BET inhibitors downregulate the expression of the essential lncRNA *SMILO* in multiple myeloma through regulation of the transcription factor FLI1

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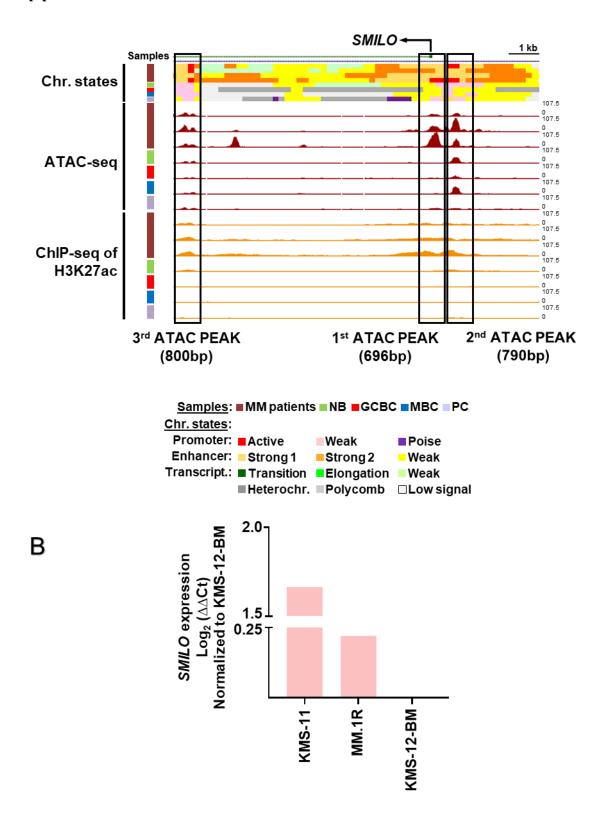
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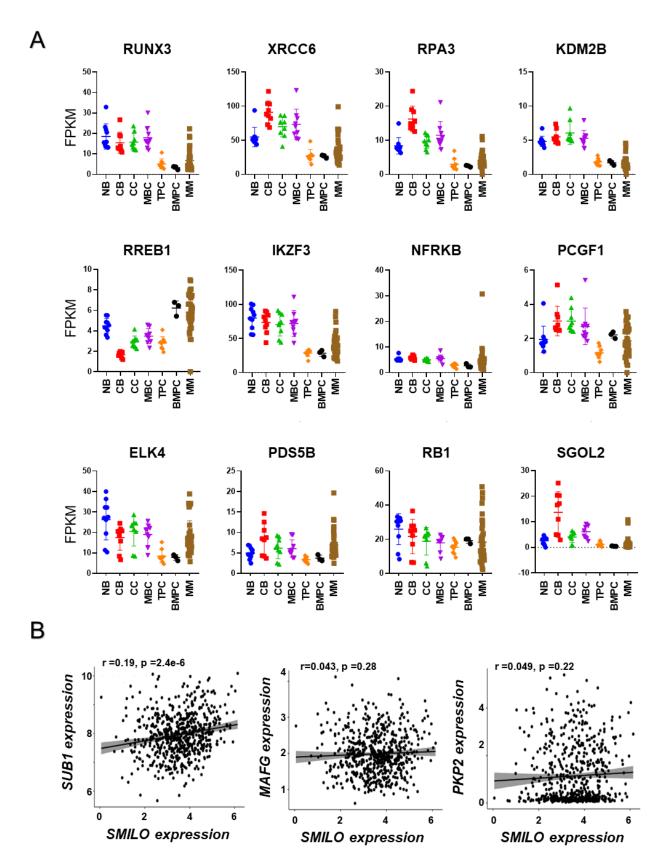
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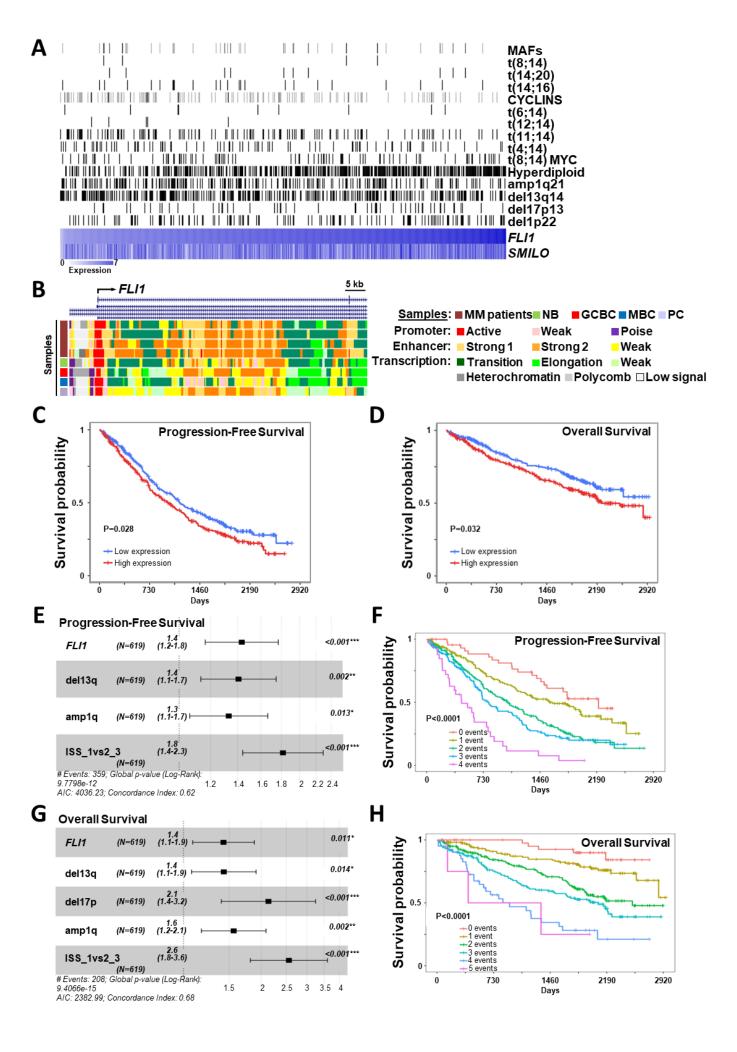
Supplementary figure S1. *SMILO* **study in MM. A)** Selected chromatin regions from *SMILO* to be analyzed by Reverse-ChIP technique: the figure shows the chromatin states, the chromatin accessibility (ATAC-seq) and the histone acetylation (H3K27ac ChIP-seq) in MM samples compared to healthy B cells. The three highlighted regions through black

