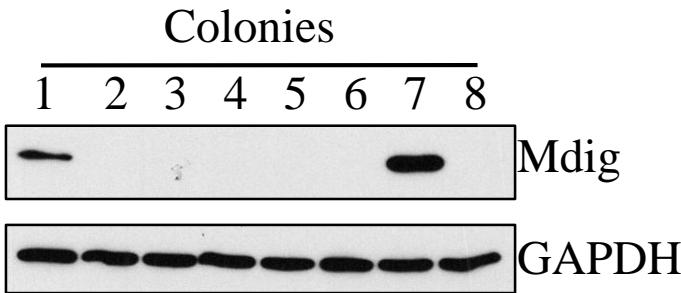


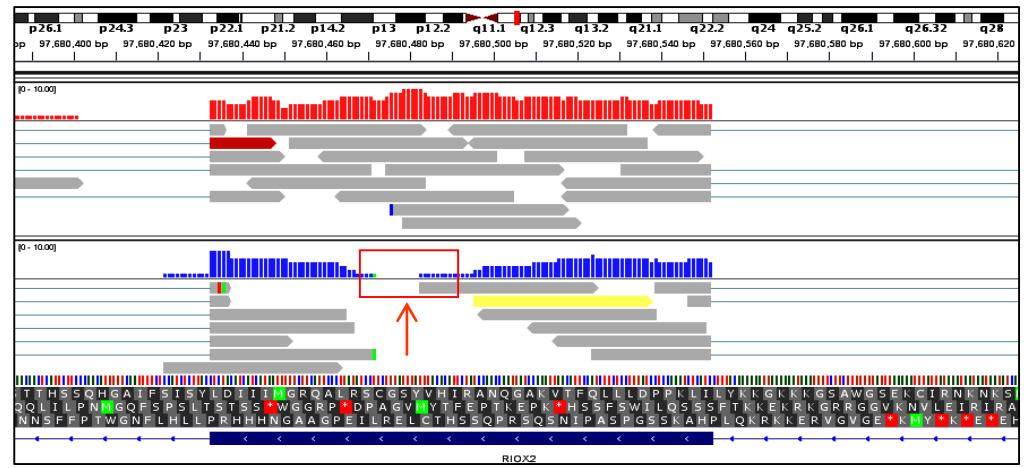
sFig. 1

A

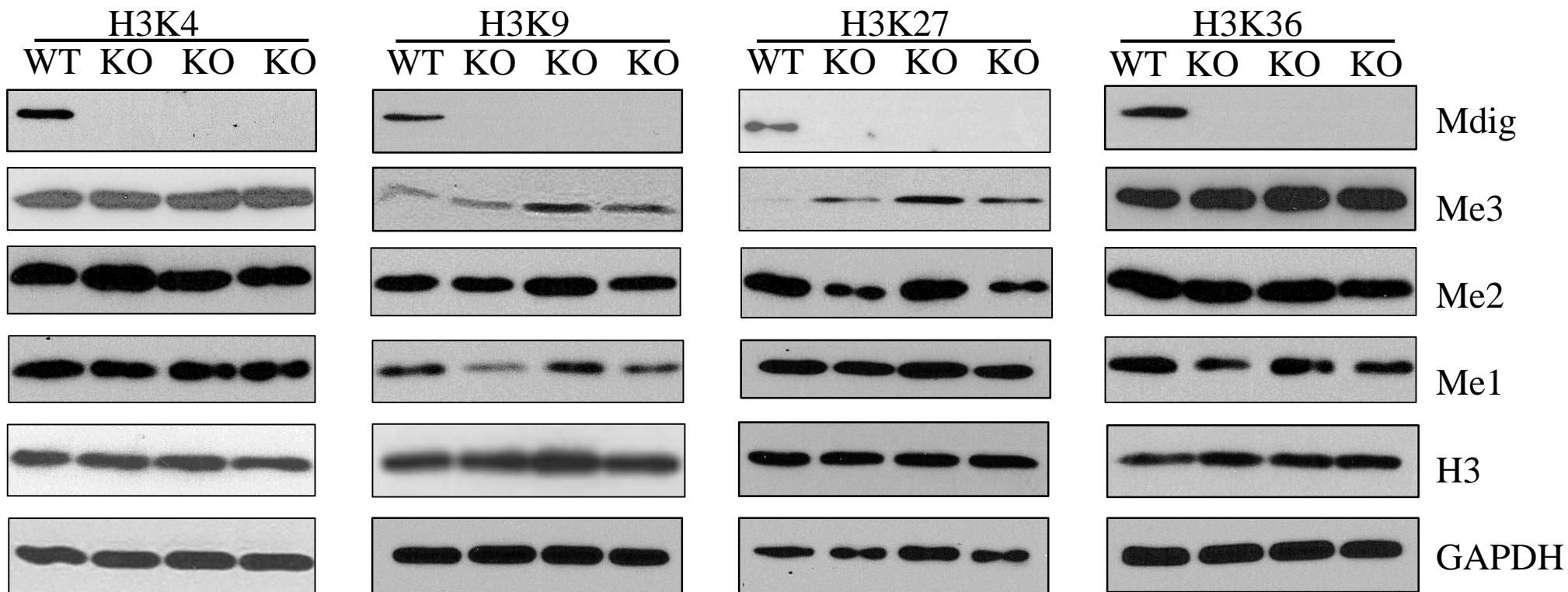
CRISPR-cas9 sgRNA sequence:
AATGTGTACATAACTCCCCGCAGG



