

Supplementary material

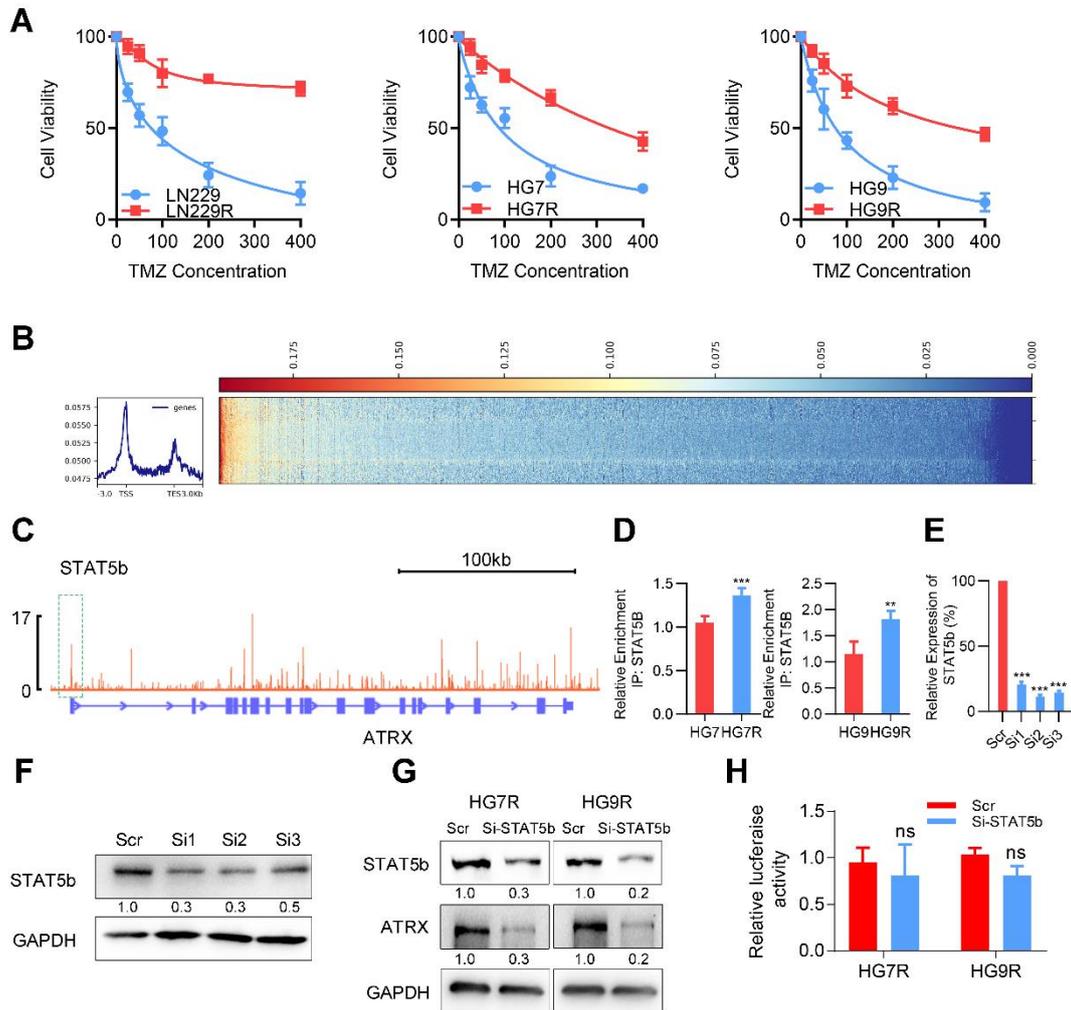


Figure S1. STAT5b is bound to the ATRX promoter region and is involved in ATRX expression.

(A) CCK-8 assays of TMZ-resistant and parental GBM cells upon TMZ treatment at the indicated concentrations for 72 hours (n=3). (B) Heatmap showing the read counts within a region spanning ± 3 kb around TSS in the whole genome. (C) IGV browser image showing STAT5b enrichment in *ATRX* promoter region. (D) ChIP-PCR analysis of *ATRX* promoter regions with STAT5b enrichment. (E-F) Validation of siRNAs targeting STAT5b performed by qRT-PCR and Western blot in HG7R cells. (G) Decreased ATRX protein expression STAT5b knockdown. (H) The transcription activity

of STAT5b in the promoter region of *ATRX* detected by luciferase reporter assay. Error bars indicated mean \pm SD. “ns” means no significant, Student’s *t*-test.

