

Supplementary Information for

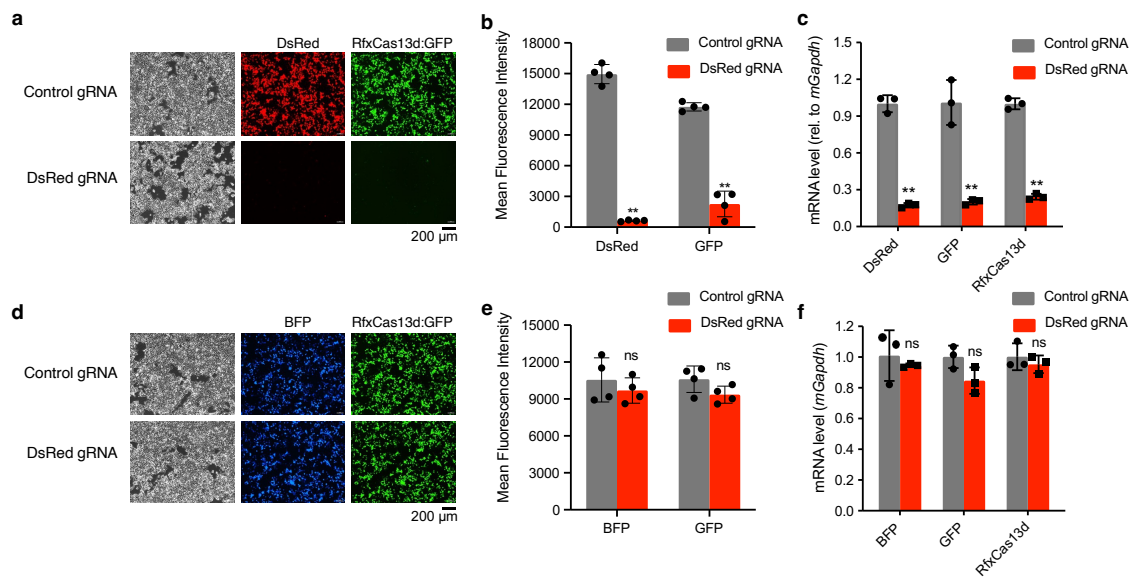
Collateral activity of the CRISPR/RfxCas13d system in human cells

