

Figure S1. Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) on pediatric LLA patients (40 *poor* x 40 *good* responders to MTX). **a**, Cancer Hallmarks most enriched in *poor* responders compared to *good* responders; *TNF- α signaling via NF- κ B* is highlighted. **b**, Enrichment plot of the pathway. (**c** – **e**) Expression of the respective NF- κ B genes in *poor* and *good* responders (p -values for unpaired t-test). P values for unpaired t-test. Analysis made on data from Sorich et al. [25] Abbreviations: ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia; ES, enrichment score; FDR q -val, false discovery rate q -value; FWER p -val, familywise error-rate P value; GSEA, gene set enrichment analysis; MTX, methotrexate; NES, normalized enrichment score; Size, number of genes that compose the Hallmark; NOM p -val, nominal P value; WBCs, white blood cells.

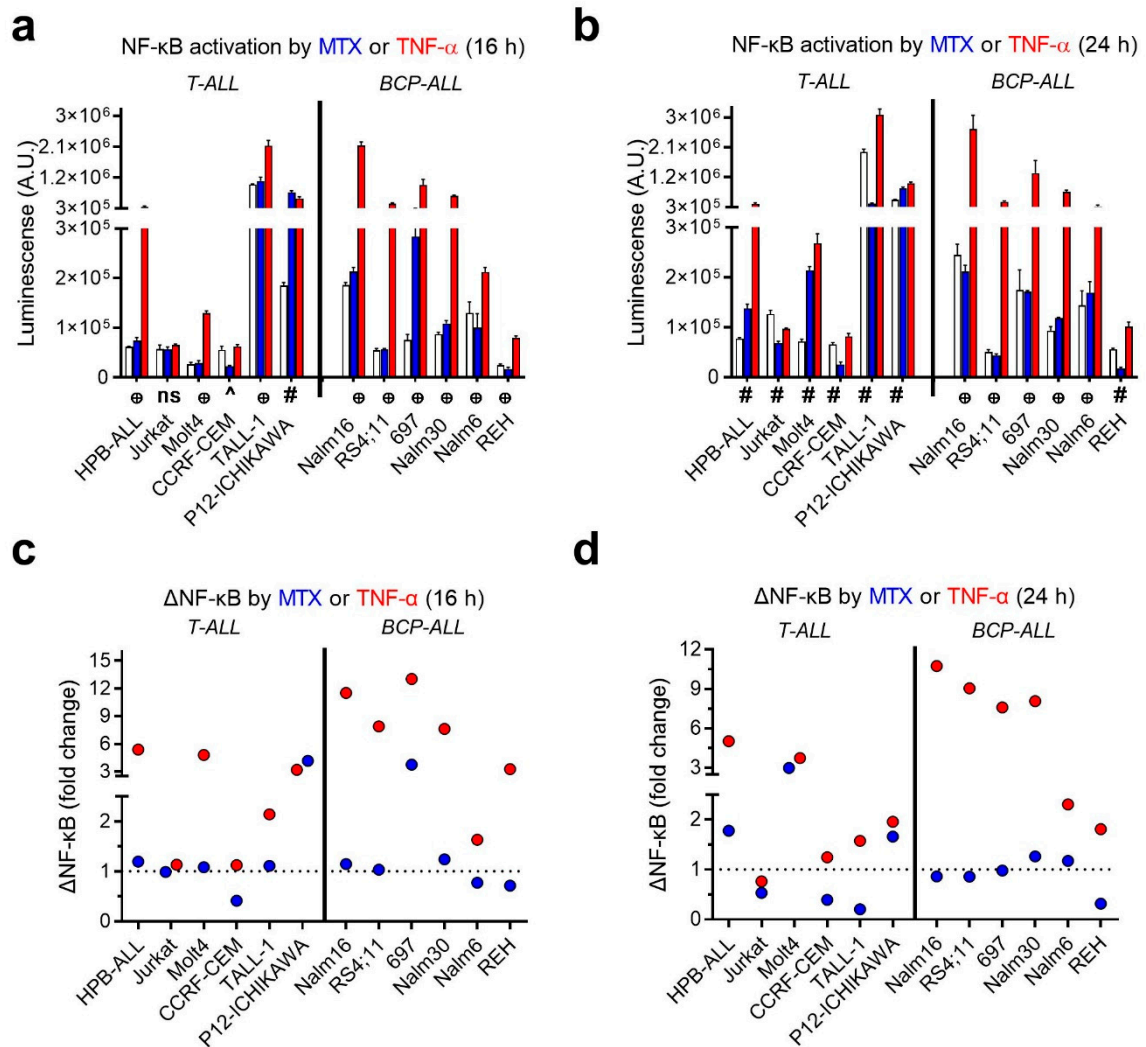
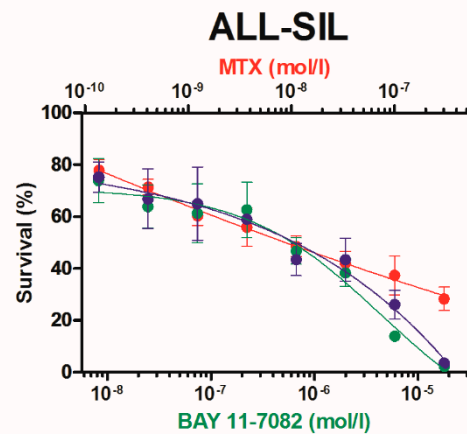
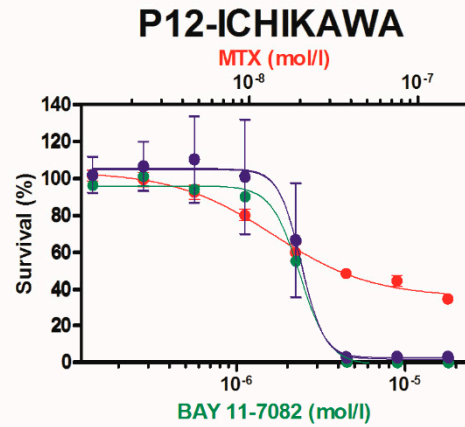
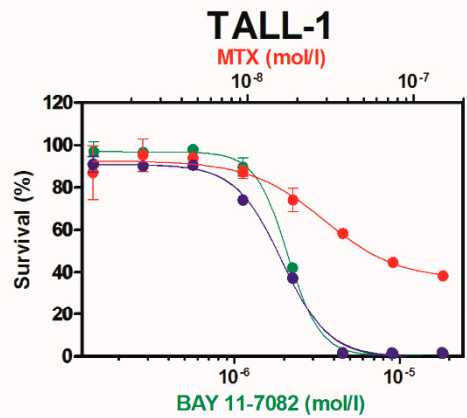
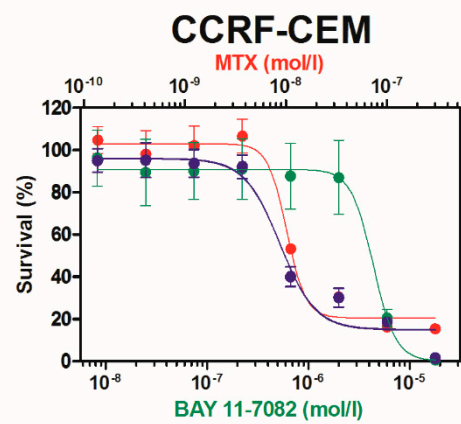
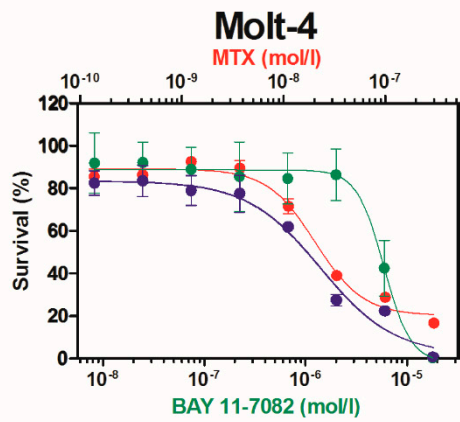
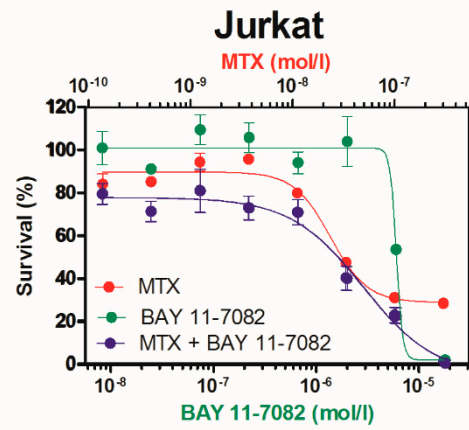
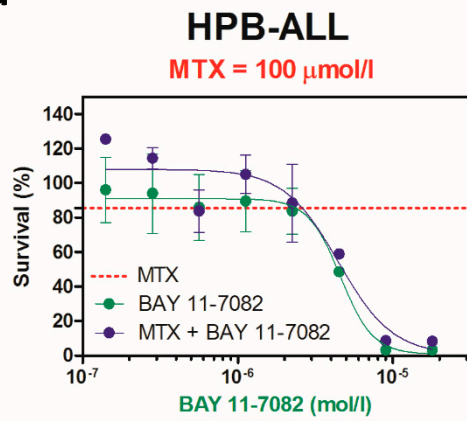
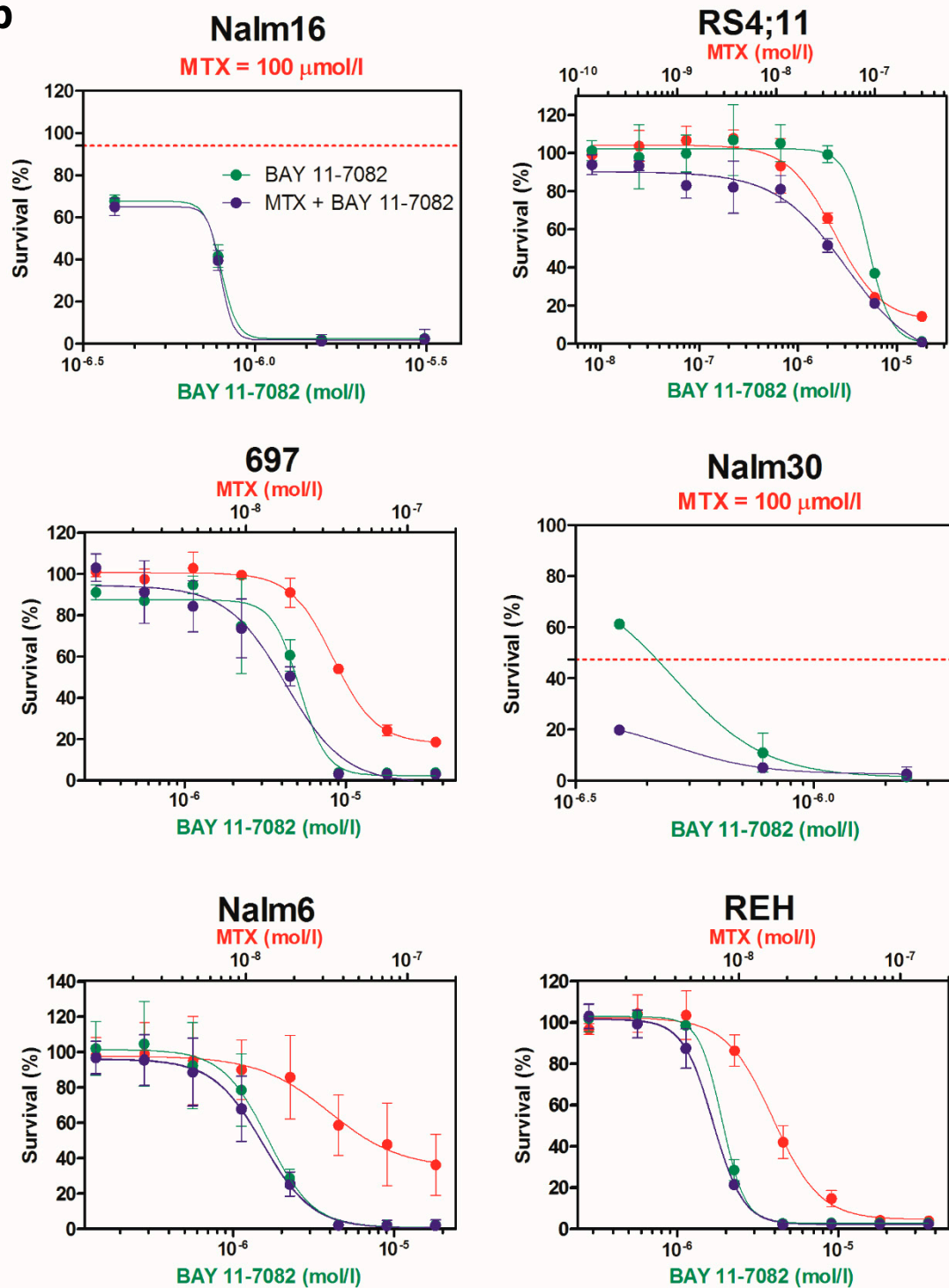


