

Supplemental Information:

“Selective activation of alternative MYC core promoters by Wnt-responsive enhancers”

- Figure S1.- Effect of cell differentiation on total *MYC* expression.
- Figure S2.- Effect of LiCl mediate Wnt activation on *MYC* mRNA in HCT-116 cells.
- Figure S3.- Activity of *MYC*'s promoters by luciferase assay
- Figure S4.- Enhancer deletions information and results of Sanger Sequencing
- Figure S5.- Growth curves of single enhancer deleted clonal lines.
- Figure S6.- Conservation of core promoter elements in *MYC* promoters
- Figure S7.- Effect of core promoter mutants on P2 basal activity and fold activation
- Figure S8.- Influence of INR and DPE on P1 promoter maximum promoter activity.

Table S1 Oligonucleotides used to generate promoter reporter assays and mutants

Table S2 Primers for RT-PCR

Table S3 Primers used to generate px330 plasmids

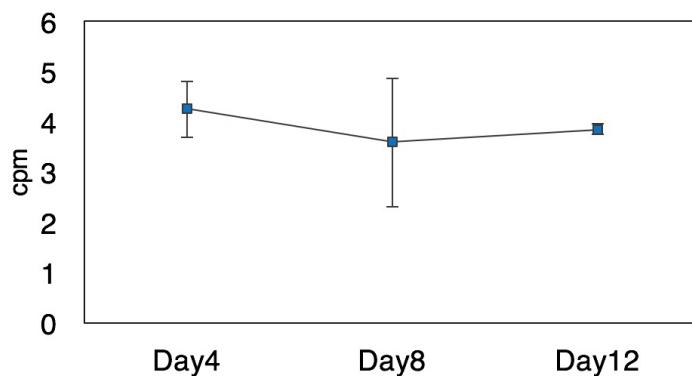
Annex S1 MYC reporter plasmids

Annex S2 Sequences of the promoter mutants

Supplementary References.

A

Adipocyte Differentiation



B

Neuronal Differentiation

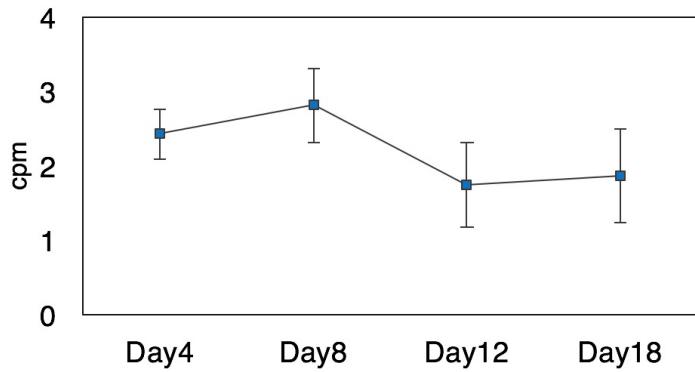
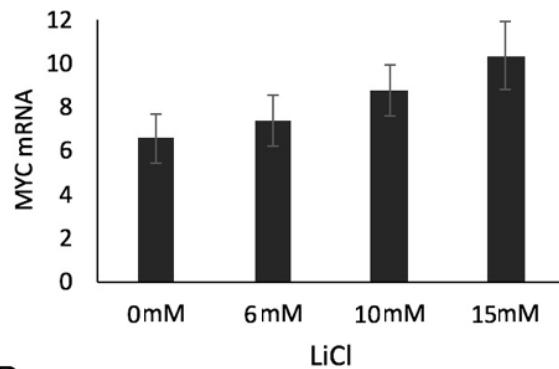


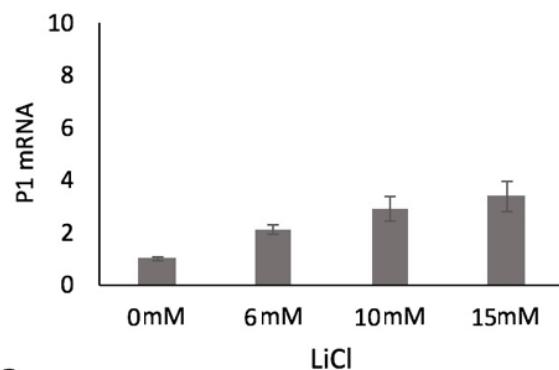
Figure S1.- Effect of cell differentiation on total *MYC* expression.

