

Expanded View Figures

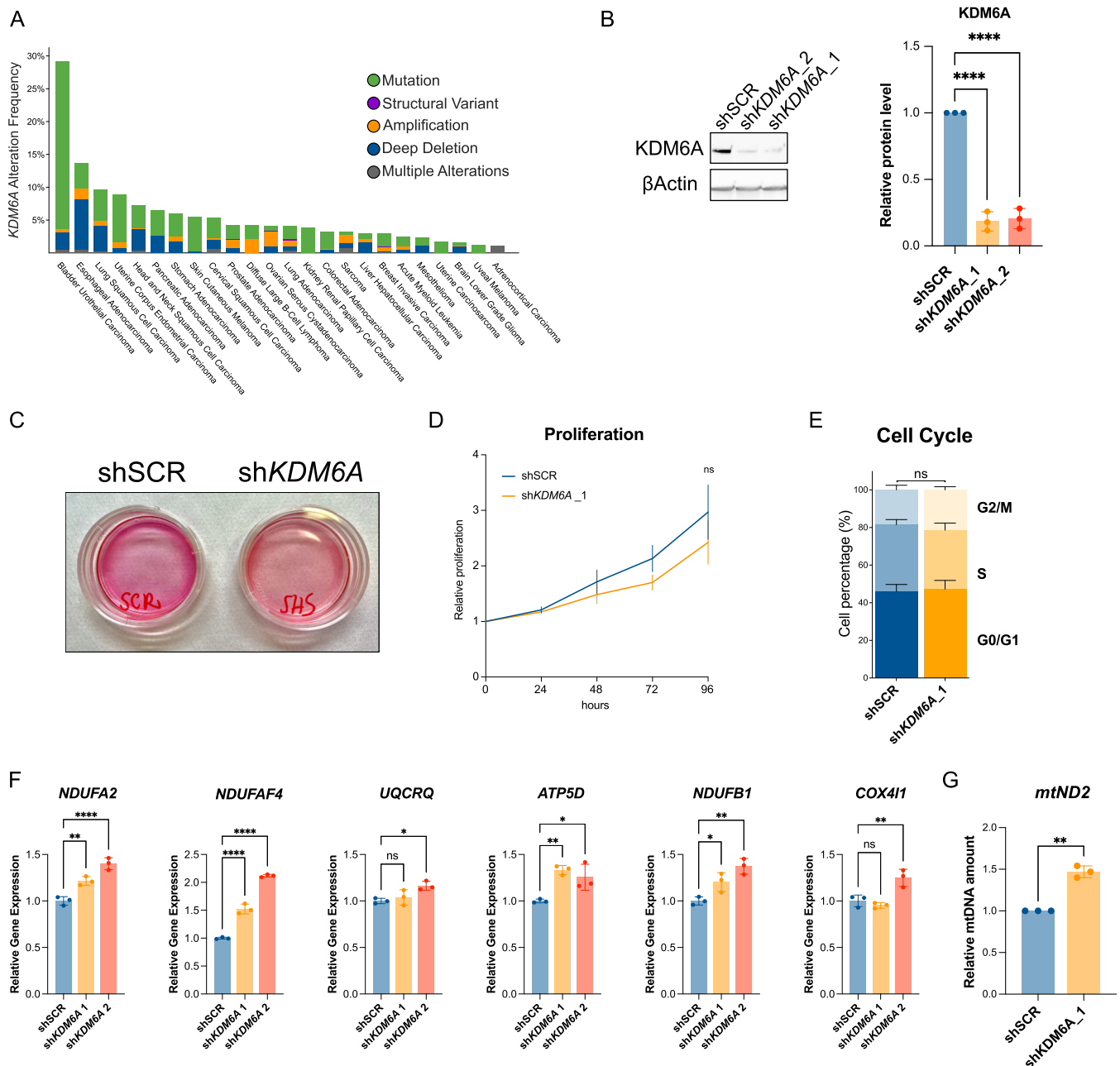


Figure EV1. The loss of KDM6A increases medium acidification without perturbing proliferation and cell cycle but increasing ETC genes expression.

