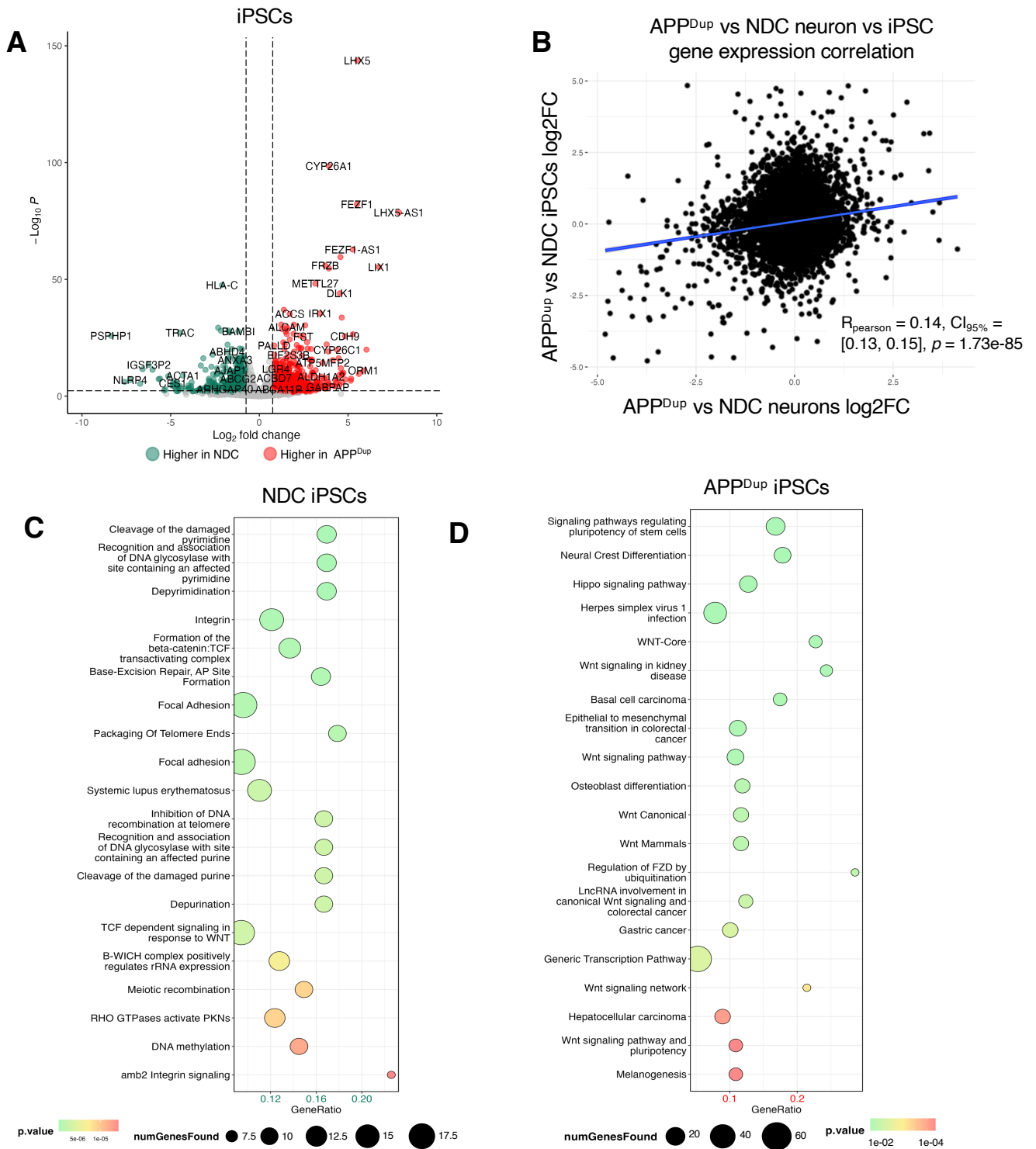
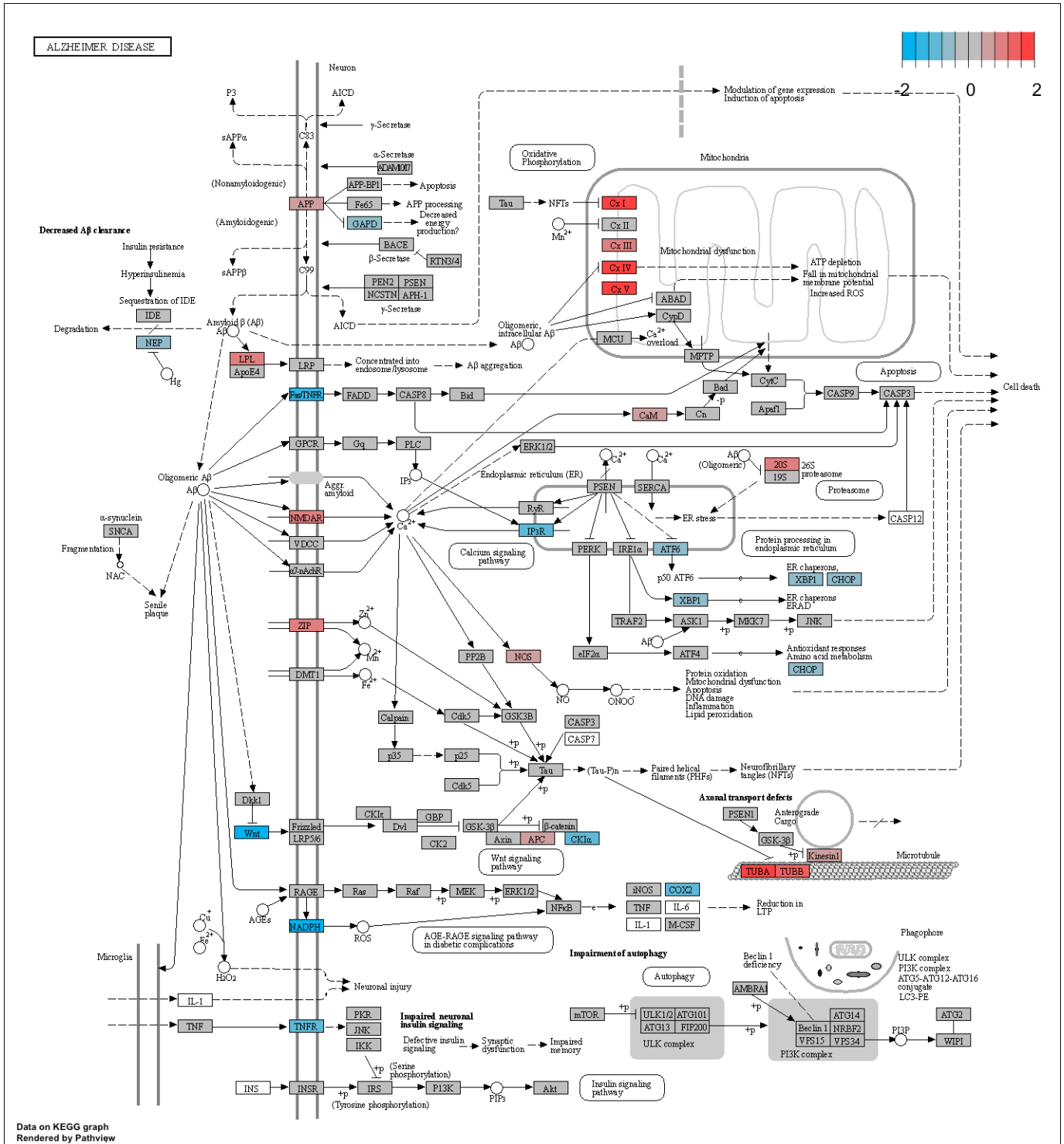