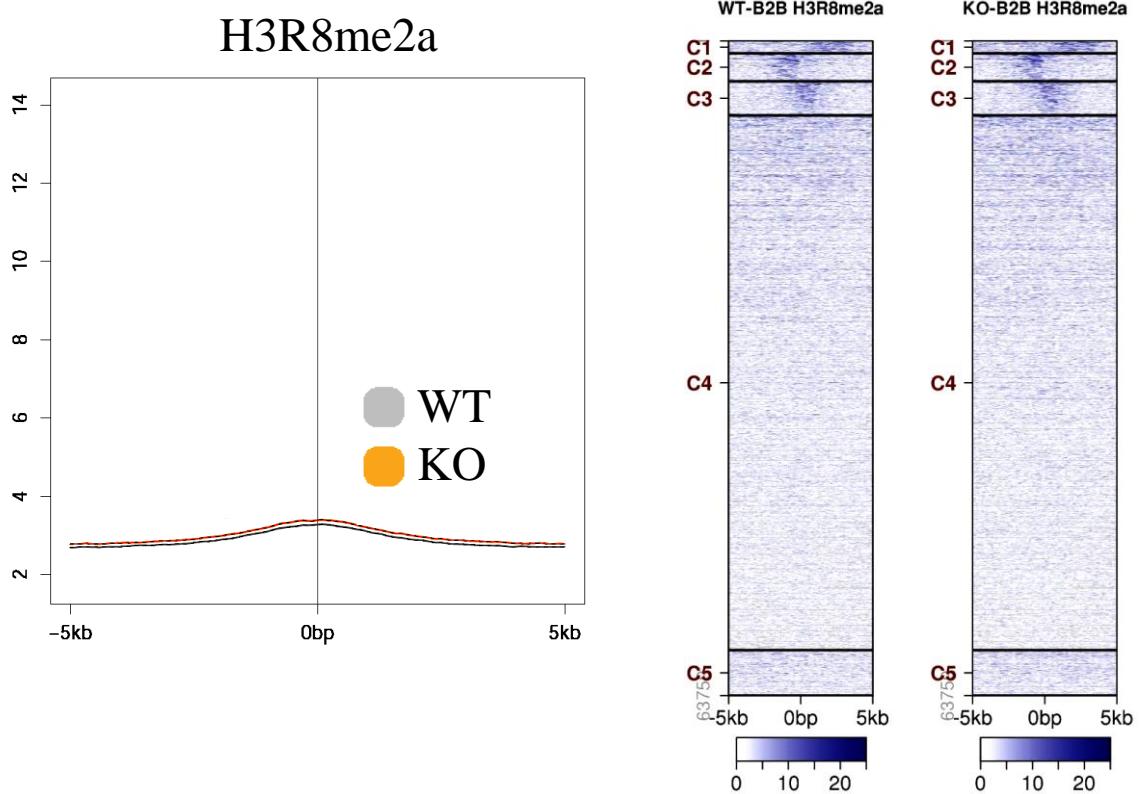
B



C

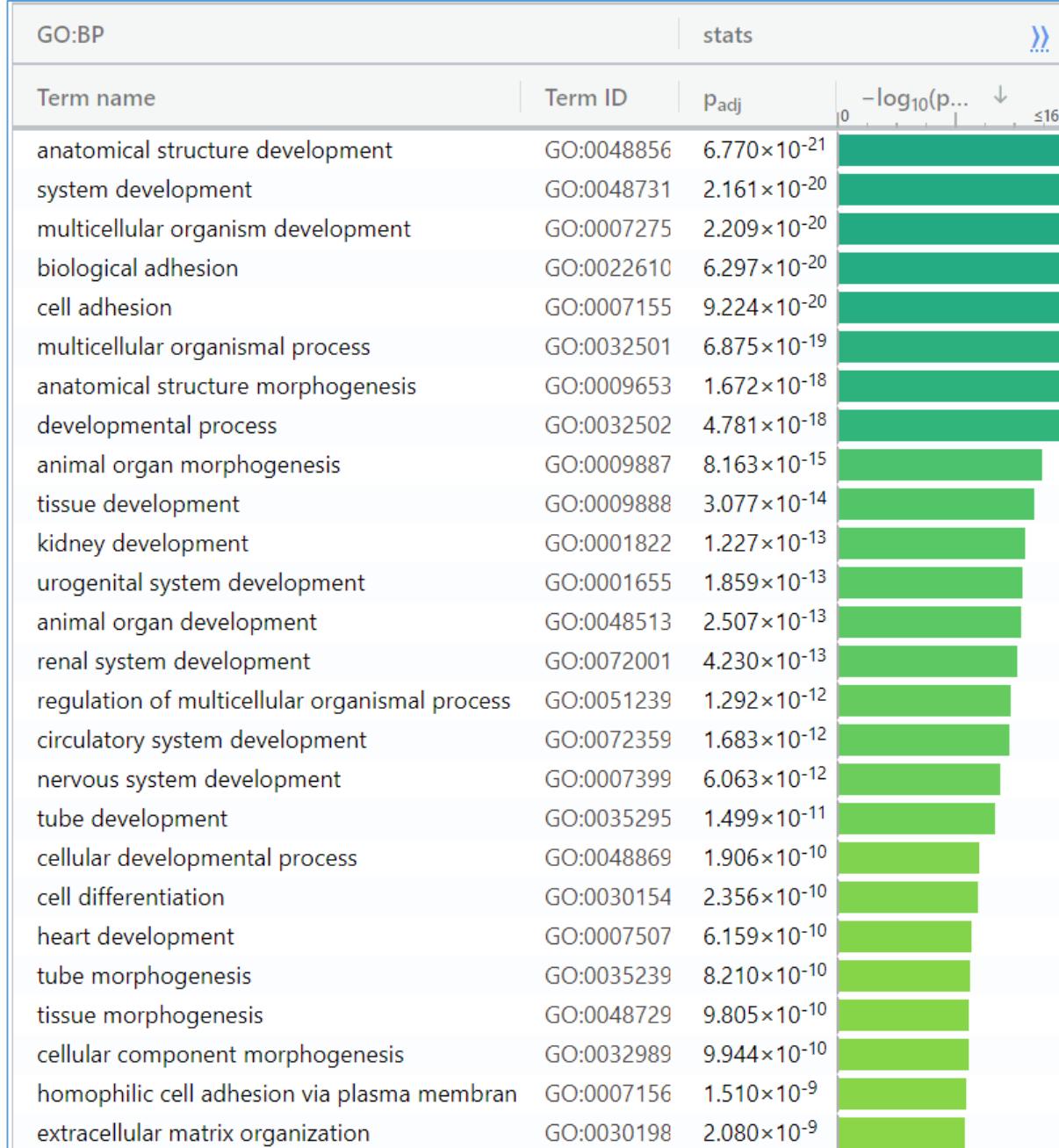


sFig. 2

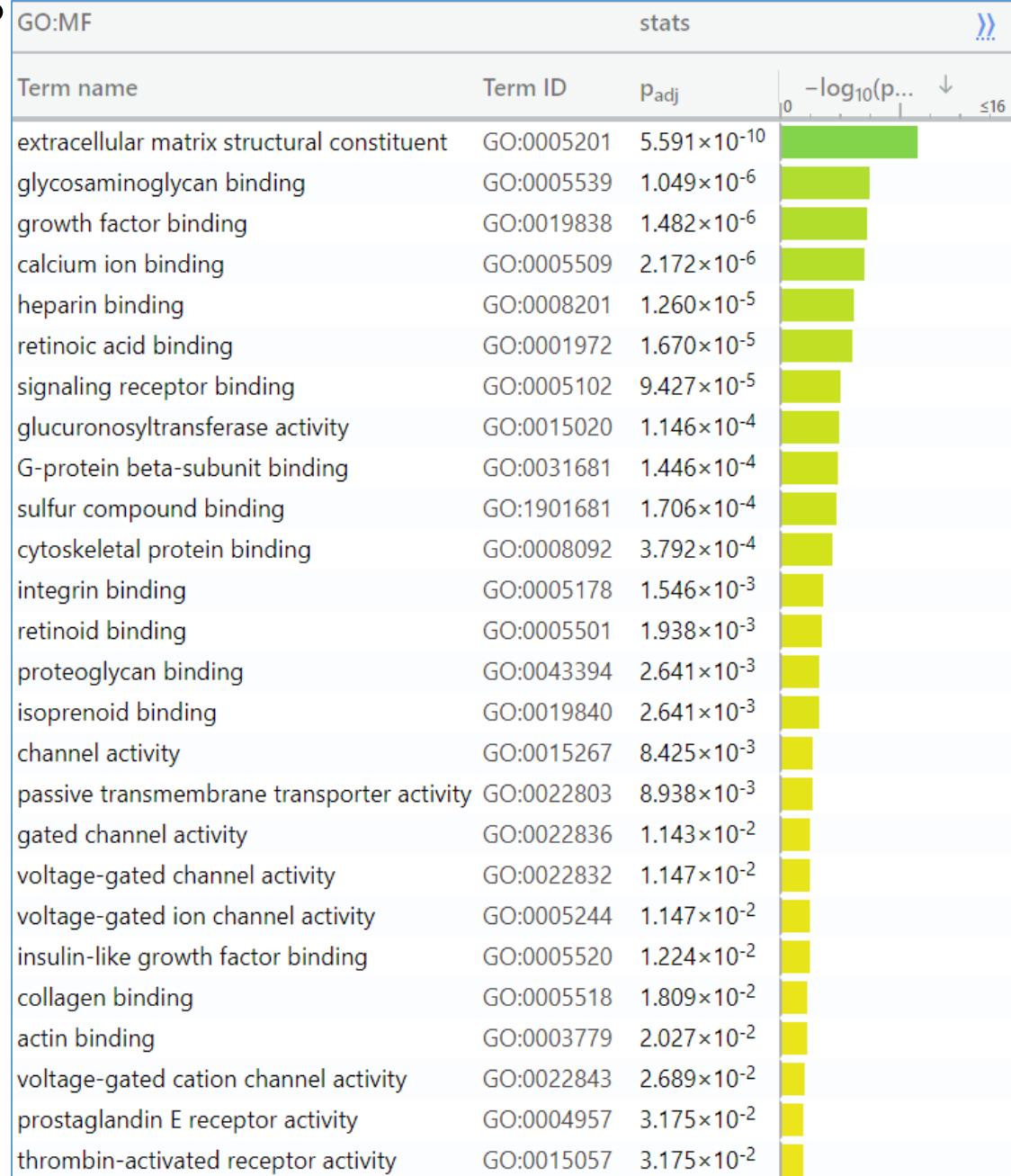


sFig. 3

A



B

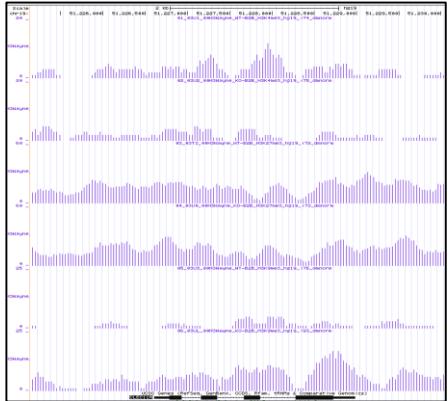