- (A) Adipocyte differentiation leads to minor downregulation of *MYC* expression.
(B) Neuronal differentiation leads to downregulation of *MYC* expression.

A



B



C

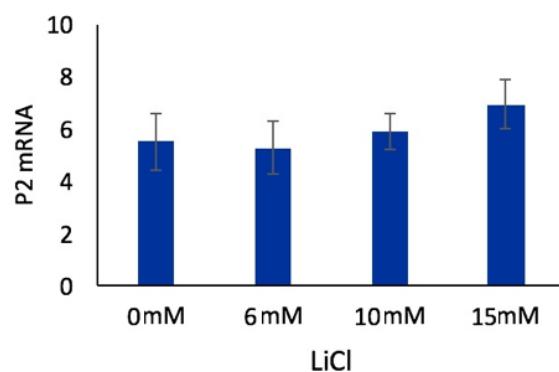


Figure S2.- Effect of Wnt activation on *MYC* mRNA in HCT-116 cells.

(A) Wnt induction upregulates total *MYC* transcription.

(B) Wnt induction upregulates transcriptional activity of the P1 promoter.

(C) Wnt induction does not upregulates transcriptional activity of the P2 promoter.

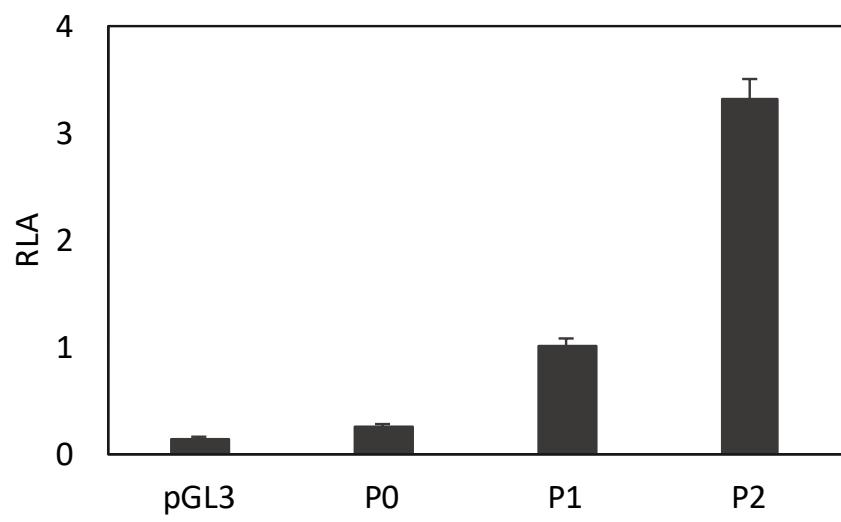


Figure S3.- Activity of *MYC*'s promoters by luciferase assay.

