### Supplemental Figure 1, Liu et al.



**Supplemental Figure 1. Generation of two independent skeletal muscle-specific** *Mll4*-knockout mouse lines. (A-**D**) Efficient postnatal deletion of *Mll4* in skeletal muscle by *Mck-Cre*. (A) qRT-PCR analysis of *Mll4* expression in skeletal muscle from indicated genotypes at the age of 1, 7, 10 days and at 8 weeks. n = 3-5 mice per group. (B, C) Bars represent mean  $\pm$  SEM gene expression levels of *Mll4* using qRT-PCR from gastrocnemius (GC), white vastus lateralis (WV) and soleus muscles of WT and *Mll4SET* mKO mice (B) at the age of 10 days and (C) at 8 weeks. n = 3-6 mice per group. (D, E) Western blot analysis of MLL4 expression in skeletal muscle and heart from indicated genotypes. n.s., none-specific band, n = 3 mice per group. Values represent mean  $\pm$  SEM, \**P* < 0.05 vs. corresponding WT controls, *P*-value was determined using two-tailed unpaired Student's *t*-test.

### Supplemental Figure 2, Liu et al.



Supplemental Figure 2. Metabolic characterization of *Mll4* mKO mice fed on a normal chow diet. (A) Body weight of 13-week-old male WT or *Mll4* mKO mice. n = 6-7 mice per group. (B) Body weight in a second set of 20-week-old male WT or *Mll4* mKO mice. n = 4-5 mice per group. (C-I) Metabolic cage measurements of 13-week-old male WT and *Mll4* mKO mice. n = 5-7 mice per group. (C) Food consumption. (D, E) Locomotor activity over 12 hour light/dark cycle. (F, G) Oxygen consumption per hour during the light/dark cycle normalized to body weight. (H) Respiratory exchange rate (RER) during the light/dark cycle. (I) Energy expenditure per mouse. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. *P*-value was determined using two-tailed unpaired Student's *t*-test.



Supplemental Figure 3. Metabolic characterization of *Mll4SET* mKO mice fed on a normal chow diet. (A) Body weight of 9-week-old male WT or *Mll4SET* mKO mice. n = 7-9 mice per group. (B) Body composition measured to determine fat mass and lean tissue mass the age of 10 weeks. n = 6 mice per group. (C-I) Metabolic cage measurements of 9-week-old male WT and *Mll4SET* mKO mice. n = 7-9 mice per group. (C) Food consumption. (D, E) Locomotor activity over 12 hour light/dark cycle. (F, G) Oxygen consumption per hour during the light/dark cycle normalized to body weight. (H) Respiratory exchange rate (RER) during the light/dark cycle. (I) Energy expenditure per mouse. (J, K) Representative hindlimbs from WT and *Mll4SET* mKO mice (J) at the age of 10 days and (K) at 12 weeks. n = 5-7 mice per group. (L) Weight of gastrocnemius (GC) and tibialis anterior (TA) muscles from 12-week-old male WT and *Mll4SET* mKO mice. n = 5-7 mice per group. (M) H&E staining of the GC muscle from 8-week-old male WT and *Mll4SET* mKO mice. Representative images were shown. Scale bar: 50 µm. n = 3-5 mice per group. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. *P*-value was determined using two-tailed unpaired Student's *t*-test.

#### Supplemental Figure 4, Liu et al.



Supplemental Figure 4. MLL4 regulates slow-twitch muscle fiber type program. (A, B) Expression of myosin heavy chain (MHC) and representative slow/fast-twitch troponin genes (qRT-PCR) in WV (A) and soleus (B) muscle of *Mll4SET* mKO mice and WT controls. n = 5-6 mice per group. Values represent mean  $\pm$  SEM, \**P* < 0.05 vs. corresponding WT controls, *P*-value was determined using two-tailed unpaired Student's *t*-test.

## Supplemental Figure 5, Liu et al.



**Supplemental Figure 5. Characterization of** *Mll4SET* **mKO mice at P10.** (**A**) Cross-section of soleus muscle from P10 *Mll4SET* mKO mice stained for MHC1 by immunofluorescence (IF). MHC1 (green). Representative images were shown. Scale bar: 250  $\mu$ m. (**B**) Quantification of IF data shown in (**A**) expressed as mean % total muscle fibers. n = 5 mice per group.