sFig. 4

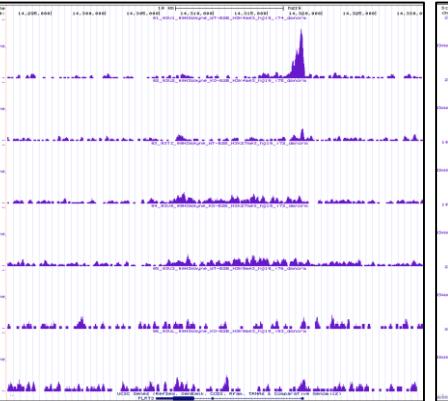
Genes KO vs WT

AURKC ¹	-2.6
BICC1 ²	-7.1
CLEC11A ³	-10
CRISPLD1 ⁴	-20
FGFR2 ⁵	-2.4
FLRT3 ⁶	-20
HLF ⁷	-2.1
HOXA7 ⁸	-10
ISL1 ⁹	-2
KIT ¹⁰	-4
MSC ¹¹	-20
PCDH7 ¹²	-20
PDGFB ¹³	-3
PDGFRA ¹⁴	-2.2
RIPPLY2 ¹⁵	-10
S1PR1 ¹⁶	-3.8
SAMD11 ^{17,18}	-2.3
SOX4 ¹⁹	-3.6
SPOCK1 ²⁰	-7.8
SPOCK3 ²¹	-3.5
WNT5A ²²	-20
WNT7B ²³	-2.6
WNT9A ²⁴	-2.2