(A) KDM6A alteration frequency from several patient datasets from TCGA, PanCancer Atlas (minimum frequency > 1%). Bar chart generated in cBioPortal browser. (B) One representative out of three western blot of KDM6A protein level on shSCR (scrambled short hairpin RNA) and shKDM6A conditions. Normalization on βActin and shSCR. Statistical significance was assessed by applying one-way ANOVA test. Mean $\pm$ SD, $n = 3$ (**** $p = 0.0000032$, $p = 0.0000037$). (C) Representative images of cell culture media acidification of U-2 OS shSCR compared to U-2 OS KDM6A KD. (D) Relative proliferation at 24, 48, 72, and 96 h of shSCR and KDM6A KD cells of three independent biological replicates. Mean $\pm$ SEM. Unpaired t-test (ns $p = 0.4352$). (E) Cell cycle phases, percentage of shSCR and shKDM6A cells. Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SD of four independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by applying two-way ANOVA test (ns $p = 0.533$). (F) Gene expression of ETC genes on shSCR and shKDM6A conditions evaluated by RT-qPCR. Data are represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by applying one-way ANOVA test (NDUFA2 ** $p = 0.002751$, **** $p = 0.000098$; NDUFA4 **** $p = 0.0000212$, **** $p = 0.0000002$; UQCRCQ ns $p = 0.4587$, * $p = 0.0135$; ATP5D ** $p = 0.0034$, * $p = 0.0113$; NDUFB1 * $p = 0.0218$, ** $p = 0.0013$; COX4I1 ns $p = 0.4038$, ** $p = 0.004$). (G) Abundance of mtDNA (mtND2) assessed by qPCR. Data are normalized to NBPF9 and to shSCR condition and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Significant differences were quantified by one sample t-test (** $p = 0.0073$).



Figure EV2. CCDC3 loss induces PPARGC1A expression mirroring the effect of KDM6A KD in PaTu8988t and SW780 as observed in U-2 OS cells.

(A) Gene expression levels of *KDM6A* and (B) *PPARGC1A* in U-2 OS with double shRNAs assessed by RT-qPCR. Data are normalized to *TBP* and to shSCR-shSCR condition and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of four independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by applying one-way ANOVA test (*KDM6A*: ns $p = 0.8367$, *** $p = 0.0008$, ** $p = 0.001$; *PPARGC1A*: * $p = 0.0141$, ** $p = 0.0031$, ns $p = 0.2954$). (C) mtDNA quantification (*mtND2*) was measured through qPCR. Data are normalized to *NBPF9* and to shSCR-shSCR condition and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by applying one-way ANOVA test (ns $p = 0.0761$, * $p = 0.0259$, ns $p = 0.4932$). (D) Venn diagram of shared significant genes between RNAseq, DepMap, and ChIPAtlas. (E) Genes ranked by *KDM6A* average binding score. (F) GFP-positive cells after transduction with *PPARGC1A* expression reporter. (G) Gene expression levels measured by RT-qPCR of *PPARGC1A* and *CCDC3* in U-2 OS after 24 h silencing with siRNA. Data are normalized to *TBP* and to siRLUC control and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by applying multiple unpaired t-test (** $p = 0.0058$, * $p = 0.0386$). (H) Gene expression of *PPARG* and *CREB1* from RNAseq ($n = 3$, limma, ns adj. $p = 0.51$, ns adj. $p = 0.14$). (I) Gene expression levels analyzed by RT-qPCR of *CREB1* and *PPARGC1A* in U-2 OS after 72 h silencing with siRNA. Data are normalized to *TBP* and to siRLUC control and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by applying one-tailed unpaired t-test (* $p = 0.05$, *** $p = 0.0004$). (J) Expression levels of *KDM6A* measured by RT-qPCR in U-2 OS after 24 h silencing with siRNA. Mean $\pm$ SD, $n = 3$. Statistical significance was assessed by applying one sample t-test (** $p = 0.0017$). (K) PLA negative controls. Abs = only antibodies. Plus/Minus = only probes. (L) Heatmap showing the median fluorescence intensity (MFI) of MitoTracker™ Green in U-2 OS, PaTu8988t, and SW780 cell lines. (M) Expression levels assessed by RT-qPCR of *PPARGC1A* and (N) *CCDC3*, on PaTu8988t and SW780 cell lines silenced with two different shRNAs targeting *KDM6A*. Data are normalized to *TBP* and to shSCR condition and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. One-way ANOVA test was performed (*PPARGC1A*: (8988t) **** $p = 0.000028$, * $p = 0.024629$; (SW780) ** $p = 0.0033$, * $p = 0.0304$. *CCDC3*: (8988t) **** $p = 0.000049$, *** $p = 0.000198$; (SW780) ** $p = 0.0018$, ** $p = 0.0034$). (O) Gene expression levels measured by RT-qPCR of *CREB1* in PaTu8988t and SW780 cell line after *KDM6A* silencing. Data are normalized to *TBP* and to control condition (siRLUC) and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Data were collected at 72 h and 24 h, respectively. Statistical significance was assessed by one-tailed Unpaired t-test (8988t: ** $p = 0.0083$; SW780 * $p = 0.0476$).