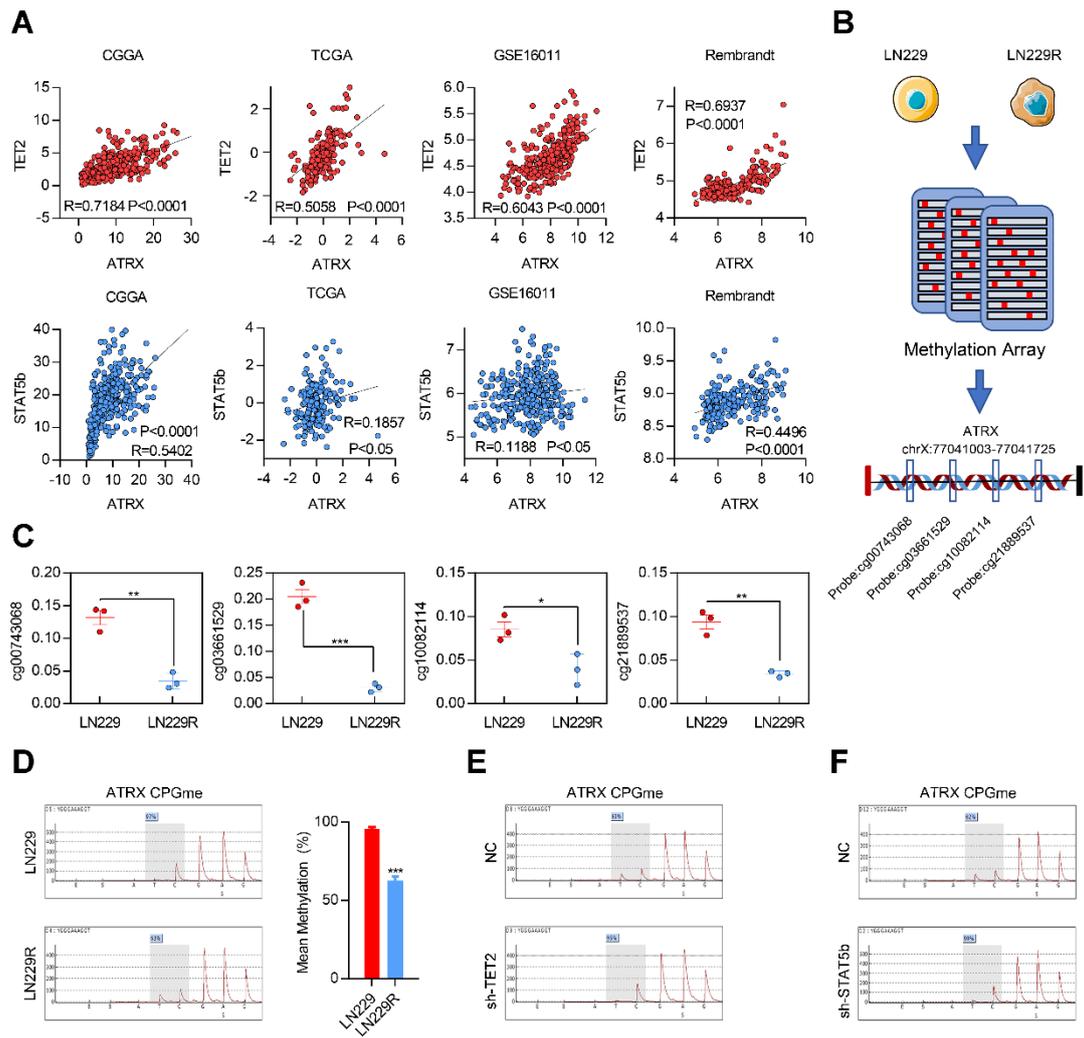


Figure S2. STAT5b/TET2 are response for ATRX hypomethylation

(A) Pearson correlation analysis between the *STAT5b/TET2* and *ATRX* levels in GBM samples (CGGA n=388, TCGA n=160, GSE16011 n=284, Rembrandt n=227). (B) Schematic of the DNA methylation microarray. Schematic used elements from Servier Medical Art: <https://smart.servier.com>. (C) DNA methylation microarray showing lower methylation in *ATRX* promoter region in LN229R cells compared with parental cells. Error bars indicate mean \pm SD. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$; Student's *t*-test. (D) Validation of *ATRX* methylation levels by pyrosequencing in LN229 and 229R cells. (E-F) Validation of *ATRX* methylation levels by

pyrosequencing in 229R after knocking down *TET2* or *STAT5b*. Error bars indicate mean \pm SD. * P

< 0.05, ** P < 0.01, *** P < 0.001; Student's *t*-test.

