

## Supplementary Data

RNA-Seq Analysis Identifies A Novel Set of Editing Substrates for Human ADAR2 Present in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

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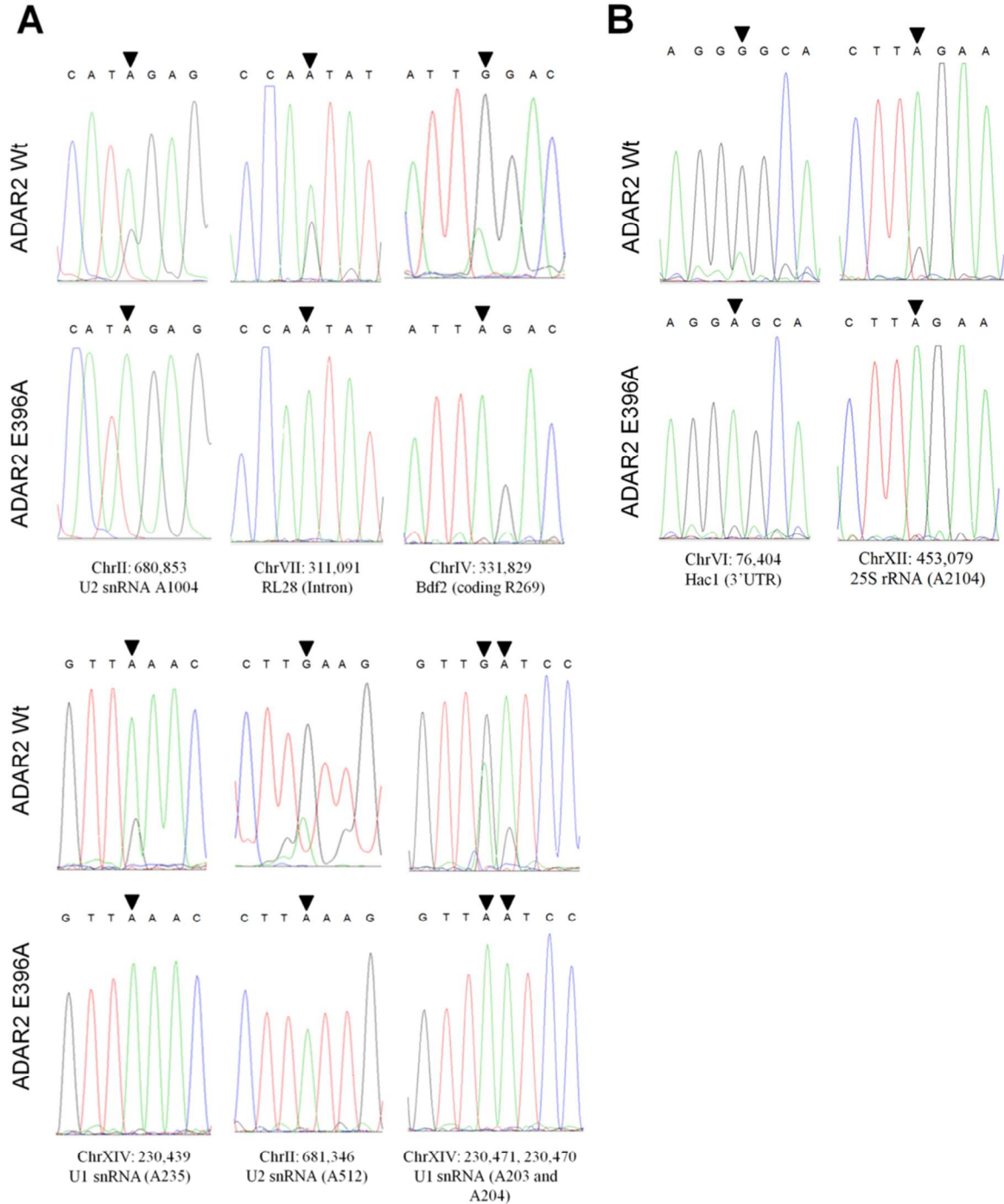
**Table S1.** For A positions in the reference genome present in the RNA transcript: Candidate sites exhibiting 50 or more A reads for inactive ADAR2 sample and 50 or more G reads in active ADAR2 sample with the %G for inactive ADAR2 is <2% and the %G for active ADAR2 is >10%.

