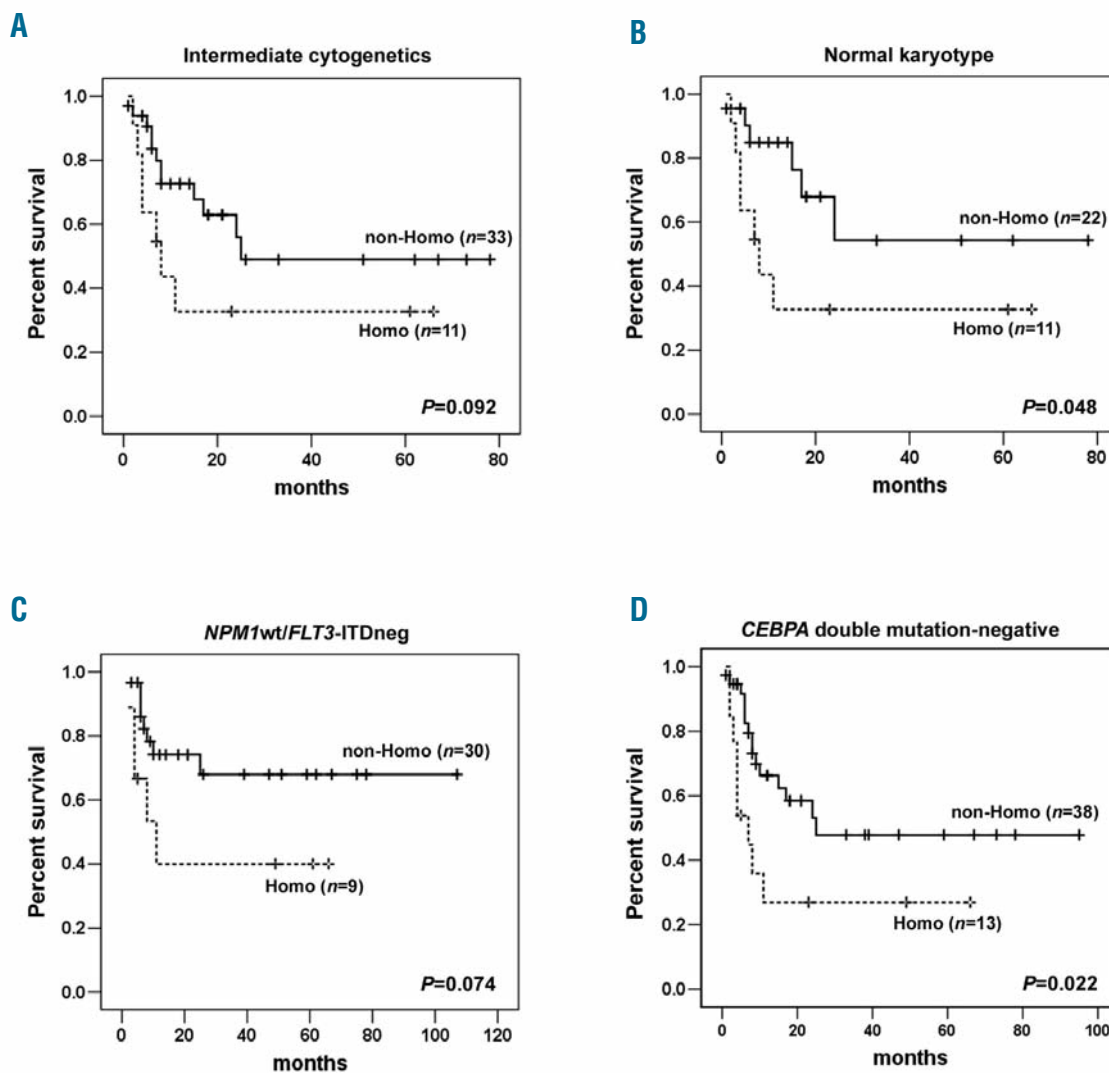


A polymorphism in the 3'-untranslated region of the *NPM1* gene causes illegitimate regulation by microRNA-337-5p and correlates with adverse outcome in acute myeloid leukemia

