

Supplemental information

**The clinical utility and diagnostic
implementation of human subject cell
transdifferentiation followed by RNA sequencing**

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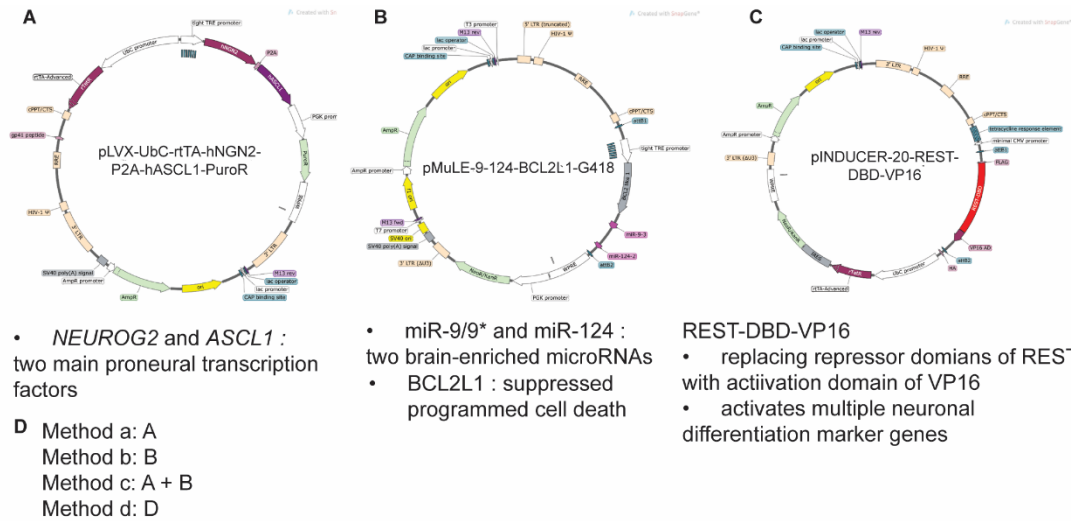


Figure S1. Four transdifferentiation methods used in this study. (A-C) Lentivirus vectors used in four transdifferentiation methods, including: **(A)** vector overexpressing the pro-neuronal transcription factors *NEUROG2* and *ASCL1*, **(B)** vector co-expressing the microRNA *miR-9/9**, *miR-124*, and the anti-apoptotic gene *BCL2L1*, and **(C)** vector DBD-REST-VP16, involving the replacement of *REST/NRSF* repressor domains with the activation domain of the viral activator VP16. **(D)** Four methods used for transdifferentiation.

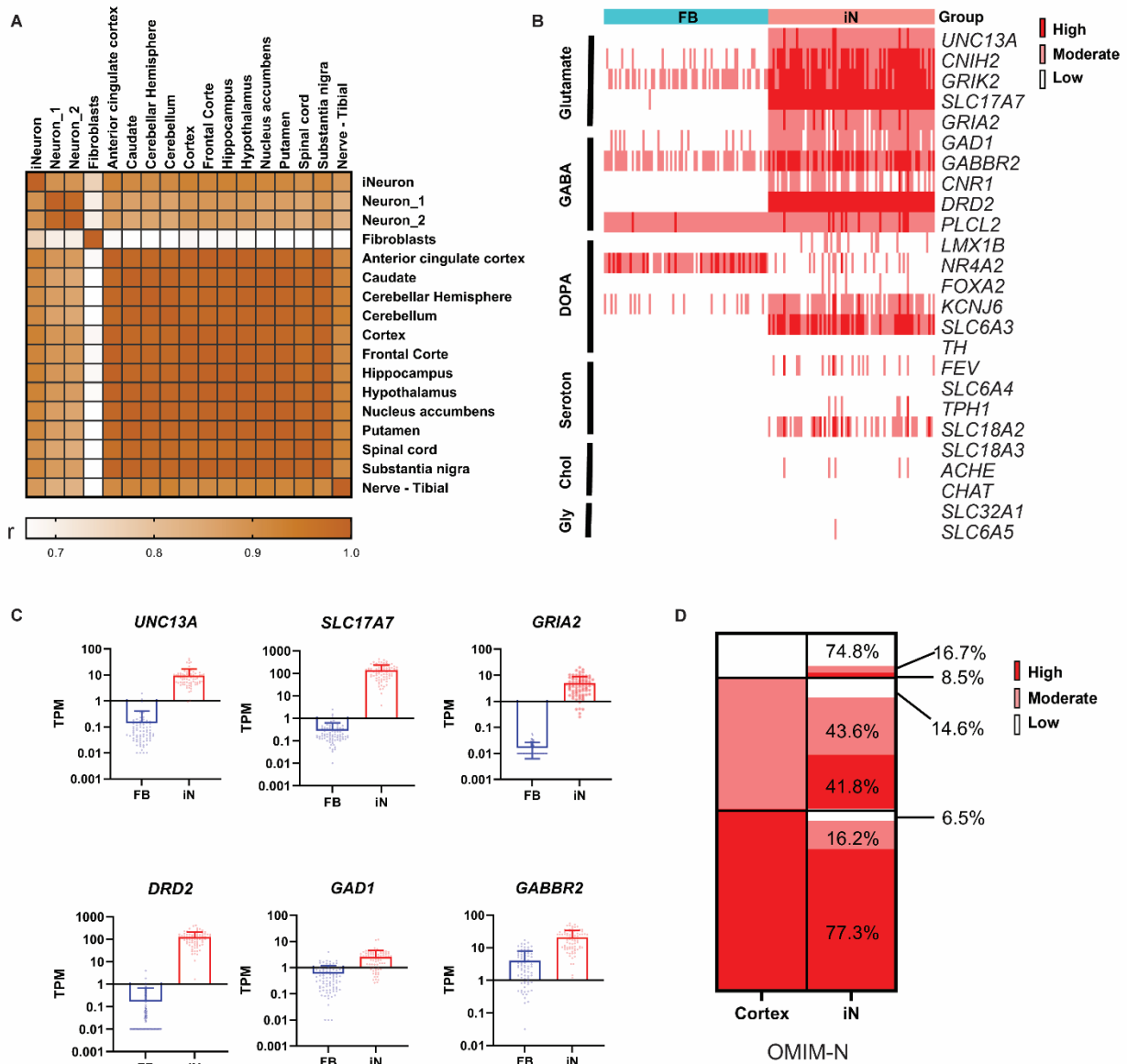
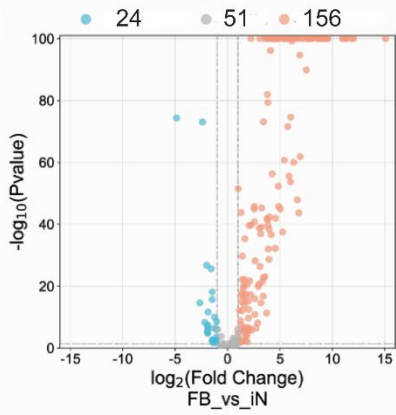


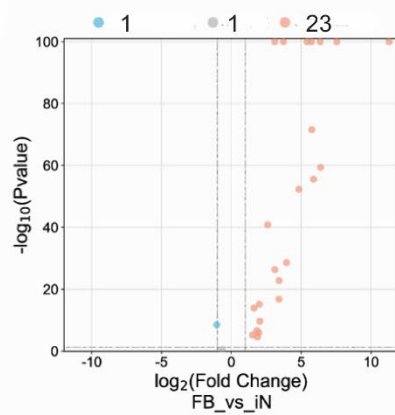
Figure S2. Transcriptomic characterizations of iNeurons. **(A)** Correlation heatmap comparing iNeurons with two iterations of iPSCs-derived neurons and a spectrum of neural tissues. Neuron_1 represents neurons differentiated from iPSCs, while Neuron_2 refers to neurons derived via overexpression of the neuronal transcription factor Neurog2 in iPSCs. **(B)** Heatmap showing the expression profiles of neuron subtype-specific genes across fibroblasts (FB) and iNeurons (iN). Genes related to glutamatergic neuron include Unc-13 homolog A (*UNC13A*),