Figure S2. NF-κB activity induced by MTX or TNF-α in transduced ALL cell lines at 16 and 24 hours. NF-κB signal in cell lines treated with MTX (100 nmol/l, in blue), TNF-α (100 ng/ml, in red) or vehicle (Ctrl, white bars) for **(a)** 16 hours or **(b)** 24 hours. One-way analysis of variance followed by Tukey's post-test was performed for each cell line. Symbols: ns: non-significant difference across conditions; ^: MTX differed from both TNF-α and Ctrl, which did not differ between each other; ⊕: TNF-α differed from Ctrl and MTX, which did not differ between each other; #: all three groups differed from one another. **c** and **d**, Ratio between averages in **a** and **b**, respectively, depicting fold change of NF-κB modulation by MTX (blue dots) or TNF-α (red dots) in relation to control (dashed line, normalized per cell line). Abbreviations: ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia; A.U., arbitrary units; BCP-ALL, B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia; MTX, methotrexate; NF-κB, nuclear factor kappa B; T-ALL, T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia; TNF-α, tumor necrosis factor alpha.

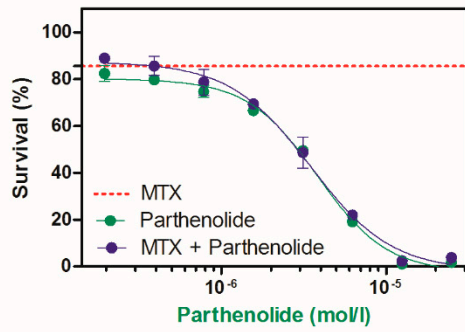
a

b

C

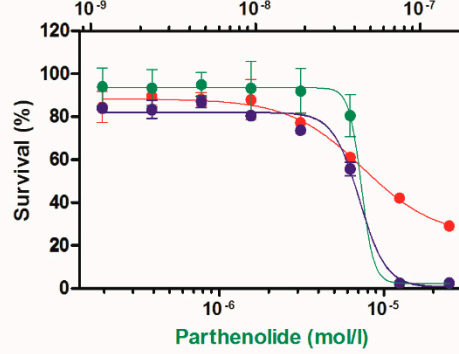
HPB-ALL

MTX = 100 $\mu\text{mol/l}$



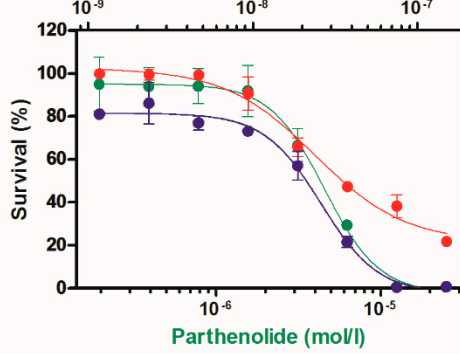
Jurkat

MTX (mol/l)



