

## **Supplementary Data**

### **Functional conservation in human and *Drosophila* of Metazoan ADAR2 involved in RNA editing: loss of ADAR1 in insects.**

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**Supplementary Table.** Sequence of oligonucleotides used for RT and sequencing .

***Rdl***

657R	AGCTGATCGATAGCACATACATGG
1381F	GCTCGTTATGGTCTTGGCAGTC
1993F	TTCCAGCCCATCTTCTGCATCCGG
1042F	TCGGTGTCTCGAGTGAGGTTTCGC
1560R	CGCCCCACATTGCATTGGGATTGGG
540R	CGTCACCCAGCATGCTGCCACCGCC
1680R	TGTGGCGTGGTGTCCATGCCCGTG
489F	CGGATCCATACAGTGAAGCGG
1715R	CACTGTTGCTTGGCGCATGCGG
939R	GTAGATTCATCGGACACGATGCGG
960R	GGCGATCCATGGGAAATATTGTAG
961F	AGCTGTGCCACATTGAAATCGAAAGC
541F	TAAACATATCCGCTATTCTCGACTCC

***Ca alpha 1D***

1774F	GCTGGCCAAGAGACAACAACGCCGT
2255R	CTTAAAATTGAATTCAAGCACAAACCTG
2306R	GCAATGTGAAACAGTGGCACCATGGC

***eag***

2674R	GACGAAATTGGAGAAGATCTTCCGG
1741F	CCGGGCCAGAATTGGTTAATGGGCCG
2340R	CCACAACCTCGTCGTCCTGTATCAC
2700R	CCTTACTGCCGCTTGGACCTG
1768F	CACGGAAAAGCATGTACGTGACGG
2417F	GCGTGCTCTGACCTATTGTGATTG

***nic 34E***

4241R	CAATTAAACCACCTCGCCCATATGG
3433F	CGGGTGAAAAATTATCACTGGG
3391F	CATGGCCTGCTCGGATTCACTCTGCC
4372R	CTTGGATGTATTATTAGTTGATGG
4218R	CTACGAGACAATAATATGTGGTGCTG
3589F	TCAACGATTTAACATTAAATTAT
3981F	GGTCACCCATCATACTGCATCAC
3735R	GGTCGGGAACCTCCAGGATCAGC

**Supplementary Table 2.** Invertebrate and human ADARs accession numbers used for the alignments/phylogenetic analysis.

Common Name	Scientific name	(NCBI Accession Number) or {JGI Name or ID}
Acorn worm	<i>Saccoglossus kowalevskii</i>	ADAR1 (Translated from NW_003134359) ADAR2 (XP_002740631)
Amphipod	<i>Parhyale hawaiensis</i>	ADAR2 {Translated from AFHB17469.g2, AFHB25923.g2}
Anemone	<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>	ADAR1 (XP_001642062) ADAR2 (XP_001629615)
Beetle	<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	ADAR2 (XP_969823)
Coral	<i>Acropora millepora</i>	ADAR2 (Translated from EZ011992)
Fly	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	ADAR2 (AAF45665)
Human	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	ADAR1 (NP_001102) ADAR2 (NP_001103)
Hydrozoan	<i>Hydra magnipapillata</i>	ADAR (XP_002166223)
Lancelet	<i>Branchiostoma floridae</i>	ADAR1 (XP_002605887) <sup>1</sup> ADAR2 (XP_002595015)
Leech	<i>Helobdella robusta</i>	ADAR1 {193655} ADAR2 {167455}
Louse	<i>Pediculus humanus</i>	ADAR2 (XP_002428026)
Mite	<i>Varroa destructor</i>	ADAR1 (Translated from ADDG01088043) ADAR2 (Translated from ADDG01007263)
Nematode	<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>	Adr-1 (NP_492154) Adr-2 (NP_498594)
Octopus	<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>	ADAR1 <sup>2</sup> ADAR2 <sup>3</sup>
Polychaete	<i>Capitella teleta</i>	ADAR1 {183692} ADAR2 {JGI 176450}
Slug	<i>Aplysia californica</i>	ADAR1 (Translated from AASC02013163)
Limpet	<i>Lottia gigantea</i>	ADAR1 {133644} ADAR2 {128560}
Sponge	<i>Amphipeden queenslandica</i>	No ADAR/ADAT found
Squid	<i>Loligo opalescens, Loligo pealei</i>	ADAR1 <sup>2</sup> ADAR2 (ACO52475)
Tick	<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	ADAR1 (XP_002403965) ADAR2 (XP_002434473)
Trematode	<i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>	No ADAR found
Trichoplax	<i>Trichoplax adhaerens</i>	ADAT1 {55696}
Tunicate	<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>	ADAR1 (XP_002122509) ADAR2 (XP_002128212)
Urchin	<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i>	ADAR1 (XP_001183590) ADAR2 (XP_781832)
Water flea	<i>Daphnia pulex</i>	ADAR2 {Translated from 211108}