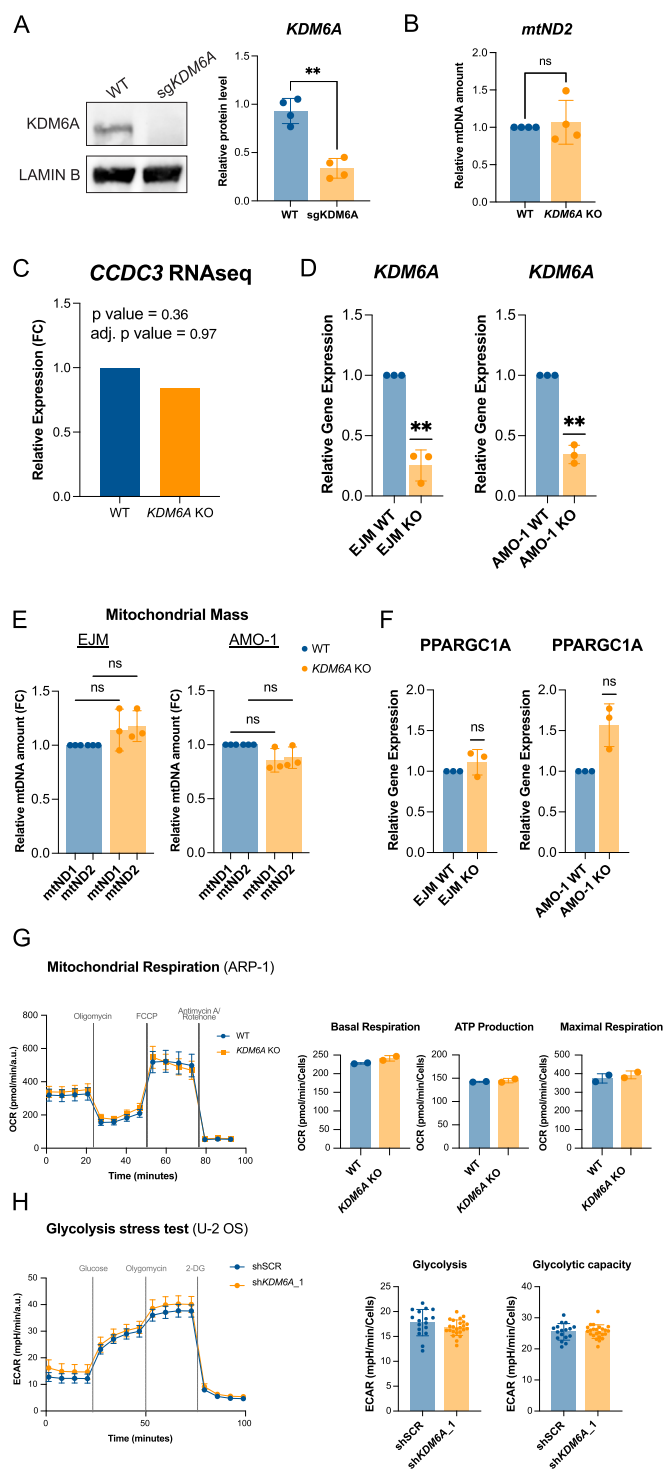


Figure EV3. MM cell lines do not exhibit increased mitochondrial mass, PPARGC1A expression or OXPHOS upon KDM6A KO.