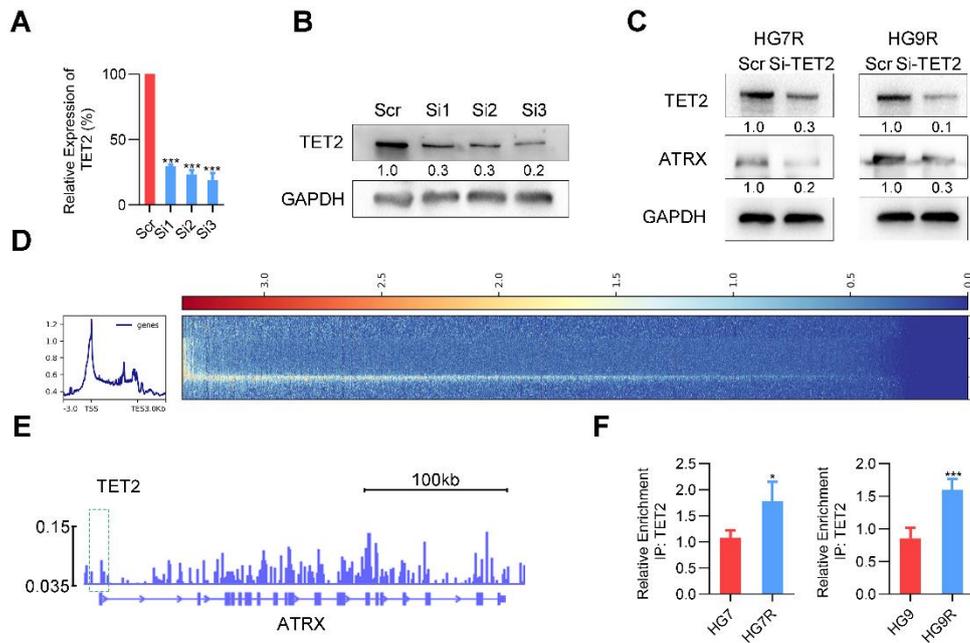


Figure S3. TET2 is enriched in *ATRAX* promoter region and involved in *ATRAX* expression.

(A-B) Validation of siRNAs targeting TET2 by qRT-PCR and western blotting in HG7R cells. (C) Decreased ATRX protein expression with TET2 knockdown in HG7R and HG9R cells. (D) Heatmap showed the read counts within a region spanning \pm 3 kb around TSS in the whole genome. (E) The IGV browser image showing TET2 enrichment in *ATRAX* promoter region. (F) ChIP-qPCR analysis of *ATRAX* promoter regions with TET2 enrichment.