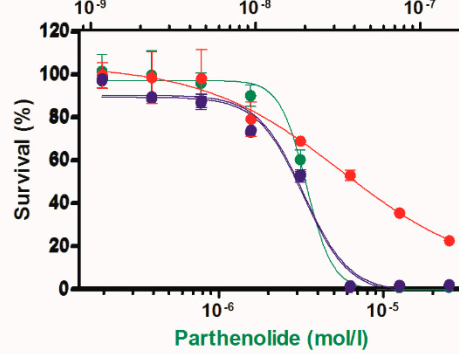
Molt-4

MTX (mol/l)



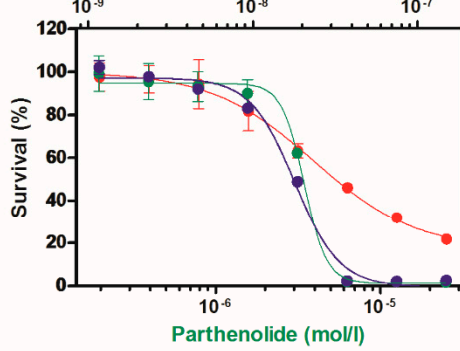
CCRF-CEM

MTX (mol/l)



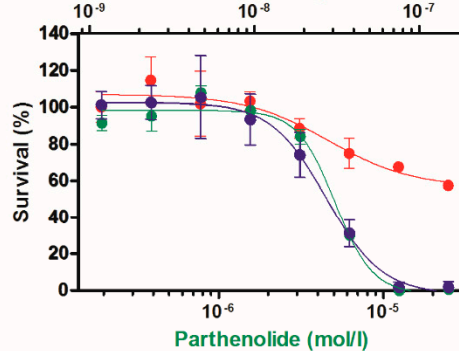
TALL-1

MTX (mol/l)



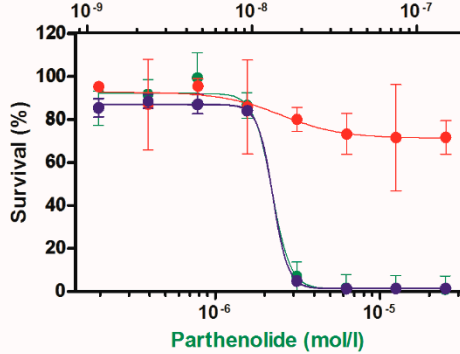
P12-ICHIKAWA

MTX (mol/l)



ALL-SIL

MTX (mol/l)