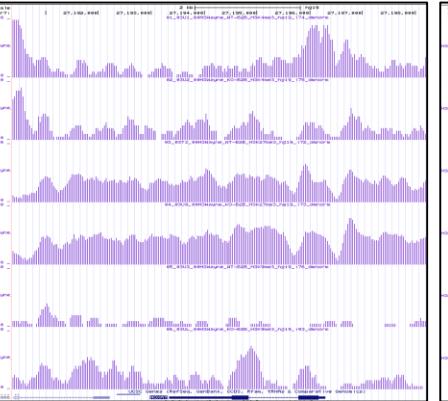
CLEC11A



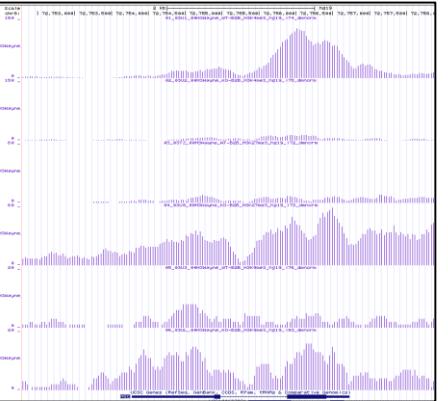
FLRT3



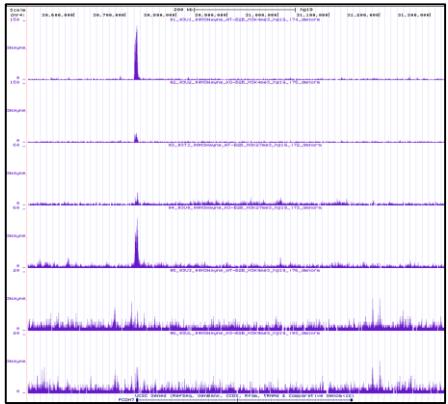
HOXA7



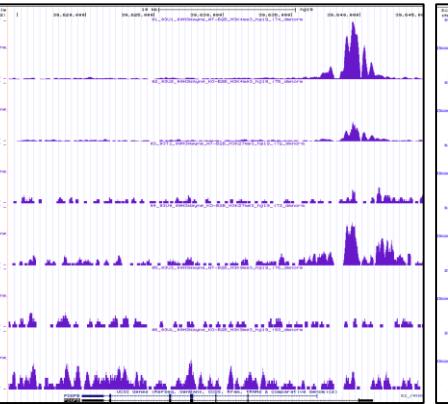
MSC

WT | H3K4m3
KO |WT | H3K27m3
KO |WT | H3K9m3
KO |

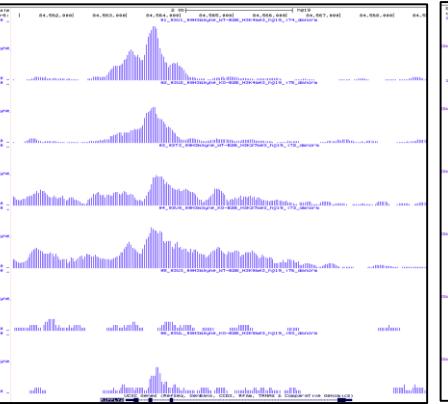
PCDH7



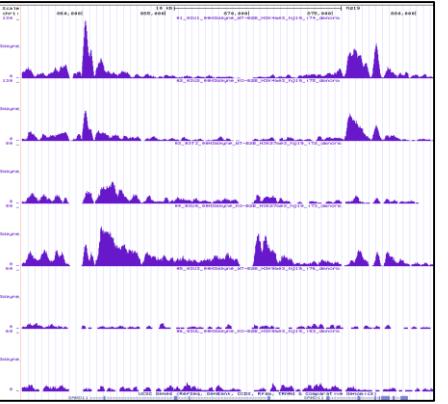
PDGFB



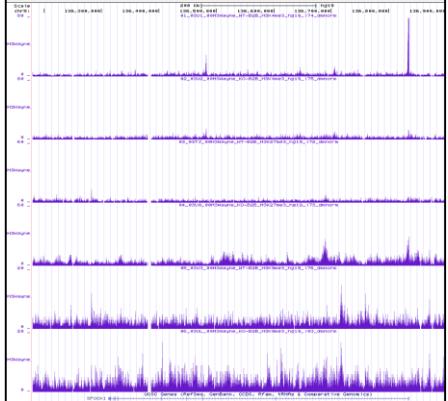
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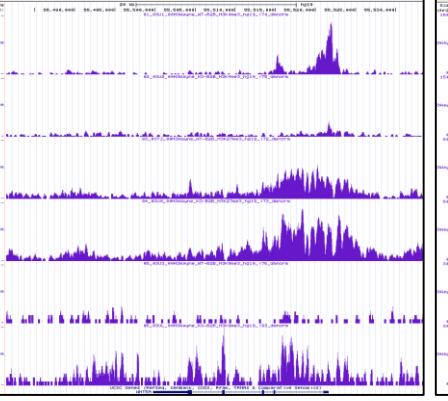
SAMD11

