## **Supporting Information**

### Discovery of Selective Small Molecule Inhibitors for the ENL YEATS Domain

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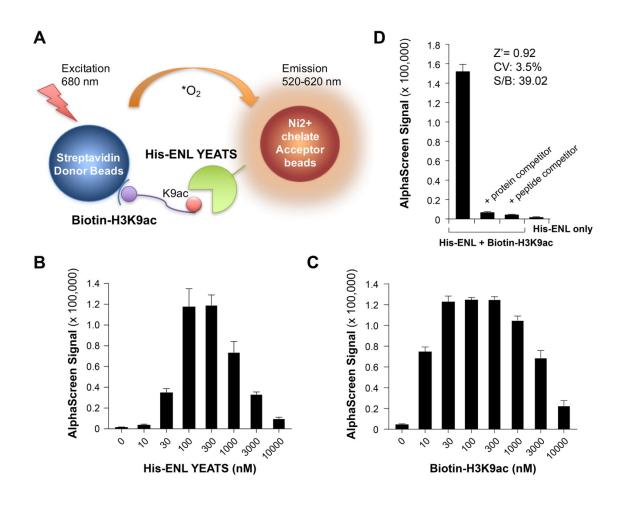
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#### Figure S1. Development of an AlphaScreen assay detecting the interaction between His-ENL YEATS domain and biotinylated H3K9ac peptide.

(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,  $n \ge 4$  in **B** and **C**, and n = 192 in **D**.

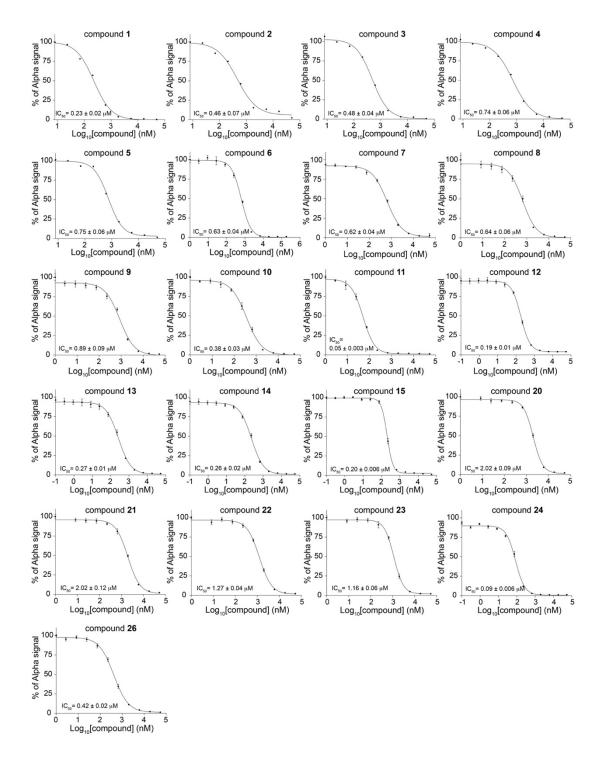
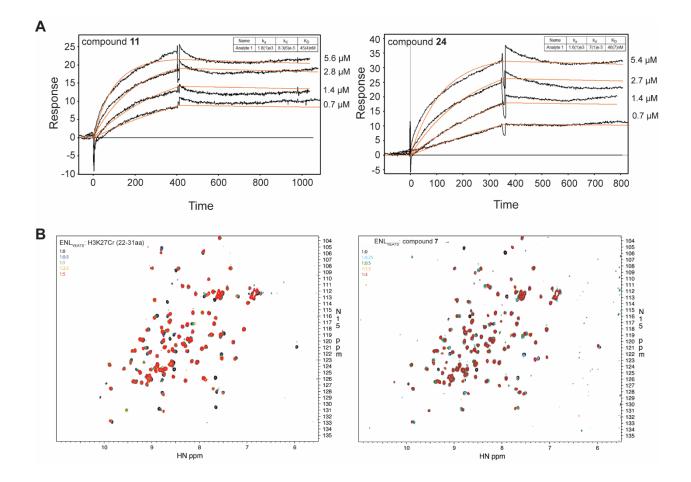
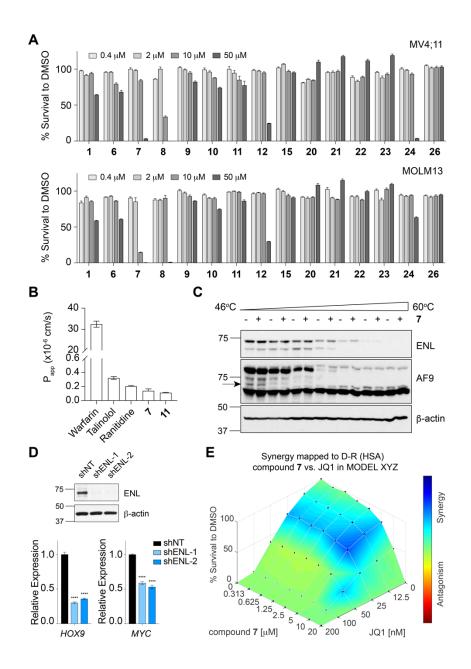