AMPA receptor auxiliary protein 2 (*CNIH2*), GluK2 (*GRIK2*), glutamate ionotropic receptor AMPA type subunit 2 (*GRIA2*) and vGLUT1 (*SLC17A7*); GABAergic neuron markers include glutamate decarboxylase 1 (*GAD1*), gamma-aminobutyric acid type B receptor subunit 2 (*GABBR2*), cannabinoid receptor 1 (*CNRI*), dopamine receptor D2 (*DRD2*), and phospholipase C like 2 (*PLCL2*); dopaminergic neuron markers are represented by LIM homeobox transcription factor 1 beta (*LMX1B*), nuclear receptor subfamily 4 group A member 2 (*NR4A2*), potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily J member 6 (*KCNJ6*), DAT1 (*SLC6A3*) and Tyrosine hydroxylase (*TH*); serotonergic neuron markers encompass ETS transcription factor (*FEV*), serotonin transporter 1 (*SLC6A4*), tryptophan hydroxylase (*TPHI*), and VMAT2 (*SLC18A2*); cholinergic neuron markers comprise vesicular acetylcholine transporter (*SLC18A3*), Acetylcholinesterase (*ACHE*) and choline O-acetyltransferase (*CHAT*); glycinergic neuron-specific genes: VGAT (*SLC32A1*) and GlyT-2 (*SLC6A5*). **(C)** Boxplots delineate the TPM expression levels of selecte neuron subtype-specific genes, namely *UNC13A*, *SLC17A* and *GRIA2* for glutamatergic; *DRD2*, *GAD1* and *GABBR2* for GABAergic. The data is presented as mean \pm SD. **(D)** Comparative expression analysis of OMIM-N genes in the brain cortex (GTEx) and iNeurons, highlighting over 70% overlap for high- and low- expression genes. For moderate-expression genes, 43.6% are concordant and 41.8% are expressed higher in iNeurons. FB: fibroblasts, n=77; iN: iNeurons, n=91.

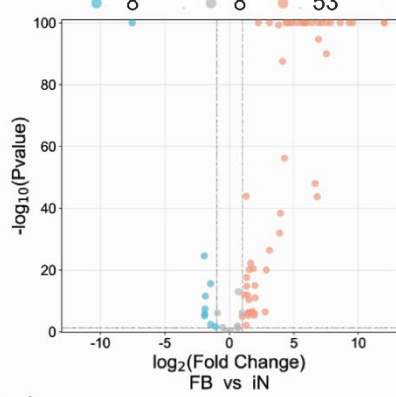
Intellectual disability



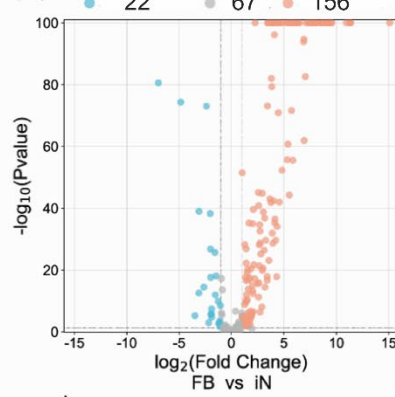
Brain malformation



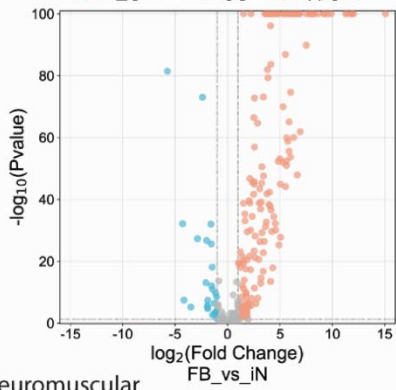
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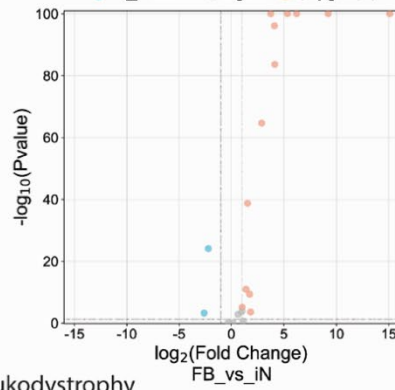
Epilepsy



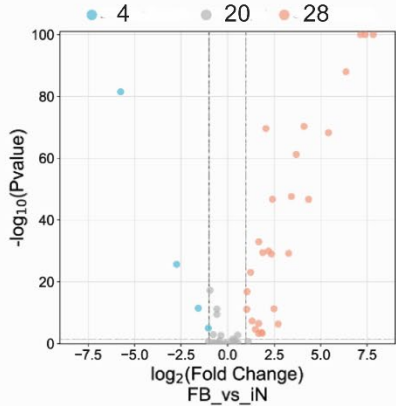
Ataxia



Neuropathy



Neuromuscular



Leukodystrophy

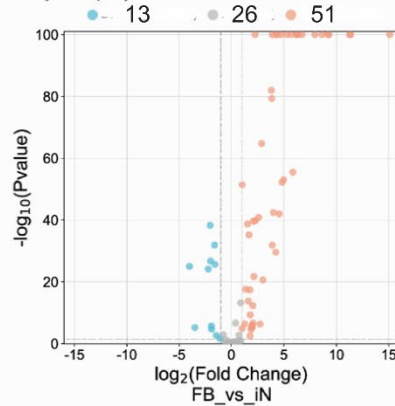


Figure S3. Activation of low-expression genes in eight panels of genes that cause various neurological phenotypes. The panels include intellectual disability, brain malformation (BM), autism spectrum disorder (ASD), epilepsy, ataxia, neuropathy, neuromuscular disorder, and leukodystrophy.

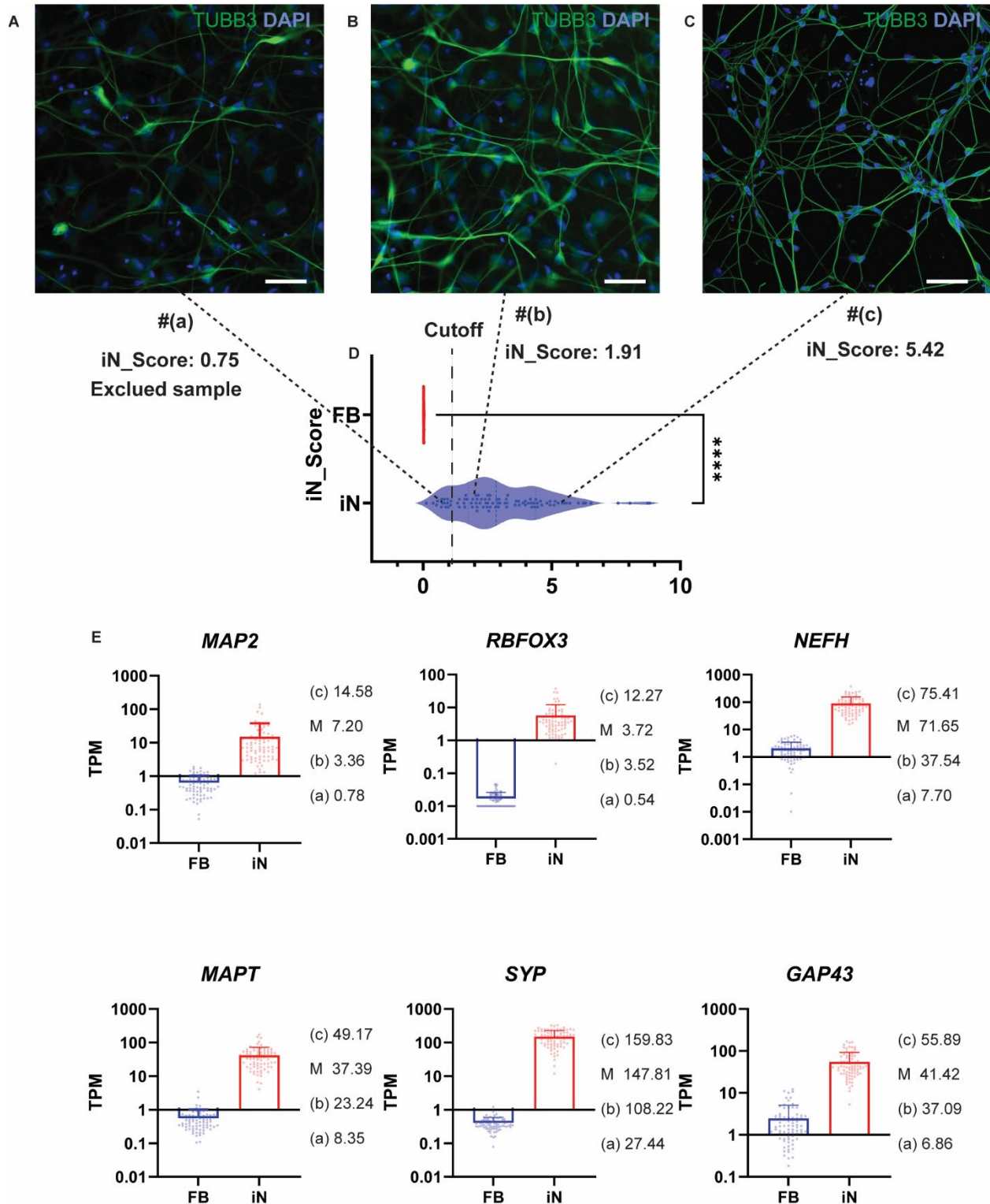


Figure S4. iN_Score and transdifferentiation efficiency in three representative iNeuron samples. (A-C) Immunostaining of Tubulin β -III (TUBB3) in iNeuron samples from individual

#(a), #(b), and #(c). **(D)** iN-Score of iNeuron samples from individual #(a), #(b), and #(c). **(E)** The expression levels of mature neuron genes microtubule associated protein 2 (*MAP2*), NeuN (*RBF3*), neurofilament heavy chain (*NEFH*), Tau (*MAPT*), Synaptophysin (*SYP*) and growth associated protein 43 (*GAP43*) in fibroblasts (n=77) and iNeurons (n=82). The gene expression in individual #(a), #(b), #(c) is listed on the right. M indicates the average expression of all iNeuron samples. The data is presented as mean \pm SD.