WT | H3K4m3
KO |WT | H3K27m3
KO |WT | H3K9m3
KO |

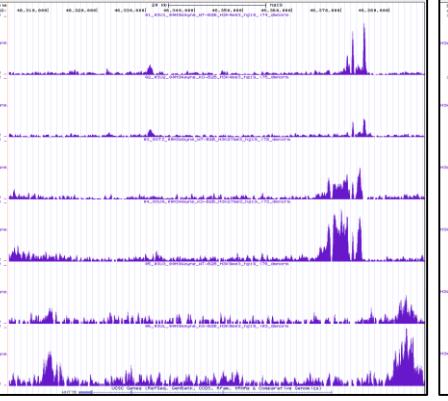
SPOCK1



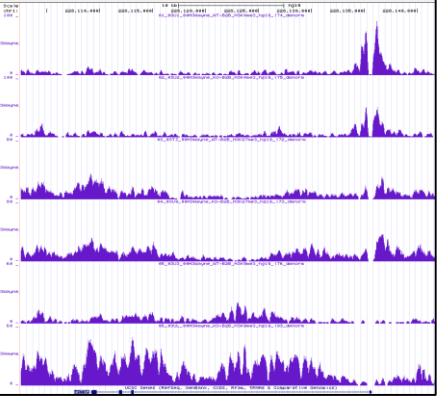