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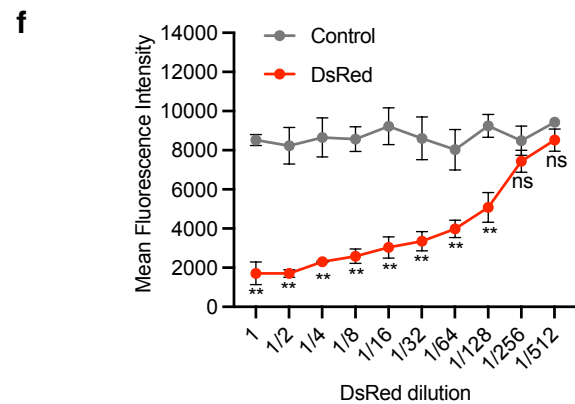
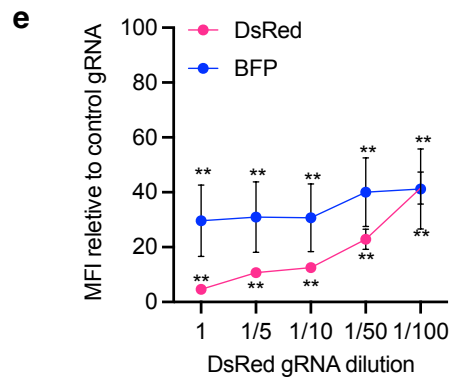
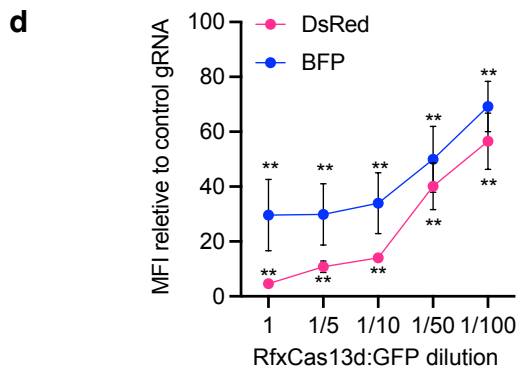
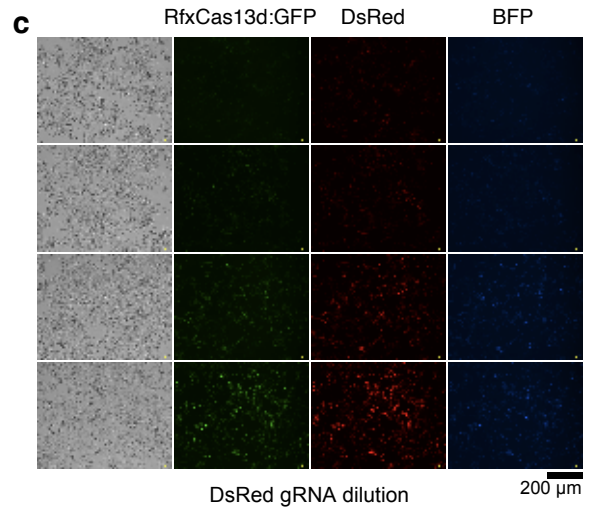
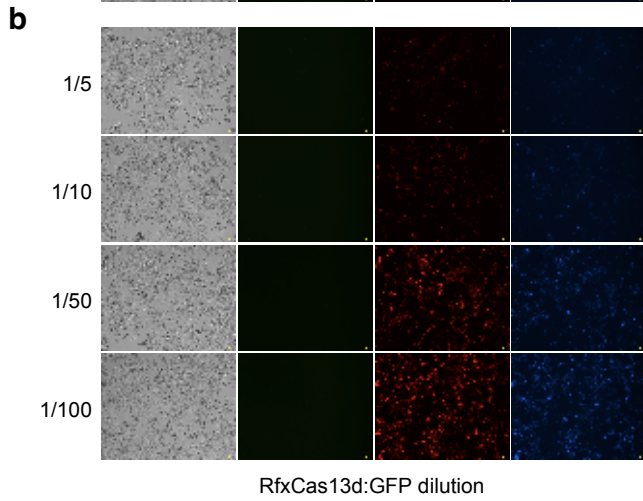
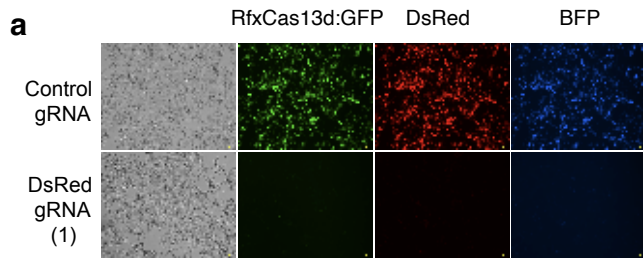
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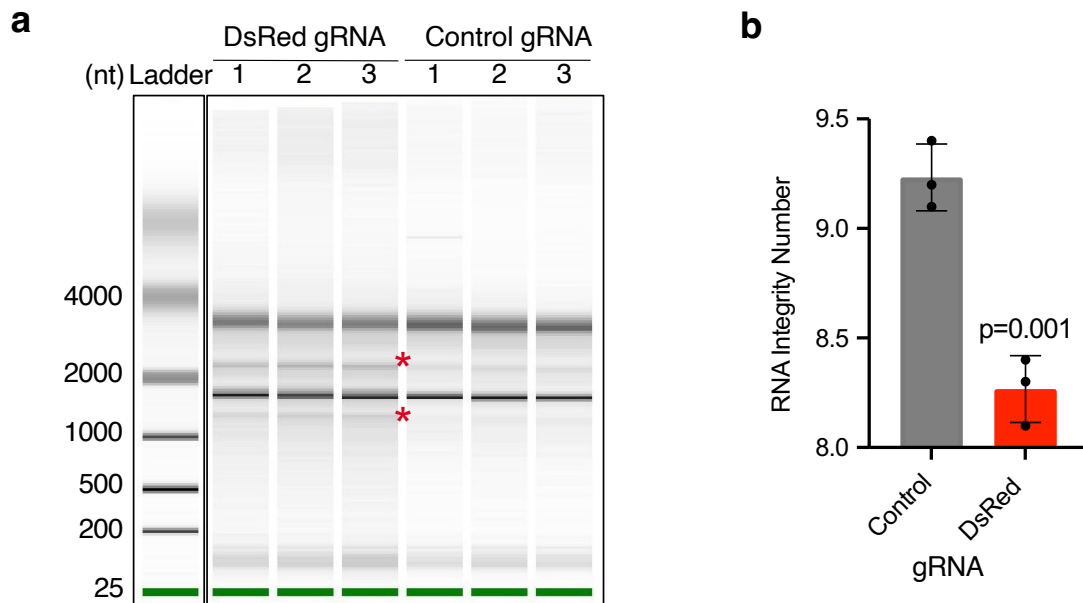
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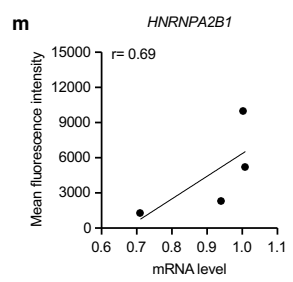
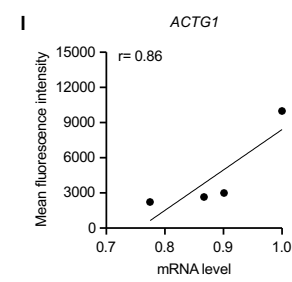
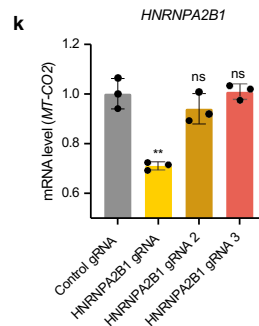
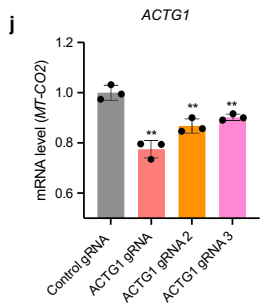
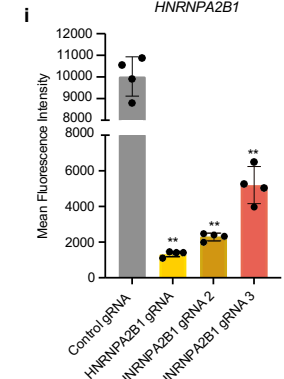
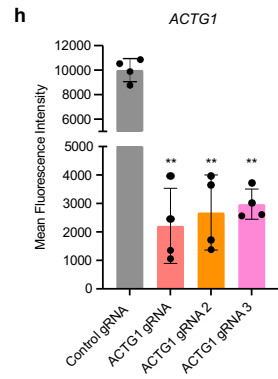
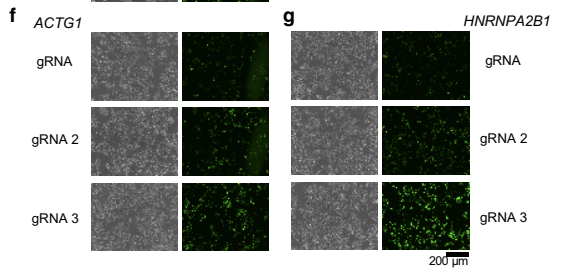
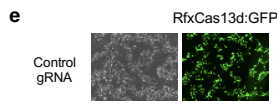
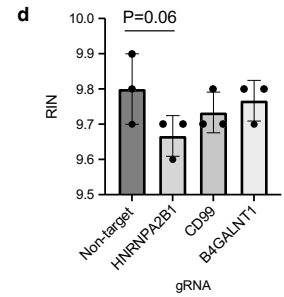
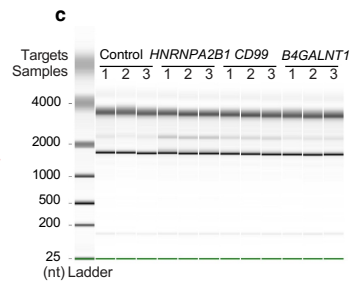
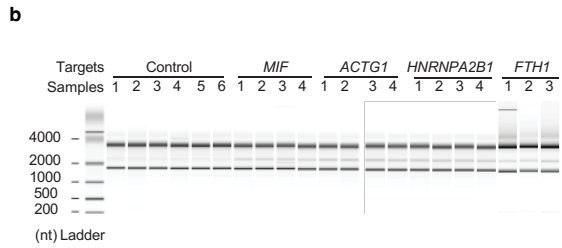
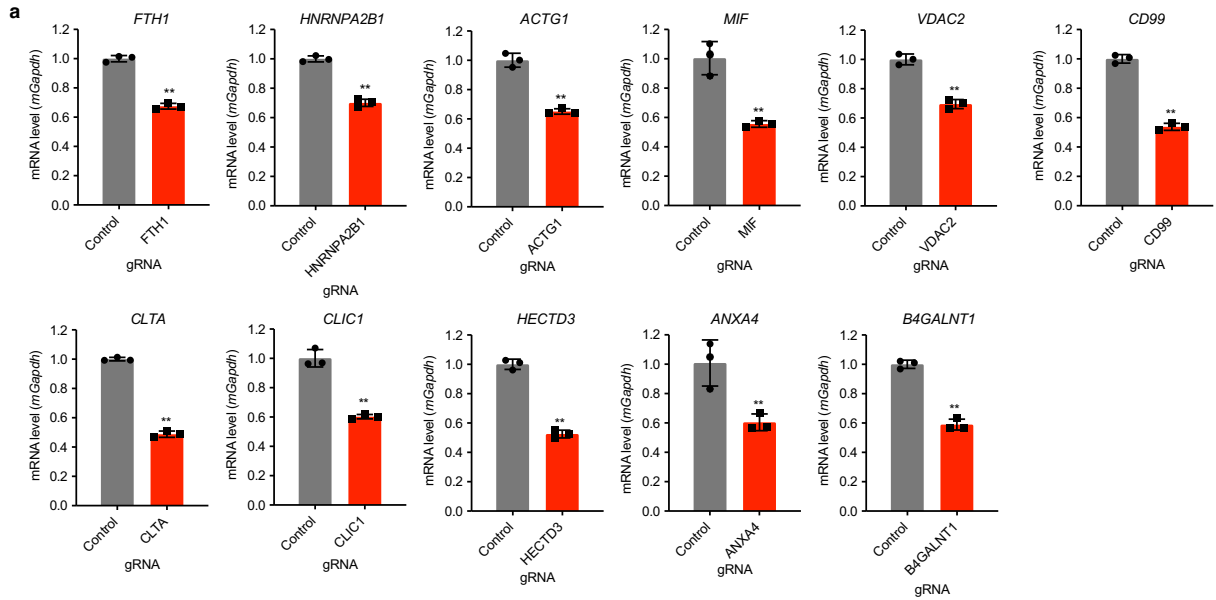
Supplementary Figure 1. The loss of BFP/GFP depends on the target of the gRNA (i.e., DsRed). **(a-c)**, Cells were transfected with RfxCas13d-2A-GFP, DsRed, and either a DsRed targeting gRNA or a non-targeting control gRNA. The fluorescent images **(a)** were quantified in **(b)** and the mRNA changes were quantified in **(c)**. **(d-f)**, same as **(a-c)** but replacing DsRed with BFP. Note that BFP/GFP are only down-regulated when DsRed is present and targeted by RfxCas13d loaded with a DsRed gRNA. Two-tailed Student's *t*-test was used. **: $p < 0.01$. $N = 3-4$ for all panels. Scale bar, 200 μm . Error bars represent standard deviation.