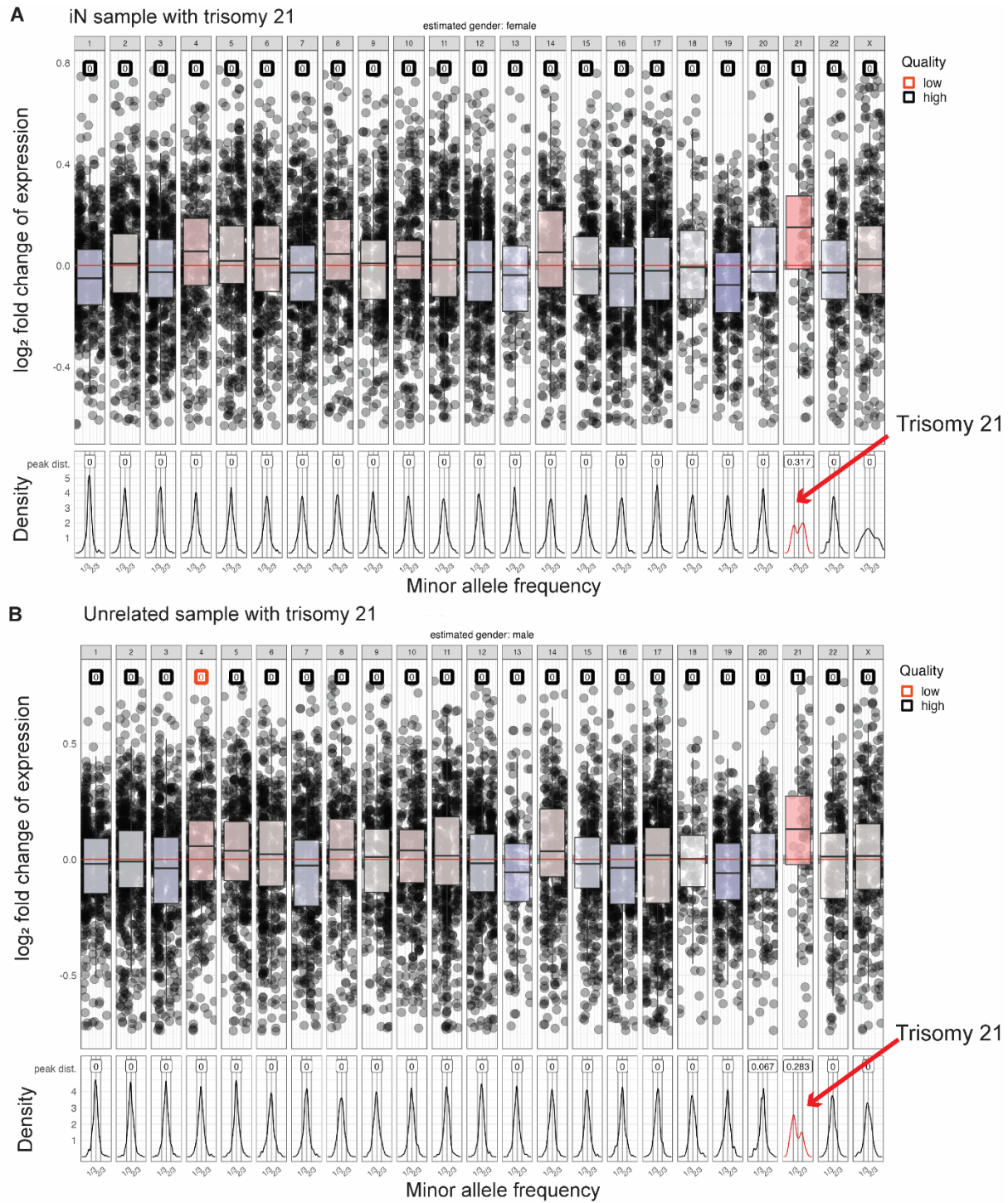


Figure S5. Detection of chromosomal aneuploidies using RNA-seq-based computational analysis. Among all the iNeuron samples included in this study, RNA-seq-based CNV analysis identified only one abnormality. This is illustrated as a gain of chromosome 21 in (A).

Diagnostic interpretation was performed with caution in this sample, and no molecular diagnosis was revealed. It is unclear whether the abnormality of chromosome 21 arose during or prior to the transdifferentiation. **(B)** denotes CNV plots from a positive control sample from an individual outside of this study with clinically confirmed trisomy 21. The experimental and bioinformatic RNA-seq analysis follow the same procedures as those described in this study.

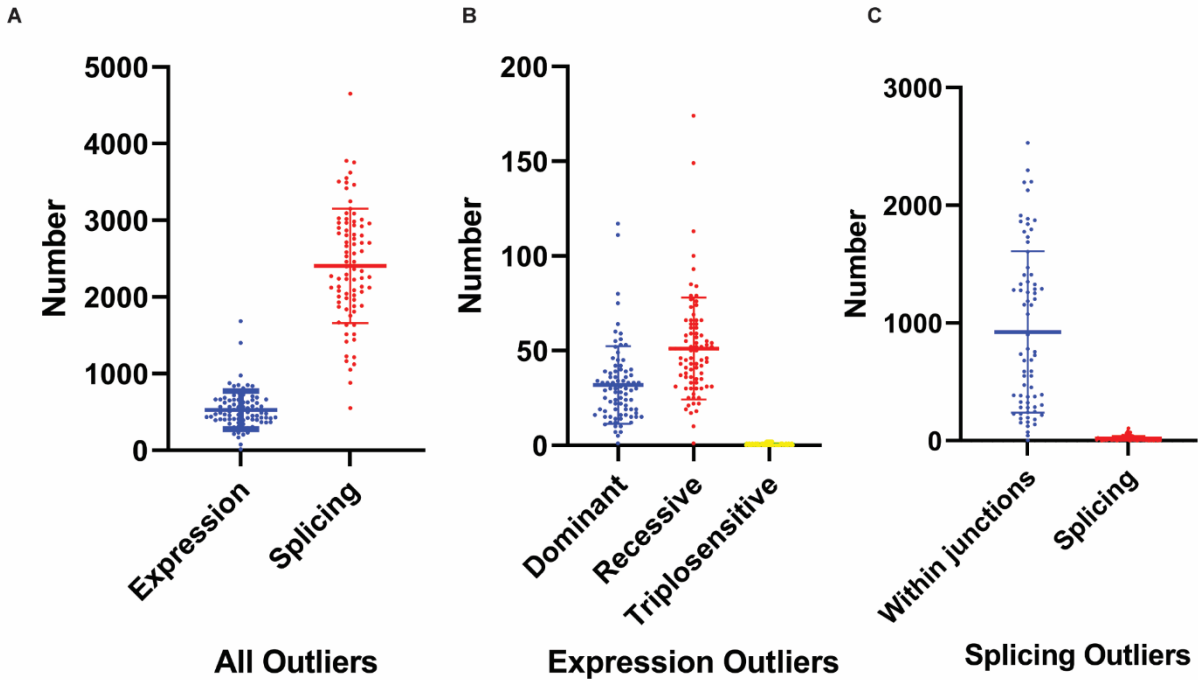


Figure S6. Expression and splicing outliers through filtration at each step. (A) Number of potential outliers identified in the initial step using our analytical workflow. **(B)** Number of expression outliers remaining after restricting to known disease-associated genes in ClinGen and OMIM. **(C)** Number of splicing outliers remaining after filtering DNA variant pairs and SpliceAI prediction. Data is presented as mean \pm SD. Each dot represents an individual.