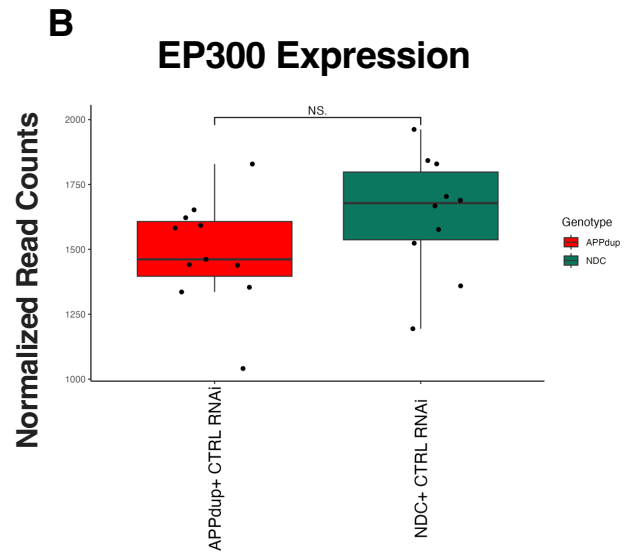
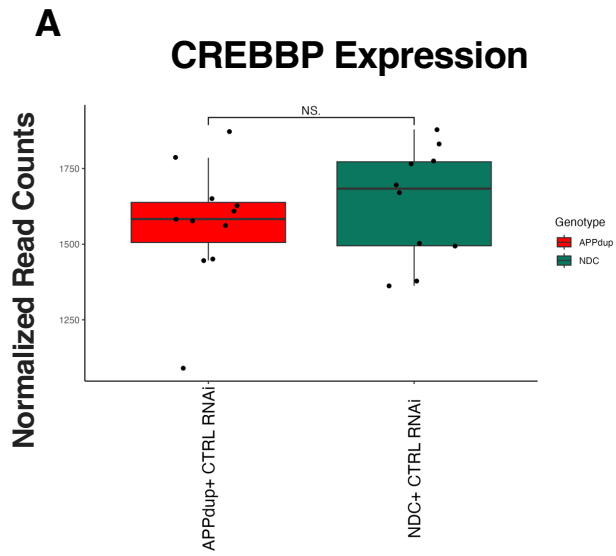
**Supplementary Figure 1. APP<sup>Dup</sup> and NDC neurons exhibit robust excitatory cortical neuron identity after single-step NGN2 induction.** **A**) Quantitative PCR (qPCR) of two intron-exon junctions in *APP* locus performed on genomic DNA isolated from from APP<sup>Dup</sup> and NDC iPSCs, normalized to genomic beta-globin levels. **B**) Schematic of general workflow of *ngn2*-inducible iPSC line development. **C,D**) Representative immunofluorescence staining of APP<sup>Dup</sup> (**C**) and NDC (**D**) neurons for DAPI and neuronal markers Synapsin1, beta-III tubulin, and PSD95. **E, F**) Differentiated APP<sup>Dup</sup> and NDC neurons express genes associated with cerebral cortical tissue. Cerebral cortex-associated genes are the most highly enriched gene set expressed in differentiated neurons compared to iPSCs, ranked by both fold-change (**C**) and significance (**D**).