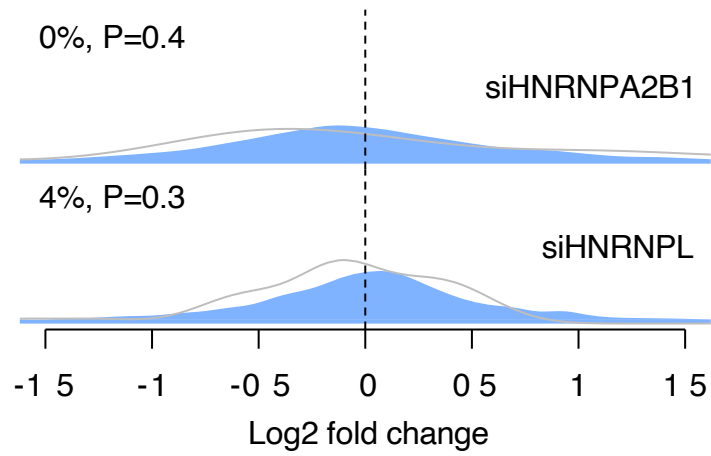
Supplementary Figure 2. The effect of titrating Cas13d and gRNA expression on collateral activity and on-target knockdown efficiency. **(a)** Fluorescent imaging of cells transfected with Cas13:GFP, DsRed (target), BFP, and either a control gRNA (top row) or a DsRed gRNA (bottom row). **(b)** same as **(a)** (bottom) except Cas13:GFP expression is reduced by transfecting 5, 10, 50, or 100-fold less plasmids. **(c)** Similar to **(b)** but DsRed gRNA expression is reduced. **(d-e)**, quantification of **(b-c)**, respectively; DsRed and BFP compared with the control group DsRed and BFP, respectively. **(f)** Quantification of BFP signal in **Fig. 1i.**, which was then used to generate **Fig. 1j.** Two-way ANOVA was used. **: $p < 0.01$. N=3 for all panels. Scale bar, 200 μm . Error bars represent standard deviation.