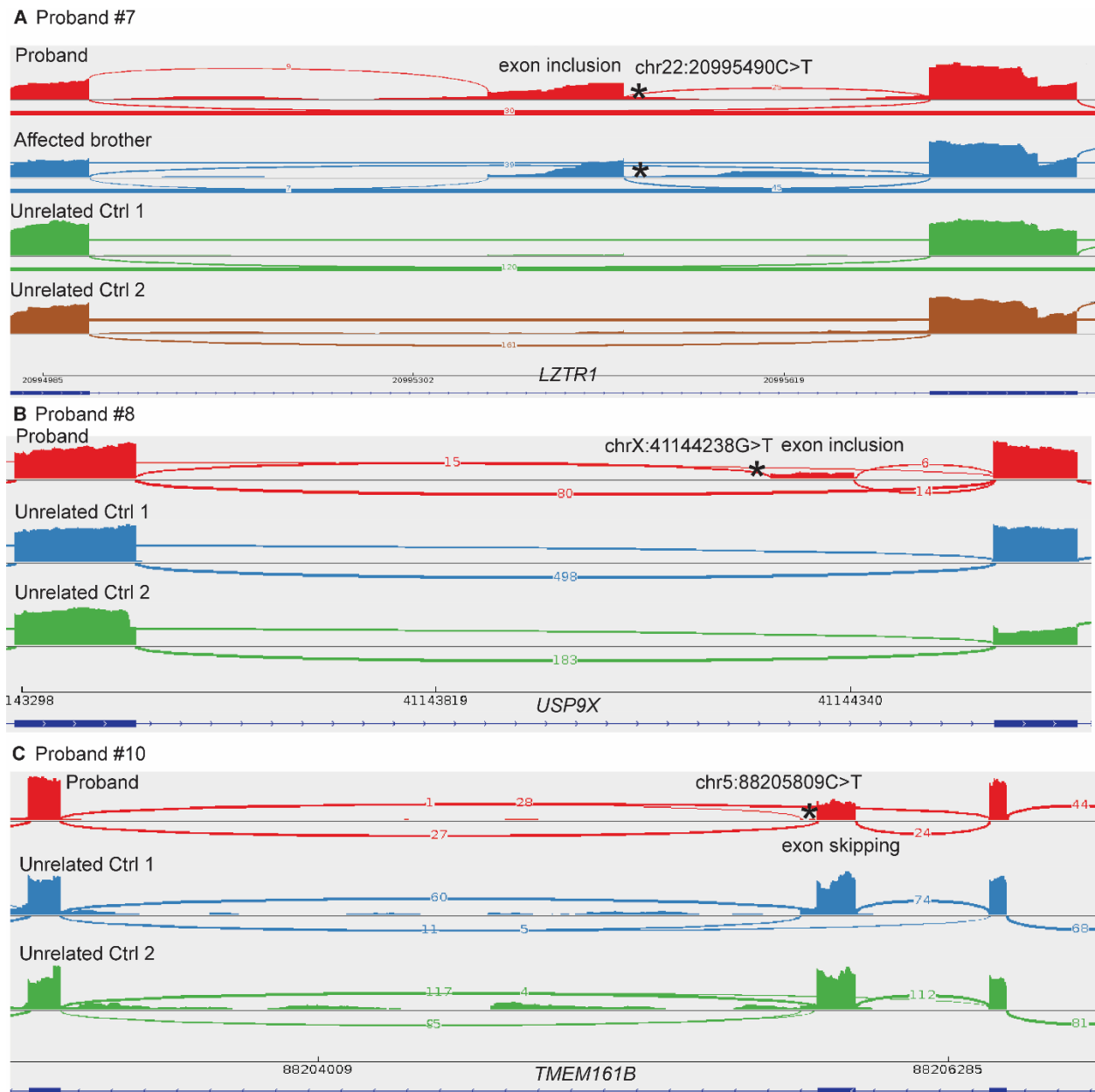


Figure S7. Detection and characterization of aberrant splicing events in *LZTR1* (Proband #7), *USP9X* (Proband #8), and *TMEM161B* (Proband #10). (A) The presence of an intronic variant in *LZTR1* (NM_006767.4: c.1943-256C>T) leads to 117nt and 99nt cryptic exon inclusion (r.1942_1943ins[1942+342_1943-262/1942+360_1943-262]) in both the proband and his affected brother. (B) A *de novo* variant in *USP9X* (NM_001039591.3: c.1315-284G>T) causes 106nt and 110nt cryptic exon inclusion (r.1314_1315ins[1315-281_1315-176/1315-

281_1315-172]). The variant also results in aberrant expression (fold change 0.36). (C) A variant in *TMEM161B* (NM_153354.5: c.800+5G>A) leads to skipping of exon 8 (141nt) (r.660_800del). Variants are indicated by asterisk.

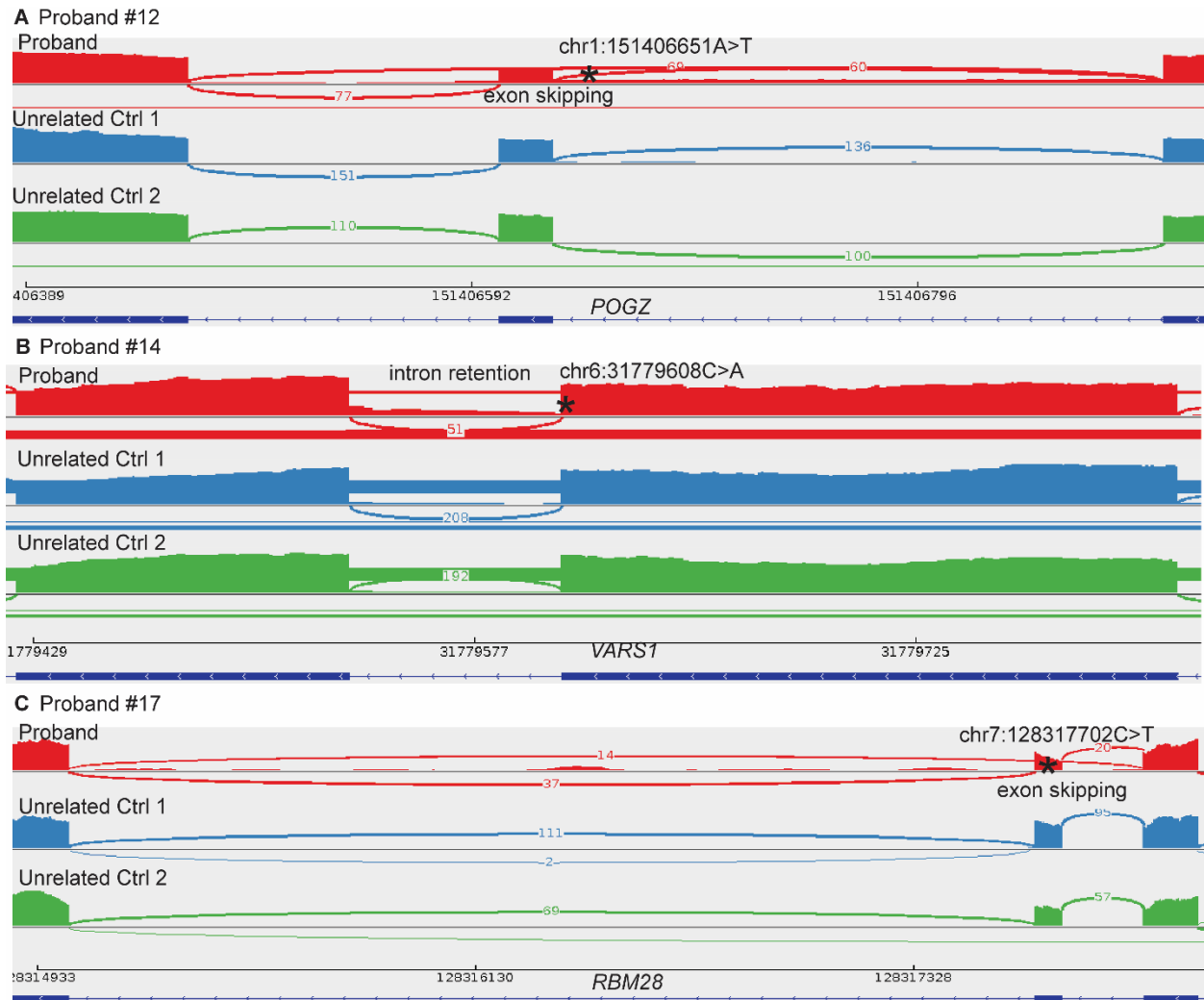


Figure S8. Identification and characterization of aberrant splicing events in *POGZ*

(Proband #12), *VARS1* (Proband #14), and *RBM28* (Proband #17). (A) A *de novo* variant in *POGZ* (NM_015100.4: c.2546-20T>A) causes skipping of exon 18 (25nt) and retention of introns 17-18 (446nt) (r.2546_2570del/2545_2571ins[2545+1_2546-21,a,2546-19_2571-1]). (B) A variant in *VARS1* (NM_006295.3: c.3288G>T) leads to entire intron 27 (71nt) retention (r.3288delins[u,3288+1_3289-1]). (C) A variant in *RBM28* (NM_018077.3: c.1745G>A) results in skipping of exon 16 (75nt, r.1714_1788del). Variants are indicated by asterisk.