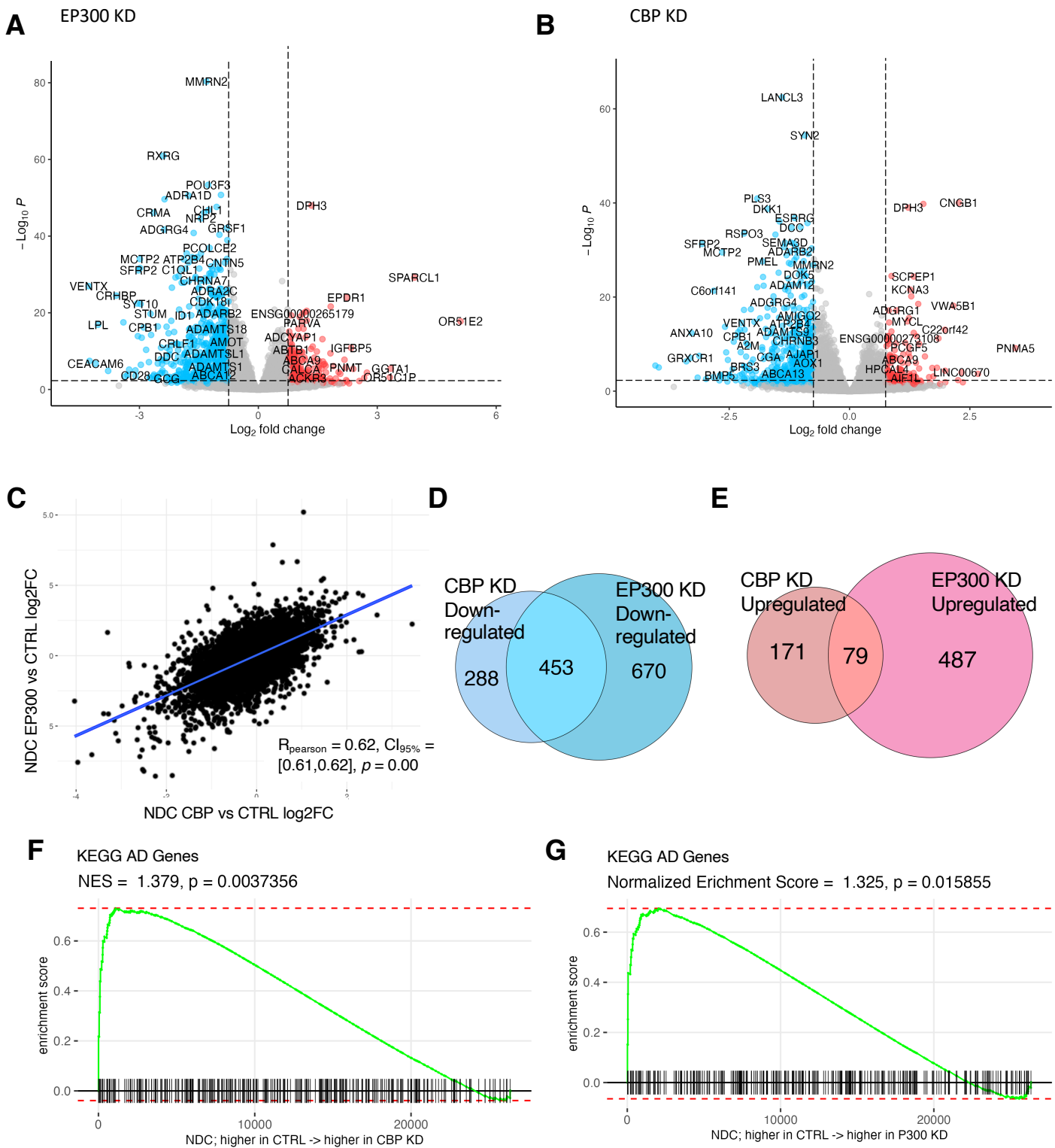
# APP<sup>Dup</sup> vs NDC Neuron KEGGview



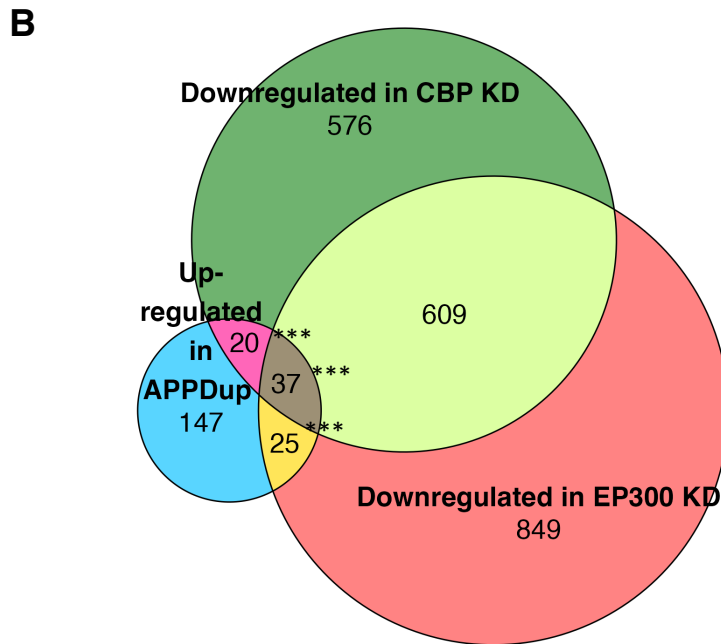
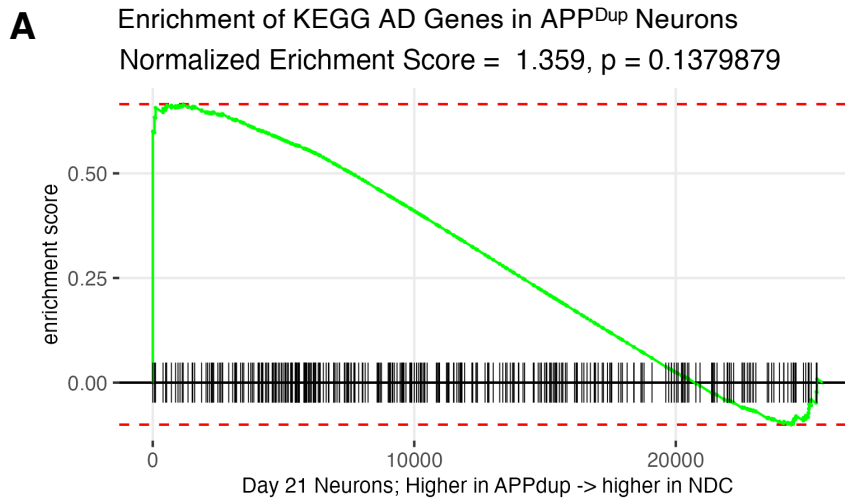
**Supplementary Figure 3. AD Pathway Gene Expression is Affected by APP Duplication in Neurons.** KEGG pathway view of AD-related differential gene expression pattern between APP<sup>Dup</sup> and NDC neurons generated in Pathview. Genes are color-coded based on log<sub>2</sub> fold-change in expression irrespective of significance; genes expressed highest in APP<sup>Dup</sup> are coded in red, and genes expressed highest in NDC are coded in blue.