Chr#	Position	Wt ADAR2 strain Read Counts		ADAR2 E396A strain Read Counts		Wt ADAR2	ADAR2 E396A
		A	G	A	G	%G	%G
chrII	278998	2492	437	3127	1	14.9%	0.03%
chrII	278999	2608	318	3112	2	10.9%	0.06%
chrIV	331829	30	51	90	0	62.9%	0.00%
chrVI	75228	699	129	558	4	15.6%	0.71%
chrVI	75995	267	61	236	0	18.6%	0.00%
chrVI	76061	363	55	255	0	13.2%	0.00%
chrVI	76276	583	94	250	0	13.9%	0.00%
chrVI	76404	483	143	225	1	22.8%	0.44%
chrVII	311091	85	71	148	0	45.5%	0.00%
chrXIII	634284	499	57	789	1	10.3%	0.13%

**Table S2.** For T positions in the reference genome complementary to the RNA transcript: Candidate sites exhibiting 50 or more T reads for inactive ADAR2 sample and 50 or more C reads in active ADAR2 sample with the %C for inactive ADAR2 is <2% and the %C for active ADAR2 is >10%.

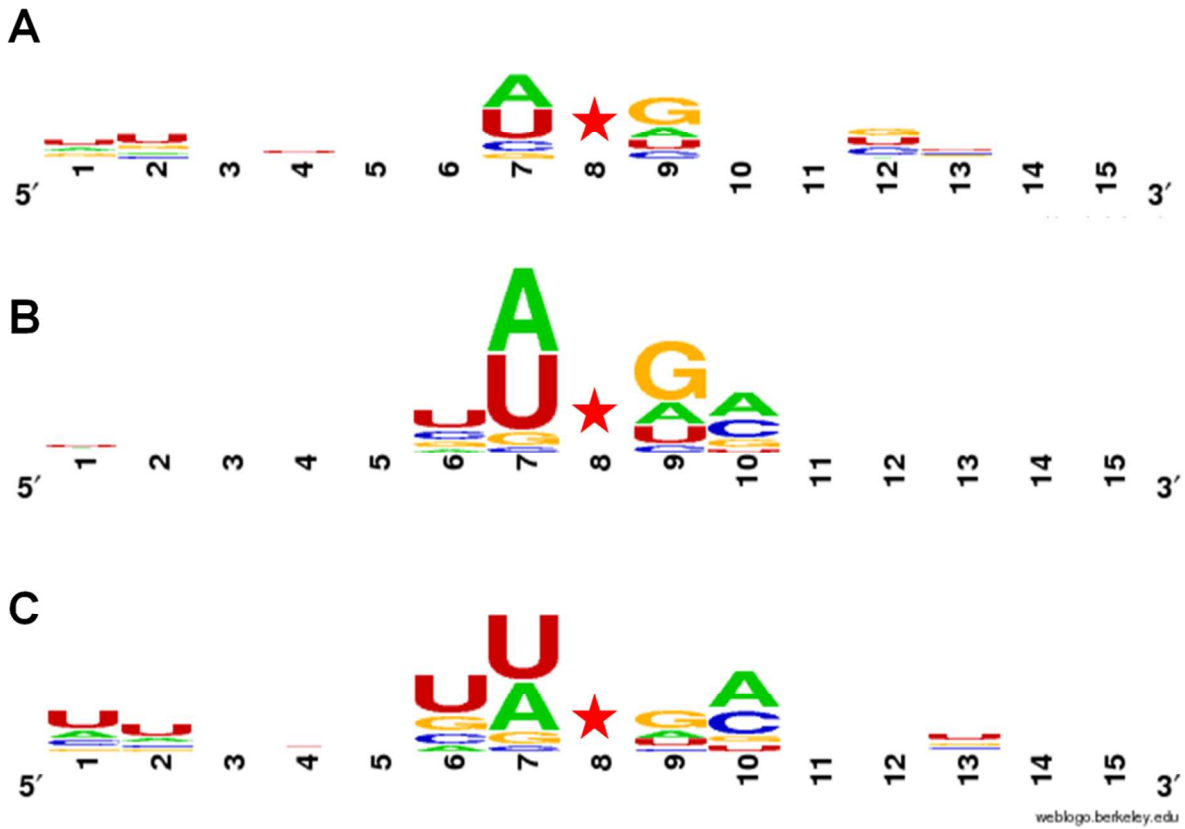
Chr#	Position	Wt ADAR2 strain Read Counts		ADAR2 E396A strain Read Counts		Wt ADAR2	ADAR2 E396A
		C	T	C	T	%C	%C
chrII	680804	51	54	1	73	48.6%	1.35%
chrII	680826	112	33	1	66	77.2%	1.49%
chrII	680853	164	34	0	128	82.8%	0.00%
chrII	681346	183	25	0	96	88.0%	0.00%
chrXII	453079	220	1215	0	646	15.3%	0.00%
chrXIV	230439	212	150	0	60	58.6%	0.00%
chrXIV	230607	74	137	0	59	35.1%	0.00%

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Confirmation of predicted editing sites in *S. cerevisiae* transcriptome confirmed via Sanger sequencing of cDNA derived from RT-PCR of yeast total RNA. Edited sites are indicated by a black triangle. **A** Sequence traces incorporating predicted editing sites derived from total RNA isolated from *S. cerevisiae* strain INVSc1 expressing ADAR2 wt or inactive mutant ADAR2 E396A. **B** Sequence traces of cDNA incorporating predicted editing sites derived from total RNA isolated from *S. cerevisiae* strain INVSc1 that was incubated in micromolar concentrations of ADAR2 wt or ADAR2 E396A for 4 hours at 30 °C.