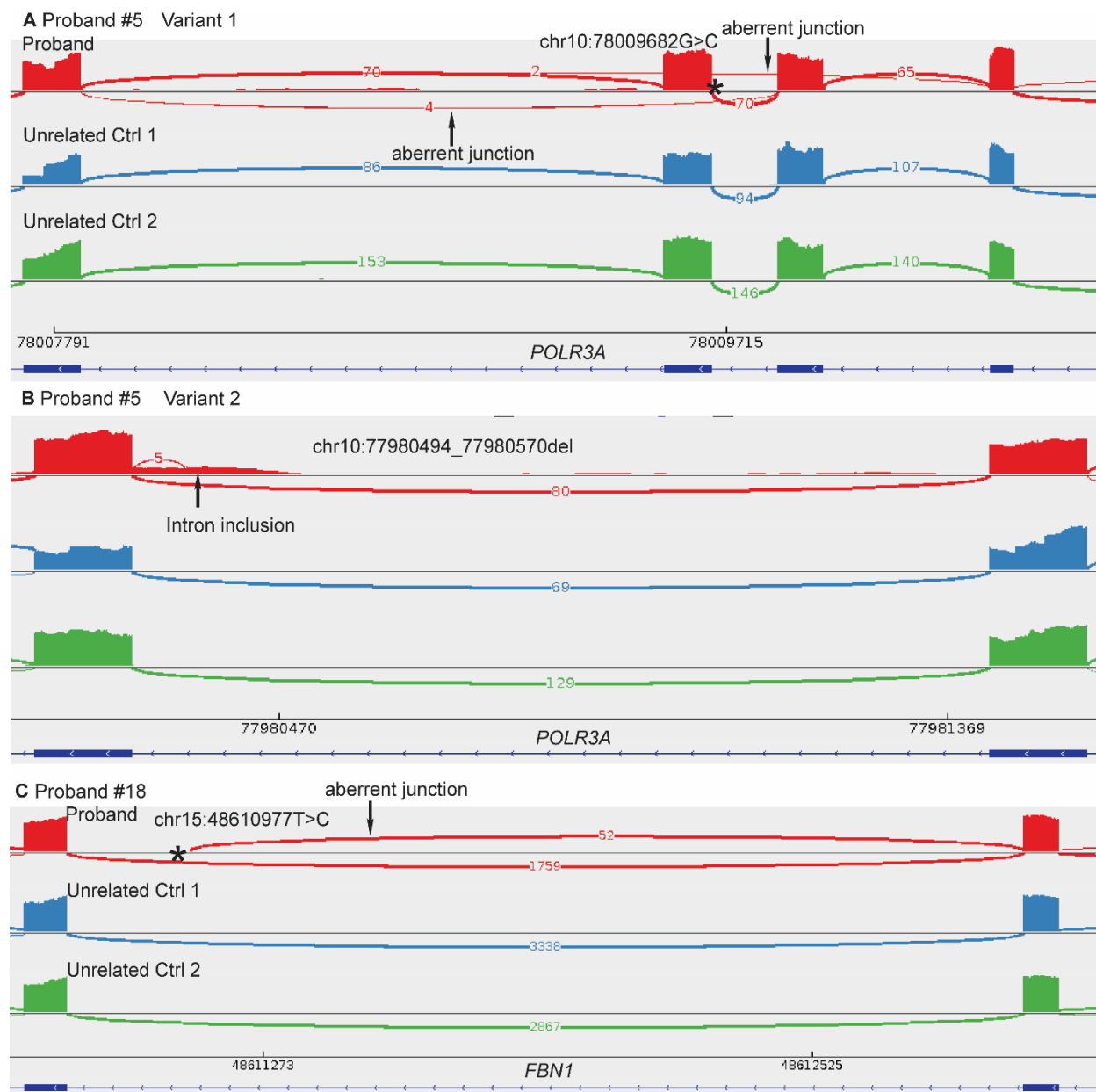


Figure S9. Detection and characterization of splicing events in two probands, #5 and #18.

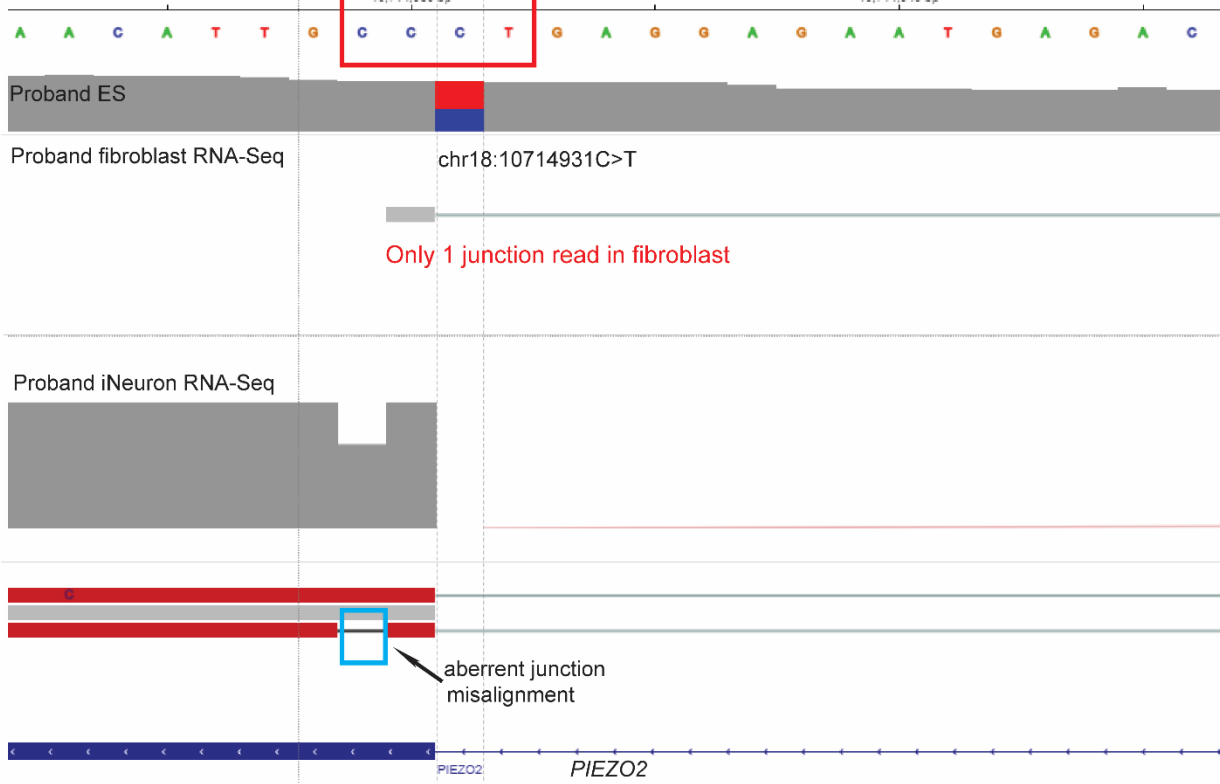
These events were identified manually and not flagged by the DROP pipeline, likely due to the limited presence of aberrant junctions caused by nonsense-mediated decay (NMD). **(A)** The presence of an intronic variant in *POLR3A* (NM_007055.4: c.1771-7C>G) results in skipping of exon 14 (139nt) and exons13-14 (267nt) (r.1771_1909del/1643_1909del). **(B)** Another 76nt intronic deletion in *POLR3A* (NM_007055.4: c.3892-297_3892-221del) causes 227nt intron

inclusion at splice acceptor and 154nt cryptic exon inclusion from intron 29

(r.3891_3892ins[3892-1_3892-227/3892-74_3892-227]). (C) An intronic variant in *FBNI*

(NM_000138.5: c.248-151A>G) leads to inclusion of cryptic exon (131nt) with premature stop codon likely causing NMD (r.247_248ins[248-282_248-152]). Variants are indicated by asterisk or black box (deletion).