**Supplementary Figure 4. EP300 and CBP expression does not significantly differ between APPDup and NDC neurons.** Neither CBP (**A**) nor EP300 (**B**) display significantly different expression between APP<sup>Dup</sup> and NDC neurons. Normalized read counts obtained through RNAseq.

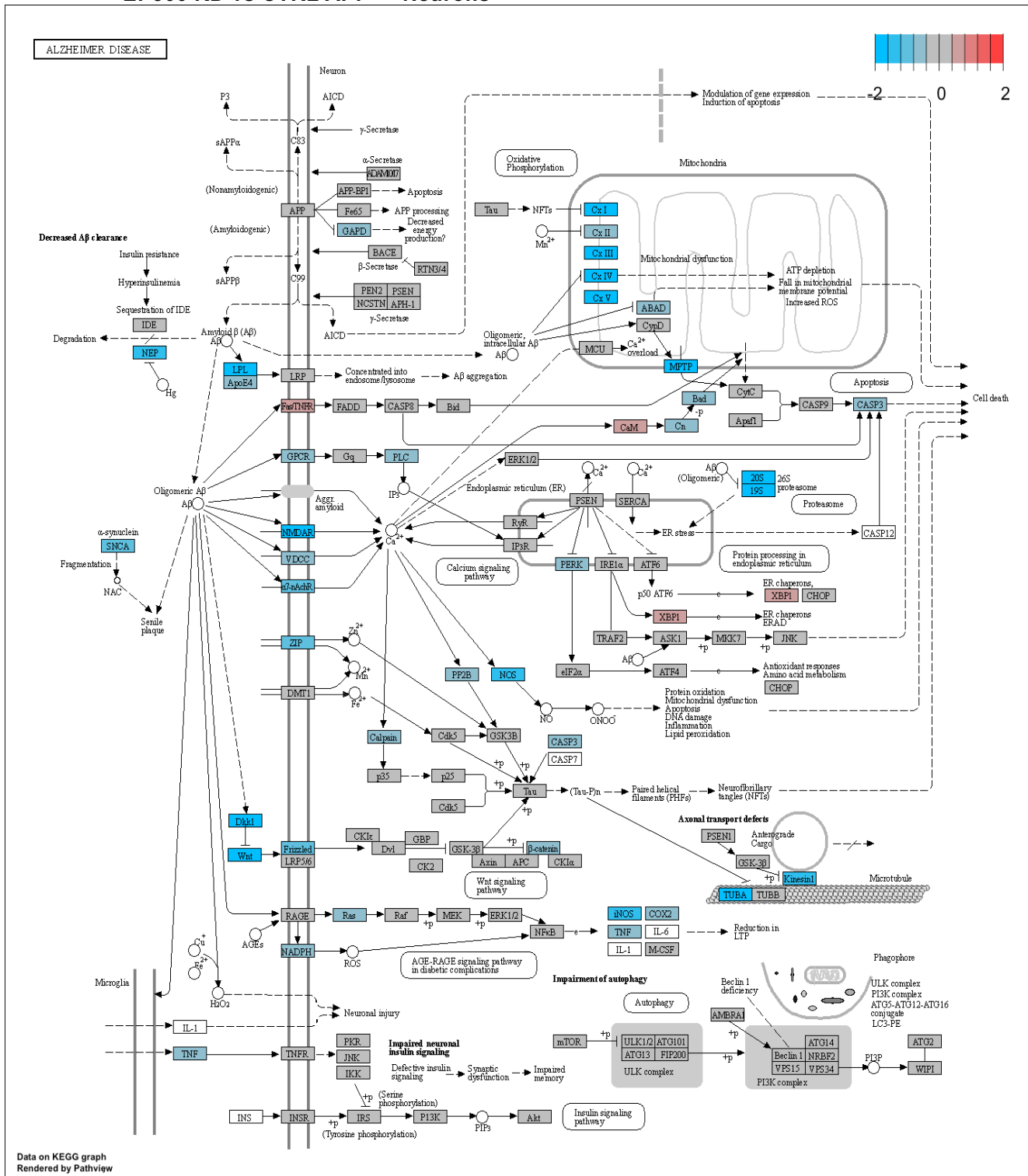


**Supplementary Figure 5. Transcriptional effects of EP300/CBP KD in NDC neurons.** **A, B** EP300/CBP KD results in widespread transcriptional downregulation in NDC neurons. Volcano plot of gene expression changes between EP300 KD vs CTRL siRNA (**A**) and CBP KD vs CTRL siRNA (**B**) in NDC neurons. **C** EP300 and CBP KD evoke generally similar transcriptional responses. Scatterplot depicting relationship of gene transcriptional changes between EP300 KD and CBP KD ( $r_{\text{pearson}} = 0.62$ ,  $p = 0.00$ ) in NDC neurons. **D, E** Venn diagram showing overlaps of gene expression changes between P300 and CBP KD in NDC neurons. Jaccard index of  $453/1411$ ,  $p < 0.05$ , hypergeometric test, calculated for overlaps between downregulated genes (**D**). Jaccard index of  $79/737$ ,  $p = 0.05$ , hypergeometric test, calculated for overlaps between upregulated genes (**E**). **F, G** KEGG-identified AD-associated genes are positively transcriptionally controlled by EP300 (**F**) and CBP (**G**) in NDC neurons. Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) plot depicting placement of KEGG AD genes in transcriptome ranked from highest expressed in CTRL RNAi to highest expressed in EP300 (**F**) and CBP (**G**) KD in NDC neurons.