Figure S2. IC<sub>50</sub> determination of compounds 1-15, 20-24 and 26 by AlphaScreen assay. Compounds were subjected to a series of 3-fold dilutions from 54  $\mu$ M for dose response curve AlphaScreen assays. IC<sub>50</sub> values were determined from the plot using nonlinear regression of variable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



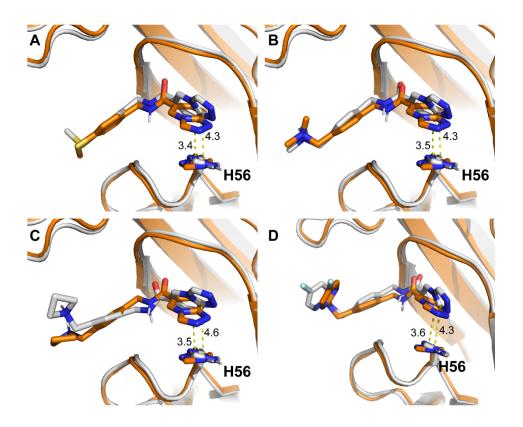
#### Figure S3. SPR and NMR analysis of compound 11, 24 or 7.

(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 <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>15</sup>N HSQC spectra of <sup>15</sup>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  $\mu$ 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 (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 H56 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 5j9s (ENL) and 4tmp (AF9).

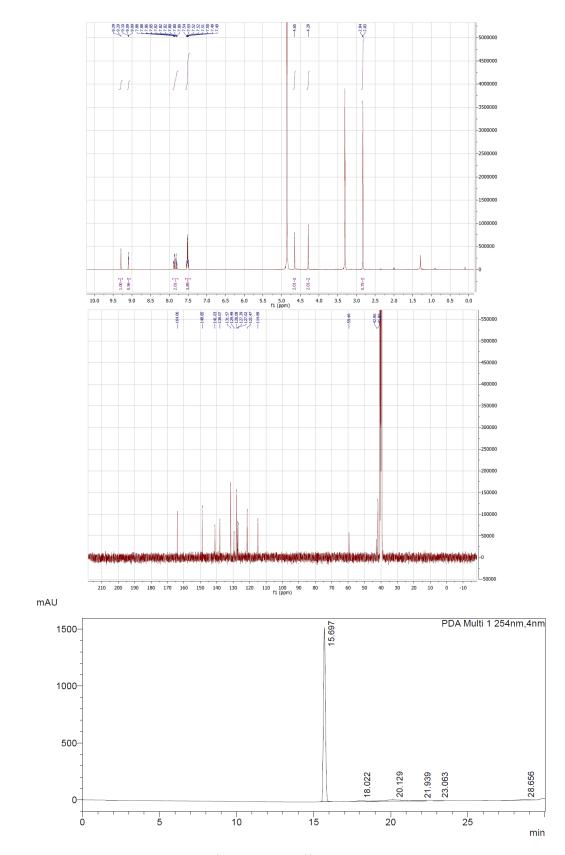


Figure S6. HPLC chromotagraph, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR of compound 7.

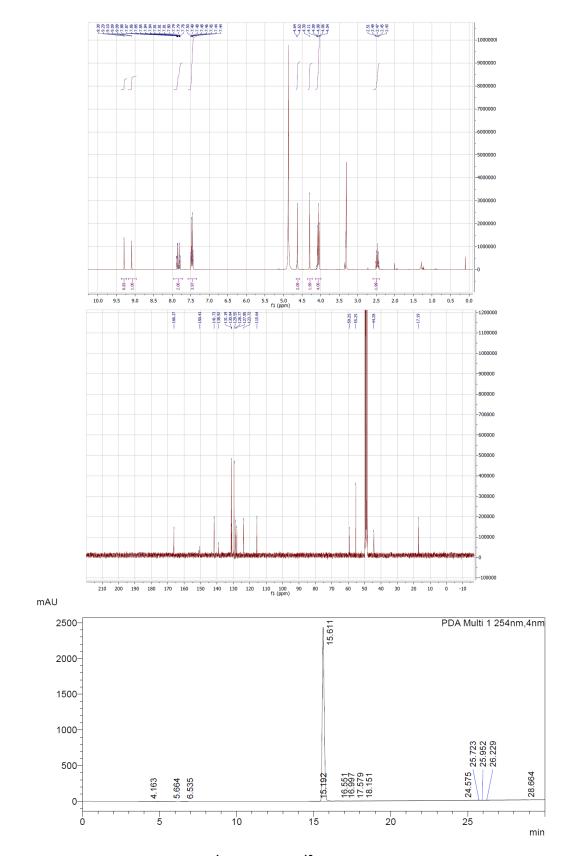


Figure S7. HPLC chromotagraph, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR of compound 11.