(A) One representative out of four western blot and quantification of KDM6A after CRISPR Cas9 KO in ARP-1 cells. Protein levels of KDM6A were measured in four independent biological replicates and normalized to LAMIN B. Mean $\pm$ SD. Two-tailed Paired Student's t-test ($**p = 0.0049$). (B) Abundance of mtDNA (*mtND2*) measured by qPCR in WT and KO ARP-1 cell line. Data are normalized to *NBPF9* and to WT condition and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of four independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by one sample t-test (ns $p = 0.6783$). (C) *CCDC3* expression from RNAseq in WT and KDM6A KO ARP-1 cells ($n = 4$, limma). (D) Gene expression of *KDM6A* in WT and KO EJM and AMO-1 cell lines analyzed by RT-qPCR. Data are normalized to *TBP* and to WT and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by one sample t-test ($**p = 0.0097$, $**p = 0.0045$). (E) Abundance of mtDNA (*mtND1* and *mtND2*) in WT and KO EJM and AMO-1 cell lines measured by qPCR. Data are normalized to *NBPF9* and to WT condition and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by multiple unpaired t-test (EJM: ns $p = 0.276$, ns $p = 0.0978$; AMO-1: ns $p = 0.083$, ns $p = 0.1046$). (F) Expression of *PPARGC1A* in WT and KDM6A KO EJM and AMO-1 cell lines analyzed by RT-qPCR. Data are normalized to *TBP* and to WT and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by one sample t-test (ns $p = 0.3467$, ns $p = 0.0648$). (G) One representative analysis out of two independent biological replicates of OCR measurements. Bar plots of basal respiration, ATP production, and Maximal Respiration of two independent biological replicates. Mean $\pm$ SD. (H) Analysis of ECAR measurements and bar plots of glycolysis and glycolytic capacity on U-2 OS cell line. Mean $\pm$ SD ($n = 17$, $n = 24$; $n = 17$, $n = 24$).