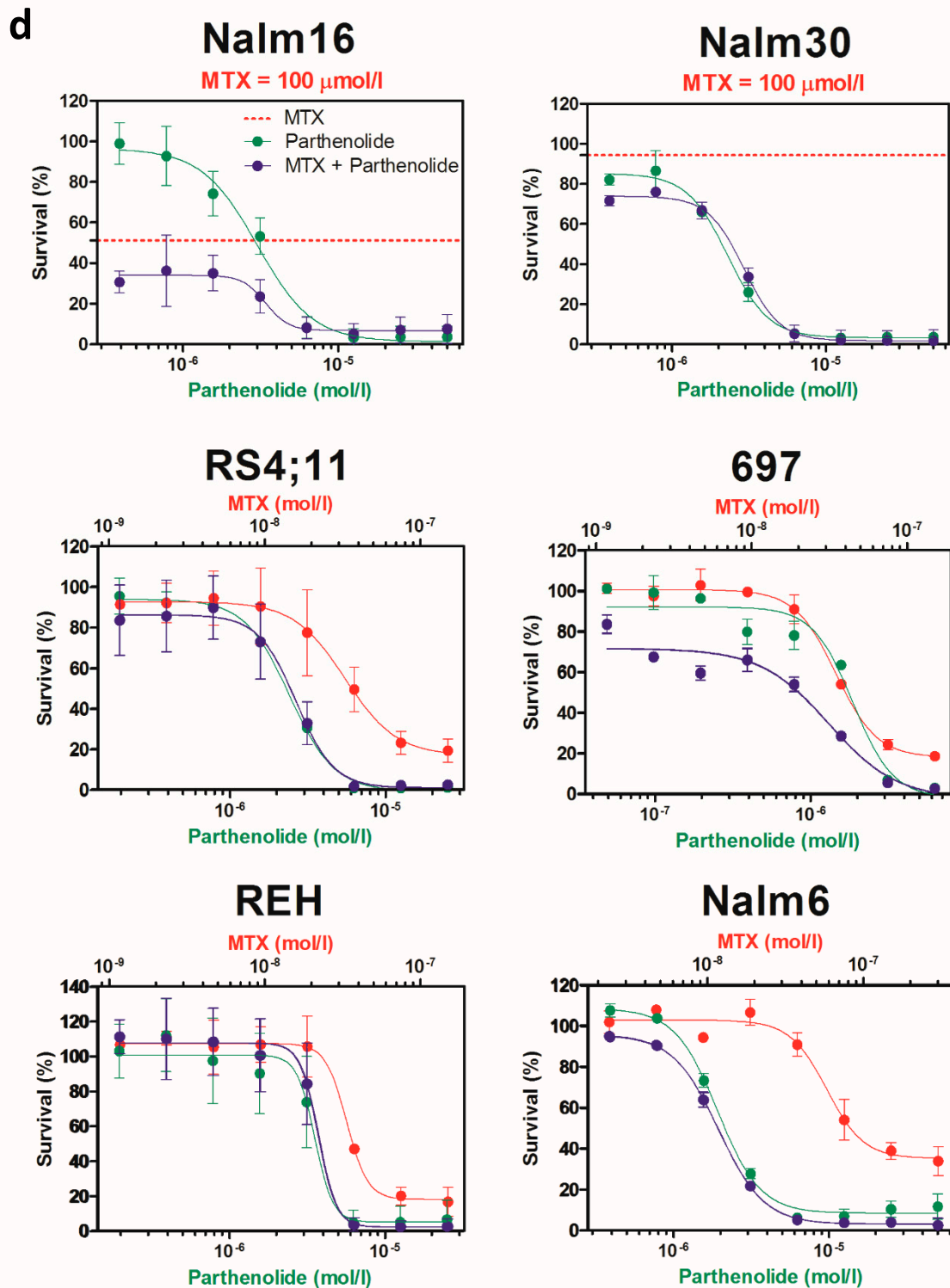