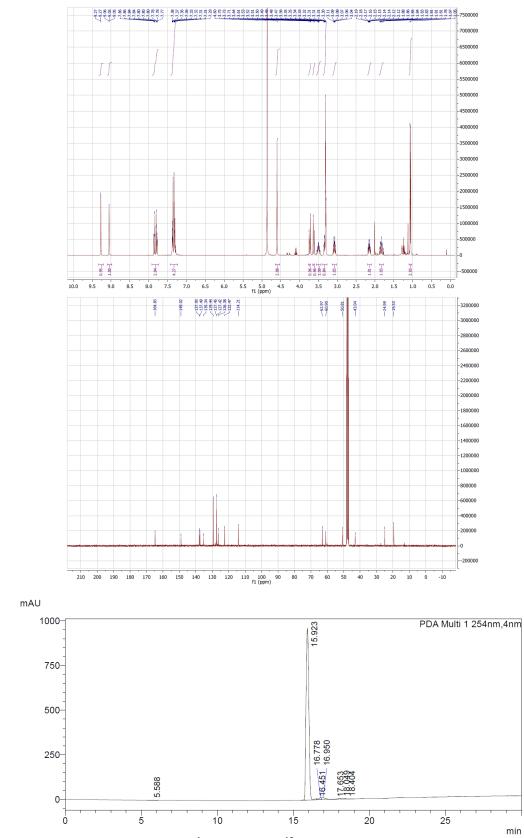


Figure S8. HPLC chromotagraph, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR of compound 12.

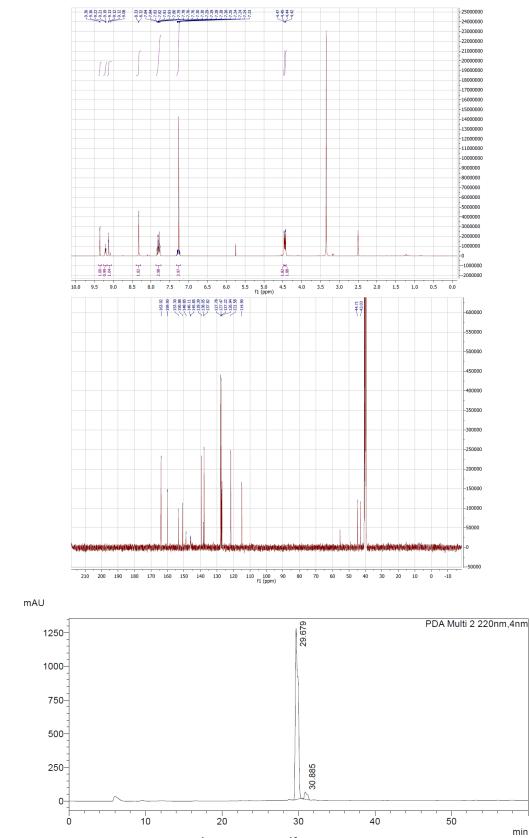


Figure S9. HPLC chromotagraph, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR of compound 24.

| Structure                                 | IC <sub>50</sub> (μM) | Structure                            | IC <sub>50</sub> (μM) |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| MeS N N N                                 | 0.23 ± 0.02           |                                      | 2.57 ± 1.88           |
|   | 0.39 ± 0.04           | O<br>H<br>H<br>N<br>H                | 2.57 ± 0.25           |
| O<br>H<br>H<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N | 0.46 ± 0.07           |                                      | 2.63 ± 0.92           |
| O<br>N<br>H<br>H<br>N<br>N<br>N           | 0.48 ± 0.04           | N N H N H                            | 2.68 ± 0.18           |
|   | 0.74 ± 0.06           | O<br>N<br>H<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N      | 2.76 ± 0.44           |
|   | 0.75 ± 0.06           |                                      | 3.34 ± 0.20           |
| CI<br>N H CI<br>CI                        | 0.80 ± 0.09           | N H N N                              | 3.32 ± 0.40           |
| O-N HN                                    | 0.99 ± 0.15           |                                      | 3.52 ± 0.21           |
| N N N N                                   | 1.02 ± 0.08           |                                      | 3.56 ± 0.75           |
| F   | 1.32 ± 0.11           | N<br>H<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N<br>N | 3.62 ± 0.37           |
| O<br>N<br>H<br>N<br>H<br>N<br>N           | 1.33 ± 0.10           |                                      |                       |

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

S11