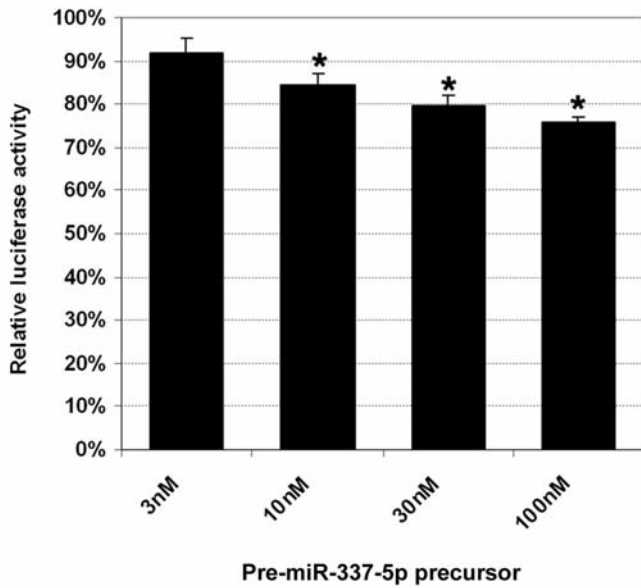
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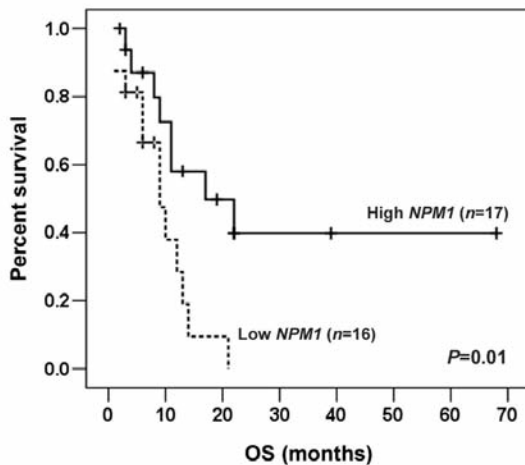


Online Supplementary Figure S1. Kaplan-Meier analysis of RFS based on the *NPM1* 3'-UTR delT genotype in younger adult non-APL patients (aged 18-60 years) with intermediate cytogenetics (normal and abnormal karyotypes) (A), normal karyotype (B), the *NPM1*wt/*FLT3*-ITDneg genotype (C), the absence of *CEBPA* double mutation (D). Homo, homozygous; non-Homo: non-homozygous. The number of patients with favorable or adverse cytogenetics was small and thus not separately analyzed.

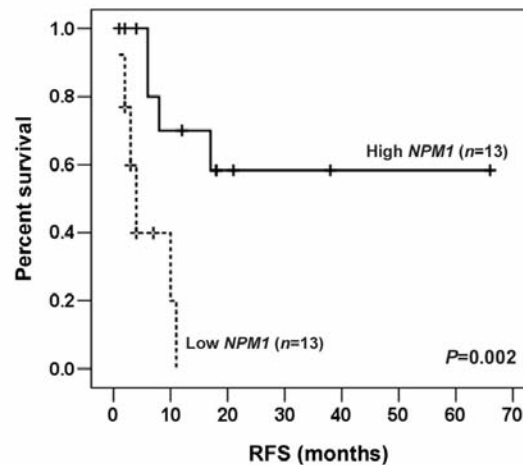


Online Supplementary Figure S2. Dose-dependent inhibition of the *NPM1* 3'-UTR construct containing the delT by *miR-337-5p*. The pmirGLO-3'UTR-delT construct (0.2 μ g) was co-transfected with different concentrations of the pre-miR-337-5p precursor into HeLa cells. Transfection with the same amount of pre-miR negative control was done in parallel. Results are presented as relative luciferase activity by comparing the normalized firefly luciferase activity of the construct co-transfected with pre-miR-337-5p precursor to that co-transfected with the negative control. Results are expressed as mean \pm SE from at least triplicate assays. * P <0.05.