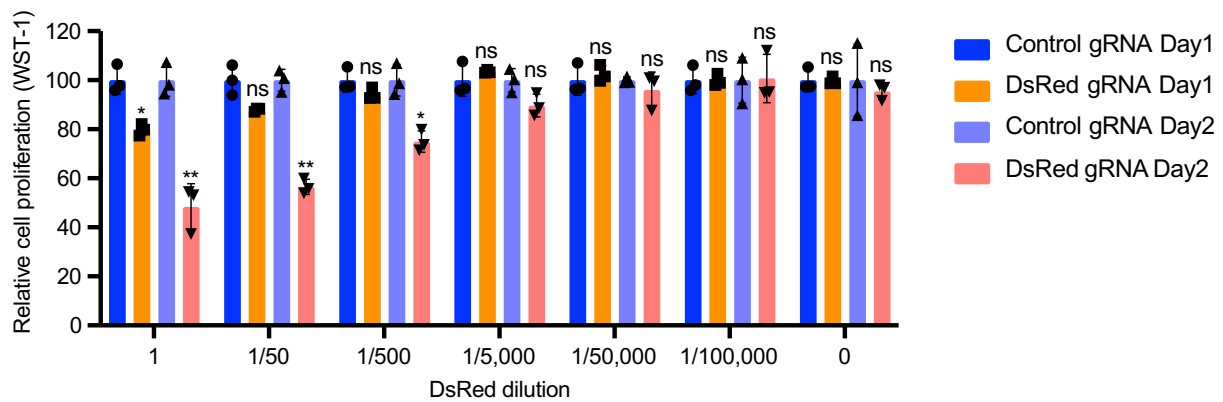
Supplementary Figure 3. Targeting DsRed with CRISPR/RfxCas13d led to rRNA degradation (**a**, BioAnalyzer) and a significant reduction of RNA integrity number (RIN) (**b**). The asterisks indicate potential degradation products of the rRNA. Note that the absolute decrease of the RIN number (~10%) is smaller than the decrease in total RNA content (**Fig. 1f**, ~46%), presumably because RIN measures RNA fragmentation and does not capture fragmented RNAs that have been degraded completely by cells prior to RNA extraction. P value was calculated using two-tailed Student's *t*-test. N=3. Error bars represent standard deviation.