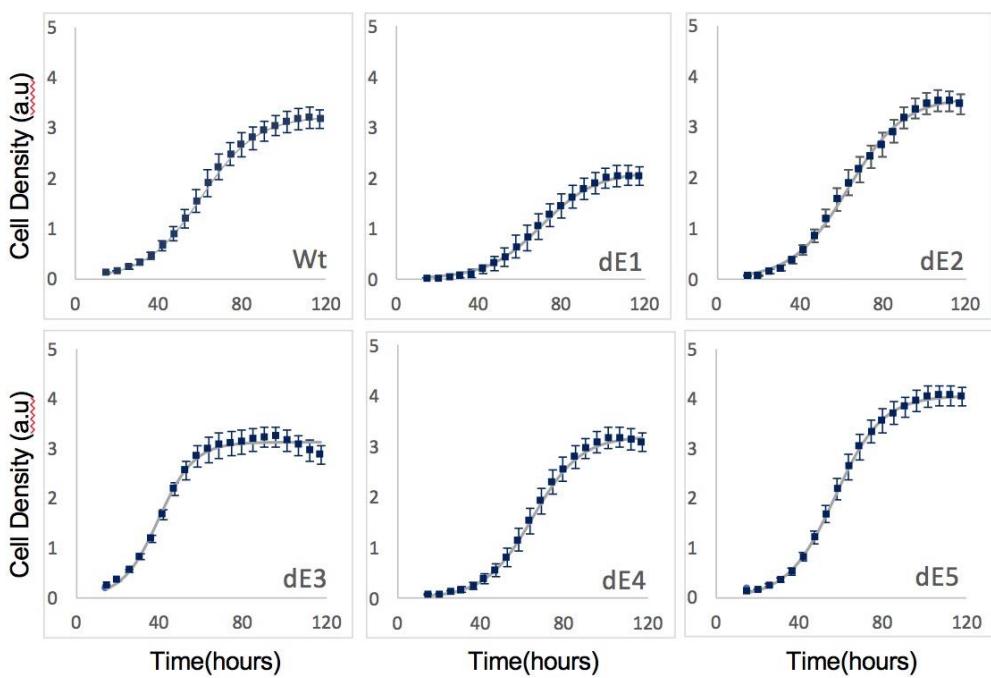
The P0, P1 & P2 *MYC* promoters were cloned from the -100 to +50 with respect to the transcription start site into a pGL3 vector to assess promoter strength. As can be seen, transcription initiating from P0 is minimal in comparison to P1 or P2.

Enhancer Deletion Information		Sanger sequencing chromatogram	Ref.
Enhancer 1			
Target Sequence:			
Left: CTCATCCTGAGTCCTTGAAA			
Right:			
TAATCAAGAACCGGACGTGA			
Genomic location:			
Left: 128754988 ^ Right: 128755777			
Deletion size: 808bp			
Enhancer 2			
Target Sequence:			
Left: TGAACTAGGAAATTAAATGCC			
Right: CTGTGAGTATAAATCATCGC			
Genomic location:			
Left: 128746967 ^ Right: 128747978			
Deletion size: 1016bp			
Enhancer 3			
Target Sequence:			
Left: GCAATTCCGAGGTGATCAGG			
Right: ATATCCCCGGTTCATAGATA			
Genomic location:			
Left: 128412657 ^ Right: 128415055			
Deletion size: 2403bp			
Enhancer 4			
Target Sequence:			
Left: GTGGACGGTGCTACAGACTC			
Right: GAGAATCCATGATTACTGCT			
Genomic location:			
Left: 128342323 ^ Right: 128343112			
Deletion size: 775bp			
Enhancer 5			
Target Sequence:			
Left: AGGTGCATAACCCTTAAAC			
Right: GATCTCATTAATTGACTGCG			
Genomic location:			
Left: 128227129 ^ Right: 128228107			
Deletion size: 983bp			

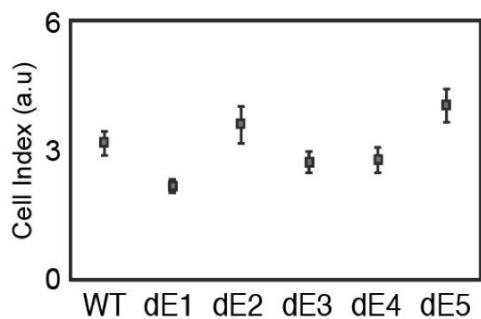
Figure S4.- Enhancer deletions information and results of Sanger Sequencing.

This figure provides information about the sequences that were targeted by CRISPR/Cas9, the genomic coordinates, the respective sizes of the enhancer deletions, sample sanger sequencing results and relevant references.