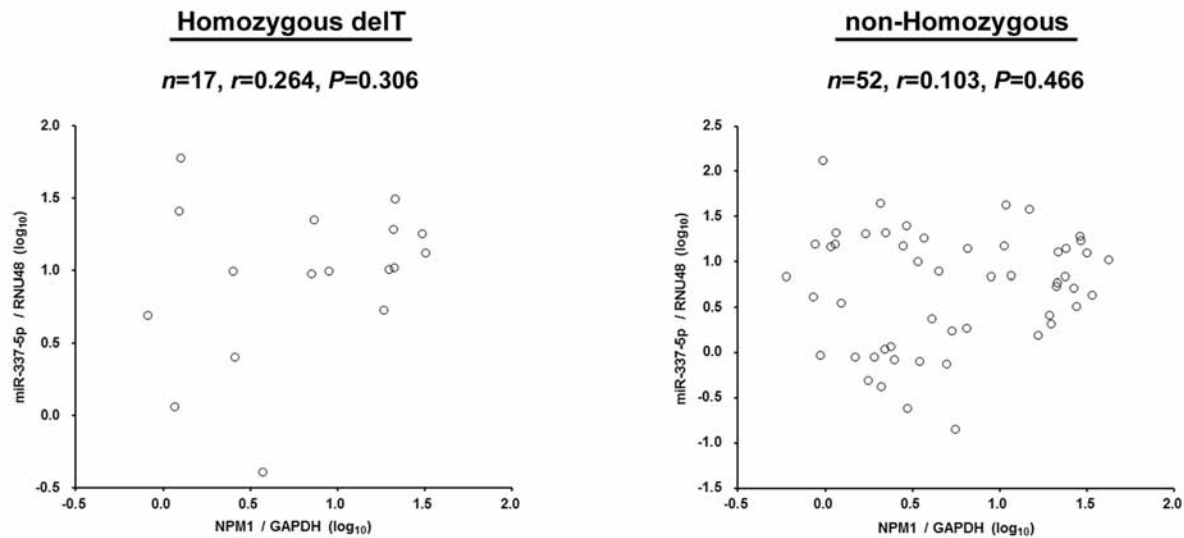
A



B



Online Supplementary Figure S3. Kaplan-Meier analysis of OS (A) and RFS (B) based on *NPM1* mRNA levels in adult non-APL patients who had \geq 80% blasts in their bone marrow (refer to Figure 2E and 2F) with survival data. *NPM1* levels were dichotomized at the median and divided into high and low expression groups.



Online Supplementary Figure S4. Correlation of *NPM1* with miR-337-5p levels in 69 normal peripheral blood samples from healthy donors (52% males; median age 49 years, range=17-85) with different *NPM1* 3'-UTR genotypes. Each circle represents one sample and the number of samples and the Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) in each group is shown. Relative expression levels in each sample were determined in triplicates and compared to U937 (*NPM1*) and NBM-1 (*miR-337-5p*).

Online Supplementary Table S1. Characteristics of the adult and childhood AML patient cohorts.