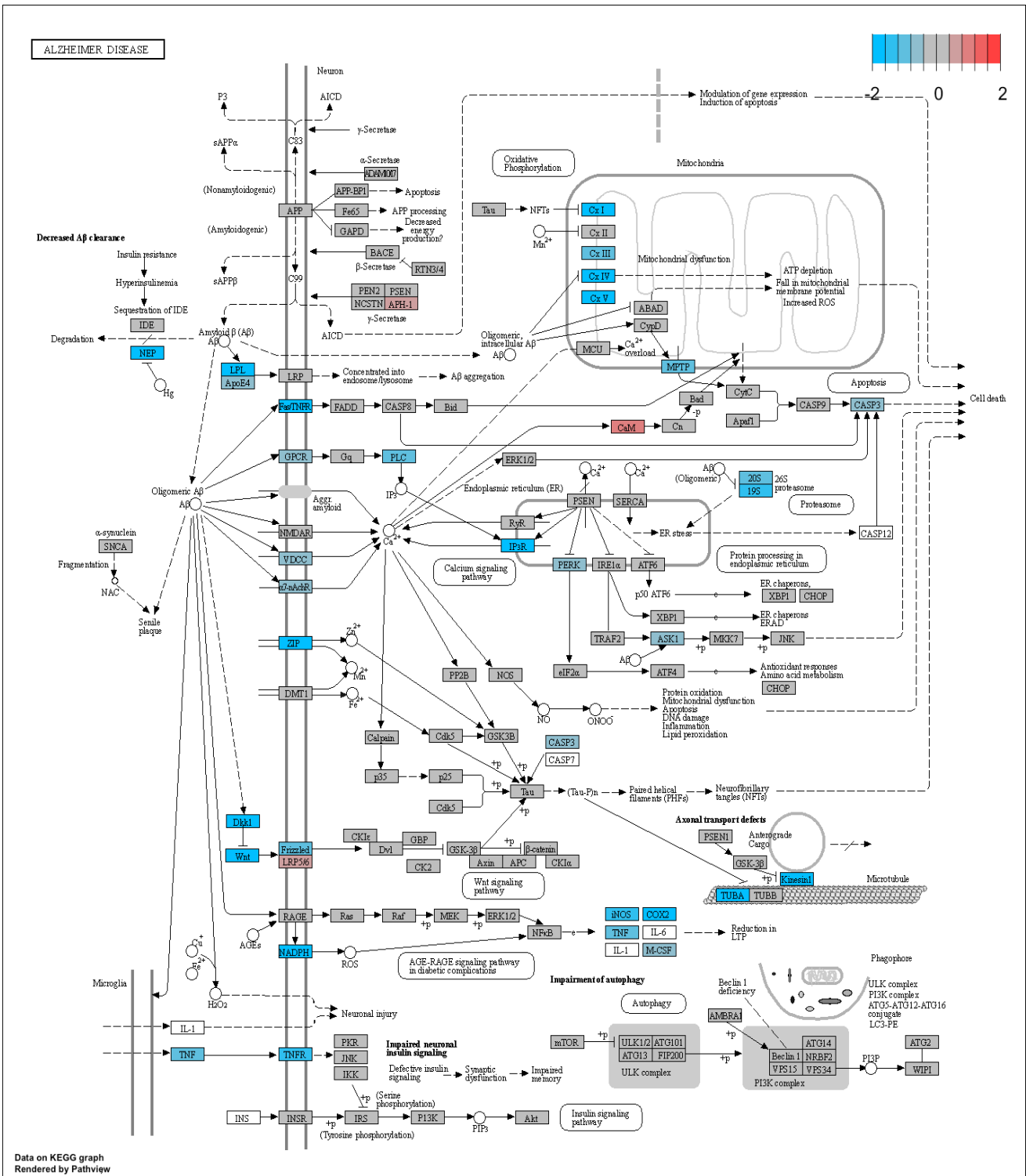
**Supplementary Figure 6. A significant overlap exists between genes upregulated in APP<sup>Dup</sup> neurons compared to NDC neurons and HAT KD downregulated genes. A)** KEGG-identified AD-associated genes are not significantly enriched in APP<sup>Dup</sup> neurons compared to NDC neurons. **B)** A significant overlap is observed between the set of genes upregulated in APP<sup>Dup</sup> neurons compared to NDC neurons and the set of genes downregulated by EP300 KD in APP<sup>Dup</sup> neurons (Jaccard index = 62/1687,  $p = 3.86e-26$ , the set of genes upregulated in APP<sup>Dup</sup> neurons compared to NDC neurons and the set of genes downregulated by CBP KD in APP<sup>Dup</sup> neurons (Jaccard index = 57/1414,  $p = 1.74e-26$ ), and between all three sets of genes (Jaccard index = 37/2263,  $p = 1.29e-54$ ), statistics calculated via hypergeometric test for overlaps between gene sets using the SuperExactTest R package.

# EP300 KD vs CTRL APP<sup>Dup</sup> Neurons



**Supplementary Figure 7. EP300 KD Results in Widespread Downregulation of AD Pathway genes.** KEGG pathway view of AD-related differential gene expression pattern between and EP300 KD and CTRL RNAi in APP<sup>Dup</sup> neurons generated in Pathview. Genes are color-coded based on log<sub>2</sub> fold-change in expression irrespective of significance; genes expressed higher in KD are coded red, genes expressed lowest in KD are coded blue.

