

Supplementary Materials: The *MYC* 3' Wnt-Responsive Element Drives Oncogenic *MYC* Expression in Human Colorectal Cancer Cells

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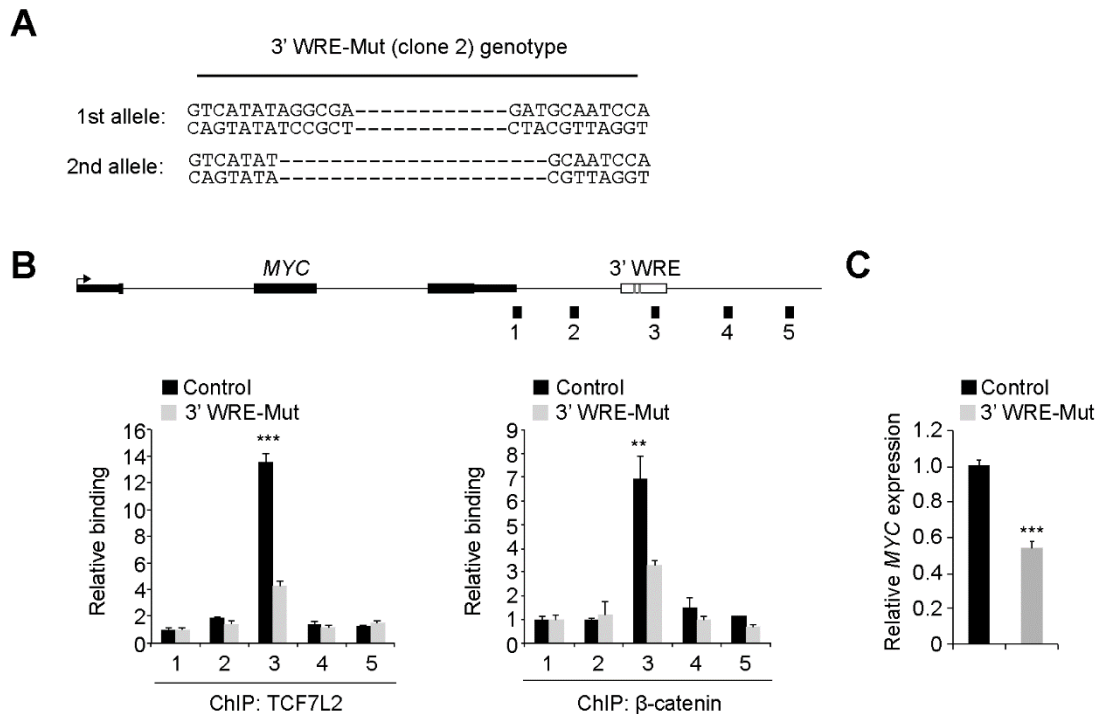


Figure S1. TCF7L2/β-catenin binding to the *MYC* 3' WRE and *MYC* expression are reduced in a second 3' WRE-Mut clonal HCT116 cell line. (A) Sequences of the targeted *MYC* 3' WRE alleles in the second clone. Refer to Figure 1 for the wild-type sequence; (B) qPCR analysis of DNA fragments precipitated with anti-TCF7L2 or anti-β-catenin antibodies in ChIP assays conducted in control and 3' WRE-Mut HCT116 cells. The position of the PCR amplicons used to detect binding (1-5) are indicated on the diagram of the *MYC* locus above. The signals are normalized to levels detected with amplicon 1; (C) qRT-PCR analysis of *MYC* transcript levels detected in control and 3' WRE-Mut cells. The data is normalized to *GAPDH* levels. Error bars are \pm SEM (** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$).



Figure S2. Insertions or deletions (indels) are absent at the top predicted off-targets in 3' WRE-Mut cells. PAGE analysis of PCR products amplified from genomic DNA isolated from parental HCT116 (control) or 3' WRE-Mut cells using primers that anneal to regions flanking the putative off-target sites. Listed are the targets analyzed and their chromosomal position. Nucleotides that are not conserved in the MYC 3' WRE CRISPR target sequence are in red. The PAM sequence is underlined.