Parameters	Adult AML (n=149)	Childhood AML (n=70)
Mean age, years (range)	48.5 (18-85)	8.2 (0.3-17)
Sex, n (% males)	79 (53%)	39 (56%)
Mean hemoglobin, g/dL (range)	8.3 (3.5-14.4)	7.5 (4.3-13.2)
Mean platelets, 10 ⁹ /L (range)	60.3 (2-338)	61 (6-195)
Mean WBC, 10 ⁹ /L (range)	37.6 (0.6-282.2)	37.1 (0.9-295.7)
FAB subtypes, n		
M0	1	1
M1	30	9
M2	36	18
M3	27	7
M4	24	7
M5	26	15
M6	4	1
M7	0	10
Unknown	1	2
Cytogenetics, n (%)		
Favorable	43 (29%)	25 (36%)
Intermediate-normal karyotype	61 (41%)	20 (29%)
Intermediate-abnormal karyotype	24 (16%)	17 (24%)
Adverse	9 (6%)	8 (11%)
Unknown	12 (8%)	0 (0%)
Molecular markers, n (%)		
<i>FLT3</i> -ITD	26 (17%)	9 (13%)
<i>KIT</i> mutation	3 (2%)	5 (7%)
<i>CEBPA</i> double mutation	18 (12%)	4 (6%)
<i>NPM1</i> mutation	31 (21%)	3 (4%)
<i>NPM1</i> 3'-UTR homozygous delT	32 (21%)	12 (17%)
<i>IDH1</i> mutation	5 (3%)	1 (1%)
<i>IDH2</i> mutation	12 (8%)	2 (3%)

WBC: white blood cell; FAB: French-American-British.

Online Supplementary Table S2. Sequences of oligonucleotides used.

Name	Sequence (5' to 3')*	Purpose	Size of PCR product (bp)
IDH1-Ex4-F	AGAGCCTTCGCTTTCTGCAT	IDH1 genotyping	
IDH1-Ex4-R	GCAAAATCACATTATTGCCAAC	IDH1 genotyping	430
IDH2-Ex4-F	GCTGCAGTGGGACCACTATT	IDH2 genotyping	
IDH2-Ex4-R	CTAGGCGAGGAGCTCCAGT	IDH2 genotyping	261
NPM1-WT×3-F	AAACTAGCGGCCGCTGTCCAAAATGCGCTGTTAGTT TTTAATGTCCAAAATGCGCTGTTAGTTTTAATGTCCAA AATGCGCTGTTAGTTTTAAT	Luciferase reporter construct	
NPM1-WT×3-R	CTAGATTAATAAACTAAACAGGCATTTTGGACATTAATA ACTAAACAGGCATTTTGGACATTAATAAACTAAACAGG CATTTTGGACAGCGCCGCTAGTTT	Luciferase reporter construct	
NPM1-delT×3-F	AAACTAGCGGCCGCTGTCCAAAATGCGCTTAGTTT TTAATGTCCAAAATGCGCTTAGTTTTAATGTCCAAA ATGCGCTTAGTTTTAAT	Luciferase reporter construct	
NPM1-delT×3-R	CTAGATTAATAAACTAAACGGCATTTTGGACATTAATA CTAAACGGCATTTTGGACATTAATAAACTAAACGGCATT TTGGACAGCGCCGCTAGTTT	Luciferase reporter construct	

**Italic sequences represent the three tandem copies of the NPM1 3'-UTR wild-type and delT sequences. Underlined sequences indicate the miR-337-5p seed match created by the delT.*

Online Supplementary Table S3. Results of multivariate analysis for overall and relapse-free survival.

Entire cohort (n=93)		OS		RFS		
Variable [†]	P	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI
Age	0.013*	2.799	1.241-6.31	0.005*	5.809	1.698-19.871
WBC count	0.006*	2.461	1.291-4.692	0.143	1.782	0.822-3.863
Cytogenetics	0.044*	3.051	1.033-9.012	0.026*	4.163	1.187-14.6
CEBPA	0.004*	0.119	0.028-0.509	0.002*	0.088	0.019-0.404
NPM1/FLT3-ITD	0.114	0.455	0.171-1.209	0.144	0.46	0.163-1.304
NPM1 3'-UTR delT	0.035*	1.979	1.050-3.731	0.018*	2.653	1.186-5.936
IDH1	0.23	0.287	0.037-2.2	0.161	0.233	0.03-1.79
IDH2	0.608	0.797	0.335-1.895	0.087	0.246	0.049-1.223