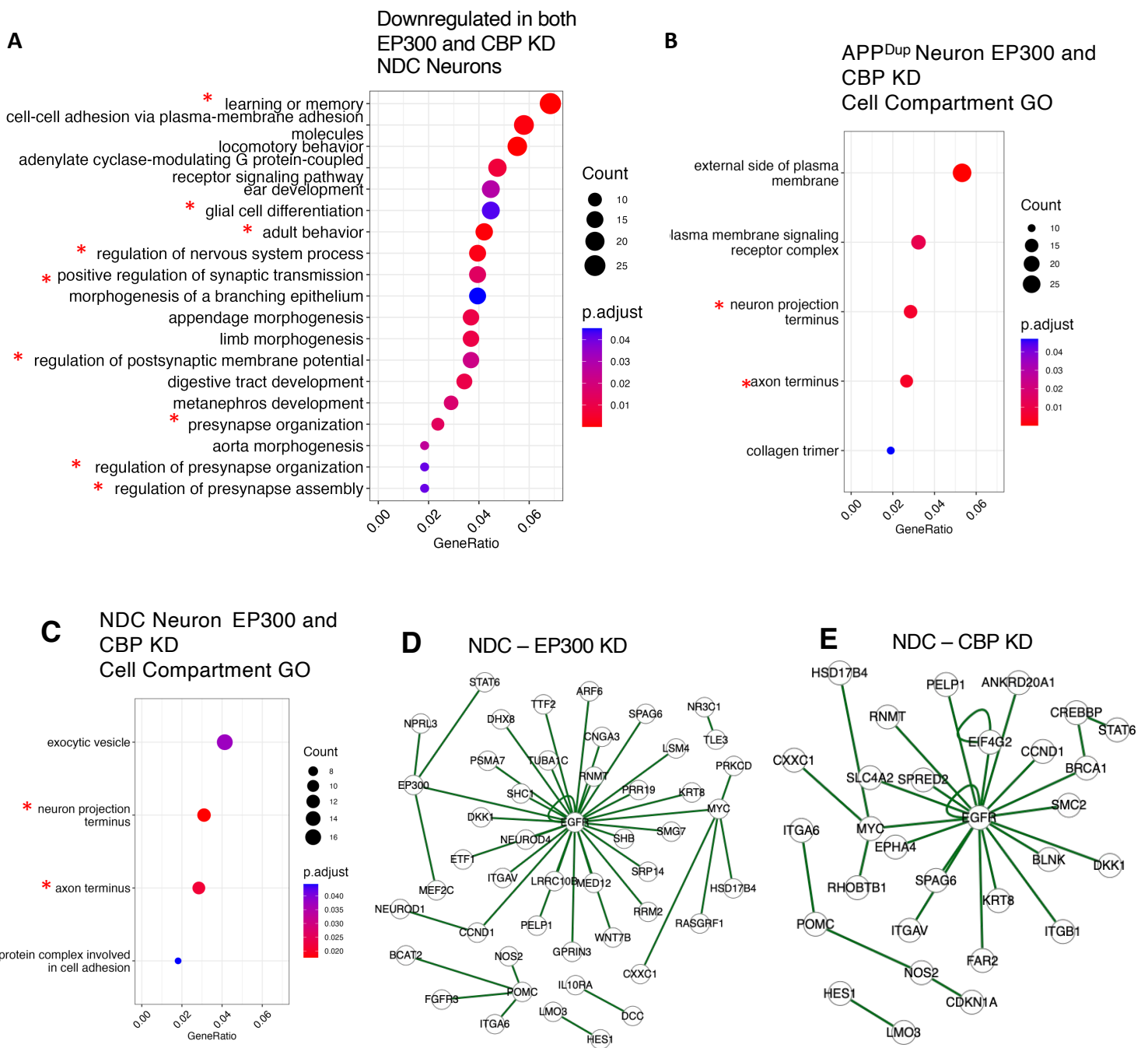
## CBP KD vs CTRL APP<sup>Dup</sup> Neurons



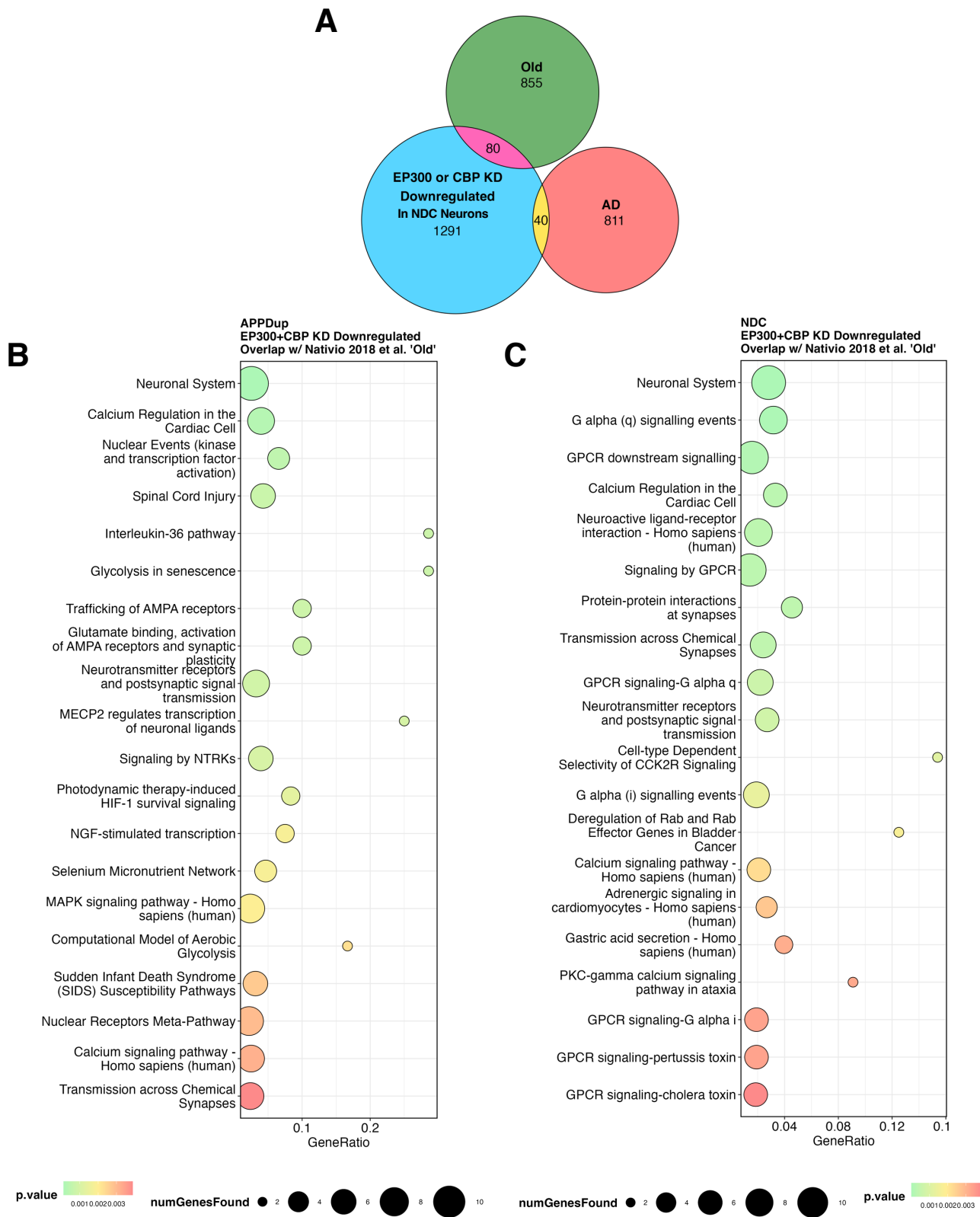
### Supplementary Figure 8. CBP KD Results in Widespread Downregulation of AD Pathway genes.