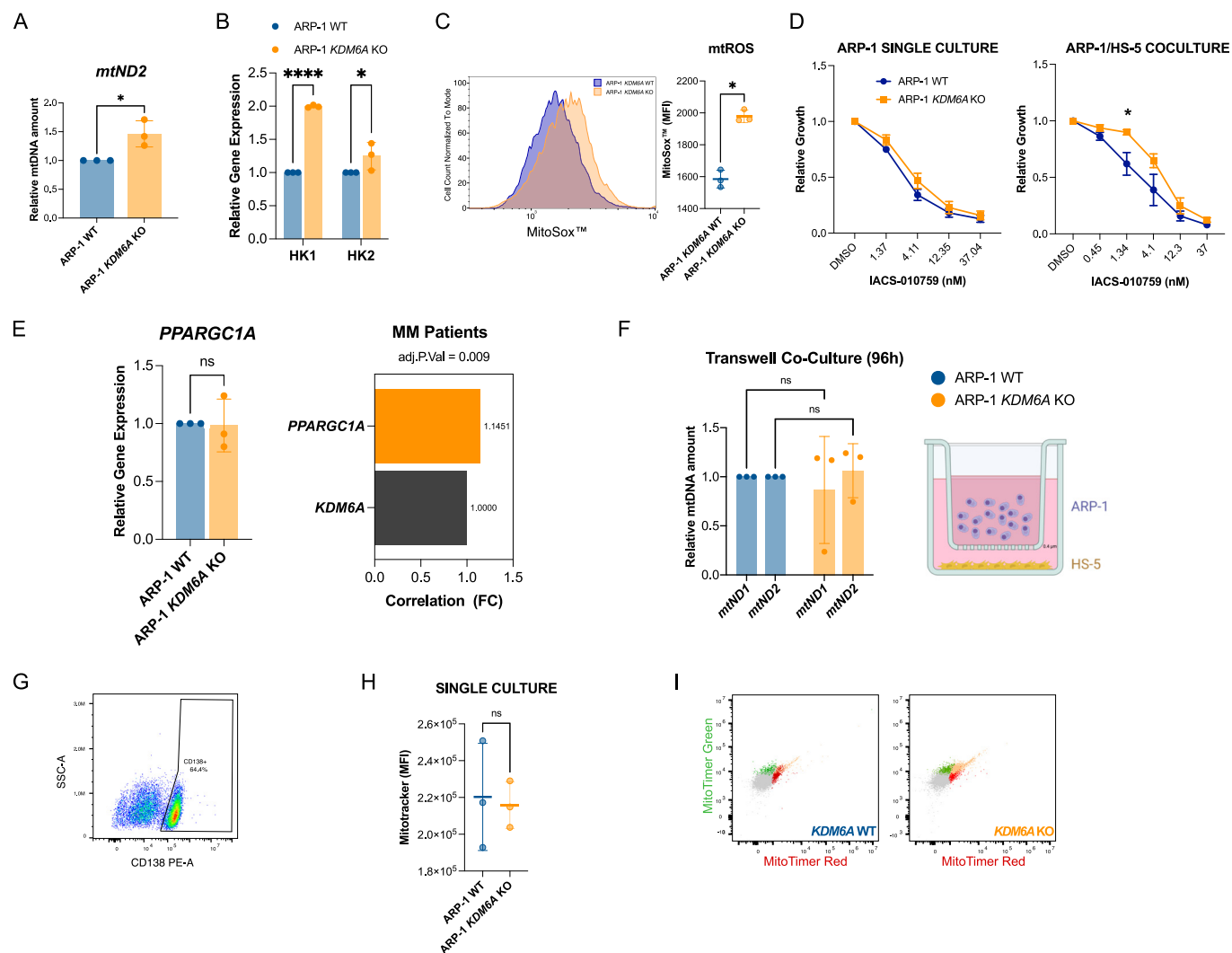


Figure EV4. KDM6A KO in MM cells increases glycolysis, ROS production and resistance to OXPHOS inhibitors upon coculture as a result of cell-to-cell contact.

(A) Abundance of mtDNA (*mtND2*) measured by qPCR after coculture. Data are normalized to *NBPF9* and to WT condition and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by one sample t-test (* $p = 0.036$). (B) Gene expression of *HK1* and *HK2* in ARP-1 cells following coculture with HS-5. RT-qPCR data are normalized to *TBP* and to WT and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by two-way ANOVA (**** $p = 0.00002$, * $p = 0.019342$). (C) One representative histogram and quantification of MitoSox™ staining of ARP-1 cells following co-culture with HS-5. MFI measurements from three independent biological replicates. Mean $\pm$ SD. Statistical significance was assessed by applying paired Student's t-test (* $p = 0.0114$). (D) ARP-1 single culture and coculture treated with IACS-010759 at different concentrations. Mean $\pm$ SEM ($n = 3$). Unpaired t test (* $p = 0.0265$). (E) On the left, gene expression measured by RT-qPCR of *PPARGC1A* in ARP-1 cells following co-culture with HS-5. Data are normalized to *TBP* and to WT and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by one sample t-test (ns $p = 0.9128$). On the right, linear regression of *PPARGC1A* and *KDM6A* in MM patients. Data shown as fold change of the correlation. (F) Abundance of mtDNA (*mtND1*, *mtND2*) analyzed by qPCR in ARP1 cells when cocultured with HS-5 in a transwell system. Data are normalized to *NBPF9* and to WT condition and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by two-tailed Unpaired Student's t-test (ns $p = 0.691167$, ns $p = 0.717478$). Schematic representation of transwell (0.4 μ m) coculture. (G) Gated CD138 positive cells after ARP-1/HS-5 coculture. (H) MFI of Mitotracker™ green stained ARP-1 KDM6A WT and KO cell line in single culture. Mean $\pm$ SD, $n = 3$. One-tailed paired t test (ns $p = 0.343$). (I) Dot plot of Mitotimer green and red positive KDM6A WT and KO ARP-1 cells after HS-5 coculture.

