## Validation of a Drosophila model of wild-type and T315I mutated BCRABL1 in chronic myeloid leukemia: an effective platform for treatment screening

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## Supplemental data:

## Supplementary figures:

Figure S1:



Figure S1. Nilotinib shows a tendency to decrease BCR-ABL1p210 mediated eye defect. Scanning electron micrographs (A-A', L-L') of adult Drosophila compound eyes from flies fed on DMSO only (A-A', D-D', G-G', J-J') or nilotinib (B-B'-C-C', E-E'-F-F', H-$\left.\mathbf{H}^{\prime}-\mathrm{I}-\mathbf{l}^{\prime}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K}^{\prime}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{L}^{\prime}\right)$.Posterior is to the left. GMR-GAL4> $W^{1118}$ were used as control. $\mathbf{A}^{\prime}-\mathrm{L}^{\prime}$ are high magnification of the posterior end of the eye in A-L respectively ( 692 x ). Normal development in control flies fed on DMSO ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{\prime}} \mathbf{- G}, \mathbf{G}^{\mathbf{\prime}}$ ) or nilotinib (B-B'-C-C', H-H'-I- $\mathbf{I}^{\mathbf{\prime}}$ ) is observed. BCR-ABL1p210 (D-D') and BCR-ABL1p210/73151 (J-J') expressing flies fed on DMSO show characteristic defective area with loss of ommatidial facets. Area is marked with a representative dashed line. Feeding low or high dose nilotinib to $B C R-A B L 1^{p 210}(\mathrm{E}-$ $\mathbf{E}^{\prime}-\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$ ) and BCR-ABL1p210/73151 (K-K'-L-L') retained the defective area in the posterior end of the eye marked with a dashed line. Compare to D-D' and J-J' respectively. Lower panel represents measurement of the posterior eye defect area ( $\mu \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ). Data represents mean $\pm$ SEM. ${ }^{* * * *}, P<0.0001$.

## Table S1

| Score | Criteria |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Regular ommatidial facets and bristle organization |
| 1 | -Scattered areas of non-polarized bristle <br> alignments <br> -And less than 4 scattered areas displaying fusions of ommatidial facets |
| 2 | -Scattered areas of non-polarized bristle alignments <br> -And 10-20 fusions of ommatidial facets that are scattered or in the same area -with/without duplicated bristles -with/without few lens defects manifested as holes in the ommatidial facets |
| 3 | -Scattered areas of non-polarized bristle alignments <br> - And 20-40 fusions of ommatidial facets that are scattered or in the same area - with/without duplicated bristles <br> - with/without few lens defects manifested as holes in the ommatidial |


|  | facets |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 | One large surface area of non-polar bristle alignments and fusions of ommatidial facets of the same large area - with/without duplicated bristles -with/without few lens defects manifested as holes in the ommatidial facets |
| 5 | -Multiple non-polar bristle alignments -And one large surface area of fusions of ommatidial facets and/or duplicated bristles -with/without few lens defects manifested as holes in the ommatidial facets |
| 6 | -Multiple non-polar bristle alignments -And scattered areas of incompletely developed ommatidial facets and/or duplicated bristles <br> -with/without lens defects manifested as holes <br> -with/without a characteristic groove of lost ommatidial facets on the lower end of the eye |
| 7 | -Multiple non-polar bristle alignments <br> -And one large surface area of incompletely developed ommatidial facets and/or duplicated bristles <br> -With/without lens defects manifested as holes in the residual ommatidial facets - With/ without a characteristic groove of lost ommatidial facets on the lower end of the eye |
| 8 | -Multiple non-polar bristle alignments <br> -And/or duplicated bristles <br> -with total loss of ommatidial facets <br> -And with/without 1 area of missing bristles |
| 9 | -Multiple non-polar bristle alignments <br> -And/or duplicated bristles <br> - With total loss of ommatidial facets <br> -With more than 1 area of missing bristles |
| 10 | Few dispersed bristles across the eye with total loss of ommatidial facets |

Table 1. Grading score for quantification of eye roughness.