#### Supplemental Figure 6, Liu et al.



Supplemental Figure 6. MLL4-mediated H3K4me1 parallels type I muscle gene expression in primary muscle cells. (A) Representative Western blot analysis of MLL4 and slow myosin protein levels during differentiation of myoblasts into mature myotubes (n = 3). (B) Results of SYBR green-based quantification of H3K4me1 ChIP assays performed on WT primary myoblasts or myotubes (n = 3). The graphs show enrichment relative (%) to input, while the schematic shows PCR primer set location relative to the *Myh7* gene transcription start site (= +1). (C) Primary myoblasts isolated from *Mll4SET*<sup>f/f</sup> mice were infected with an adenovirus overexpressing Cre or control virus (Ctrl), followed by differentiation into myotubes. ChIP assays in myotubes using anti-H3K4me1 antibody (n = 3). Values represent mean  $\pm$  SEM, \**P* < 0.05 vs. corresponding controls. *P*-value was determined using one-way ANOVA coupled to a Fisher's least-significant difference (LSD) post-hoc test.

#### Supplemental Figure 7, Liu et al.



Supplemental Figure 7. Generation and characterization of a third skeletal muscle-specific *Mll4*-knockout mouse line. (A) Western blot analysis of MLL4 expression in skeletal muscle and heart from indicated genotypes. (B) Expression of myosin heavy chain (MHC) and representative slow/fast-twitch troponin genes (qRT-PCR) in GC muscle of *Mll4SET*<sup>f/f</sup>*HSA*-Cre mice and WT controls. n = 5-6 mice per group. Values represent mean  $\pm$  SEM, \*P < 0.05 vs. corresponding WT controls, *P*-value was determined using two-tailed unpaired Student's *t*-test.



Supplemental Figure 8. Mll4SET<sup>f/f</sup>HSA-Cre mice show reduced running endurance capacity. (A) Schematic depicts the increments of speed over time during maximal exercise capacity test (VO<sub>2max</sub> test). (B) VO<sub>2</sub> (oxygen consumption) and (C) respiratory exchange ratio (RER) during the course of the high intensity exercise in 8 week-old male  $Mll4SET^{\hat{f}/\hat{f}}HSA$ -Cre mice and WT controls. n = 12-13 mice per group. (**D**) RER values were plotted against relative exercise intensity, as estimated by the percentage of mean speed at which peak VO<sub>2</sub> occurred for each genotype. n = 12-13 mice per group. (E) Maximal speed and (F) total distance reached at exhaustion. n = 12-13 mice per group. (G) Schematic depicts the increments of speed over time during low intensity endurance exercise. (H) VO<sub>2</sub> and (I) RER during endurance exercise challenge. n = 12 mice per group. The grey shaded area in the VO<sub>2</sub> and RER line graphs illustrate the difference in time to exhaustion in *Mll4SET*<sup>I/I</sup>HSA-Cre mice (91  $\pm$  12 min) compared to WT controls (118  $\pm$  10 min). (J) Maximal speed and (K) total distance reached at exhaustion. n = 12 mice per group. Values represent mean  $\pm$  SEM, \*P < 0.05 vs. corresponding controls, P-value was determined using two-tailed unpaired Student's *t*-test.

### Supplemental Figure 9, Liu et al.



Supplemental Figure 9. Relative expression of genes involved in muscle fiber type in *Mll4SET* mKO mice. Expression of the indicated genes (qRT-PCR) in gastrocnemius muscles from *Mll4SET* mKO mice compared to WT controls. n = 5-6 mice per group. Values represent mean  $\pm$  SEM, and shown as arbitrary units (AU) normalized (=1.0) to the value of WT controls. \**P* < 0.05 vs. WT controls, *P*-value was determined using two-tailed unpaired Student's *t*-test.

# Supplemental Figure 10, Liu et al.



**Supplemental Figure 10. Cistromic analysis of MLL4 in skeletal muscle.** (A) Total ChIP-seq reads are shown in WT or *Mll4* mKO chromatin enriched with an anti-MLL4. (B) Signal intensity plot of MLL4 ChIP-Seq signal in WT or *Mll4* mKO chromatin are shown. The peak distribution of MLL4 binding in WT muscle is shown in red, whereas the peak in the *Mll4* mKO is shown in blue. (C) MLL4-binding peaks in WT muscle were compared with those of *Mll4* mKO. A total of 9403 high-confidence binding regions were identified. (D) Genomic distribution of MLL4-binding sites relative to mouse RefSeq genes. The promoter regions are defined as 1 kb upstream to 200 bp downstream of a RefGene transcription start sites (TSS). (E, F) ChIP-Seq binding profiles of MLL4 in WT or *Mll4* mKO muscle are shown. Input, genomic DNA from muscle; Gray box indicates the high confidence MLL4 binding regions.