A



B



C

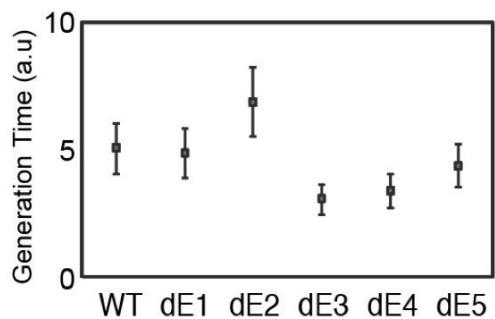


Figure S5.- Growth curves of single enhancer deleted clonal lines.

(A) Growth curves were performed in wild type HCT-116 cells as well as the five Wnt-responsive enhancer deleted single clonal lines.

(B) The cell index, a measurement of maximum cell density, was calculated. As can be observed, the cell index is significantly modified for some enhancer deletions.

(C) The generation time, a measurement of speed of cell division, was calculated. As can be observed, the generation time is significantly modified for some enhancer deletions.

A

P1 Promoter



B

P2 Promoter



Figure S6.- Conservation of core promoter elements in *MYC* promoters.

(A) Comparison of P1 promoter sequences across five different mammals with ~90 million years of evolutionary divergence. As can be seen, the TATA box and the BRE motifs are conserved.

(B) Comparison of P2 promoter sequences across five mammals with ~90 million years of evolutionary divergence. As can be seen, the TATA box, the INR and DPE motifs are highly conserved.