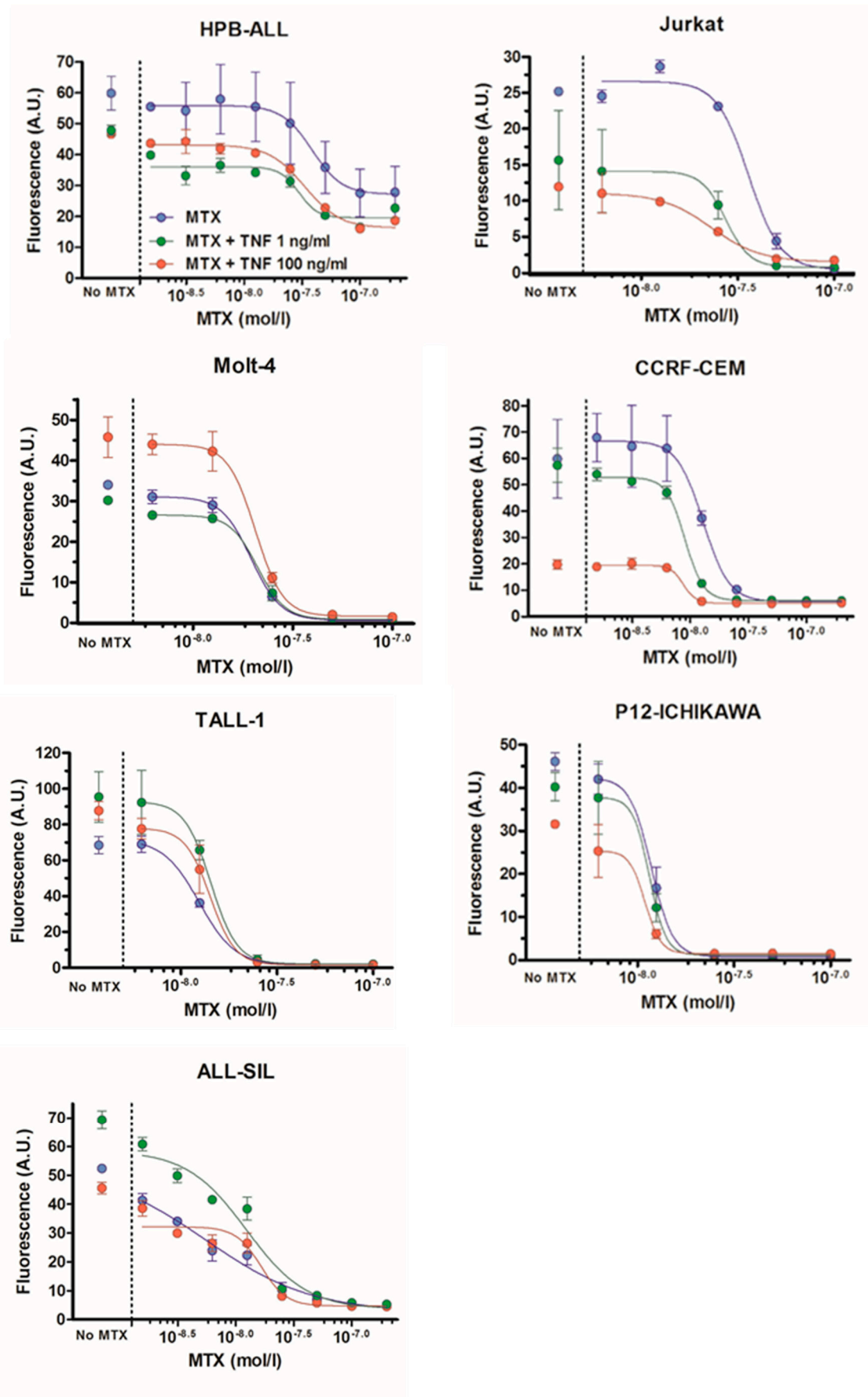