WNT5A



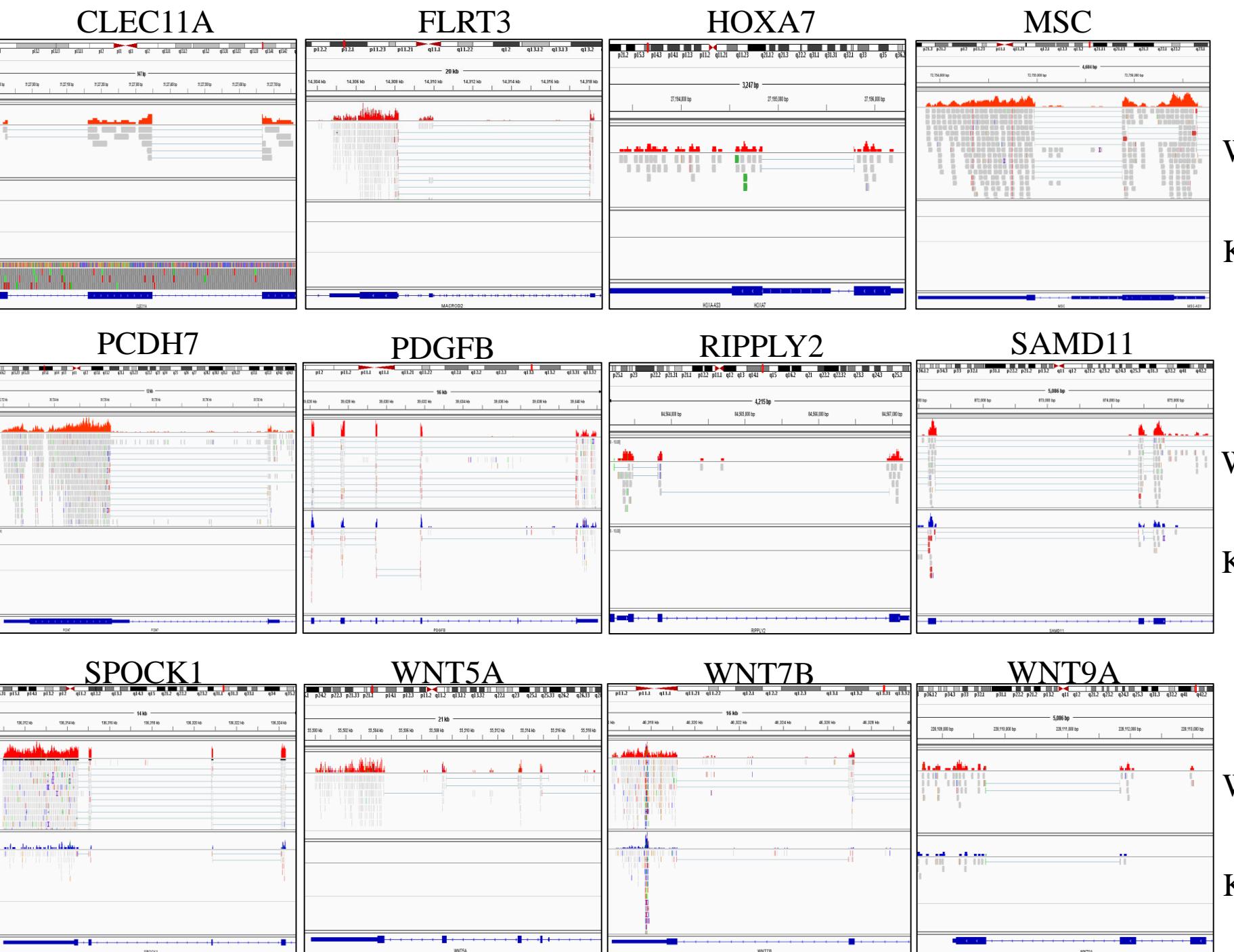
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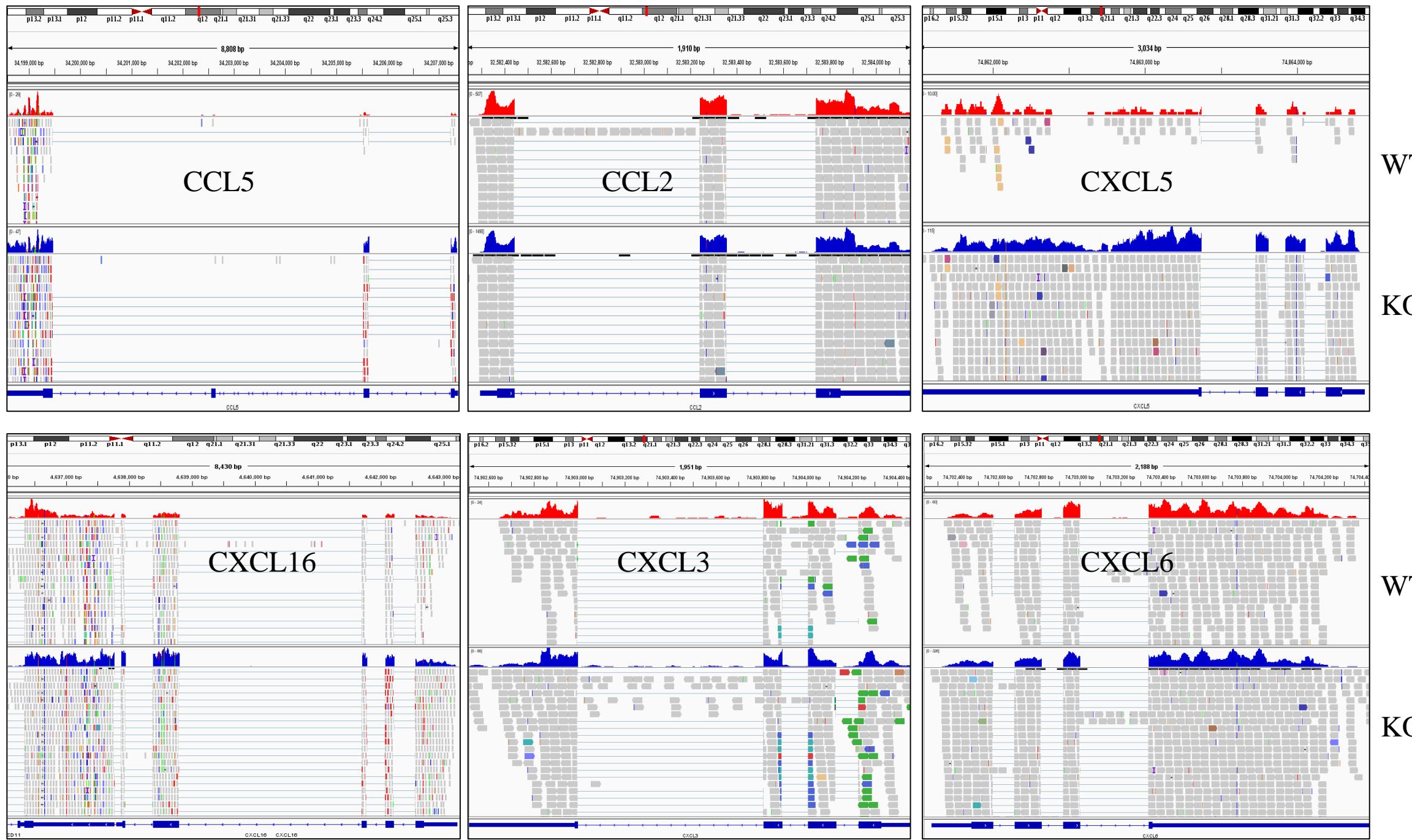
WNT9A