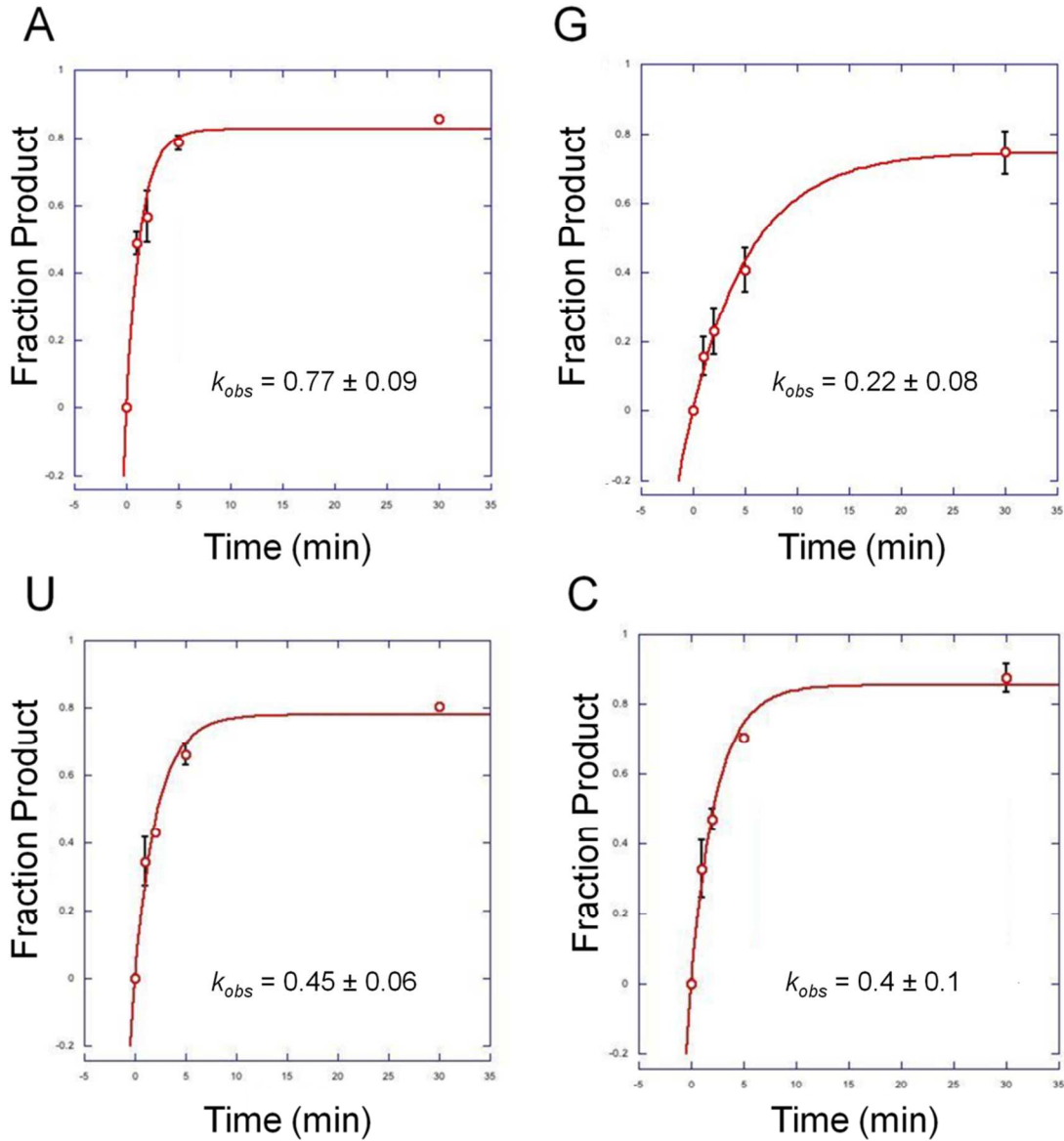




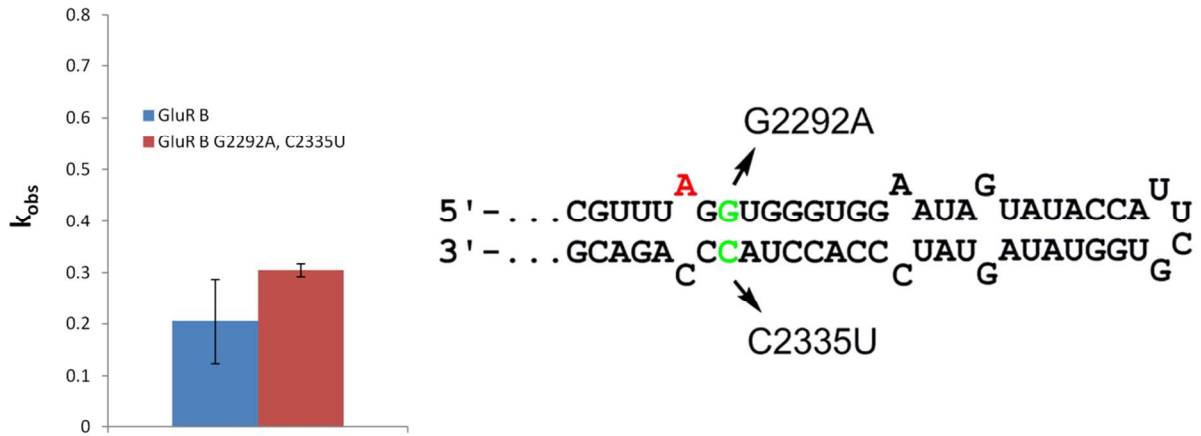
**Supplementary Figure 3.** Extended WebLogo sequence alignment analysis of predicted ADAR2 editing site regions in *S. cerevisiae*. Edited adenosine is indicated by a star. **A** WebLogo incorporating flanking regions of edited sites with a %G of at least 6.0 in strains expressing ADAR2 wt and a %G of less than 2.0 in strains expressing ADAR2 E396A, i.e., at least a three-fold difference in %G from ADAR2 wt to ADAR2 E396A (36 sites). **B** WebLogo incorporating flanking regions of edited sites with a %G of at least 8.0 in strains expressing ADAR2 wt and a %G of less than 2.0 in strains expressing ADAR2 E396A, i.e., at least a four-fold difference in %G from ADAR2 wt to ADAR2 E396A (25 sites). **C** WebLogo incorporating flanking regions