Figure S3. Survival curves to MTX and NF- κ B inhibitors (48 hours). **a**, T-ALL cell lines treated with BAY 11 70-82. **b**, BCP-ALL cell lines treated with BAY 11 70-82. **c**, T-ALL cell lines treated with parthenolide. **d**, BCP-ALL cell lines treated with parthenolide. HPB-ALL, Nalm16 and Nalm30 received a constant dose of MTX (100 $\mu\text{mol/l}$), either alone or combined with increasing doses of the NF- κ B inhibitor. Survival is expressed in relation to control (vehicle). Abbreviations: ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia; B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia; MTX, methotrexate; T-ALL, T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

a



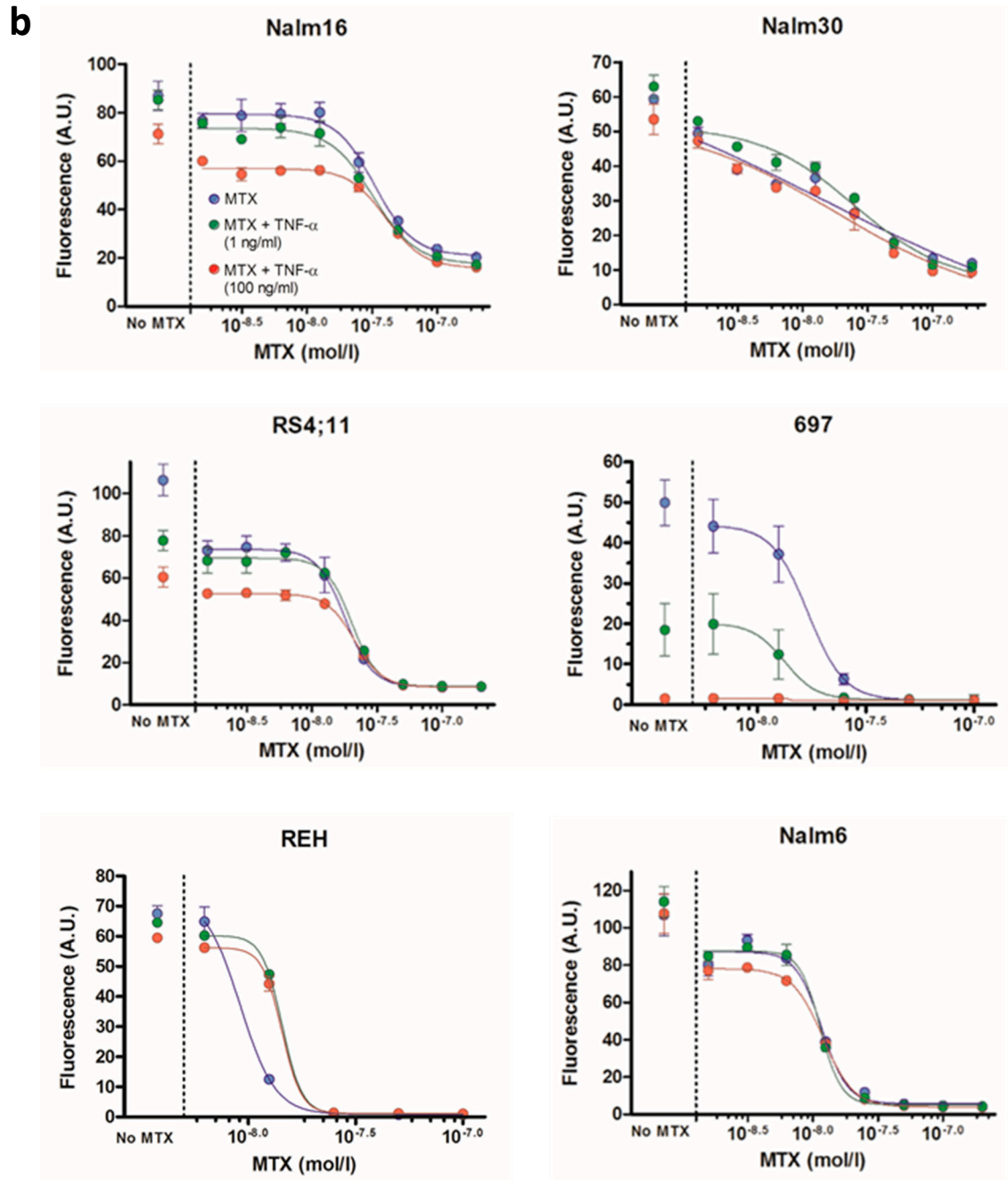


Figure S4. Survival curves to MTX in the presence or not of TNF- α . The cytokine was added daily over the course of 96 h (green: 1 ng/mL; red: 100 ng/mL; blue: only media). Abbreviations: ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukemia; A.U., arbitrary units; BCP-ALL, B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia; MTX, methotrexate; T-ALL, T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor alpha.