## Supporting Information

Discovery of Selective Small Molecule Inhibitors for the ENL YEATS Domain
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Figure S1. Development of an AlphaScreen assay detecting the interaction between HisENL YEATS domain and biotinylated H3K9ac peptide.
(A) A schematic representation of the developed AlphaScreen assay. (B) Alpha signals when different concentrations of His-ENL YEATS were titrated into 30 nM of H3K9ac peptide. (C) Alpha signals when different concentrations of the H3K9ac peptide were titrated into 100 nM of His-ENL YEATS. (D) The developed AlphaScreen assay produces robust and highly reproducible signals in the detection of the interaction between His-ENL YEATS and H3K9ac peptide. Data in B-D represent mean $\pm$ SEM, $n \geq 4$ in $B$ and $C$, and $n=192$ in $D$.


Figure S2. $\mathrm{IC}_{50}$ determination of compounds 1-15, 20-24 and 26 by AlphaScreen assay. Compounds were subjected to a series of 3-fold dilutions from $54 \mu \mathrm{M}$ for dose response curve AlphaScreen assays. $\mathrm{IC}_{50}$ values were determined from the plot using nonlinear regression of variable slope (four parameters) and curve fitting performed by the GraphPad Prism software. Error bars show $\pm$ SEM, $n \geq 4$.


Figure S3. SPR and NMR analysis of compound 11, 24 or 7.
(A) Sensorgrams of SPR experiments and the fitted Langmuir 1:1 binding kinetic model with compound 11 (left panel) and 24 (right panel). (B) Overlay of ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H},{ }^{15} \mathrm{~N}$ HSQC spectra of ${ }^{15} \mathrm{~N}$ labeled ENL YEATS domain collected before and after the H3K27cr (aa 22-31 of H3) peptide (left panel) or compound 7 (right panel) was added stepwise. Spectra are color coded according to the protein-peptide molar ratio as indicated.


Figure S4. ENL inhibition by compound 7 in MLL-rearranged leukemia cells.
(A) Cell growth inhibition of ENL inhibitors at the indicated concentrations in MV4;11 and MOLM13 cells. Survived cells were calculated as \% relative to DMSO treated cells. Data represent mean $\pm$ SEM, $n=3$. (B) Caco-2 cell permeability analysis of compound 7 and 11. Warfarin, Talinolol and Ranitidine are control compounds with varied permeability rates used for comparisons by the Charles River Laboratory. Data represent mean $\pm$ SEM, $n \geq 2$. (C) CETSA in HeLa cells treated with $20 \mu \mathrm{M}$ compound 7 at the indicated temperatures. (D) qRT-PCR analysis of HOXA9 and MYC gene expression in ENL knockdown MOLM13 cells. Data represent mean $\pm$ SEM $(\mathrm{n}=3)$, two-tailed Student's $t$ test. **** $P<0.0001$. Western blot shows efficient knockdown of ENL. (E) 7 shows a synergistic effect with JQ1 in MV4;11 cells. Cells were treated with indicated doses of 7 and JQ1 or DMSO for 6 days.


Figure S5. The triazolopyridine pharmacophore of compounds 1, 7, 11 and 24 adopt comformations to form stronger pi-pi interactions with H 56 residue in ENL than in AF9 YEATS domain.

The molecular docking models comparison of compounds 1 (A), 7 (B), 11 (C), and 24 (D) bound to the YEATS domain of AF9 (white colored) and ENL (orange colored). Modeling was based on the PDB entries 5 j 9 s (ENL) and 4tmp (AF9).


Figure S6. HPLC chromotagraph, ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NMR}$ of compound 7.


Figure S7. HPLC chromotagraph, ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NMR}$ of compound 11.


Figure S8. HPLC chromotagraph, ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR of compound 12.


Figure S9. HPLC chromotagraph, ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{NMR}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR of compound 24.

Table S1. Structure and $\mathrm{IC}_{50}$ of compounds from HTS with $\mathrm{IC}_{50}$ below $5 \mu \mathrm{M}$.
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