1. Predicted protein XP\_002605887 had high similarity with ADAR1 consensus except for a poorly conserved region (residues 131-156). That specific region was blasted against *B. floridae* nucleotide database, and sequence ABEP02011549 appeared as a high score hit. Residues 131-266 were deleted from the predicted protein sequence and replaced by those translated from the nucleotide sequence. Residues 157-266 were >95% identical between both sequences, confirming that the replaced region is indeed homologous to ADAR1.
2. To be submitted to GenBank upon acceptance.
3. Kindly provided by L. Moroz (The Whitney Laboratory for Marine Bioscience, University of Florida) from an octopus EST library.

**Supplementary Figure 1. *In vitro* poisoned primer extension assay of hADAR2 and hADAR (S/G).**

A mutation was introduced in human ADAR2 to mimic the self-editing event found in exon 7 in *Drosophila* ADAR. A poisoned primer extension assay was performed with increasing amounts of purified recombinant proteins to measure RNA editing *in vitro* at the Q/R site in the *GluR2 B13* minigene transcript. The mutation in hADAR2 reduced editing activity eightfold which is the same reduction in activity that is observed with the *Drosophila* proteins.

**Supplementary Figure 2. Alignment of invertebrate ADARs with human ADAR1 and ADAR2.**

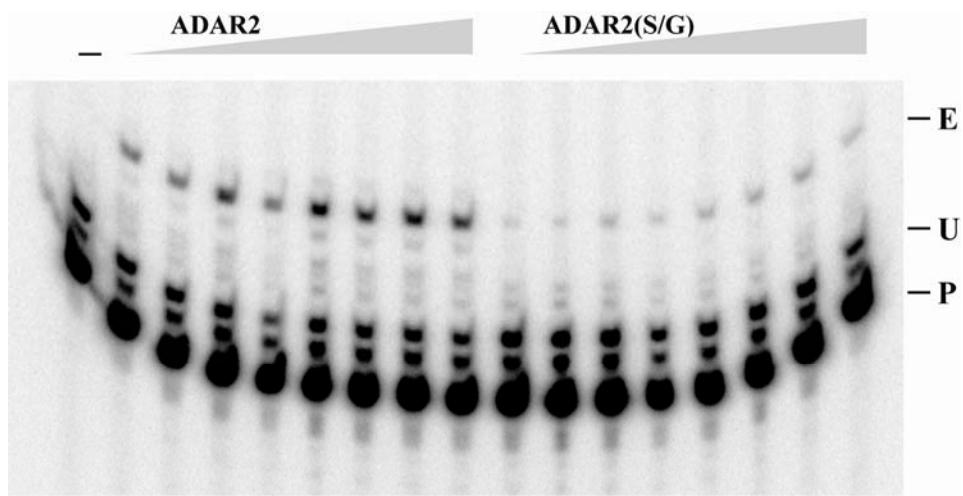
Only the core deaminase domain was used for the alignment. Positions that were defined as characteristic of vertebrate ADAR1 or ADAR2 by (1) are highlighted in red and blue, respectively. Residues that chelate zinc at the catalytic core are highlighted in black. All invertebrate ADAR sequences should be considered putative except for fruit fly and squid ADAR2.

