Supplementary table 1. Patient characteristics of primary AML patient samples.

| Patient | Age | Gender | Disease status | Cytogenetics | Bone marrow Blasts (%) | Gene mutation |
|---------|-----|--------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 67 | Male | Relapsed | 46,XY | 32.9 | NPM1 |
| 2 | 71 | Male | Relapsed | 46,XY | 35 | NPM1,FLT3 |
| 3 | 47 | Female | Relapsed | NA | 42 | PML-RARA |
| 4 | 70 | Male | Relapsed | 46,XY | 57.5 | WT1 |
| 5 | 54 | Male | Relapsed | 46,XY | 45 | PML-RARA |
| 6 | 68 | Male | Relapsed | 46,XY | 37 | WT1 |
| 7 | 48 | Male | Newly diagnosed | 46,XY,inv16(p13q22) | 39 | CBFB-MYH11 |
| 8 | 65 | Female | Newly diagnosed | NA | 36 | CSF3R, DNMT3A, NOTCH1 |
| 9 | 61 | Male | Newly diagnosed | 46,XY | 92 | WT1 |
| 10 | 59 | Female | Newly diagnosed | 50,XX,+4,+8 | 10.7 | NA |
| 11 | 80 | Male | Newly diagnosed | NA | 41.1 | WT1 |
| 12 | 46 | Male | Newly diagnosed | 46,XY | 34.9 | WT1 |

Supplementary table 1. Patient characteristics of primary AML patient samples.

| Patient | Age | Gender | Disease | Cytogenetics | Bone marrow | Gene mutation |
|---------|-----|--------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | | status | | Blasts(%) | |
| 13 | 68 | Male | Newly | 46,XY | 32 | WT1 |
| 14 | 41 | Male | diagnosed Newly | 46,XY | 30 | WT1 |
| 15 | 58 | Male | diagnosed Newly | 46,XY | 43 | CBFB-MYH11 |
| 16 | 71 | Male | diagnosed Newly | 46,XY | 57 | WT1 |
| 17 | 83 | Female | diagnosed Newly | NA | 47 | WT1 |
| 18 | 67 | Female | diagnosed Newly | 46,XX | 87.5 | NPM1,FLT3 |
| 19 | 42 | Femlae | diagnosed Newly | 46,XX,t(11,17) | 93.5 | WT1 |
| 20 | 87 | Female | diagnosed Newly | NA | 54 | WT1 |
| | | | diagnosed | | | |

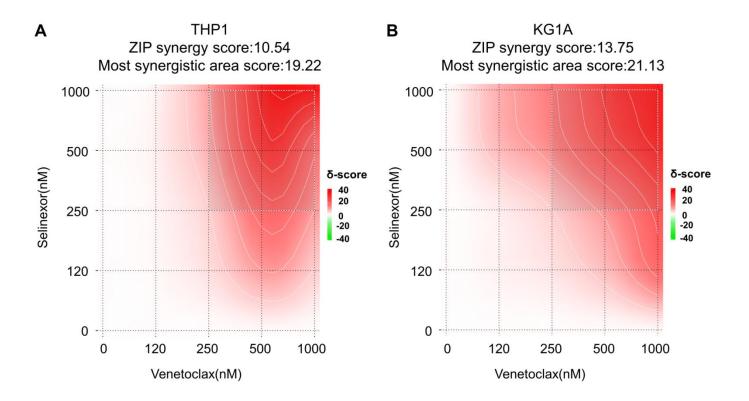
NA: not available

Supplementary formula 1

NK cell cytotoxicity(%) =

 $100 \times \frac{(\% Annxin \ V \ positive \ target \ cells \ pretreated \ with \ VEN \ or \ SEL \ in \ coculture \ with \ NK \ cells-\% Annxin \ V \ positive \ target \ cells \ in \ cell \ death \ with \ VEN \ or \ SEL \ pretreated)}{(100-\% Annxin \ V \ positive \ target \ cells \ in \ cell \ death \ with \ VEN \ or \ SEL \ pretreated)}$

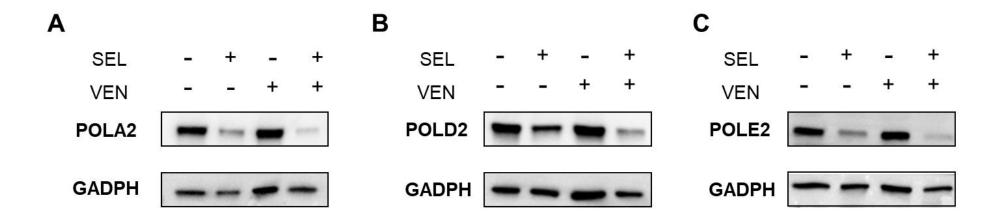
Supplementary figure 1



Supplementary figure 1 Selinexor synergistically enhances the cytotoxicity of venetoclax against AML cells.

Heatmaps of drug combination responses. Selinexor and venetoclax acted synergistically on THP-1 (A) and KG-1A (B) cells. Selinexor and venetoclax at the indicated concentrations were applied to treat cells for 24 h, and inhibition was assessed by apoptosis assays. ZIP synergy scores were calculated using SynergyFinder software.

Supplementary figure 2



Supplementary figure 2 The protein levels of DNA replication proteins POLA2(A), POLD2(B) and POLE2(C) were determined by western blot. DNA replication-related proteins of THP1 are downregulated with selinexor and venetoclax cotreatment.