ChIP-seq

ChIP-seq

MILA

h3taner

Jec Jeck

mRNA-seq KO

IKO

W KO

WΤ KO IWT

5

Casq2

MILA

H348Mer

# Supplemental Figure 11, Liu et al.

Supplemental Figure 11. MLL4 co-localizes with MEF2 on enhancer of slow-myofiber genes. MLL4-dependent active enhancers on slow-myofiber gene loci are shown (data obtained from published data sets GSE50466 and GSE43223, as well as current data set GSE137368). (Top) ChIP-seq binding profiles for MLL4, MEF2D and histone modifications in WT or Mll4 KO myocytes are shown. mRNA-seq data from WT and Mll4SET mKO muscle is shown at the bottom. Input, genomic DNA from myocytes; Gray box indicates the high confidence MLL4 binding regions.

→ Mybph

#### Supplemental Figure 12, Liu et al.



Supplemental Figure 12. MLL4 regulatory circuit is associated with muscle fiber type remodeling in humans. Paraspinal muscle samples from both the convex ("MX") and concave ("MV") sides of the curvature from 40 patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) were used for this analysis. (A) mRNA expression levels of muscle contractile genes were determined by qRT-PCR. Significant differences were analyzed using paired Student's *t* test. (B) Correlation between *MLL4* and *MEF2s* gene expression and that of muscle contractile genes. Pearson correlation analysis was used to determine the correlation.

Supplemental Table 1. Human Subject Characteristics				
	Mean (n = 40 female)	Range		
Age (yr)	$13.8 \pm 0.3$	10 - 18		
Height (cm)	159.3 ±0.8	146 - 171		
Weight (kg)	45.3 ±1.0	35 - 66		
BMI $(kg/m^2)$	$17.8 \pm 0.3$	13.7 - 23.7		
Initial Major Cobb ( 9	54.0 ±2.4	40 - 115		

Data represent the mean  $\pm$  SEM.