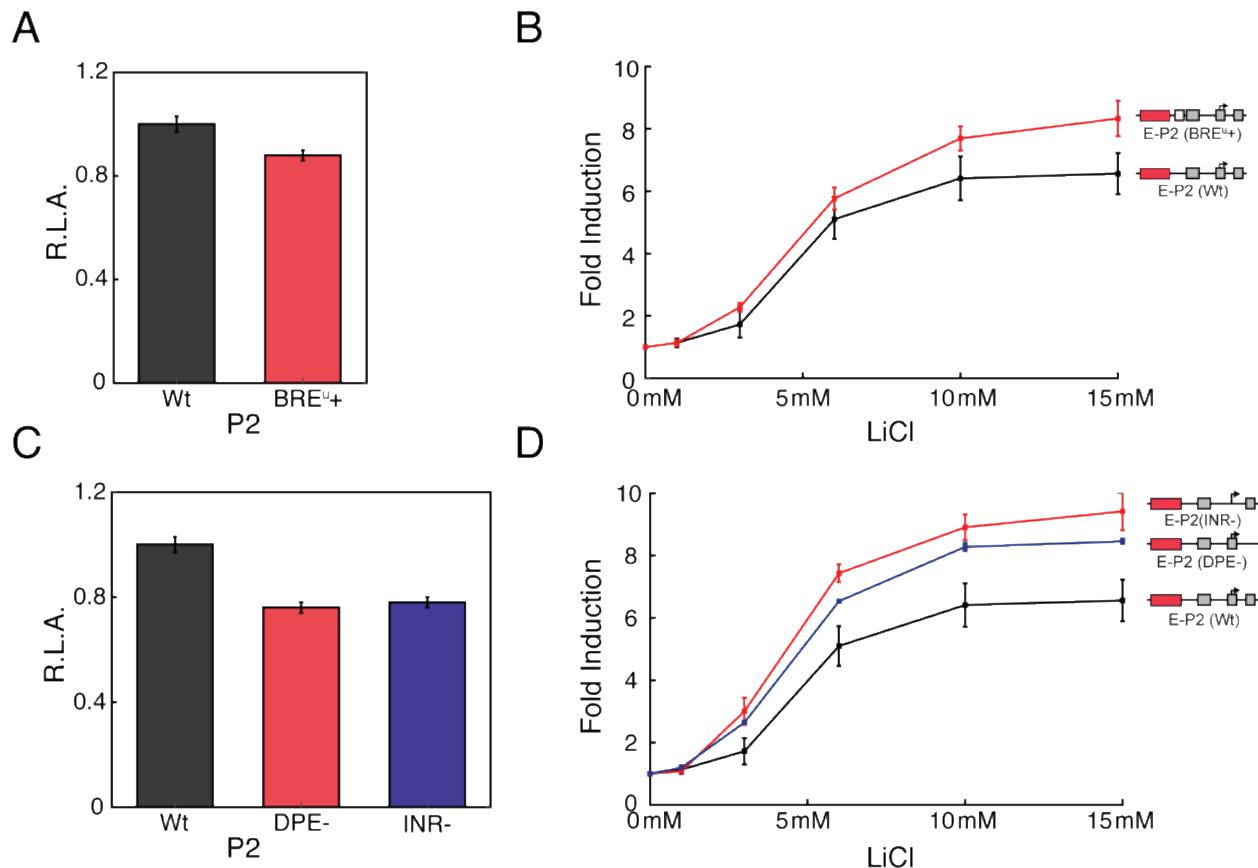


Figure S7.- Effect of core promoter mutants on P2 basal activity and fold activation.

(A) P2 promoter with a BRE^u motif generates a slight decrease of the basal promoter activity.

(B) P2 promoter with a BRE^u motif has a decreased fold activation.

(C) P2 promoters lacking DPE or INR motif shown downregulation in the promoter basal activity.

(D) P2 promoter lacking DPE or INR motif have a decreased fold activation.

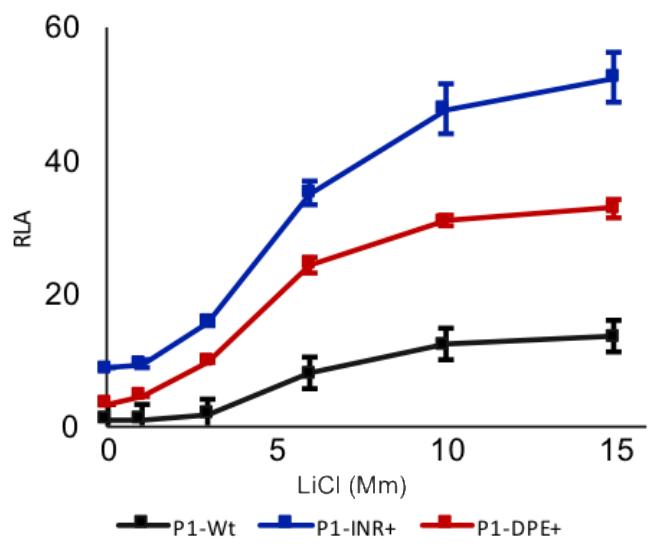


Figure S8.- Influence of INR and DPE on P1 promoter maximum promoter activity.
Non normalized curves of LiCl activation on the P1 promoter mutants harboring INR or DPE motifs.
As can be observed, under no LiCl induction the basal transcription levels for each of the promoter
is drastically different.

Table S1 Oligonucleotides used to generate promoter reporter assays and mutants

Cloning P1 and P2 promoters	
atgcGGTCTCATCGACCGGGTCCCAAAGCAGAGG	Cloning Myc Promoter into pGL3
atgcAAGCTTGGAGCCAGGGACGGCCGG	Cloning Myc Promoter into pGL3
atgcGGTCTCATCGACTGCCTCGAGAAGGGCAGGG	Cloning Myc Promoter into pGL3
atgcAAGCTTGCTCTCCACCCTAGCCG	Cloning Myc Promoter into pGL3

Luciferase Mutations P1 promoter	
ccagaccctcgattataaacgtttgtggcgaggattacgag	Mut BRE-P1
ctcgtaatctccgcccacaacacgttataatgcgagggtctgg	Mut BRE-P1
ctcagccgtccagaccctcgccggggccgggtggcgaggattac	Mut TATA-P1
gctaattccgccccaccggccgcgcctcgagggctggacggctgag	Mut TATA-P1
cagcacagctggaaactgtatcggccatcggcattatcgcattat	Mut INR-P1
ataatgcgagggtctggacggctgtatcgttcggagctgtgctg	Mut INR-P1
cggccggggcccgaggctcgccgcgcagca	Mut DPE-P1
tgctcgccgcgcagacctggcccccggc	Mut DPE-P1