**Supplementary Figure 3. Phylogenetic tree of metazoan ADAR sequences.**

Nodes include bootstrap values (n=1000). The tree was generated using the complete deaminase domain sequences and the *Trichoplax* ADAT sequence as an out group.

## Reference

1. Keegan, L.P., Leroy, A., Sproul, D. and O'Connell, M.A. (2004) Adenosine deaminases acting on RNA (ADARs): RNA-editing enzymes. *Genome Biol*, **5**, 209.



*GluR2 B13 minigene Q/R site*

Figure S1

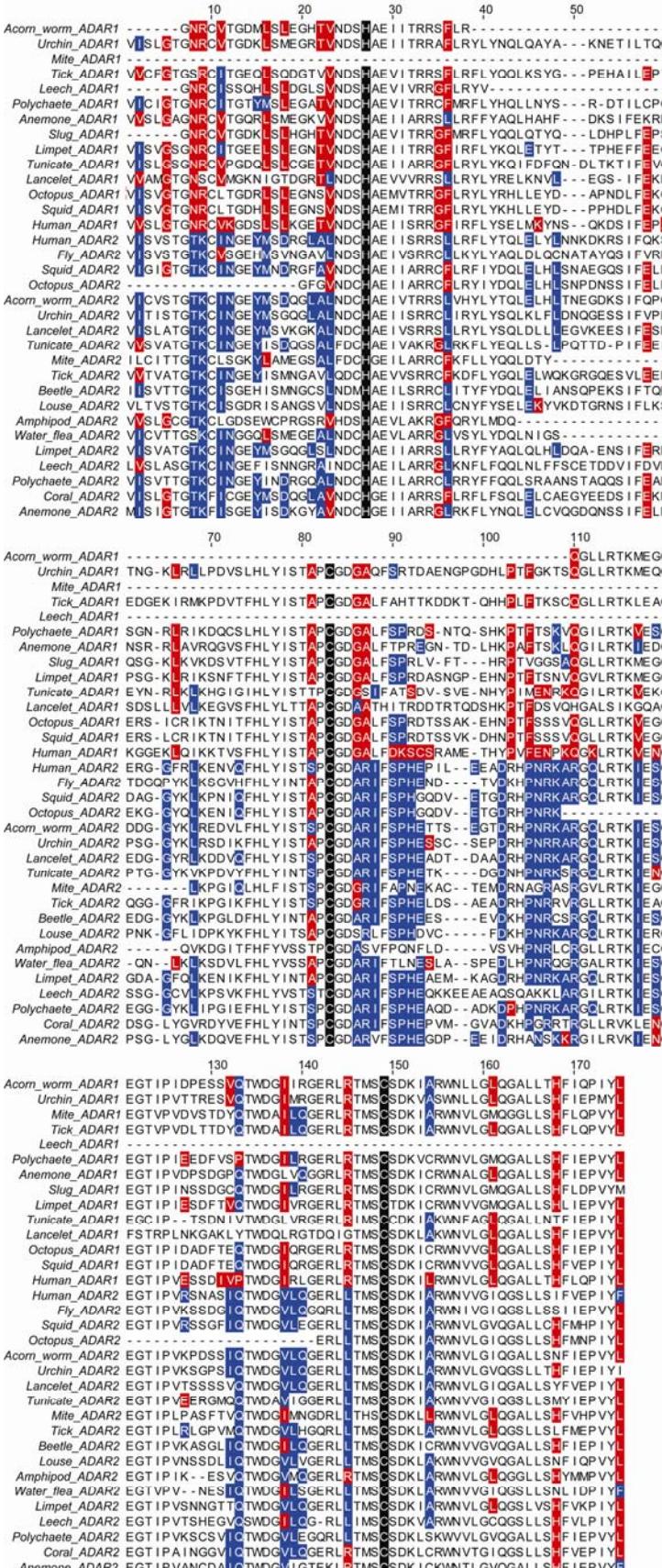


Figure S2

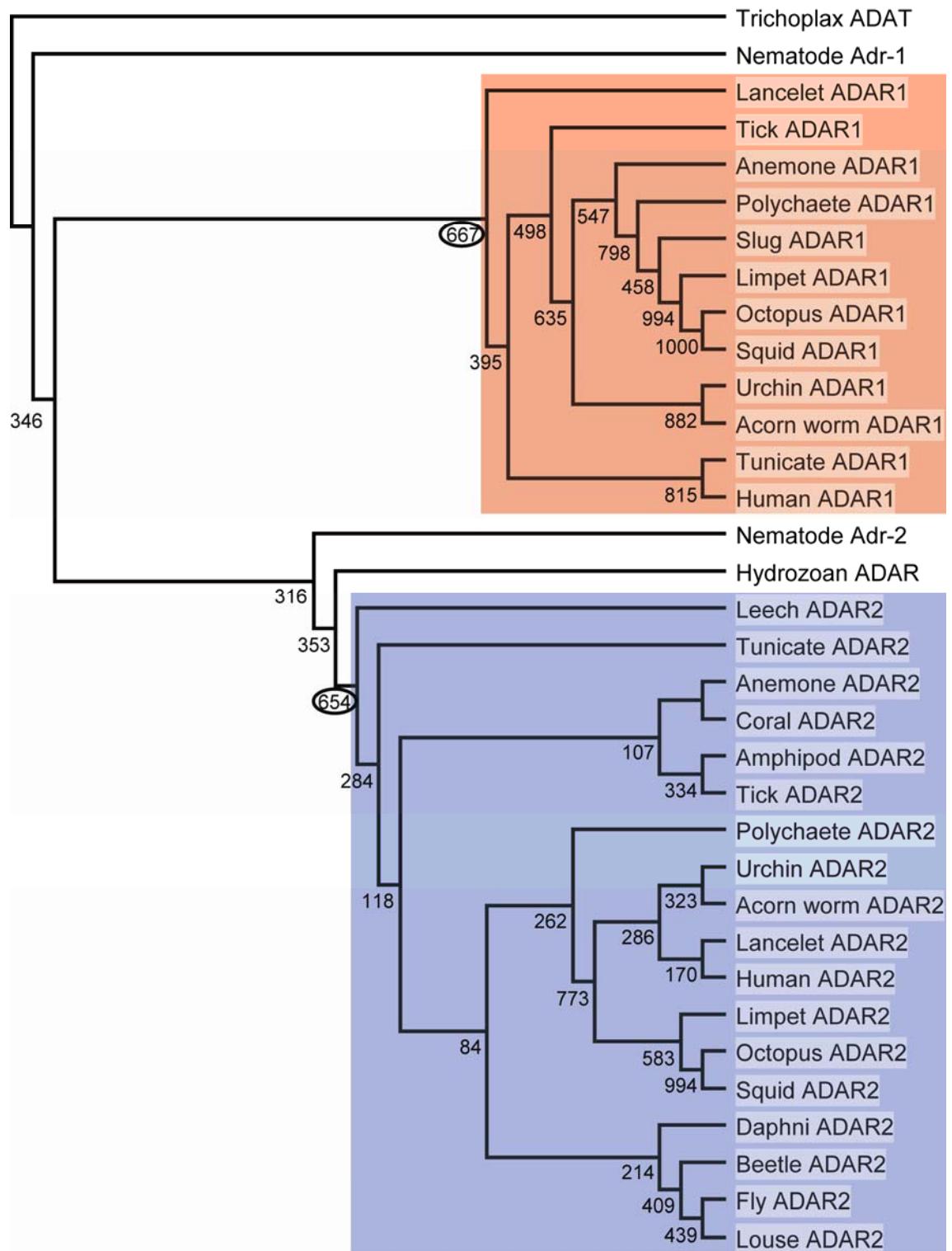


Figure S3