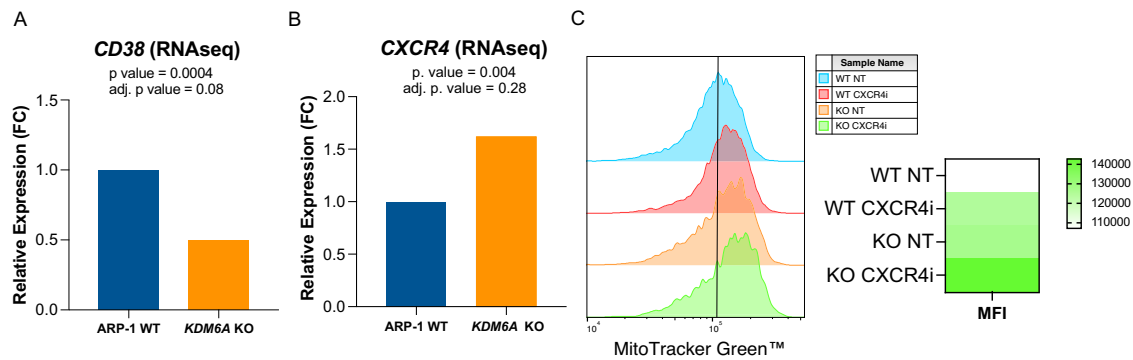


Figure EV5. Mitochondrial trafficking regulators *CD38* and *CXCR4* are not induced by *KDM6A* loss.
(A) Expression of *CD38* from RNAseq in ARP-1 cells. (B) *CXCR4* expression from RNAseq in WT and *KDM6A* KO ARP-1 cells. (C) MitoTracker™ green fluorescence measured by FACS in CXCR4i treated HS-5 cocultured ARP-1 cells.

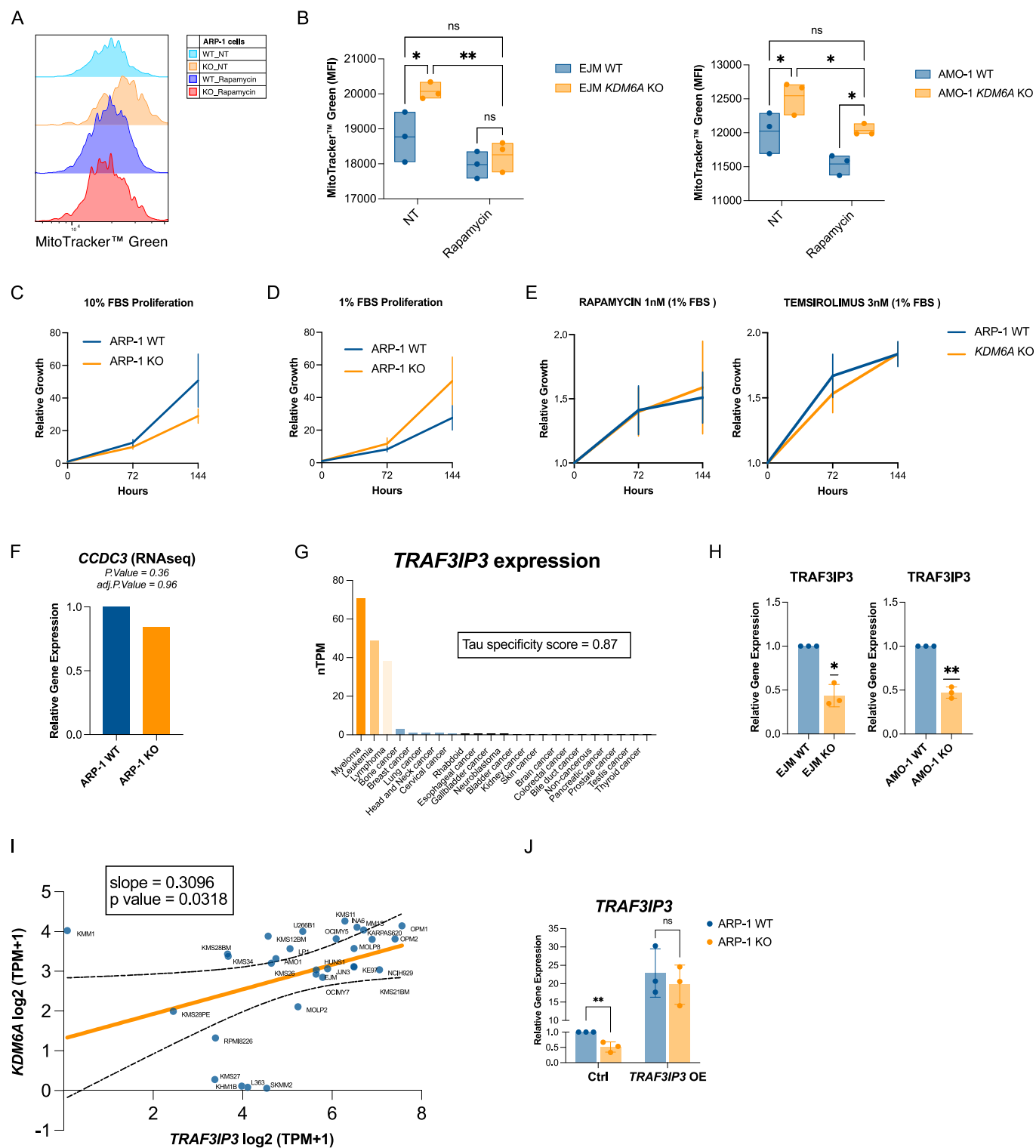


Figure EV6. KDM6A KO in MM cell lines downregulates the mTOR inhibitor TRAF3IP3 to induce proliferation and mitochondrial trafficking.