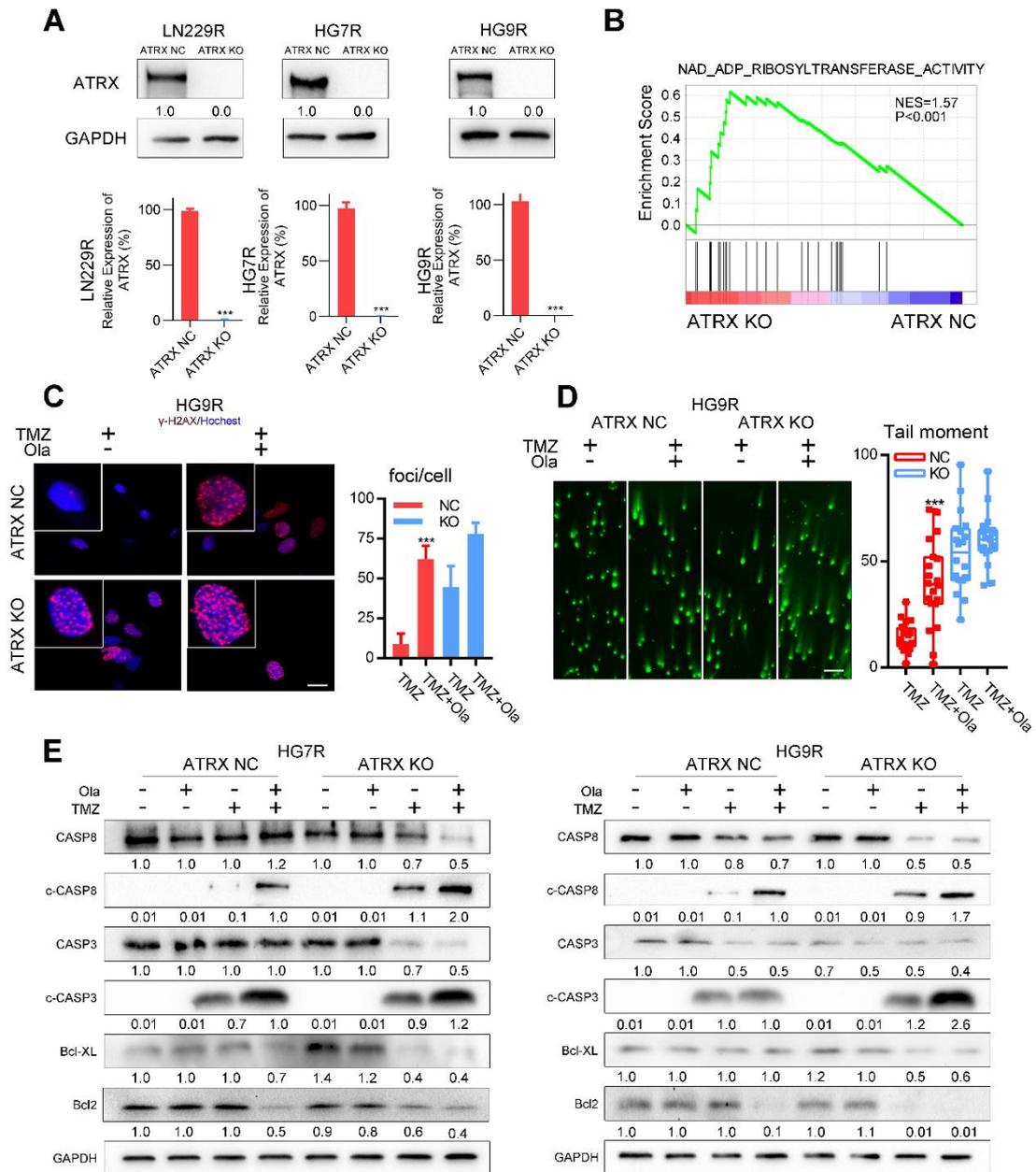


Figure S4. Activity and expression of apoptotic and DNA damage markers in *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO cells treated with TMZ and (or) olaparib.

(A) Validation of CRISPR-Cas9 mediated ATRX knocking out performed by qRT-PCR and western blotting in LN229R, HG9R, HG7R cells. (B) GSEA of NAD ADP ribosyltransferase activity pathway was performed between *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO cells. (C) γ -H2AX is shown in

red and nucleus in blue. Bar plots showing the statistics of immunofluorescence assays in HG9R. Scales: 20 μm . (D) Comet assays measuring the DNA damage status in *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO cells treated with TMZ or combination of TMZ and olaparib in HG9R. Scales: 100 μm . Error bars indicate mean \pm SD. *** $P < 0.001$, Student's *t*-test. (E) Levels of CASP 8, c-CASP 8, CASP3, c-CASP 3, BCL-XL and BCL 2 detected by western blotting in *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO cells treated with TMZ and (or) olaparib.