Luciferase Mutations P2 promoter	
ccgaaaaccgcgttataggcgcccgatccctccctcggttct	Mut BRE-P2
agaacggaggggatcgccgtgaggcgcccgccgtttcgccgtttatctaacc	Mut BRE-P2
gaacggaggggatcgccgtgaggcgcccgccgtttcgccgtttatctaacc	Mut TATA-P2
gttagataaagcccgaaaaccggggggcgctcagcgccatccctccctcggttct	Mut TATA-P2
tgcgtgaaattactacagcggtcgatataaggccccggaaaccgc	Mut INR-P2
cggttttcgccgtttatcgacccgtgtatgtttcccgca	Mut INR-P2
gccggccgcgcgtcgtcatgaggcctctcgctggaaattac	Mut DPE-P2
gtaattccagcgagaggccatcgacgcggggcgccgc	Mut DPE-P2

Table S2 Primers for RT-PCR

qPCR Primers	
TCCCTGGAGAAGAGCTACGA	qPCR b-actin
AGCACTGTGTTGGCGTACAG	qPCR b-actin
AATCCCACCATCACCATCTCCA	qPCR GAPDH
TGGACTCCACGACGTAACCTCA	qPCR GAPDH
CAGCTGCTTAGACCGCTGGATT	qPCR Myc
GTAAGAAATACGGCTGCACCGA	qPCR Myc
AGCGAATAGGGGGCTTCGC	qPCR P1+2 Fw
TCGTGGATCGGCAAGGGTT	qPCR P1+2 Rv
CTTGGCGGGAAAAAGAACGG	qPCR P1 Fw
AGTTAGATAAAGCCCCGAAAACC	qPCR P1 Rv

Table S3 Primers used to generate px330 plasmids

px330 gRNA construction	
caccAGGTGCATAACCCTTAAAC	px330-E5 Right fw
aaacGTTAAAGGGTTATGCACCT	px330-E5 Right rv
caccGATCTCATTAAATTGACTGCG	px330-E5 Left fw
aaacCGCAGTCATAATGAGATC	px330-E5 Left rv
caccGTGGACGGTGTACAGACTC	px330-E4 Right fw
aaacGAGTCTGTAGCACCGTCCAC	px330-E4 Right rv
caccGAGAATCCATGATTACTGCT	px330-E4 Left fw
aaacAGCAGTAATCATGGATTCTC	px330-E4 Left rv
caccGCAATTCCGAGGTGATCAGG	px330-E3 Right fw
aaacCCTGATCACCTCGGAATTGC	px330-E3 Right rv
caccATATCCCCGGITCATAGATA	px330-E3 Left fw
aaacTATCTATGAACCGGGATAT	px330-E3 Left rv
caccAGGCCTTGCGCAAACCG	px330-E2 Right fw
aaacCGCGTTGCGGCAAAGGCCT	px330-E2 Right rv
caccCTATTCAACCGCATAAGAGA	px330-E2 Left fw
aaacTCTCTTATGCCGTGAATAG	px330-E2 Left rv
caccCTCATCCTGAGTCCTGAAA	px330-E1 Right fw
aaacTTTCAAGGACTCAGGATGAG	px330-E1 Right rv
caccTAATCAAGAACCGACGTGA	px330-E1 Left fw
aaacTCACGTCCGATTCTGATTA	px330-E1 Left rv

Annex S1: MYC reporter plasmids

All the reporter plasmids were build using the Pgl3-Basic reporter plasmid. The reporter plasmids sequences presented in the article were inserted in the Pgl3-Basic between KpnI and HindIII sites.

Promoter sequences are underline. enhancer sequences, when present, are double underline.