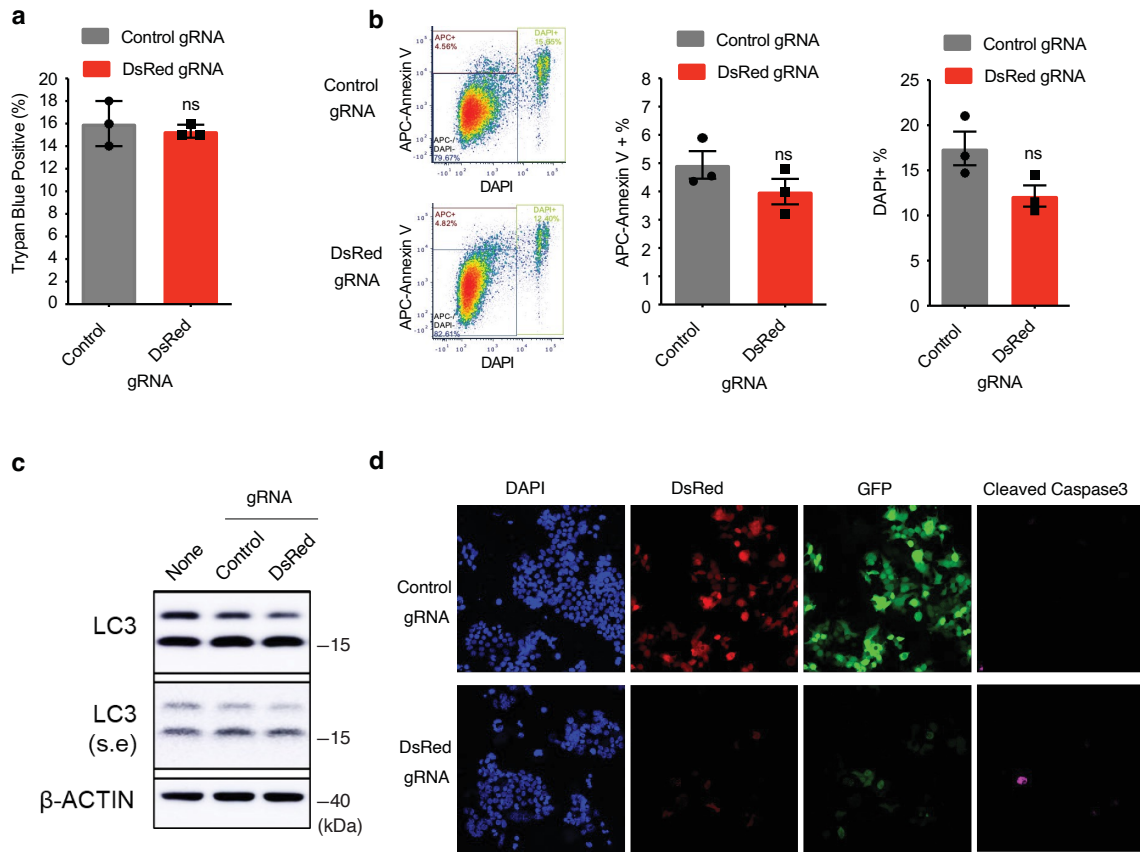
Supplementary Figure 4: RfxCas13d-mediated knockdown of endogenous targets. **(a)** qPCR quantification of knockdown efficiency for each target. **(b)** Targeting four abundant endogenous transcripts resulted in rRNA degradation (BioAnalyzer assay similar to **Supplementary Fig. 3**). Three to six biological replicates were shown for each target. **(c)** Similar to **(b)** but comparing high, medium, and low abundance targets. **(d)**, RNA integrity number (RIN) quantified from **(c)**. **(e-m)** Cells transfected with RfxCas13d:GFP, and a control gRNA **(e)**, ACTG1 gRNAs **(f)**, or HNRNPA2B1 gRNAs **(g)**. The fluorescent images **(e-g)** were quantified in **(h-i)** and the mRNA changes were quantified in **(j-k)**, respectively. The correlation between target mRNA knockdown and collateral activity (GFP) for *ACTG1* and *HNRNPA2B1* targeting were shown in **(l-m)**, respectively. r: Pearson's correlation coefficient. Two-tailed Student's *t*-test for **(a)**. Two-way ANOVA test for **(d, h-k)**. **: $p < 0.01$. N=3 or 4 for all panels. Error bars represent standard deviation.