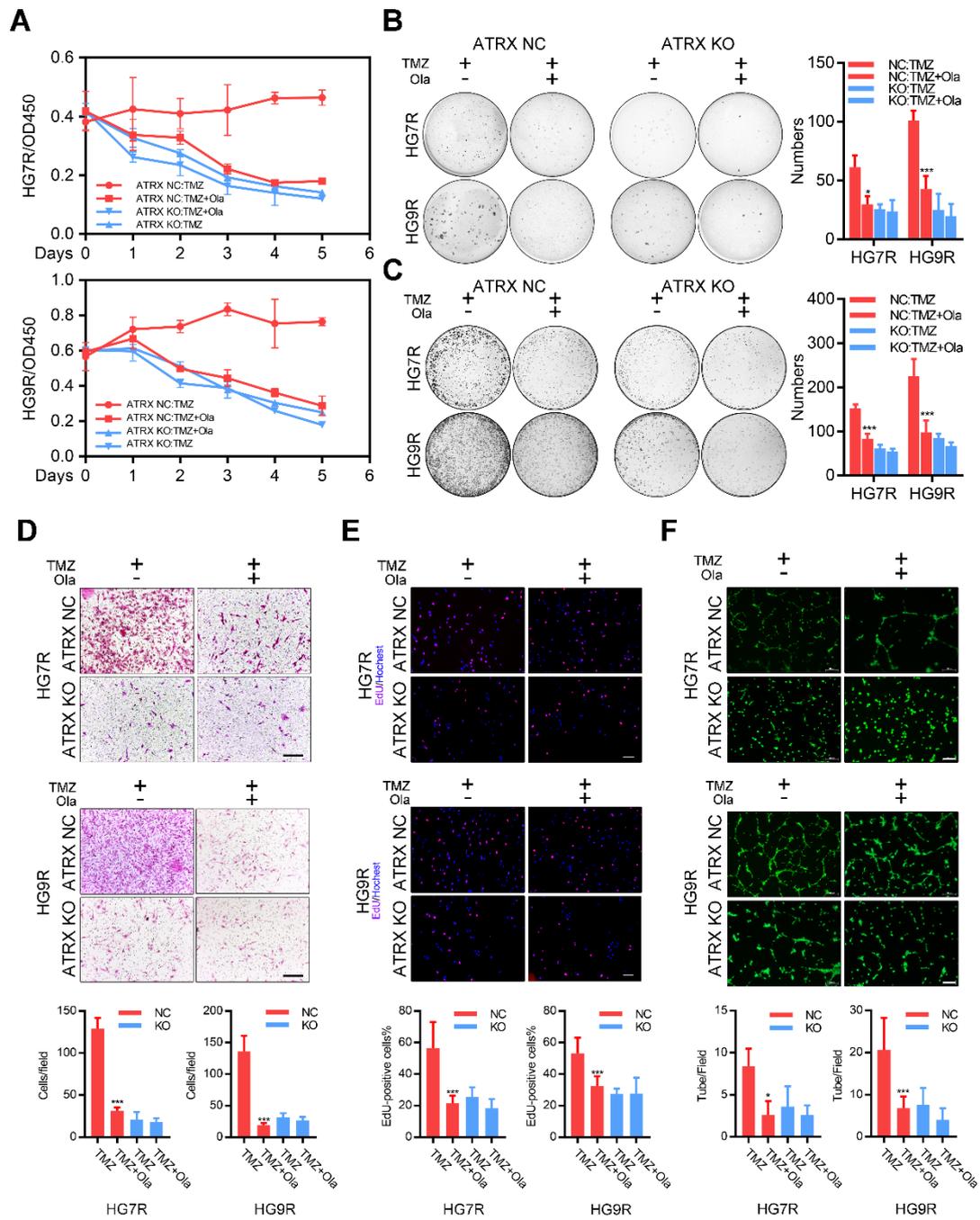


Figure S5. Proliferation, invasive ability and vascular mimicry of *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO cells treated with TMZ alone or a combination of TMZ and olaparib.

(A) CCK-8 assays showing the proliferation of *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO cells treated with TMZ or a combination of TMZ and olaparib. (B) Soft agar colony formation assay of *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO cells treated with TMZ or a combination of TMZ and olaparib. (C) Colony formation assay of *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO cells treated with TMZ or a combination of TMZ and olaparib. (D)

Transwell assays of *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO HG7R, HG9R cells treated with TMZ or combination of TMZ and olaparib. Scale: 200 μ m. (E) EdU assays (EdU in red and nucleus in blue) of *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO HG7R, HG9R cells treated with TMZ or a combination of TMZ and olaparib. Scale: 100 μ m. (F) Vascular mimicry assays of *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO HG7R, HG9R cells treated with TMZ or combination of TMZ and olaparib. Scale: 100 μ m. Error bars indicate mean \pm SD. * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$; Student's *t*-test.

