Supplementary Information

Mapping G-Quadruplex structures in the genome

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Supplementary Results

Supplementary Figure S1 The hf2 single chain antibody binds G-quadruplex-structured oligonucleotides.

Binding curves as determined by ELISA for hf2 and different G-quadruplex oligonucleotides folded into a Gquadruplex structure. The dissociation constants (K_d) are indicated.

Supplementary Figure S2 Pull-down of a variety of G-quadruplex-structured oligonucleotides by the hf2

single chain antibody.

DNA recovered after binding to hf2 and unbound DNA (supernatant) analyzed on TBE-urea gels. The oligonucleotides KIT-2 (left), KIT-1+2 (middle) and Htelo (right) are pulled down by hf2. Molecular weight size markers are indicated.

Supplementary Figure S3 Full images of gels shown in Figure 1 and Supplementary Figure S2.

The portion of gels displayed in Figure 1 and Supplementary Figure S2 are indicated by the black line. Molecular weight size markers are indicated.

Suppl. Fig. S2 right

Suppl. Fig. S2 middle Fig. 1a middle

Suppl. Fig. S2 left

Supplementary Figure S4 Sonication does not induce or destroy G-quadruplex structures.

Mixtures of pre-folded G-quadruplex-structured (G4), and double-stranded (ds) fluorescent oligonucleotides were sonicated, prior to pull-down with hf2. Analysis by urea-PAGE confirms that the sonication procedure does not affect the pre-folded G-quadruplex oligonucleotide structure nor induce G-quadruplex formation from the double-stranded oligonucleotide.

Lane 1, FITC Htelo oligonucleotide folded into a G4 structure alone, size control.

Lane 2, Texas Red Htelo oligonucleotide folded into a G4 structure alone, size control.

Lanes 3-5, Hf2 pull-down of a mixture of pre-folded FITC Htelo G4 oligonuecleotide and pre-folded Texas Red Htelo ds oligonucleotide after sonication- only the FITC Htelo oligo pre-folded into a G-quadruplex is recovered, while the Texas Red oligonucleotide pre-folded into ds is not recovered.

Lanes 6-8, Pull-down of a mixture of Texas Red Htelo G4 oligonucleotide and FITC Htelo ds oligonucleotide after sonication- only the Texas Red Htelo oligonucleotide pre-folded into a G-quadruplex is recovered, but not the FITC Htelo pre-folded ds oligonucleotide.

Supplementary Figure S5 Qiagen DNA extraction buffers do not destroy or induce G-quadruplex structures.

ELISA with biotinylated Htelo oligonucleotides either annealed in K+ buffer into G-quadruplex structure or annealed with the complementary strand in buffer without K+ into duplex structure. After binding of oligonucleotides to streptavidin-coated plates, the wells were treated in triplicate with either the lysis buffer (Qiagen buffer AL) for 10 minutes, or the two wash buffers (AW1 and AW2) sequentially for 5 minutes each. Three wells were left untreated as a control. After treatment with the buffers, an ELISA was performed with hf2 at its determined K_d concentration (64nM). The mean and standard error are plotted. Treatment of the Htelo G-quadruplex oligonucleotides with buffers used during genomic DNA isolation does not disrupt the Gquadruplex structure, and does not induce its formation from duplex DNA.

Supplementary Figure S6 Pair-wise comparison of the peaks called between the four libraries to assess their consistency between replicates.

The enrichment of the peaks in common between each pair of libraries were plotted and the peaks with an irreproducible discovery rate (IDR) of 0.05 (IDR 56 56 56) are highlighted in red, while peaks with an IDR of greater than 0.05 are plotted in grey.

Supplementary Figure S7 Statistical significant enrichment of G4-calculator PQS in the hf2 pull-down peaks.

Number of permuted peaks with a G4-calculator PQS

The histogram shows the number of peaks containing a G-quadruplex motif in random sequences compared with the 4789 observed number of pull-down peaks containing a G-quadruplex (blue line). Simulation was used to estimate the number of peaks containing a PQS by chance, that is, if peaks were unrelated to Gquadruplexes. For 250 times, the peaks on each chromosome were shuffled (thus maintaining the number of peaks and their size on each chromosome unchanged) and the number of peaks containing a Gquadruplexes computed. On average, 3885 peaks had a PQS (sd= 44.6) therefore the observed number of G-quadruplex-containing peaks is significantly larger (by 20.3 standard deviations) than expected by chance.

Supplementary Figure S8 Prevalence of G4 calculator predicted G-quadruplex motifs compared to peak rank order.