Younger adult patients (18-60 years) (n=80)		OS		RFS		
Variable	P	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI
WBC count	0.064	1.965	0.962-4.015	0.207	1.709	0.743-3.931
Cytogenetics	0.014*	4.636	1.36-15.81	0.014*	6.48	1.453-28.892
CEBPA	0.005*	0.056	0.007-0.419	0.006*	0.057	0.007-0.442
NPM1/FLT3-ITD	0.026*	0.188	0.043-0.821	0.142	0.427	0.137-1.33
NPM1 3'-UTR delT	0.104	1.839	0.882-3.833	0.028*	2.639	1.113-6.259
IDH1	0.22	0.27	0.033-2.186	0.22	0.266	0.032-2.203
IDH2	0.754	0.854	0.317-2.296	0.386	0.521	0.119-2.278

WBC: white blood cell; HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval. [†]Age: > 60 versus ≤ 60 years old; WBC: above versus below median; Cytogenetics: non-favorable versus favorable; CEBPA: double mutation versus others; NPM1/FLT3-ITD: NPM1^{mut}/FLT3-ITD^{mut} versus other subtypes; NPM1 3'-UTR delT: homozygous versus non-homozygous; IDH1 and IDH2: positive versus negative for mutation. * Statistically significant. Hazard ratio > 1 (or <1) indicates a higher risk (or lower risk) of an event for the first category listed for dichotomous variables.

Online Supplementary Table S4. Correlation analysis of the *NPM1* delT polymorphism* with different clinicopathologic and molecular markers.

Parameters	Adult AML (n=149)			Childhood AML (n=70)		
	Homozygous (n=32)	Non-homozygous (n=117)	P	Homozygous (n=12)	Non-homozygous (n=58)	P
Mean age, years	52.1	47.5	0.114	8.7	8.1	0.736
Sex, n (% males)	18 (56%)	61 (52%)	0.695	9 (75%)	30 (52%)	0.204
Mean hemoglobin, g/dL	8.6	8.2	0.325	8.5	7.4	0.094
Mean platelets, 10 ⁹ /L	75.1	56.2	0.084	60.2	60.9	0.959
Mean WBC, 10 ⁹ /L	45.3	35.5	0.362	54.3	33.5	0.218
FAB subtypes, n			0.972			0.914
M0	0	1		0	1	
M1	7	23		2	7	
M2	8	28		3	15	
M3	6	21		1	6	
M4	5	19		2	5	
M5	6	20		2	13	
M6	0	4		0	1	
M7	0	0		1	9	
Unknown	0	1		1	1	
Cytogenetics, n (%)			0.484			0.715
Favorable	9 (28%)	34 (29%)		4 (33%)	21 (36%)	
Intermediate-normal karyotype	16 (50%)	45 (38%)		5 (42%)	15 (26%)	
Intermediate-abnormal karyotype	5 (16%)	19 (16%)		2 (17%)	15 (26%)	
Adverse	0 (0%)	9 (8%)		1 (8%)	7 (12%)	
Unknown	2 (6%)	10 (9%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Molecular markers, n (%)						
<i>FLT3</i> -ITD	7 (22%)	19 (16%)	0.441	2 (17%)	7 (12%)	0.646
<i>KIT</i> mutation	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	1.000	1 (8%)	4 (7%)	1.000
<i>CEBPA</i> double mutation	3 (9%)	15 (13%)	0.765	0 (0%)	4 (7%)	1.000
<i>NPM1</i> mutation	5 (16%)	26 (22%)	0.473	0 (0%)	3 (5%)	1.000
<i>IDH1</i> mutation	2 (6%)	3 (3%)	0.292	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1.000
<i>IDH2</i> mutation	3 (9%)	9 (8%)	0.721	1 (8%)	1 (2%)	0.316

*For both the adult and childhood AML cohorts, no significant correlation ($P < 0.05$) with the parameters was observed when comparisons were made between wild-type and non-wild-type genotypes.