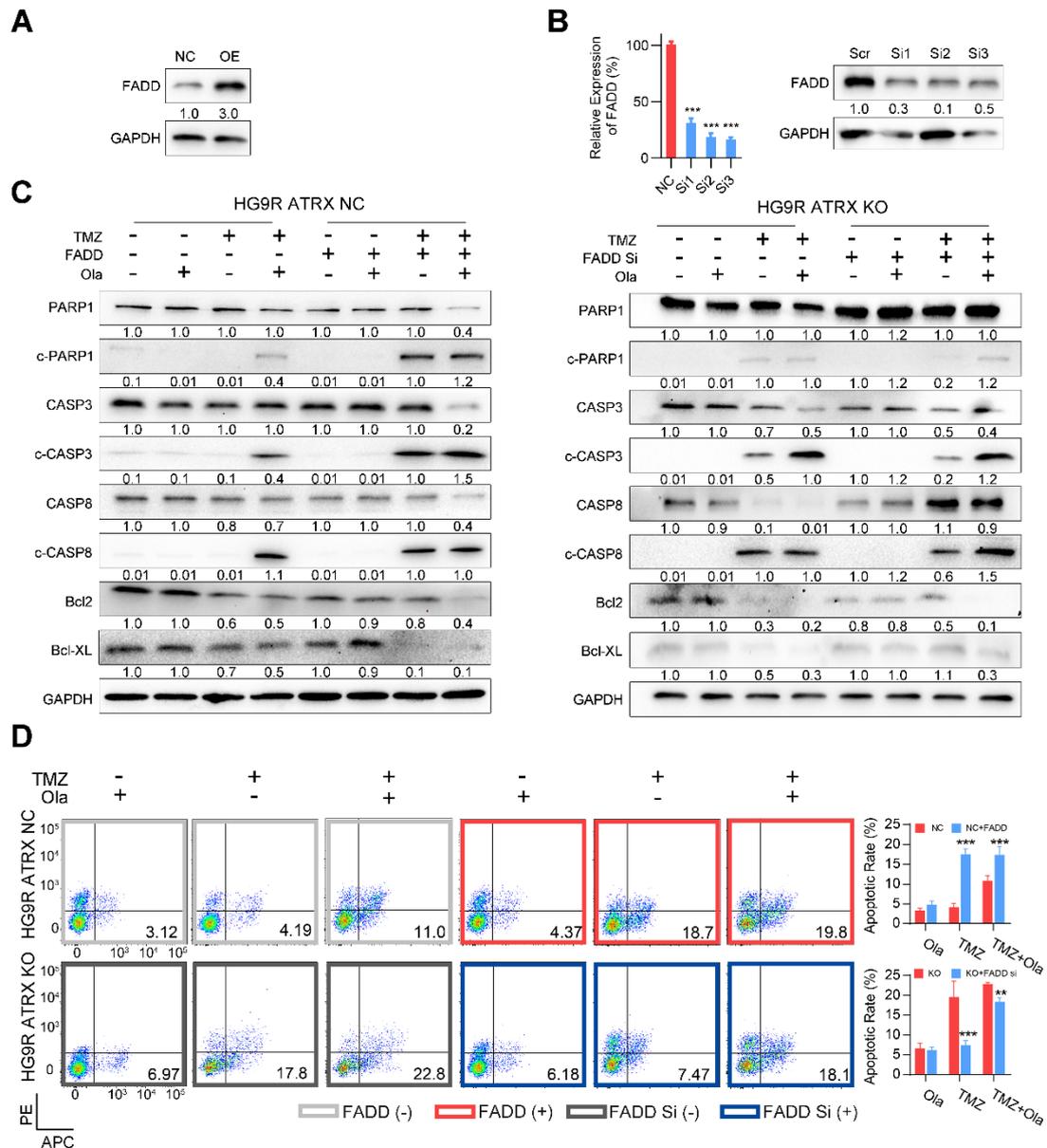


Figure S6. FADD inhibits the stabilization of PARP1 by ATRX and enhances TMZ induced apoptosis.

(A) Validation of FADD overexpression in HG7R cells by Western blotting. (B) Validation of FADD knockdown in HG7R cells. (C) Levels of PARP1, c-PARP1, CASP 8, c-CASP 8, CASP3, c-CASP 3, BCL-XL and BCL 2 detected by Western blotting in *ATR*X NC and *ATR*X KO cells with FADD overexpression or knockdown treated with TMZ and (or) olaparib. (D) Cell apoptosis analysis showing the apoptosis of HG9R NC and HG9R KO cells with FADD overexpression or knockdown treated with TMZ and (or) olaparib. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, Student's *t*-test.

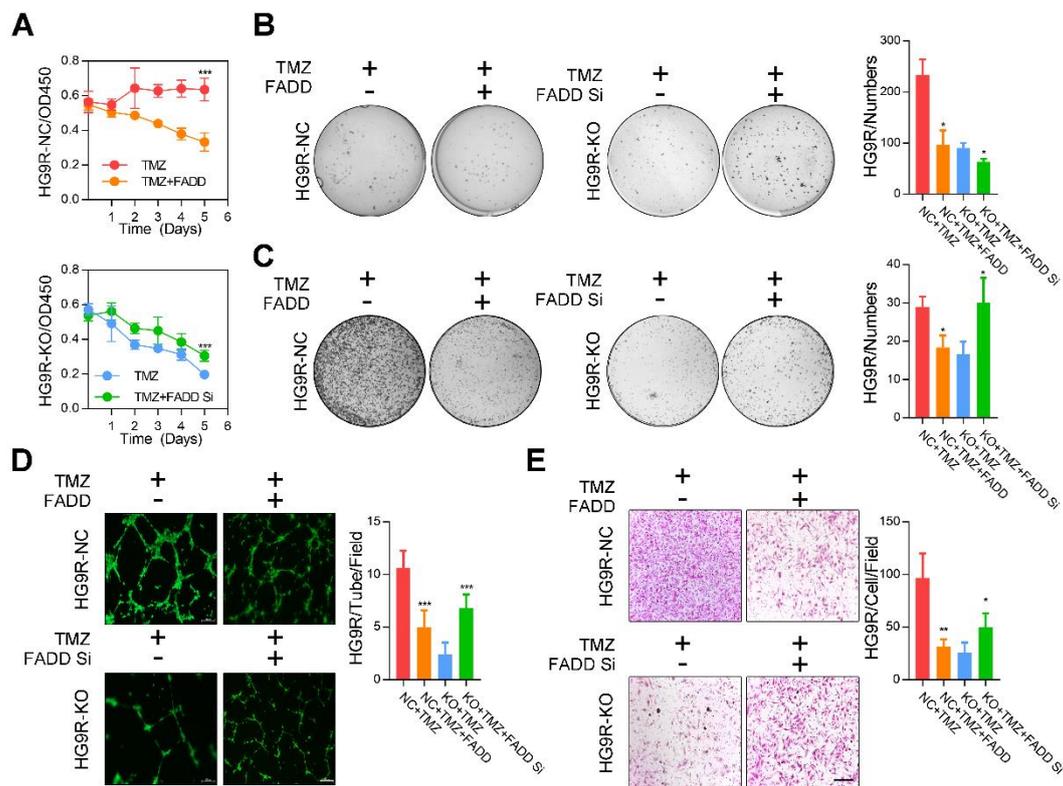


Figure S7. Proliferation, invasive ability and vascular mimicry of *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO HG9R cells with *FADD* overexpression or knockdown treated with TMZ.