(A) One representative MFI measurement by FACS of MitoTracker™ Green in ARP-1 cells upon KDM6A KO and Rapamycin 50 nM treatment. (B) MFI of MitoTracker™ measured on HS-5 cocultured EJM and AMO-1 cells treated with Rapamycin 50 nM. Data are normalized to WT and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Significant differences were quantified by applying two-way ANOVA test (EJM: * p = 0.0103, ns p = 0.2228, ** p = 0.0016, ns p = 0.4926; AMO-1: * p = 0.018, ns p = 0.9458, * p = 0.0201, * p = 0.225). (EJM) NT-WT: Min = 18,053, Median = 18,784, Max = 19,481; NT-KO: Min = 19,873, Median = 20,005, Max = 20,340; Rapa-WT: Min = 17,583, Median = 17,994, Max = 18,354; Rapa-KO: Min = 17,758, Median = 18,415, Max = 18,599. (AMO-1) NT-WT: Min = 11,690, Median = 12,092, Max = 12,290; NT-KO: Min = 12,259, Median = 12,664, Max = 12,712; Rapa-WT: Min = 11,373, Median = 11,588, Max = 11,661; Rapa-KO: Min = 11,986, Median = 11,986, Max = 12,137. (C) Proliferation evaluation of WT and KO ARP-1 cell line in 10% FBS growth medium. Mean $\pm$ SEM (n = 3). (D) Proliferation evaluation of WT and KO ARP-1 cell line in 1% FBS growth medium during treatment with Rapamycin 1 nM and Temsirolimus 3 nM. Mean $\pm$ SEM (n = 3). (F) Differential gene expression of *CCDC3* from RNAseq in ARP-1 cells upon KDM6A KO (n = 4, limma). (G) Normalized Transcript per Million (nTPM) values of cancer cell lines categories ranked for *TRAF3IP3* expression levels. Tau specificity score is indicated. (H) Gene expression levels of *TRAF3IP3* were measured through RT-qPCR. Data are normalized to *TBP* and to WT and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Significant differences were quantified by one sample t-test (* p = 0.0167, ** p = 0.0049). (I) Linear regression of KDM6A and *TRAF3IP3* expression across different MM cell lines from DepMap. (J) Gene expression analyzed by RT-qPCR of *TRAF3IP3* in control and *TRAF3IP3* overexpressed ARP-1 cells. Data are normalized to *TBP* and to WT and represented as mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Statistical significance was assessed by applying multiple unpaired t tests (** p = 0.0074, ns p = 0.5532).