squares correspond to three regions studied by Reverse-ChIP named: first, second, and third ATAC peaks. The three DNA regions were selected as follows: the first ATAC peak was localized at the beginning of SMILO, presented de novo ATAC peak and de novo acetylation marks in MM patient samples; the second ATAC peak, was localized before the SMILO start site, contained an ATAC peak common to healthy B cells but presented de novo chromatin activation marks in MM patient samples; and the third ATAC peak, localized in the middle of SMILO, presented two small ATAC peaks common to healthy B cells with de novo acetylation marks in MM patient samples. The oligonucleotides used CTTAAGCCCCAGGACATAAGAA for the Reverse-ChIP were: AGACTGGCTCACACGTAACA as forward (Fw) and reverse (Rv) primers, peak; ATTGCACCTGGGATCCTGAA respectively, GCCATCAACCAACCTATGCA as Fw and Rv, respectively, for the second peak; and ACGACCTTTTCCCCTGTTGT and CCATCTTTAAGCATCTCTGGGT as Fw and Rv, respectively, for the third peak. Chr. Chromatin; NBC: Naïve B cells; GCBC: Germinal center B cells; MBC: Memory B cells; PC: Plasma cells; MM: Multiple myeloma; B) qPCR of SMILO in different MM cell lines: the expression was analyzed in three MM cell lines (KMS-11, MM.1R, RPMI 8226) relative to the expression of SMILO in KMS-12-BM cell line.



Supplementary figure S2. Reverse-chip protein candidate selection criteria. A) Gene expression of the 12 protein candidates that were not overexpressed in MM in comparison to healthy subpopulations of normal B cells. **B)** Expression correlation of the three candidate proteins with *SMILO*. This analysis was performed using CoMMpass cohort

from MMRF (Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation). NB: Naïve B cells; CB: Centroblast B cells; CC: Centrocyte B cells; MBC: Memory B cells; TPC: Tonsillar plasma cells; BMPC: Bone marrow plasma cells; MM: Multiple myeloma; FPKM: Fragments Per Kilobase Million.



Supplementary figure S3. FLI1 regulate the expression of SMILO. A) Correlation of FLII and SMILO expression with classic genetic alterations of MM patients. This analysis was performed using CoMMpass cohort (IA18) from MMRF (Multiple Myeloma Research Foundation). B) Chromatin states of FLII gene in B cell differentiation and MM patient samples. C) Univariate analyses of the Progression Free Survival (PFS) of the MM patients from CoMMpass cohort IA18 (619 MM patients) considering the expression of FLI1. **D)** Univariate analyses of the Overall Survival (OS) of the MM patients from CoMMpass cohort considering the expression of FLII. E) Forest plot of the multivariate analysis representing the Progression Free Survival (PFS) in MM patients considering high expression of FLII and classic high-risk genetic alterations in MM ((del(1p), amp(1q), del(17p), del(13q), hypodiploidy, mutations of TP53, t(4;14), t(12;14), t(6;14), t(8;14), t(14;16), and t(14;20)) and ISS stage). F) Kaplan-Meier curves showing the PFS of patients with MM considering expression of FLI1 and different highrisk alterations in a multivariate analysis. G) Forest plot of the multivariate analysis representing the Overall Survival (OS) in MM patients considering FLII high expression and classic high-risk genetic alterations in MM. H) Kaplan-Meier curves showing the OS of patients with MM considering expression of FLII and different high-risk alterations in a multivariate analysis. NB: Naïve B cells; GCBC: Germinal center B cells; MBC: Memory B cells; PC: Plasma cells; MM: Multiple myeloma.