(A) CCK-8 assays in *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO HG9R cells with *FADD* overexpression or knockdown treated with TMZ. (B-C) Soft agar colony and colony formation assays in *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO HG9R cells with *FADD* overexpression or knockdown treated with TMZ. (D) Vascular mimicry assays of *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO HG9R cells treated *FADD* overexpression or knockdown treated with TMZ. (E) Transwell assays of *ATRX* NC and *ATRX* KO HG9R cells with *FADD* overexpression or knockdown treated with TMZ. Scale: 200 μ m. The statistics was showed in bar plots. Error bars indicated mean \pm SD. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$; Student's *t*-test.

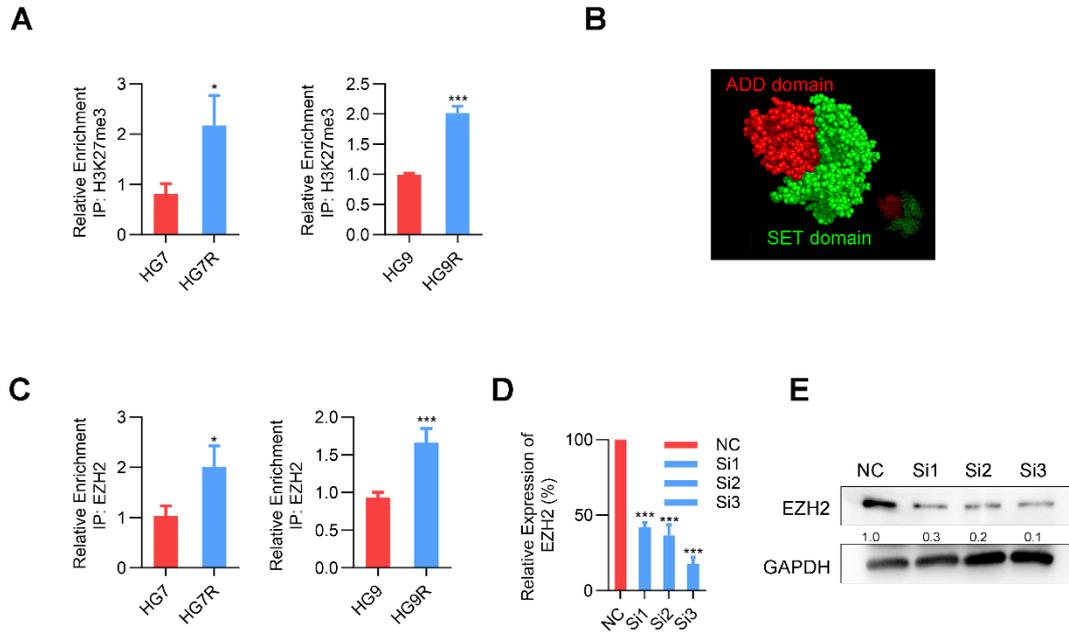


Figure S8. Enrichment of H3K27me3 and EZH2 in *FADD* promoter region, and prediction of ATRX binding to EZH2.

(A) ChIP-PCR analyses of *FADD* promoter regions with antibodies targeting H3K27me3 in HG7R and HG9R cells and their parental cells. (B) Model of the binding regions of ATRX and EZH2. Cartoon representation of the ATRX- EZH2 crystal structure. ATRX is colored red. EZH2 is colored gray. (C) ChIP-PCR analyses of *FADD* promoter regions with antibodies targeting EZH2 in HG7R and HG9R cells and their parental cells. (D-E) Validation of EZH2 knockdown in HG7R cells by qRT-PCR and western blotting.

Supplementary Table 1. The sequence of the sgRNAs and siRNAs.

CRISPR	Name	Sequence (5'-3')	
CRISPR	ATRX-KO-sgRNA-1	TCGTGACGATCCTGAAGACT	
CRISPR	ATRX-KO-sgRNA-2	ACTATGCAGAGCTTGCCAAA	
CRISPR	ATRX-KO-sgRNA-3	ACATACTTTGTTACAATTGA	
Assay	Name	Sequence sense (5'-3')	Sequence anti-sense (5'-3')
Gene Silencing	si-STAT5b-1/sh-STAT5b-1	GCAGAGUUACAGUCACAAAGU	UUUGUGACUGUAAACUCUGCAU
Gene Silencing	si-STAT5b-2/sh-STAT5b-2	GCGAGUCUGCUACUGCUAAAG	UUAGCAGUAGCAGACUCGCAG
Gene Silencing	si-STAT5b-3/sh-STAT5b-3	CGAGUCUGCUACUGCUAAAGC	UUUAGCAGUAGCAGACUCGCA
Gene Silencing	si-TET2-1/sh-TET2-1	CGAUUUGAGUGAUAGAAGAAGA	UUUCUUUAUCACUCAAAUCGGA
Gene Silencing	si-TET2-2/sh-TET2-2	GGUGCUUACUUAAGCAAAGC	UUUGCUUGAAGUAAGCACCAU
Gene Silencing	si-TET2-3/sh-TET2-3	GGAGCAGAAGUCACAACAAGC	UUGUUGUGACUUCUGCUCCUG
Gene Silencing	si-FADD-1	GCAGUCCUCUUUUCUAA	UUAGGAAUAAGAGGACUGC
Gene Silencing	si-FADD-2	GCGAGCUGACCGAGCUAAGU	UUGAGCUCGGUCAGCUCGCUG
Gene Silencing	si-FADD-3	CGAUGUCAUGGAACUCAGACG	UCUGAGUUCCAUGACAUCGGG
Gene Silencing	si-EZH2-1	GGAUUGGUACUUCAUUGAAGA	UUCAAUGAAAGUACCAUCCUG
Gene Silencing	si-EZH2-2	CCUCAAUUGUUCCAGAUAAAG	UUUUCUGGAAACAUUGAGGAA
Gene Silencing	si-EZH2-3	GCAAAGUACUGUAAGAAUAAU	UAUUCUUACAGUACUUUGCAA