WT | H3K4m3
KO |WT | H3K27m3
KO |WT | H3K9m3
KO |

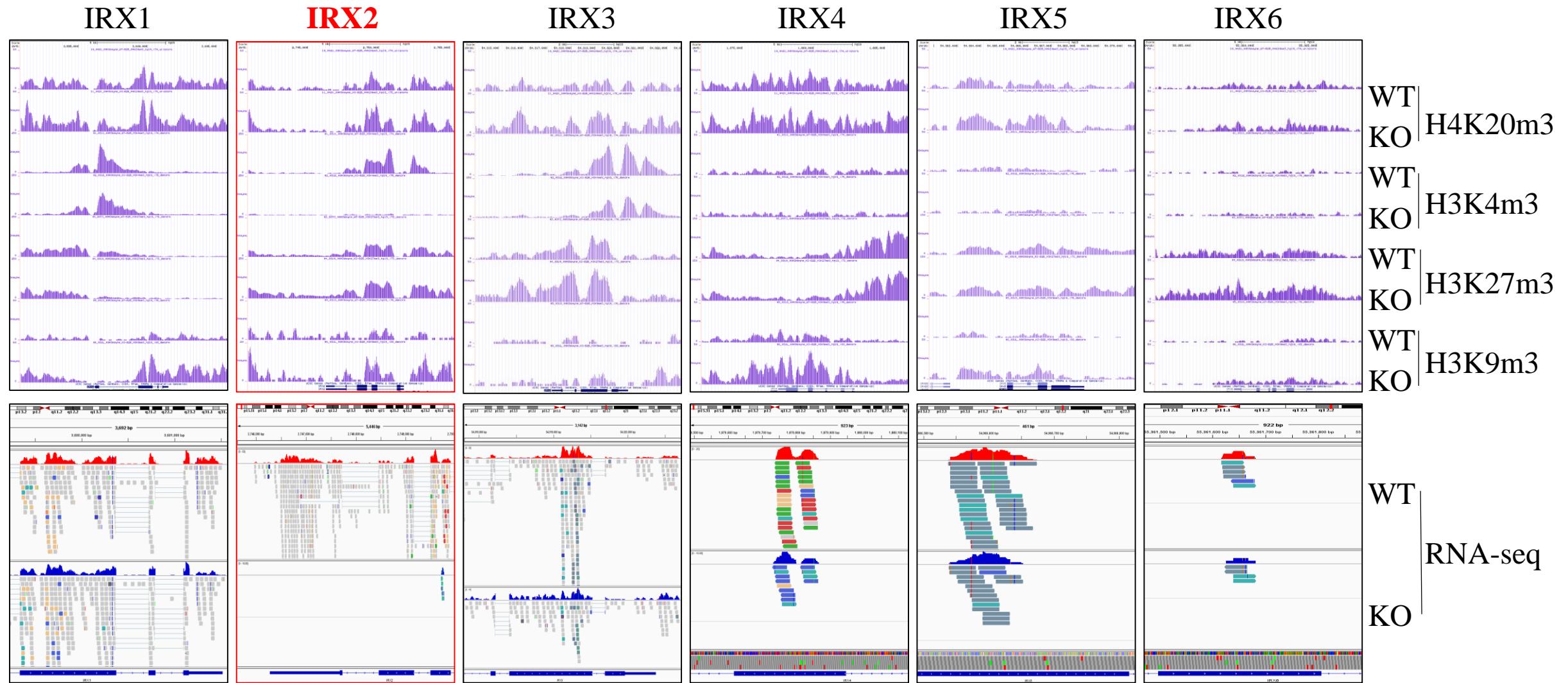
sFig. 5



sFig. 6



sFig. 7



Supplement figure legends:

sFig. 1. Establishment of the CRISPR-Cas9-mdig knockout cell lines. **A.** Targeting sequence of the sgRNA used in CRISPR-Cas9 vector for mdig knockout in BEAS-2B cells and MDA-MB-231 cells. Bottom panels show mdig knockout in the screened cell colonies of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, but not the colonies of 1 and 7 of the BEAS-2B cells. **B.** RNA-seq diagram shows effective targeting of the CRISPR-Cas9 sgRNA at the exon 2 region of mdig gene in the mdig knockout cells (KO, marked with a red box), but not the cells without successful knockout of mdig (WT). **C.** Profiling of the histone H3 methylation by Westernblotting with antibodies against the mono-, di- and trimethylation of H3K4, H3K9, H3K27, and H3K36, and antibodies against histone H3 and GAPDH, respectively.

sFig. 2. ChIP-seq of H3R8me2a. Left panel: average plots of the merged peak regions of H3R8me2a between WT and mdig KO cells. Right panel: Heatmaps of the merged peak of H3R8me2a of the WT and mdig KO cells.

sFig. 3. Gene pathway analyses of the genes enriched with the repressive histone methylation markers in the mdig KO cells. An online program, g:Profiler was used for analysis of biological function (A, BP) and molecular function (B, MF), respectively.

sFig. 4. Histone methylation profiles of the key genes contributing to cell growth and stemness of the normal or cancer stem cells.

sFig. 5. RNA-seq spectrum of the genes listed in sFig. 3.

sFig. 6. RNA-seq spectrums of the indicated chemokines as detected in WT and mdig KO cells, respectively.

sFig. 7. Histone methylation profiles of the IRX gene family members and their RNA-seq expression between WT and mdig KO cells. No H3K4me3 peaks were detected for IRX4, IRX5 and IRX6, which correlates with their overall lower expression in RNA-seq in both WT and KO cells. IRX1, IRX2 and IRX3 showed significant enrichment of H3K9me3 and decrease of H3K4me3 in the KO cells. However, only IRX2 exhibited complete loss of H3K4me3 and RNA-seq expression in the KO cells.

AURKC ¹	-2.6
BICC1 ²	-7.1
CLEC11A ³	-10
CRISPLD1 ⁴	-20
FGFR2 ⁵	-2.4
FLRT3 ⁶	-20
HLF ⁷	-2.1
HOXA7 ⁸	-10
ISL1 ⁹	-2
KIT ¹⁰	-4
MSC ¹¹	-20
PCDH7 ¹²	-20
PDGFB ¹³	-3
PDGFRA ¹⁴	-2.2
RIPPLY2 ¹⁵	-10
S1PR1 ¹⁶	-3.8
SAMD11 ^{17,18}	-2.3
SOX4 ¹⁹	-3.6
SPOCK1 ²⁰	-7.8
SPOCK3 ²¹	-3.5
WNT5A ²²	-20
WNT7B ²³	-2.6
WNT9A ²⁴	-2.2

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