After normalizing for sequencing depth, reads for all libraries were combined and the resulting peaks ranked by enrichment over input were analyzed with G4 calculator. The proportion of the peaks overlapping with a G4 calculator predicted PQS is plotted for increasing numbers of ranked order peaks. This shows that PQS are most prevalent in approximately the top 500 enriched peaks.

Supplementary Figure S9 Statistical significant enrichment of G-quadruplex motifs in the hf2 pull-down peaks.

Number of permuted peaks with a quadparser PQS

The histogram shows the number of peaks overlapping with a G-quadruplex motif in random sequences compared with the 1063 observed number of pull-down peaks containing a G-quadruplex (blue line). Simulation was used to estimate the number of peaks containing a PQS by chance, that is, if peaks were unrelated to G-quadruplexes. For 500 times, the peaks on each chromosome were shuffled (thus maintaining the number of peaks and their size on each chromosome unchanged) and the number of peaks overlapping a G-quadruplexes computed. On average, 755 peaks had a PQS (sd=27.6) therefore the observed number of G-quadruplex-containing peaks is significantly larger (by 11.1 standard deviations) than expected by chance.

Supplementary Figure S10 Prevalence of G-quadruplex motifs compared to peak rank order.

After normalizing for sequencing depth, reads for all libraries were combined and the resulting peaks ranked by enrichment over input were analyzed by *quadparser* for overlap with PQS. The proportion of the peaks overlapping with a PQS is plotted for increasing numbers of ranked order peaks. This shows that PQS are most prevalent in the top 200-300 enriched peaks.

Supplementary Figure S11 High resolution view of the Peaks identified by hf2 pull-down in **Figure 2**.

Genome browser view of the four peaks (grey) showing the reads mapping to the two strands separately in red and blue, respectively. RefSeq genes and quadparser PQS are shown in green and purple, respectively. **Supplementary Figure S12** Motif analysis of the enriched peaks by MEME.

 $\mathbf b$ C a **UT_TUT** $\overline{\mathbf{3}}$ Ċ \vec{L} $\left[\mathbf{I}^{\text{I}}_{\text{L}}\mathbf{I}^{\text{I}}_{\text{L}}\right]$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Ţ

(a) The top five most enriched motifs by MEME of the 200 peaks with the highest enrichment over input in the combined hf2 pull-down library. (b) The top five most enriched motifs by MEME of the 200 peaks with the highest enrichment called in the input library. (c) The top five most enriched motifs by MEME of 200 sequences randomly selected from the genome. The G-rich strand is shown for all motifs to allow comparison.

Supplementary Figure S13 Circular dichroism spectra of 44 oligonucleotides containing sequences from four peaks indicated above and folded into a G-quadruplex in the presence of $\mathsf{K}^{\texttt{+}}$.

The majority of the CD spectra show characteristics of both parallel and anti-parallel G-quadruplexes, suggesting they are either hybrid G-quadruplexes or a mixture of parallel and anti-parallel G-quadruplexes.

Supplementary Table S1 Summary of ENCODE quality metrics for four hf2 pull-down libraries.

The QC metrics for the libraries fall broadly within the acceptable thresholds recommended by the ENCODE consortium, and are comparable to transcription factor ChIP-Seq data ^{[53](#page-26-1)}(see

<http://encodeproject.org/ENCODE/qualityMetrics.html>^{[54](http://encodeproject.org/ENCODE/qualityMetrics.html)}) for the values of these metrics on the ENCODE transcription factor ChIP-Seq data). In downstream analysis, to reduce bias due to differences in library size, we down-sampled each library to 8 million reads. Note that the starting library size for replicates 2 and 4 is small giving a lower number of mapped reads. Also, the number of self-consistent peaks in replicate 1 is slightly higher then the one in other libraries while replicate 3 shows a PCR bottleneck.

No. reads: Total number of reads sequenced.

No. mapq ≥ 15: Number of reads uniquely mapped to the reference with MAPQ ≥ 15.

Self cons IDR 0.02: Self-consistent peaks with an irreproducibilty discovery rate (IDR) < 0.02 (number of peaks in common between the two halves of each library). In parenthesis the ratio between the number of peaks in the library and the smallest number of peaks in any library (308). The number of self-consistent peaks should be comparable across replicates (within a factor of 2). This metric is not available for replicate 4 due to the small library size.

SPOT: Fraction of reads in enriched regions as calculated by the hotspot program (referred to as ptih by hotpsot)^{[55](#page-26-2)}.

NSC: Normalized Strand Cross-correlation coefficient, a measure of enrichment derived without dependence on prior determination of enriched regions.

RSC: Relative Strand Cross-correlation coefficient, a measure of enrichment derived without dependence on prior determination of enriched regions.