P1 Promoter:

GGTACCGAGCTTACCGTGCTAGCCGGCTCGACC GGTTCCA AAGCAGAGGGGTGGGGAA
AAGAAAAAAGAT CCTCTCGCTAATCTCCGCCACCGGCC TTATAATGCGAGGGTCTGGACGGCT
GAGGACCCCCGAGCTGTGCTCGCGCCACCGCCGGCCCGTCCCTGGCTCCAAGCTT

P2 promoter:

GGTACCGAGCTTACCGTGCTAGCCGGCTCGACTGCCTCGAGAAGGGCAGGGCTCTCAGAGGC
TTGGCGGAAAAAAGAACGGAGGGATCGCGCTGAGTATAAAAGCCGGTTTCGGGGCTTATCT
AACTCGCTGTAGTAATTCCAGCGAGAGGCAGAGGGAGCGAGGGCGCCGGCTAGGGTGAAGAG
CAAGCTT

Wnt-responsive enhancer + P1 promoter:

GGTACCGAGCTTACCGAGATCAAAGGGGTAAAGATCAAAGGGGTAAAGATCAAAGGGCGCGA
GATCAAAGGGGTAAAGATCAAAGGGGTAAAGATCAAAGGGGTAAAGATCAAAGGGCGCGCCGCG
TGCTAGCCGGGCTCGACCGGGTCCCAAAGCAGAGGGCGTGGGGAAAAGAAAAAAGATCCTCTC
CGCTAATCTCGCCCACCGGCC TTATAATGCGAGGGTCTGGACGGCTGAGGACCCCCGAGCTGTGC
TGCTCGCGGCCACCGCCGGCCCGTCCCTGGCTCCAAGCTT

Wnt-mutated enhancer + P1 promoter:

GGTACCTTACCGAGGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGCCAA
GGCGCGAGGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGCCCG
GGCTCGAGCTAGCCGGCTCGACTGCCTCGAGAAGGGCAGGGCTCTCAGAGGCTTGGCGGGAAAAGAAAAAGAT
CCTCTCTCGCTAATCTCCGCCACCGGCC TTATAATGCGAGGGTCTGGACGGCTGAGGACCCCCGA
GCTGTGCTCGCGGCCACCGCCGGCCCGTCCCTGGCTCCAAGCTT

Wnt-responsive enhancer + P2 promoter:

GGTACCGAGCTTACCGAGATCAAAGGGGTAAAGATCAAAGGGGTAAAGATCAAAGGGCGCGCCG
GATCAAAGGGGTAAAGATCAAAGGGGTAAAGATCAAAGGGGTAAAGATCAAAGGGCGCGCCGCG
TGCTAGCCGGGCTCGACTGCCTCGAGAAGGGCAGGGCTCTCAGAGGCTTGGCGGGAAAAGAACG
GAGGGAGGGATCGCGCTGAGTATAAAAGCCGGTTTCGGGGCTTATCTAACTCGCTGTAGTAATTCC
AGCGAGAGGCAGAGGGAGCGAGCGGGCGCCGGCTAGGGTGAAGAGCAAGCTT

Wnt-mutated enhancer + P2 promoter:

GGTACCTTACCGAGGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGCCAA
GGCGCGAGGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGGGTAAAGCCAAGGCCCG
GGCTCGAGCTAGCCGGCTCGACTGCCTCGAGAAGGGCAGGGCTCTCAGAGGCTTGGCGGGAAAAGAAAAAGAACG
GAGGGAGGGAGGGATCGCGCTGAGTATAAAAGCCGGTTTCGGGGCTTATCTAACTCGCTGTAGTAAATTCC
AATTCCAGCGAGAGGCAGAGGGAGCGAGCGGGCGCCGGCTAGGGTGAAGAGCAAGCTT