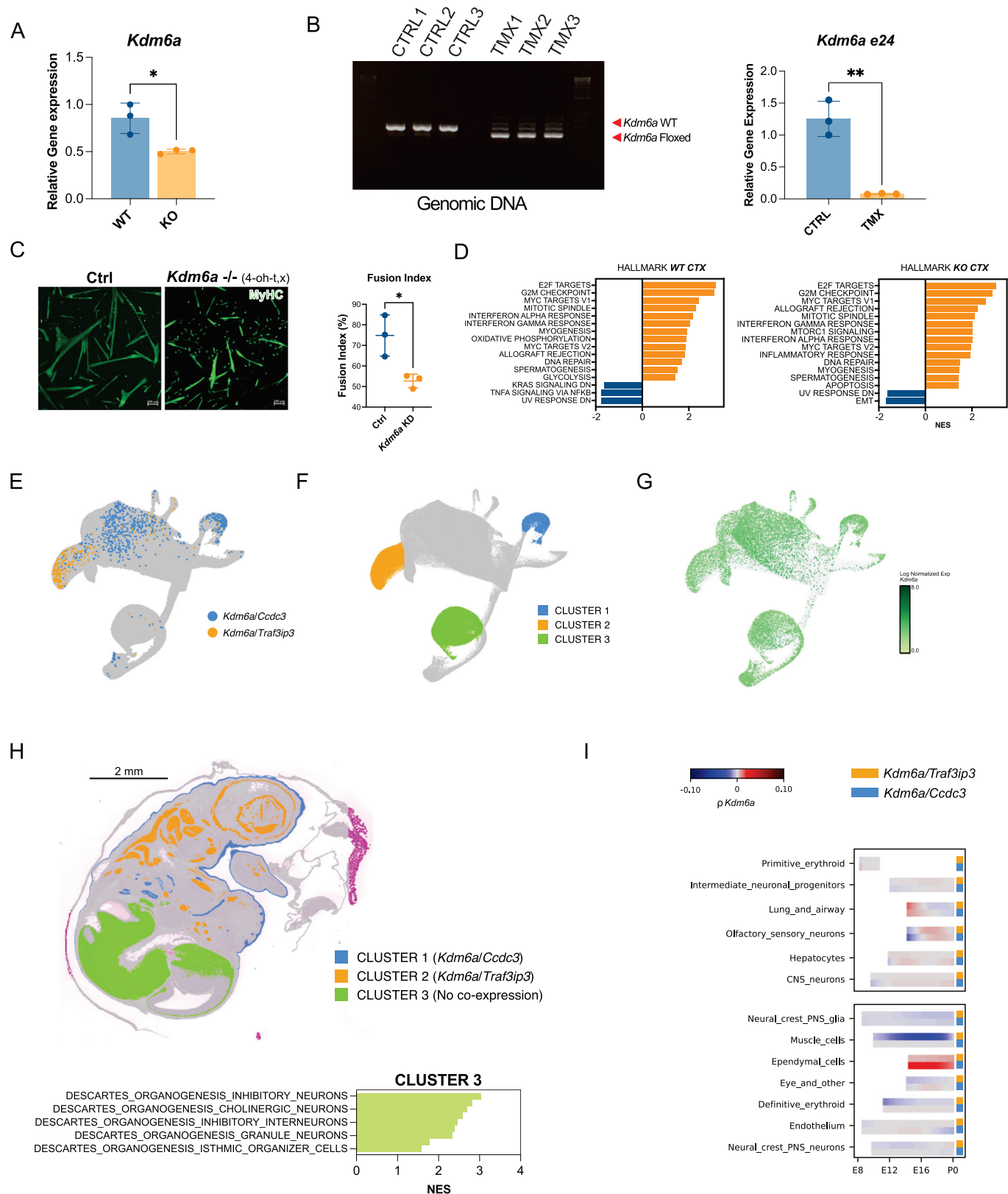




Figure EV7. *Kdm6a* is central for muscle differentiation and its co-expression with *Ccdc3* or *Traf3ip3* identifies specific clusters of cells belonging to different embryonic tissues.

(A) Expression levels assessed by RT-qPCR of murine *Kdm6a* in C2C12 cell line. Mean $\pm$ SEM ($n = 3$). Unpaired t test ($*p = 0.02$). (B) On the left, electrophoretic run of genomic DNA highlighting *Kdm6a* exon24 deletion after tamoxifen treatment. On the right, gene expression of *Kdm6a* (exon 24) assessed by RT-qPCR. Normalized on *GAPDH*. Mean $\pm$ SD of three independent biological replicates. Unpaired t test ($**p = 0.0018$). (C) One representative image of MyHC (Myosin Heavy Chain) staining on satellite cells from mice. Fusion index percentage of control and *Kdm6a* KD cells. Mean $\pm$ SD ($n = 3$). Unpaired t test ($*p = 0.0222$). (D) GSEA (v4.3.2) of DEGs from RNAseq data collected in WT and *Kdm6a* KO SCs after CTX treatment. Pathways derived from HALLMARK. (E) UMAP representation of spatial transcriptomic data showing *Kdm6a/Ccdc3* and *Kdm6a/Traf3ip3* co-expressions, while (F) shows the *Kdm6a/Ccdc3*, *Kdm6a/Traf3ip3* and a third unknown cluster and (G) represents *Kdm6a* expression. (H) H&E staining and clustering of spatial transcriptomics data from mouse embryo at day 15.5. GSEA, v4.3.2 was performed on the genes differentially expressed within the cluster 3. (I) Heatmap showing the co-expression patterns of *Kdm6a* (pKdm6a) with *Traf3ip3* and *Ccdc3* across others embryonic tissues during development.