KEGG pathway view of AD-related differential gene expression pattern between and CBP KD and CTRL RNAi in APP<sup>Dup</sup> neurons generated in Pathview. Genes are color-coded based on log<sub>2</sub> fold-change in expression irrespective of significance; genes expressed higher in KD are coded red, genes lowest in KD are coded blue.

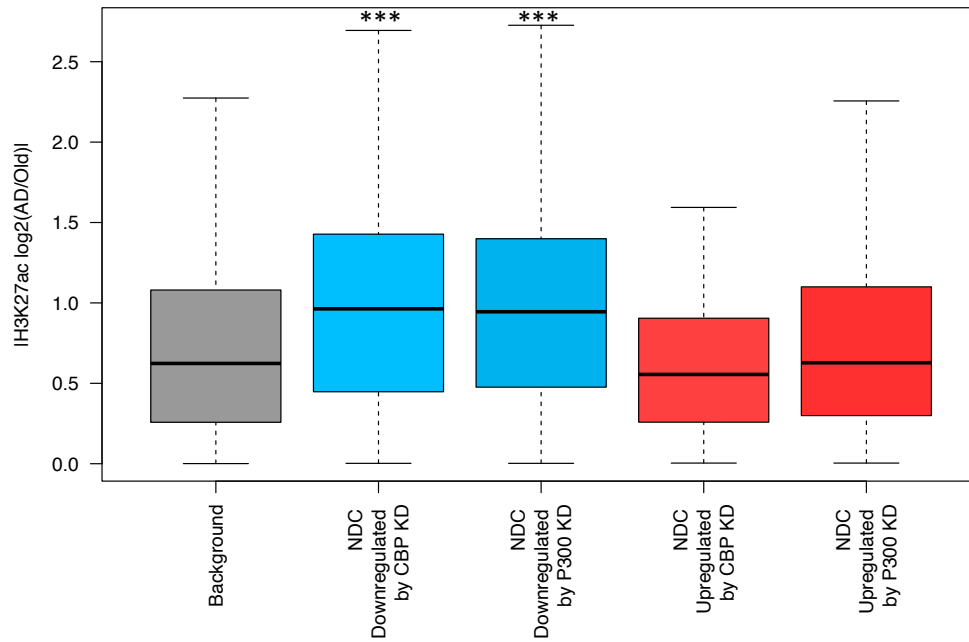
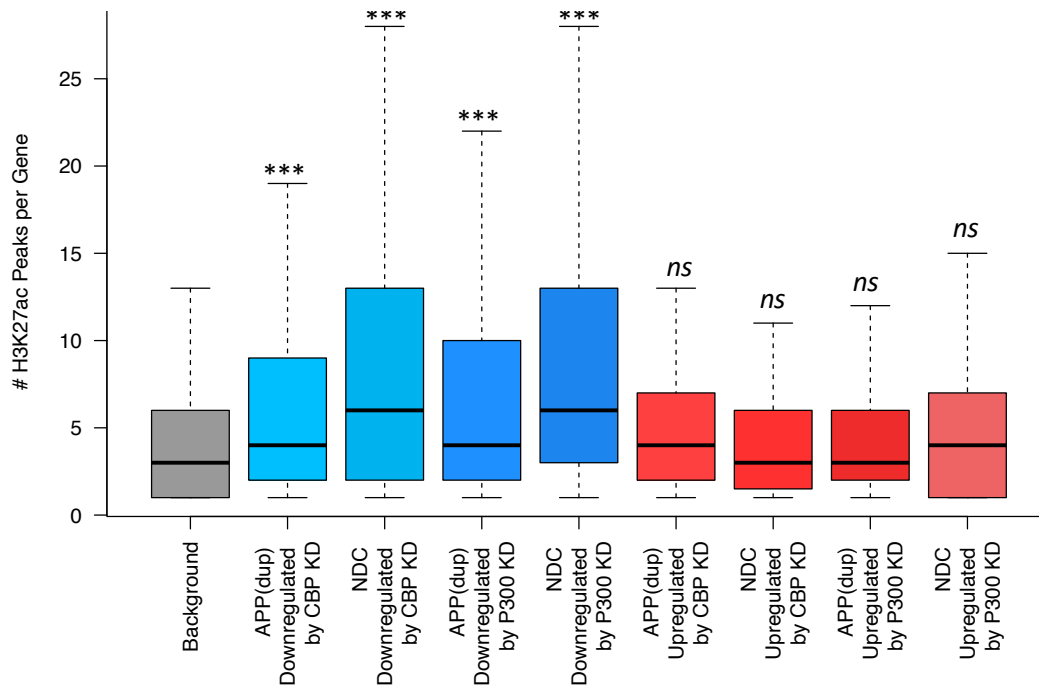




