genome-wide expression analysis in MLL-AF9 leukemia. (A) Heatmap of the top 50 genes (by *P*-value) in *Prdm16^{fl/fl}.Vav-Cre* MLL-AF9 cells expressing either empty vector, *fPrdm16*-GFP or *sPrdm16*-GFP and isolated *ex vivo*, as determined by RNAseq. (**B**) Principal component analysis (PCA) of RNAseq samples from *ex vivo* isolated *Prdm16^{fl/fl}.Vav-Cre* MLL-AF9 cells expressing either empty vector, *fPrdm16*-GFP or *sPrdm16*-GFP. (**C**) GO pathways significantly downregulated in *sPrdm16* or *fPrdm16*-expressing MLL-AF9 cells. Values expressed as -Log₁₀ of the P-value, determined by PANTHER analysis.

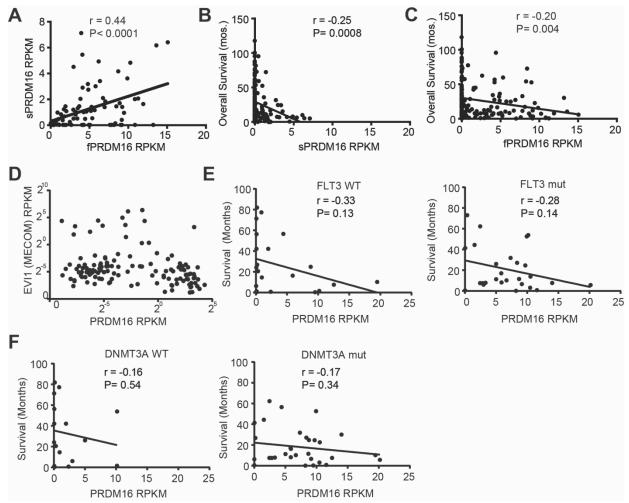


Figure S10: Expression of *sPRDM16* **and** *fPRDM16* **in CGA.** (A) Correlation between *fPRDM16* and *sPRDM16* mRNA expression (RPKM) among the set of PRDM16-expressing human AML cases in the Cancer Genome Atlas (CGA) cohort (corresponding to Q3 and Q4, or RPKM >0.1, as described in the manuscript and in Figure 7B) (n = 90). (B,C) Negative correlation between both *sPRDM16* (B) and *fPRDM16* (C) mRNA expression (RPKM) and overall survival among 179 AML in the CGA. (D) Absence of correlation between *PRDM16* and *EVI1* (*MECOM*) RPKM among the 179 CGA cases (P = 0.44). (E,F) Correlation between survival and *PRDM16* expression among NPM1-mutant AML with wt or mutant *FLT3* (E) or *DNMT3a* (F).