PBC PCR Bottleneck Coefficient, a measure of library complexity and calculated as number of nonredundant reads (reads mapped uniquely and at different positions) / Number of uniquely mapped reads. The range 0.5-0.8 is considered a moderate bottleneck, 0-0.5 a severe bottleneck.

For more information see also<http://www.encodeproject.org/ENCODE/qualityMetrics.html#definitions>^{[54](http://www.encodeproject.org/ENCODE/qualityMetrics.html#definitions)}.

Supplementary Table S2 Number of peaks called in hf2 pull-down libraries and intersecting with *G4 calculator* PQS.

A list of peaks from the pull-down libraries was created and any peaks that overlap by at least 1 bp was combined to create a single peak, resulting in a set of peaks found in either one, two, three or all four libraries. The number of peaks in common between any two, or three or more libraries, and those present in only one library, were calculated. This resulted in 9136 peaks, of which 4789 (52.4%) contained a predicted G-quadruplex sequence.

Supplementary Table S3 Number of peaks called in pull-down libraries and intersecting with *quadparser* PQS.

A list of peaks from the pull-down libraries was created and any peaks that overlap by at least 1 bp was combined to create a single peak, resulting in a set of peaks found in either one, two, three or all four libraries. The number of peaks in common between any 2, or 3 or more libraries, and those present in only 1 library, were calculated. This resulted in 9136 peaks, of which 1063 (11.6%) overlapped with a predicted Gquadruplex sequence.

Supplementary Table S4 The chromosomal position of the 175 peaks identified in at least two of the four libraries that overlap with PQS by *quadparser*.

The number of predicted G-quadruplexes and the nearest gene are shown. * denotes peaks analyzed by CD in **Supplementary Figure 12**.

chr9 CD oligo1 GGGTGAGGGTGAGGGTGGGGG chr9 CD oligo2 GGGGGTGGGGGTTGGGGTTGGGG chr9 CD oligo3 GGGGTTAGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGG chr9 CD oligo4 GGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGTTCGGGGTTCGGGGTTCGGGGTTCGGGGTTCGGG chr9 CD oligo5 GGGTTGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG chr9 CD oligo6 GGGTAGGGTTAGGGTTTAGGGTTTAGGG chr9 CD oligo7 GGGTTTAGGGTTTAGGGTTTAGGGTTTAGGGTTTAGGGTTTAGGG chr9 CD oligo8 GGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG chr9 CD oligo9 GGGTTAGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGG chr9 CD oligo10 GGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG chr9 CD oligo11 GGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAAGGG chr9 CD oligo12 GGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGG chr9 CD oligo13 GGGTAGGGTTAGGGTGAGGG chr9 CD oligo14 GGGTGAGGGTGAGGGTGAGGGTGAGGG chr9 CD oligo15 GGGTGAGGGTTGGGTTAGGG chr9 CD oligo16 GGGTTAGGGTTGGGTTAGGG chr9 CD oligo17 GGGTTAGGGTTGGGTTGGGGTTGGGG chr18 CD oligo 1 GGGTGAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 2 GGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGGGTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 3 GGGGTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 4 GGGTTAAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 5 GGGTTAGGGTAGGGTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 6 GGGTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGT chr18 CD oligo 7 GGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 8 GGGTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGG chr18 CD oligo 9 GGGGTTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 10 GGGTAGGGTTGGGGTTGGGG chr18 CD oligo 11 GGGGTTGGGGTTGGGGTTGGGG chr18 CD oligo 12 GGGGTTGGGGTAGGGTTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 13 GGGTTAGGGTTAAGGGTTAAGGGTTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 14 GGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 15 GGGTTAGGGTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGG chr18 CD oligo 16 GGGTTAGGGTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGGGTTAGGGG chr18 CD oligo 17 GGGTTGGGGTTGGGGTTGGGG chr18 CD oligo 18 GGGTTAGGGTTAGGGGTAAGGG chr3 CD oligo 1 GGGTAGGGTAGGGTAGGG chr3 CD oligo 2 GGGTAGGGTATGGTAGGGTAGGG chr9 Peak 2 CD oligo 1 GGGTTAAGGGTTAGGGTGAGGG chr9 Peak 2 CD oligo 2 GGGTGAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGG chr9 Peak 2 CD oligo 3 GGGTTAGGGCTAGGGTTGGGG chr9 Peak 2 CD oligo 4 GGGTTAAGGGTTGGGGTTGGGGG chr9 Peak 2 CD oligo 5 GGGTTAGGGGTTAGGGTAAGGG chr9 Peak 2 CD oligo 6 GGGTTAGGGTTTGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGTTAGGGT chr9 Peak 2 CD oligo 7 GGGGTTAGGGCTAGGGCTAGGG

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