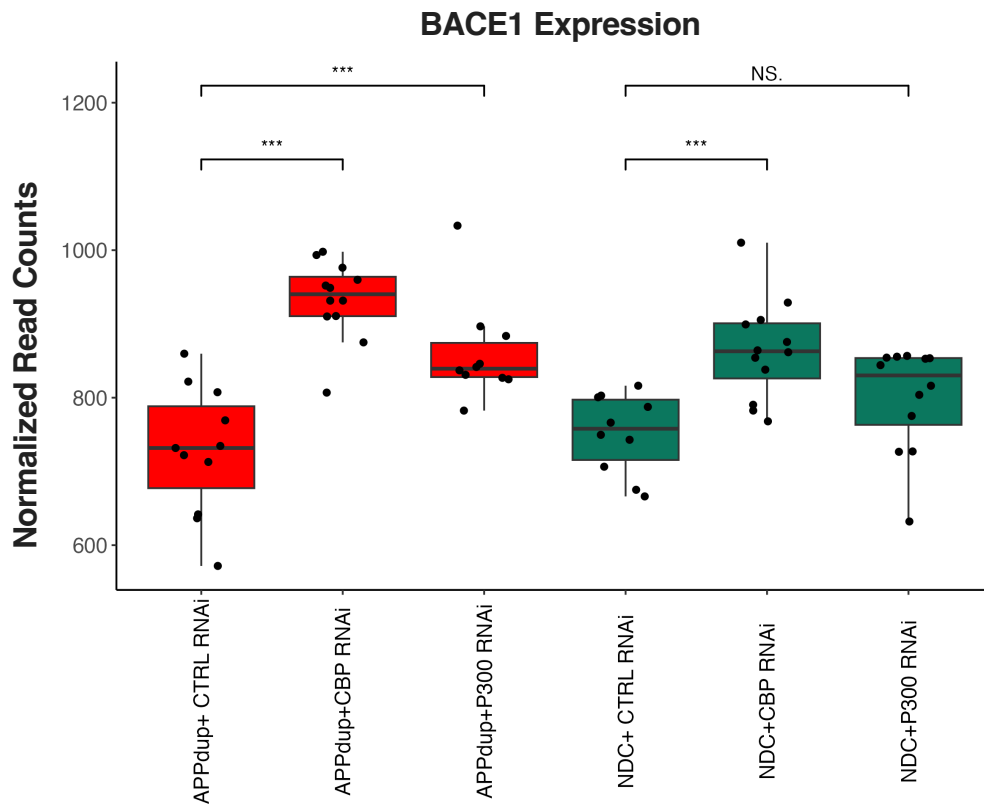
**Supplementary Figure 9. Cell compartment gene ontology analysis of EP300/CBP KD in APP<sup>Dup</sup> and NDC neurons and esyN analysis of EP300/CBP KD in NDC neurons. A)** Bubble plot depicting gene ontology (GO) terms identified by ClusterProfiler as significantly enriched in the set of genes downregulated in both EP300 and CBP KD in NDC neurons. Neuron-related terms are asterisked. **B, C)** Bubble plots representing top Gene Ontology (GO) terms identified as enriched in genes downregulated in both EP300 and CBP KD in APP<sup>Dup</sup> neurons (**B**), and in genes downregulated in both EP300 and CBP KD in NDC neurons (**C**). Neuron-related terms are asterisked. **D, E)** EGFR is a central interactor of genes significantly downregulated by P300 and CBP KD in NDC neurons. BioGRID-identified genetic interactions depicted by EasyNetworks (esyN) of genes significantly downregulated by EP300 (**D**) and CBP (**E**) KD.



**Supplementary Figure 10. The overlap between EP300/CBP KD and Nativio et al. 2018 “Old” genes contain many neuron-related genes. A.** Significant overlap was observed between NDC EP300/CBP KD-Downregulated genes and Old-associated genes (Jaccard index = 80/2226,  $p = 6.65e-06$ ), but not between and NDC EP300/CBP KD-downregulated genes and AD-associated genes (Jaccard index = 40/2142,  $p = 0.75$ ). Hypergeometric statistical testing was performed using the SuperExactTest R package. **B,C.** Bubble plots depicting top terms identified by ConsensusPathDB in the set of genes overlapping between “Old” upregulated genes identified in Nativio et al. 2018 and EP300/CBP KD-downregulated genes in APPD<sup>dup</sup> (**B**) and NDC (**C**) neurons. 120 genes are represented in (**B**) and 80 genes are represented in (**C**).

**A****HAT KD-Sensitive Genes are Regulated by Altered H3K27ac****B****HAT KD-Downregulated Genes Have Larger Numbers of H3K27ac Peaks**

**Supplementary Figure 11. EP300 and CBP-regulated genes are subject to altered H3K27ac-defined enhancer regulation in AD and Old postmortem brain tissue. A.** EP300- and CBP-regulated genes in NDC neurons are significantly associated with either AD-specific or Old-specific H3K27ac enrichment in human postmortem tissue, when contrasted with a control group of HAT-insensitive background genes that have nearby H3K27ac enrichment in the same brains. Statistical significance calculated using permutation test. **B.** Genes sensitive to HAT KD have more H3K27ac peaks / enhancers in human postmortem brain than expected by chance. Total number of peaks in both AD and Old samples per gene was counted and averaged for the sets of genes regulated by each enzyme in both APP<sup>Dup</sup> and NDC neurons. Statistical significance calculated using permutation test.



**Supplementary Figure 12. EP300 KD and CBP KD Effect on BACE1 expression in APP<sup>Dup</sup> and NDC neurons.** EP300/CBP KD results in markedly increased BACE1 expression in APP<sup>Dup</sup> neurons, but results in a smaller increase (CBP) or no significant change (EP300) upon KD in NDC neurons. Normalized read counts obtained through RNAseq.