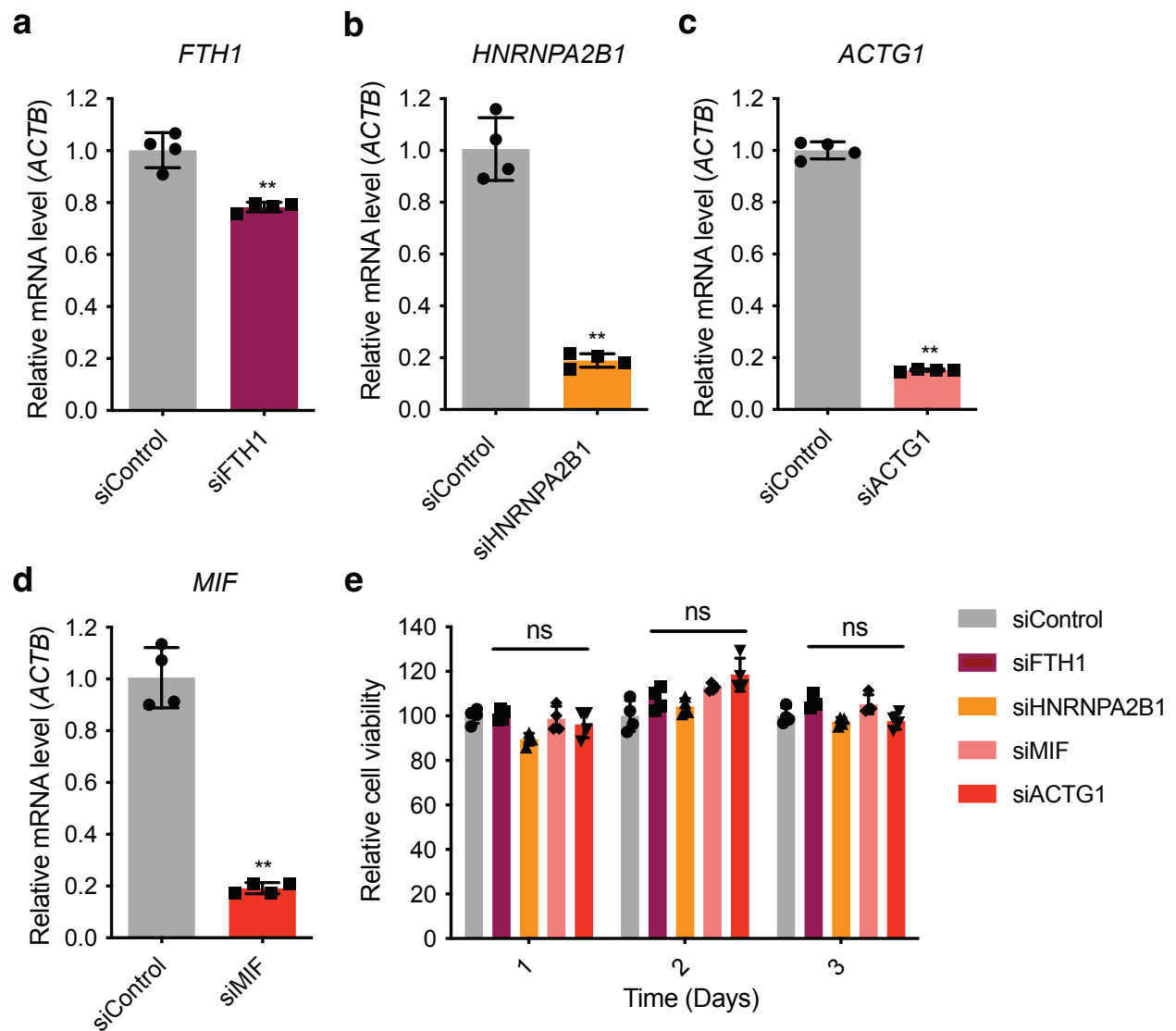
Supplementary Figure 5. siRNA-mediated knockdown of *HNRNPA2B1* or *HNRNPL* did not result in down-regulation of the transcriptome (relative to mitochondrial RNA). P value was calculated using Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test.