Supplementary Table 2. The details of primary antibodies used for western blot, ChIP, immunoprecipitation, immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence.

Gene	Manufactory	Catalog number	Application
ATRX	Cell Signaling Technology	#14820	Western blot/ChIP/Immunoprecipitation
ATRX	Boster	A00203-1	Immunohistochemistry/Immunofluorescence
γ -H2AX	Cell Signaling Technology	#9718	Western blot/Immunohistochemistry
STAT5B	Abcam	ab178941	Western blot/Immunoprecipitation
STAT5B	Abcam	ab235934	ChIP
TET2	Abcam	ab18950	Western blot/ChIP/Immunoprecipitation
PARP1	Abcam	ab191217	Western blot
c-PARP1	Abcam	ab32064	Western blot/Immunohistochemistry
FADD	Cell Signaling Technology	#2782	Western blot
FADD	Boster	A00237	Immunohistochemistry
CASP8	Cell Signaling Technology	#4790	Western blot
c-CASP8	Cell Signaling Technology	#9496	Western blot
CASP3	Cell Signaling Technology	#9662	Western blot
c-CASP3	Cell Signaling Technology	#9664	Western blot/Immunohistochemistry
Bcl-XL	Cell Signaling Technology	#2764	Western blot
Bcl2	Cell Signaling Technology	#15071	Western blot
H3K27me3	Cell Signaling Technology	#14820	ChIP
EZH2	Cell Signaling Technology	#5246	Western blot/ChIP/Immunoprecipitation
GAPDH	Zsbio	TA309157	Western blot

Supplementary Table 3. The primers sequences used for qRT-PCR,ChIP-qPCR and pyrosequencing assays.

	qRT-PCR			
	Forward 5'-3'	Reverse 5'-3'		
ATRX	ACGGCGTTAGTGGTTGTCCTC	GCAGCATGTAGCTTCTCCTCCTG		
STAT5b	GCCACTGTTCTCTGGGACAATG	ACACGAGGTTCTCCTTGGTCAG		
TET2	GCTTACCGAGACGCTGAGGAAA	AGAGAAGGAGGCACCACAGGTT		
FADD	CTCCTGCGCGAGCTGCTCGC	GCCTTCTCCAATCTTCCCAC		
EZH2	GACCTCTGTCTTACTTGTGGAGC	CGTCAGATGGTGCCAGCAATAG		
GAPDH	ACAACCTTTGGTATCGTGAAGG	GCCATCACGCCACAGTTTC		
	ChIP-qPCR			
	Forward 5'-3'	Reverse 5'-3'		
ATRX promoter	CACCGTCTGAGTCGGGTGT	AGCGTCACCGTTTAGGGGAG		
FADD promoter	TGGAGCGTGTGCTTTTGT	TGCCCTCACATCTGTTGGTG		
	pyrosequencing			
	Forward 5'-3'	Reverse 5'-3'	Sequence to Analyze	Distance To TSS
ATRX promoter	TAGAGGATTTGTTGTGATTAGTAGAG	TCAATTTAAATCTACTTCCTTCTCATTACA	AAGGT ATTTATAGAT T	-819

Supplementary Table 6. The Pearson correlation among ATRX and genes in apoptotic signaling pathway.

	R	P value	P value summary
ATRX vs. ATM	0.41	<0.0001	****
ATRX vs. BCL2L1	-0.30	<0.0001	****
ATRX vs. CASP8	-0.03	0.7512	ns
ATRX vs. CDKN1A	-0.16	0.038	*
ATRX vs. EP300	0.42	<0.0001	****
ATRX vs. FADD	-0.47	<0.0001	****
ATRX vs. FAS	-0.13	0.0961	ns
ATRX vs. FOXO3	0.44	<0.0001	****
ATRX vs. HRAS	-0.40	<0.0001	****
ATRX vs. MSH6	0.32	<0.0001	****
ATRX vs. PRKDC	0.55	<0.0001	****
ATRX vs. SMAD3	0.33	<0.0001	****
ATRX vs. TNFSF10	-0.11	0.1653	ns