A Proband #6 Variant 1



B Proband #6 Variant 2

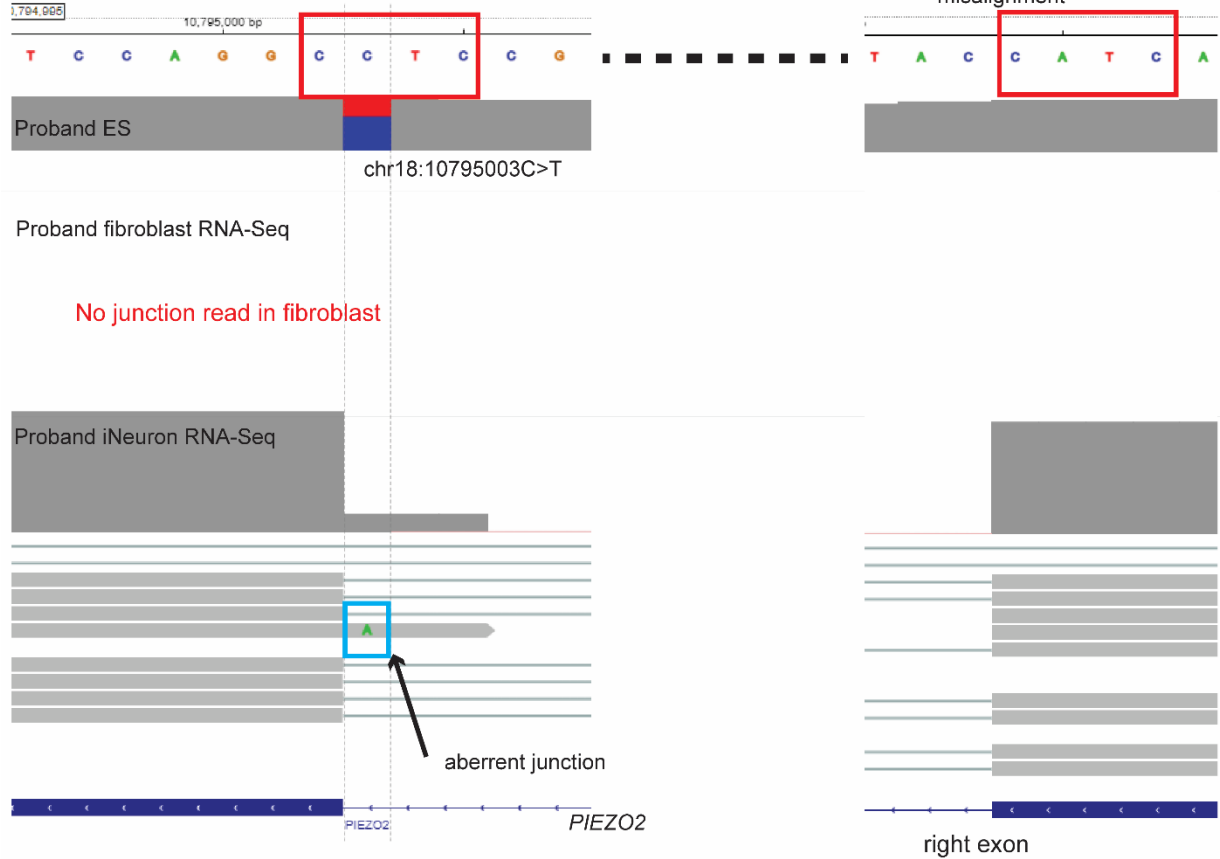


Figure S10. Aberrant splicing events caused by misalignment and NMD in Proband #6.

This proband has compound heterozygous variants in *PIEZO2* (NM_022068.4: c.5257-1G>A and c.1528-1G>A). The first DNA variant C>T (c.5257-1G>A) functions equivalent to moving the splice site to the left by 1nt (r.5258del), resulting in delC. But because there are 3 Cs, STAR treated the junction shift as an indel (**A**). The second DNA variant (c.1528-1G>A) results in a CATC sequence, which is misaligned from the right exon to the left. This variant also results in shifting of the splice site by 1nt (r.1528del) (**B**). Limited junction reads are observed in fibroblast RNA-Seq data.

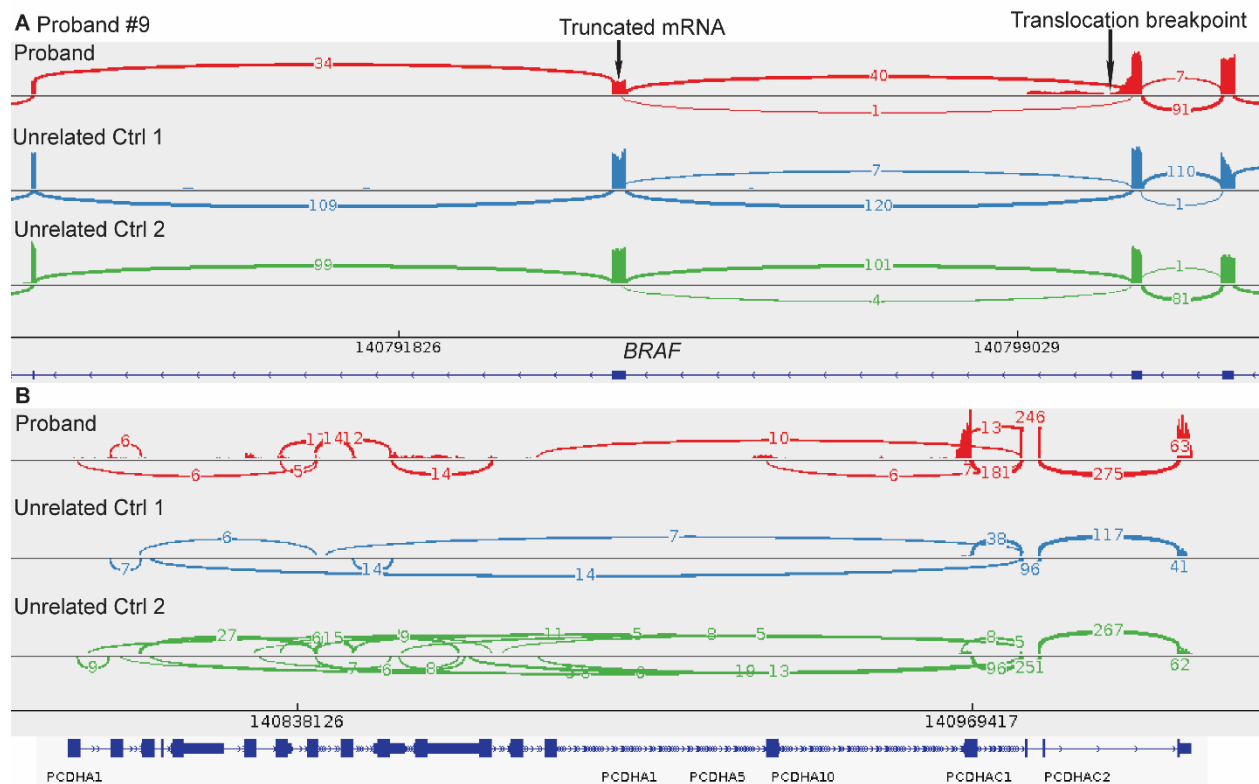


Figure S11. Translocation of $t(5;7)(q31.3;q34)$ in Proband #9. (A) $t(5;7)(q31.3;q34)$ translocation leads to fusion gene of 5' *BRAF* with sequence from 7q34 with uncertain breakpoints; and fusion gene of 5' *BRAF* plus 1225nt intron retention with uncertain sequence from 7q34. (B) The translocation also causes the disruption of the protocadherin-alpha gene cluster.