Supplemental Table 2. RT-PCR primers				
Mouse Gene	Forward	Reverse		
36b4	5'-ATCCCTGACGCACCGCCGTGA	5'-TGCATCTGCTTGGAGCCCACGT		
Mll4	5'-CAGTTGAGCTAGTCAAGTGATT	5'-TTCAATGTGGAGGGGGGGGGGGAGTGACAG		
Myh7	5'-GCCAACTATGCTGGAGCTGATGCCC	5'-GGTGCGTGGAGCGCAAGTTTGTCATAAG		
Tnnil	5'-TGAAGCCAAATGCCTCCACAACAC	5'-ACACCTTGTGCTTAGAGCCCAGTA		
Tnnt1	5'-TGGATCCACCAGCTGGAATCAGAA	5'-GCTGATGCGGTTGTAGAGCACATT		
Tnnc1	5'-AGCTCATGAAGGACGGTGACAAGA	5'-AACCGTGCAAGACCAGCATCTACT		
Tnni2	5'-AGCAGCAAGGAGCTGGAAGA	5'-ATGGCGTCGGCAGACATAC		
Tnnc2	5'-CCATCATCGAGGAGGTGGAC	5'-CTTCCCCTTCGCATCCTCTT		
Tnnt3	5'-AACTGGAGACTGACAAATTCGAGT	5'-GCTGTGCTTCTGGGTTTGGT		
Myl2	5'-GGACACATTTGCTGCCCTA	5'-ATCGTGAGGAACACGGTGA		
Myl3	5'-GGCTCTGGGTCAGAATCCTA	5'-CATCATCTTGGAATTGAGCTCTT		
Трт3	5'-GAGCTGGACAAGTATTCGGAAG	5'-AGGAGGCCACCTCAGCTT		
Myom3	5'-AGAGGCGGGTAGGCTTTG	5'-CTCTCGGACCTTCTCCTCTG		
Atp2a2	5'-TCGACCAGTCAATTCTTACAGG	5'-CAGGGACAGGGTCAGTATGC		
Casq2	5'-CCGCACGATTGAGTTTGAC	5'-CACGATCTCCACTGGGTCTT		
Smtnl1	5'-GGATTGGCTCCAGAGTCTACA	5'-CTCACTGGGCGAAGATTCA		
Myoz2	5'-TTGTCCCATTTCAGTAATCGTG	5'-TGCATGGCGATATTGTGATT		
Ldhb	5'-AGTCTCCCGTGCATCCTCAA	5'-AGGGTGTCCGCACTCTTCCT		
Ppp1r1a	5'-CACCTGGGATCCCAGACACA	5'-GGGGTTGGATTCTGCAGACT		
Dgat2	5'-GCTGGTGCCCTACTCCAAG	5'-CCAGCTTGGGGGACAGTGA		
Fads6	5'-GGTAGCTCTTGAGCATTTGAGG	5'-AGTAAAGGCCCAGGCAGATG		
Phyhd1	5'-CTCTGCATGCCCATGACCC	5'-CTTCGCCGCCAAAGTGAG		
Myh2	5'-GGCACAAACTGCTGAAGCAGAGGC	5'-GGTGCTCCTGAGGTTGGTCATCAGC		
Myh1	5'-GGCAGCAGCAGCTGCGGAAGCAGA GTCTGG	5'-GAGTGCTCCTCAGATTGGTCATTAGC		
Myh4	5'-GAGCTACTGGATGCCAGTGAGCGC	5'-CTGGACGATGTCTTCCATCTCTCC		
Cpt1b	5'-GAGTGACTGGTGGGGAAGAATATG	5'-GCTGCTTGCACATTTGTGTT		
Slc27a1	5'-CGCTTTCTGCGTATCGTCTG	5'-GATGCACGGGATCGTGTCT		
Fabp3	5'-ACCTGGAAGCTAGTGGACAG	5'-TGATGGTAGTAGGCTTGGTCAT		
Fnip1	5'-TCCGTCAGTGCCTGGTATC	5'-ACAGCTTCTGCTATTGGTTCATC		
Ppargc1a	5'-CGGAAATCATATCCAACCAG	5'-TGAGAACCGCTAGCAAGTTTG		
Ppargc1b	5'-TCCAGAAGTCAGCGGCCT	5'-CTGAGCCCGCAGTGTGG		
Ppara	5'-ACTACGGAGTTCACGCATGTG	5'-TTGTCGTACACCAGCTTCAGC		
Ppard	5'-GTATGCGCATGGGACTCAC	5'-GTCTGAGCGCAGATGGACT		
Esrra	5'-AGGAGTACGTCCTGCTG	5'-CCTCAGCATCTTCAATG		
Esrrb	5'-ACGGCTGGATTCGGAGAAC	5'-TCCTGCTCAACCCCTAGTAGATTC		
Esrrg	5'-TGACTTGGCTGACCGAG	5'-CCGAGGATCAGAATCTCC		
ChIP primers	Forward	Reverse		
Myh7-2.1k	5'-CATTGAGGGCCAACTTTGAG	5'-CAGGGGTCTTTGCTTTGGTT		
Myh7-3.2k	5'-CTCCCTGAGACAGTTTTGCC	5'-TGTGCTAGGTCCCTCACCTG		

Human Gene	Forward	Reverse
MLL4	5'-TGCCCATGAAGGTGAAAGA	5'-GTTTCTGTCAGCCACACACC
MYH7	5'-ACACCCTGACTAAGGCCAAA	5'-TCCAGGGATCCTTCCAGAT
GAPDH	5'-AGCCACATCGCTCAGACAC	5'-GCCCAATACGACCAAATCC
TNNI1	5'-GGGCCAACCTCAAGTCTGT	5'-AGACATGGCCTCCACGTT
TNNC1	5'-TGAGTTCCTGGTCATGATGG	5'-CGATGTAGCCATCAGCATTTT
TNNI2	5'-AGGACCTCAGGATGGGAGAT	5'-CGCTATCTGCAGCATCACAC
MEF2A	5'-TGATGCGGAATCATAAAATCG	5'-TGGAACTGTGACAGACATTGAA
MEF2C	5'-ACAAACTCAGACATCGTGGAGA	5'-TTGTTCAATGCGGAATCGT
MEF2D	5'-GCCCACTGCCTACAACACA	5'-CCCCCAGGTGAACTAAAGG
TNNC2	5'-GGTCACCAGCAACCATGAC	5'-TCATCTCTTCGCTGAGGTAGG
TNNT1	5'-CAGAGGATGATGCCAAGAAAA	5'-TTACCACGCTTCTGTTCTGC
LDHB	5'-GATGGATTTTGGGGGGAACAT	5'-AACACCTGCCACATTCACAC