Supplementary Figure 6. Change in cell proliferation (WST-1 assay) in cells transfected with varying amount of DsRed plasmids, together with a fixed amount of RfxCas13d and gRNA plasmids. Two-way ANOVA was performed to obtain the P value. *: $p < 0.05$; **: $p < 0.01$. N=3. Error bars represent standard deviation.

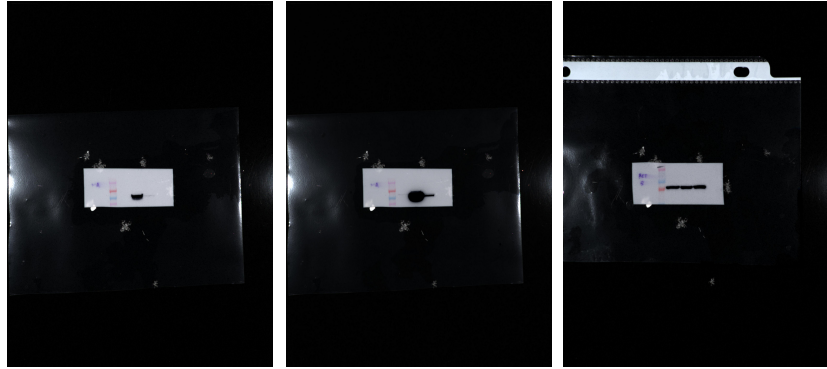


Supplementary Figure 7. DsRed-induced RfxCas13d collateral activity does not cause cell death. HEK293T cells were transfected with DsRed, RfxCas13d-2A-GFP, and either a DsRed-targeting gRNA or a non-targeting control gRNA. No difference was detected with trypan blue-based cell death assay (a), Annexin V - APC / DAPI cell apoptosis assay (b), LC3 cleavage (autophagy) (c), or Caspase3 cleavage (apoptosis) (d). Two-tailed Student's *t*-test was used to calculate P values. N=3 for all panels. Scale bar, 50 μ m. Error bars represent standard deviation.



Supplementary Figure 8. siRNA-mediated knockdown of abundant endogenous mRNAs did not affect cell proliferation. (a-d), knockdown efficiency for *FTH1*, *HNRNPA2B1*, *ACTG1*, and *MIF*, respectively. (e), Relative cell proliferation (WST-1) comparing knockdown and controls. For (a-d), two-tailed Student's *t*-test was performed to calculate P values. For (e), two-way ANOVA was performed to calculate the P value. **: $p < 0.01$. N=3-4 for all panels. Error bars represent standard deviation.

a



b



Supplementary Figure 9. (a) Raw gel image for (Fig. 1d). (b) Raw gel image for (Supplementary Figure 7c).

Supplementary Table 1: Guide RNA (gRNA) spacer sequences.