Annex S2: Sequences of the promoter mutants

- P1 WT
GGTCCCCAAGCAGAGGGCGTGGGGAAAAGAAAAAGATCCTCTCGCTAACATCCGCCACC
GGCCCTTTATAATGCGAGGGTCTGGACGGCTGAGGACCCCCGAGCTGTGCTGCTCGCGGCCAC
CGCCGGCCCCGGCCGTCC
- P1 BREm
GGTCCCCAAGCAGAGGGCGTGGGGAAAAGAAAAAGATCCTCTCGCTAACATCCGCCAC**aa**
cacgTTTATAATGCGAGGGTCTGGACGGCTGAGGACCCCCGAGCTGTGCTGCTCGCGGCCACCG
CGGGCCCCGGCCGTCC
- P1 TATAm
GGTCCCCAAGCAGAGGGCGTGGGGAAAAGAAAAAGATCCTCTCGCTAACATCCGCCACC
GGCCCG**gcccc**TGCGAGGGTCTGGACGGCTGAGGACCCCCGAGCTGTGCTGCTCGCGGCCACCG
CGGGCCCCGGCCGTCC
- P1 INRm
GGTCCCCAAGCAGAGGGCGTGGGGAAAAGAAAAAGATCCTCTCGCTAACATCCGCCACC
GGCCCTTTATAATGCGAGGGTCTGGACGGCTGA**tca**ttCCGAGCTGTGCTGCTCGCGGCCACCG
CGGGCCCCGGCCGTCC
- P1 DPE
GGTCCCCAAGCAGAGGGCGTGGGGAAAAGAAAAAGATCCTCTCGCTAACATCCGCCACC
GGCCCTTTATAATGCGAGGGTCTGGACGGCTGAGGACCCCCGAGCTGTGCTGCTCGCGGCCACCG
tCGGGCCCCGGCCGTCC
- P2 WT
CTGCCTCGAGAAGGGCAGGGCTTCTCAGAGGCTTGGCGGGAAAAGAACGGAGGGAGGGATCGCG
CTGAGTATAAAAGCCGGTTTCGGGGCTTATCTAACTCGCTGTAGTAATTCCAGCGAGAGGCAGAG
GGAGCGAGCGGGCGGGC
- P2 BREm
CTGCCTCGAGAAGGGCAGGGCTTCTCAGAGGCTTGGCGGGAAAAGAACGGAGGGAGGGATCGCG
ggccTATAAAAGCCGGTTTCGGGGCTTATCTAACTCGCTGTAGTAATTCCAGCGAGAGGCAGAG
GAGCGAGCGGGCGGGC
- P2 TATAm
CTGCCTCGAGAAGGGCAGGGCTTCTCAGAGGCTTGGCGGGAAAAGAACGGAGGGAGGGATCGCG
CTGAG**gcccc**GCGGTTTCGGGGCTTATCTAACTCGCTGTAGTAATTCCAGCGAGAGGCAGAG
AGCGAGCGGGCGGGC
- P2 INRm
CTGCCTCGAGAAGGGCAGGGCTTCTCAGAGGCTTGGCGGGAAAAGAACGGAGGGAGGGATCGCG
CTGAGTATAAAAGCCGGTTTCGGGGCTTATCTAACTCGCTGTAGTAATTCCAGCGAGAGGCAGAG
GAGCGAGCGGGCGGGC
- P2 DPE
CTGCCTCGAGAAGGGCAGGGCTTCTCAGAGGCTTGGCGGGAAAAGAACGGAGGGAGGGATCGCG
CTGAGTATAAAAGCCGGTTTCGGGGCTTATCTAACTCGCTGTAGTAATTCCAGCGAGAGGC**ctcat**G
AGCGAGCGGGCGGGC

Supplementary References:

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4. Yochum GS, McWeeney S, Rajaraman V, Cleland R, Peters S, Goodman RH. Serial analysis of chromatin occupancy identifies β -catenin target genes in colorectal carcinoma cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 2007 Feb 27;104(9):3324–9.
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8. Yochum GS. Multiple Wnt/ β -Catenin Responsive Enhancers Align with the MYC Promoter through Long-Range Chromatin Loops. *PLOS ONE.* 2011 Apr 20;6(4):e18966.
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