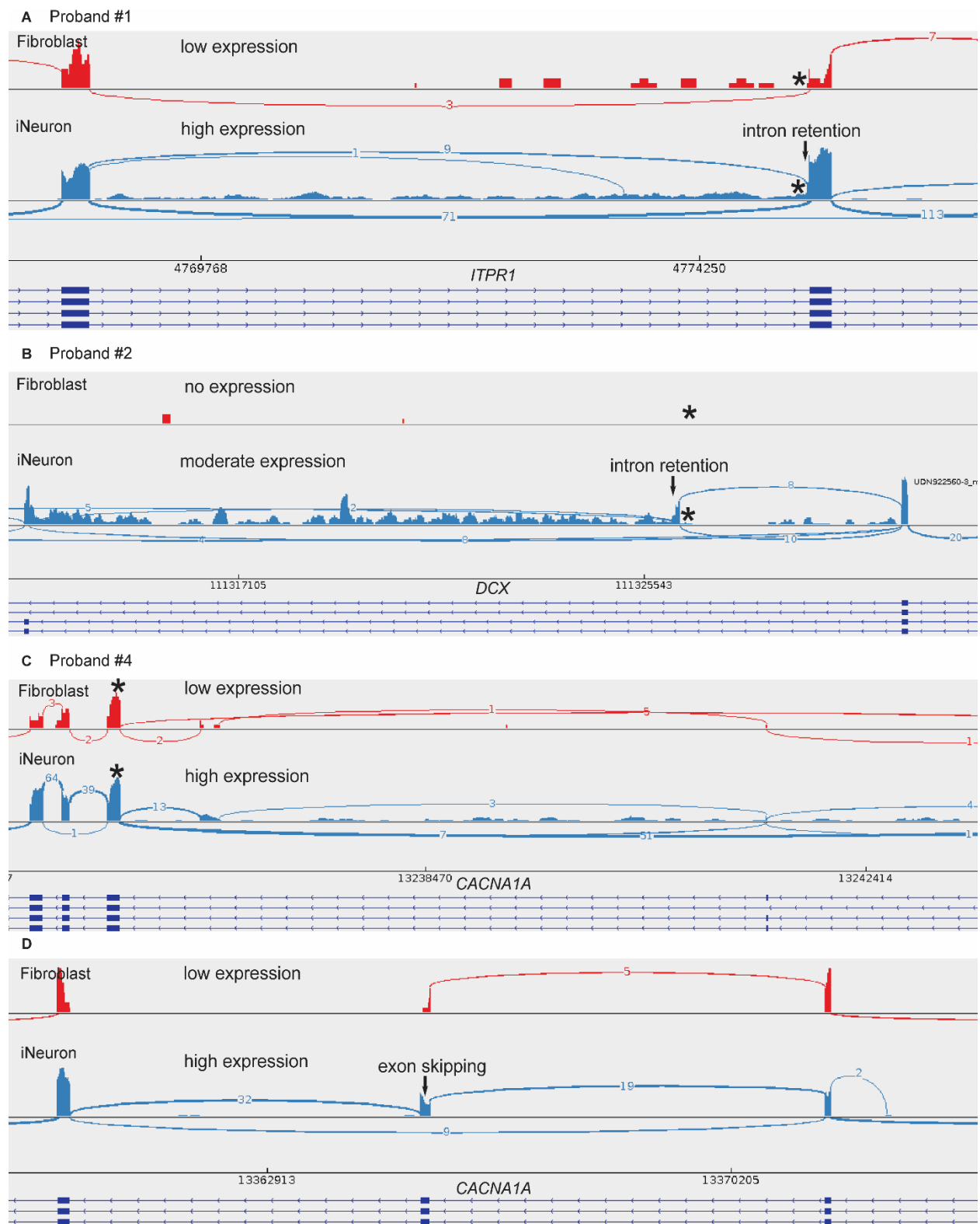


Figure S12. Detection of aberrant events in iNeuron RNA-Seq data from patient #1, #2, and #4. (A) 15-nucleotide retention from intron 45 and complete intron 45 retention are uniquely

observed in iNeuron due to the low expression of *ITPR1* in fibroblast. **(B)** Inclusion of a 13,549 bp cryptic exon from intron is exclusively observed in iNeuron as *DCX* is not expressed in fibroblast. **(C)** Skewed expression of the variant allele and exon skipping are only detected in iNeuron owing to the limited expression of *CACNA1A* in fibroblast.

Proband #2

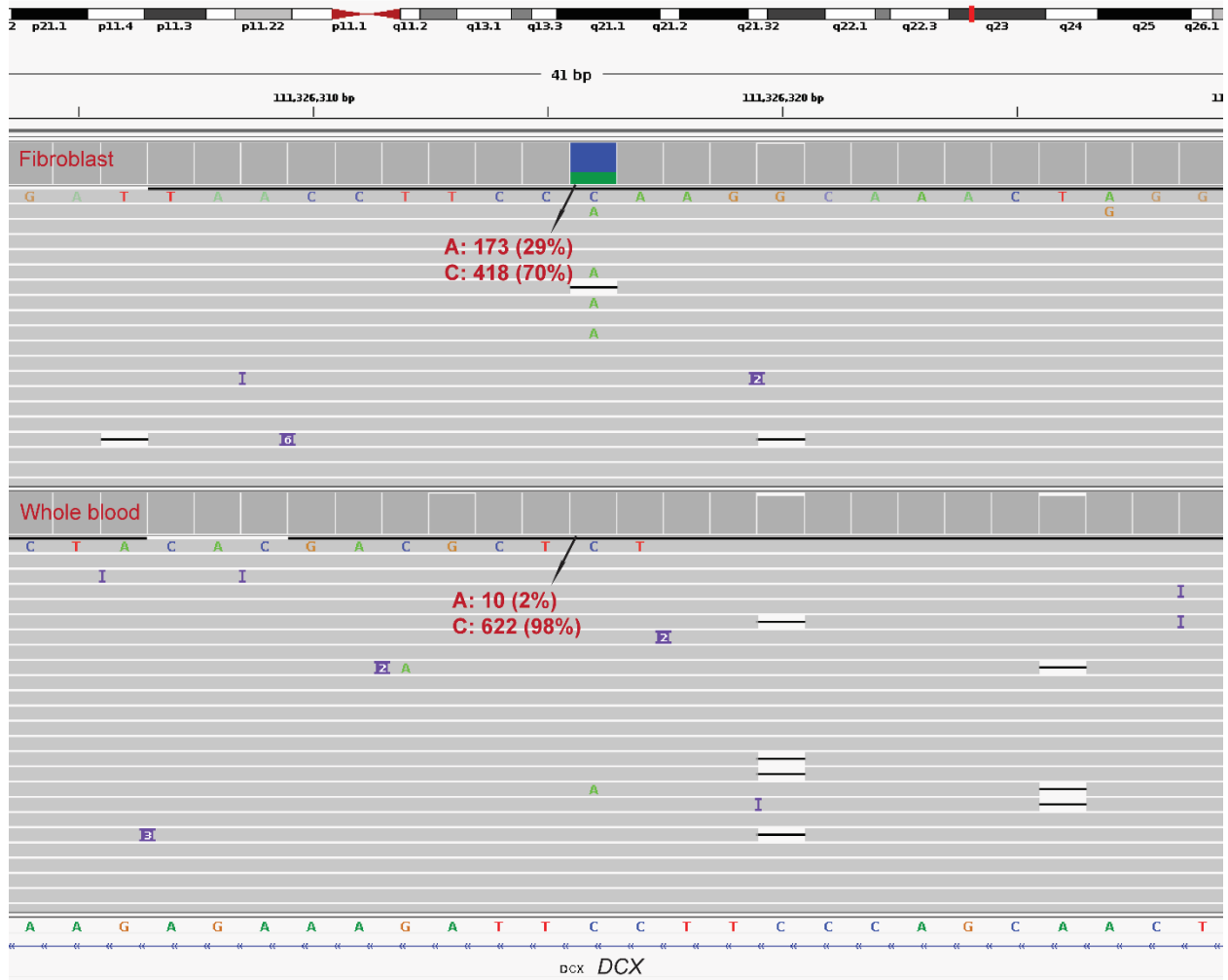


Figure S13. Amplicon-based next-generation sequencing on the fibroblast and whole blood from the mother of Proband #2. result revealed a variant fraction of 29% in fibroblast and 2% in whole blood.

