**Supplemental Figure S7. BRD4 is partially depleted from *MYD88* gene promoter region in ABC-DLBCL cell lines after exposure to BET Bromodomain inhibitors. (A)**, Decreased BRD4 binding to the upstream regulatory regions of *MYD88* in HBL1 ABC DLBCL cells following treatment with JQ1:ChIP-Seq reads at the *MYD88* gene locus showing BRD4 binding in HBL1 ABC-DLBCL cells exposed to DMSO (blue) or 500 nM JQ1 (red) for 3 hours. The red and blue tracks have been overlaid to better show the reduction in BRD4 binding after JQ1 exposure. The lower panel shows the *MYD88* gene structure. **(B)**, Decreased BRD4 binding to the upstream regulatory regions of *MYD88* in SU-DHL-2 ABC DLBCL cells following treatment with OTX015. SU-DHL-2 cells were treated with 500nM OTX015 or an equivalent concentration of DMSO for 3 hours following which cells were fixed with formaldehyde and subjected to the Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assay. Anti-IgG served as a negative control for the ChIP assay. Quantitative real-time PCR showed the enrichment of BRD4 binding in the upstream regulatory regions of *MYD88*, which decreased following treatment with OTX015. Amplification of the centromeric human alpha satellite sequence served as a negative control. For each primer set, results were normalised to total input chromatin DNA samples.