gRNA	Sequence
DsRed	GGAGGTCAAACAGCGTGGATG
DsRed gRNA 2	TGGCGTCTCCAGGCGATCTGAC
DsRed gRNA 3	ACAGCGTGGATGGCGTCTCCAG
DsRed gRNA 4	TGTCTTCTATGGAGGTCAAAC
DsRed gRNA 5	AGGCCGCCGGTGTCTTCTATGG
DsRed gRNA 6	CGGTAGCGCTAGGCCGCCGGTG
DsRed gRNA 7	GATCTGAGTCCGGTAGCGCTAG
DsRed gRNA 8	GCGACCGGTGGATCTGAGTCCG
DsRed gRNA 9	GGCCATGGTGGCGACCGGTGGA
DsRed gRNA 10	CCTCGGAGGAGGCCATGGTGGC
Control (for DsRed)	GTTTTGACCTCCATAGAAGACA
MIF	GTTTACGATGAACATCGGCATGA
ACTG1	AGAATGAATACATTTACAGGCGT
ACTG1 gRNA 2	CTCAAAGCAAGTAACAGCCCACG
ACTG1 gRNA 3	AGCCATTGTCAATGACCAGCGCG
HNRNPA2B1	GTTTCAAAGCTTAAGCCACCAAT
HNRNPA2B1 gRNA 2	TCCTATTTATACAGTGAAGCCCA
HNRNPA2B1 gRNA 3	CCATAGTTGTCATAACCCACCTCC
FTH1	TGTCAAAGAGATATTCCGCCAAG
CLIC1	ATTTGGCAAATATGTCCAGCCCA
VDAC2	GACGTTGAAAATTCCACGCCACT
CD99	GTTAGTAAACATCATCCGCCAG
CLTA	CAGAATAATGCACAGAAGCACAG
ANXA4	CTTTACTATAGCCAGCAGAGCAT
B4GALNT1	ATGACAAGAAGAAGCCAGTCTGC
HECTD3	TCCAGAAATACTGCACCCGCGA
Control (for endogenous genes)	TCACCAGAAGCGTACCATACTCA

Supplementary Table 2: RT-qPCR primers sequences.

Primer	Sequence
<i>mGapdh</i> -qPCR-F	TGAAGCAGGCATCTGAGGG
<i>mGapdh</i> -qPCR-R	CGAAGGTGGAAGAGTGGGAG
<i>MT-CO2</i> -qPCR-F	CCGTCTGAACTATCCTGCCC
<i>MT-CO2</i> -qPCR-R	GAGGGATCGTTGACCTCGTC
<i>Cas13d</i> -qPCR-F	GGTCTACACCATGATGGACTTT
<i>Cas13d</i> -qPCR-R	CGCTCAGGGACTTCTCATTATC
<i>BFP</i> -qPCR-F	GAGAGTCACCACATACGAAGAC
<i>BFP</i> -qPCR-R	CCCTCTGATCTTGACGTTGTAG
<i>GFP</i> -qPCR-F	GAACCGCATCGAGCTGAA
<i>GFP</i> -qPCR-R	TGCTTGTCGGCCATGATATAG
<i>DsRed</i> -qPCR-F	CCCCGTAATGCAGAAGAAGA
<i>DsRed</i> -qPCR-R	GGTGATGTCCAGCTTGGAGT
<i>FTH1</i> -qPCR-F	CCCCATTTGTGTGACTTCAT
<i>FTH1</i> -qPCR-R	GCCCGAGGCTTAGCTTTCATT
<i>HNRNPA2B1</i> -qPCR-F	TTTGGGGATGGCTATAATGG
<i>HNRNPA2B1</i> -qPCR-R	CTGGTTGCCATATCCAGGTC
<i>ACTG1</i> -qPCR-F	CCATCATGAAGTGTGACGTG
<i>ACTG1</i> -qPCR-R	ACACCGAGTACTTGCGCTCT
<i>MIF</i> -qPCR-F	TCATCGTAAACACCAACGTG
<i>MIF</i> -qPCR-R	GAAGGCCATGAGCTGGTC
<i>VDAC2</i> -qPCR-F	TTGATACTACCTTCTCACCAAACAC
<i>VDAC2</i> -qPCR-R	TCAAAGTCAACATCACAACCAA
<i>CD99</i> -qPCR-F	AACCCACCCAAACCGATGC
<i>CD99</i> -qPCR-R	TGAAAAGCTACCGGAGGAACTA
<i>CLTA</i> -qPCR-F	CTTCGCTGACGTGATTGGTTA
<i>CLTA</i> -qPCR-R	GCCTGTTCTAGGCTGTAGCAA
<i>CLIC1</i> -qPCR-F	ACCGCAGGTCGAATTGTTC
<i>CLIC1</i> -qPCR-R	ACGGTGGTAACATTGAAGGTG
<i>HECTD3</i> -qPCR-F	CATCGCCTGGGATCGAGAC
<i>HECTD3</i> -qPCR-R	CGCACTCGTAGGTCCATGTC
<i>ANXA4</i> -qPCR-F	GGAGGTA CTGTCAAAGCTGCT
<i>ANXA4</i> -qPCR-R	GGCAAGGACGCTAATAATGGC
<i>B4GALNT1</i> -qPCR-F	CAGAAACAAGTCCGAGCTATTGA
<i>B4GALNT1</i> -qPCR-R	GAGGGGCTGAACTTCCACAC