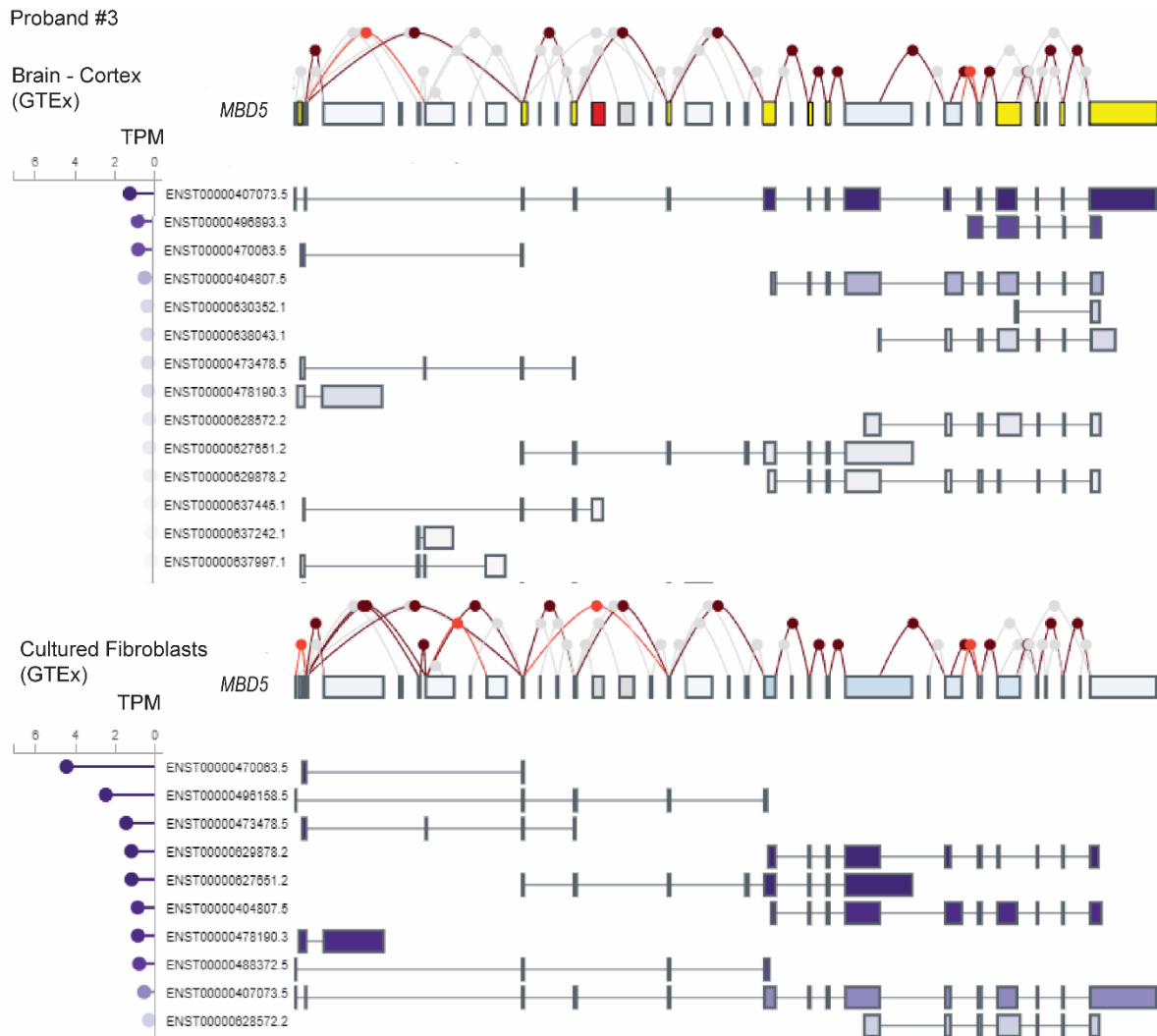


Figure S14. Identification of 12 neuron-enriched exons in *MBD5* genes. Although iNeurons and fibroblasts have similar *MBD5* expression, these exons exhibit higher expression in iNeurons and brain cortex (GTEx consortium) when compared to cultured fibroblasts. Neuron-specific exons are represented by red, while neuron-enriched exons are denoted by yellow.

Table S1. Low-expressed genes associated with neurological disorders in CATs

Panels (Gene Number)	Proportion of Genes with TPM \leq 1 (%)			
	FB (N=77)	FB (GTEx)	WB (GTEx)	Muscle (GTEx)
Neurological OMIM (2721)	20.7	19.8	34.9	24.3
Intellectual Disability (1379)	16.8	15.3	32.7	21.4
Brain Malformation (163)	14.7	14.1	36.8	22.1
Autism Spectrum Disorder (301)	22.9	21.7	36.0	23.7
Epilepsy (1150)	21.4	19.6	32.6	23.6
Ataxia (1282)	22.8	21.4	36.8	26.1
Neuropathy (105)	20.0	14.7	32.4	21.6
Neuromuscular Disorder (226)	23.1	18.8	32.1	7.1
Leukodystrophy (709)	12.7	10.4	25.5	13.9

Table S2. Activation of low-expressed genes associated with neurological disorders using four transdifferentiation (21 days' induction) methods

Panels	Proportion of Genes (%)			
	a	b	c	d
Neuronal Markers	89.2	48.2	63.3	81.9
Neurological OMIM	29.6	19.3	19.6	24.8
Intellectual Disability	39.6	26.0	27.2	38.5
Brain Malformation	52.2	27.9	32.4	52.1
Autism Spectrum				
Disorder	38.8	31.5	25.9	41.5
Epilepsy	37.0	201.1	23.0	33.1
Ataxia	29.8	20.9	18.7	27.9
Neuropathy	43.4	33.5	33.4	38.4
Neuromuscular				
Disorders	17.8	21.7	9.8	15.9
Leukodystrophy	36.6	21.4	29.7	33.2

a) overexpression of the pro-neuronal transcription factors *NEUROG2* and *ASCL1*; b) co-expression of the microRNA *miR-9/9**, *miR-124*, and the anti-apoptotic gene *BCL2L1*; c) a and b; d) overexpression of DBD-REST-VP16, involving the replacement of *REST/NRSF* repressor domains with the activation domain of the viral activator VP16.

Table S3. Activation of low-expressed genes associated with neurological disorders at different induction time point

Panels	Proportion of Genes (%)		
	a-D14	a-D21	a-D28
Neuronal Markers	70.5	89.2	89.2
Neurological OMIM	22.2	29.6	28.7
Intellectual Disability	30.1	39.6	39.1
Brain Malformation	44.3	52.2	48.5
Autism Spectrum Disorder	33.0	38.8	40.1
Epilepsy	27.9	37.0	36.8
Ataxia	23.0	29.8	29.3
Neuropathy	38.4	43.4	47.5
Neuromuscular Disorders	13.8	17.8	15.9
Leukodystrophy	29.2	36.6	34.4

a) overexpression of the pro-neuronal transcription factors *NEUROG2* and *ASCL1*. D14: 14 days after induction; D21: 21 days after induction; D28: 28 days after induction.

Table S4. Activated and actionable genes associated with neurological disorders in iNeurons compared to whole blood

Category	N of low-expression genes in whole blood	Activated and Actionable in iN	
		N	%
Neurological OMIM	909	520	57.2
Intellectual Disability Panel	449	293	65.2
Brain Malformation Panel	60	44	73.3
Autism Spectrum Disorder Panel	108	67	62.3
Epilepsy Panel	373	215	57.6
Ataxia Panel	470	268	57.0
Neuropathy Panel	33	19	57.6
Neuromuscular Disorders Panel	72	35	48.6
Leukodystrophy Panel	178	135	75.8

Table S5. Successful transdifferentiation replication in 3 samples (out of 4) with low *ASCL-NEUROG2* expression.

Sample	Repeat	iN_Score	<i>ASCL1</i>	<i>NEUROG2</i>
#1	R1	Failed	3.86	3.28
	R2	Failed	366.17	456.43
#2	R1	Failed	53.94	50.06
	R2	Passed	639.59	855.04
#3	R1	Failed	79.95	76.30
	R2	Passed	175.92	216.40
#4	R1	Failed	94.62	95.29
	R2	Passed	781.93	999.31

Supplemental Data Files 1. Gene Ontology (GO) terms and pathways identified in iNeurons through functional enrichment analysis.

Supplemental Data Files 2. Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO) description for individuals with a molecular diagnosis.

Supplemental Data Files 3. Expression of neuron-enriched/specific exons from OMIM-N genes.

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Kathy Sisco
Edward C. Smith
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Rebecca C. Spillmann
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Joan M. Stoler
Kathleen Sullivan
Jennifer A. Sullivan
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Holly K. Tabor
Queenie K.-G. Tan
Amelia L. M. Tan
Arjun Tarakad
Mustafa Tekin
Fred Telischi

Willa Thorson
Cynthia J. Tifft
Camilo Toro
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Tiina K. Urv
Adeline Vanderver
Matt Velinder
Dave Viskochil
Tiphonie P. Vogel
Colleen E. Wahl
Melissa Walker
Nicole M. Walley
Jennifer Wambach
Jijun Wan
Lee-kai Wang
Michael F. Wangler
Patricia A. Ward
Daniel Wegner
Monika Weisz Hubshman
Mark Wener
Tara Wenger
Monte Westerfield
Matthew T. Wheeler
Jordan Whitlock
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Kim Worley
Shinya Yamamoto

Zhe Zhang

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