of editing sites with a %G of at least 10.0 in strains expressing ADAR2 wt and a %G of less than 2.0 in strains expressing ADAR2 E396A, i.e., at least a five-fold difference in %G from ADAR2 wt to ADAR2 E396A (19 sites).



**Supplementary Figure 4.** *In vitro* deamination of Bdf2 RNA and 3' next nearest neighbor variants by ADAR2. Deamination expressed as fraction product over time with 0, 1, 2, 5 and 30 minute time points (n=3). Data were fitted to the equation  $y = m1*(1-e^{(-m2*m0)})$ , where m1 is the fitted reaction end point, m2 is the  $k_{obs}$  or fitted rate constant ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ ), and y is the fraction product at time m0. Graphs were generated using KaleidaGraph (Synergy Software).

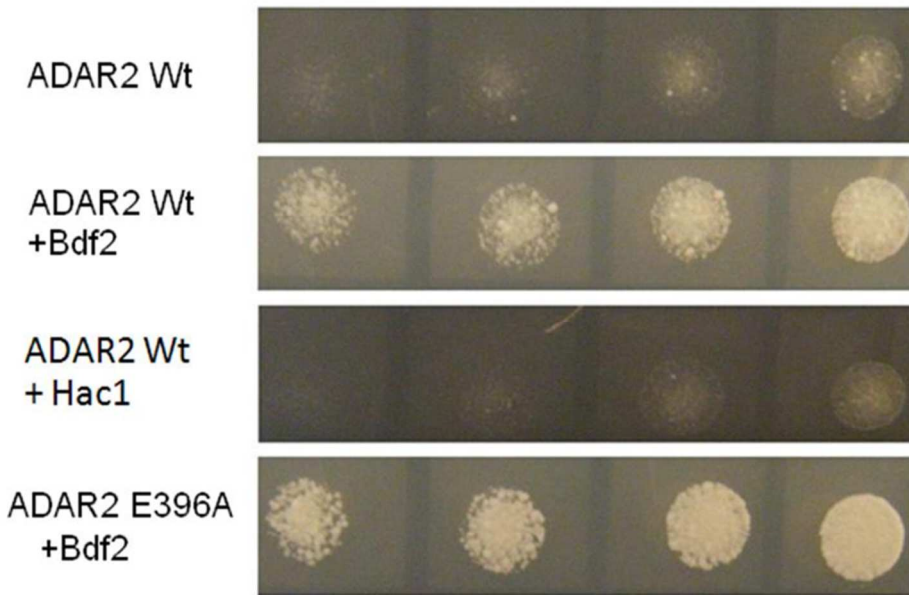


**Supplementary Figure 5.** Comparison of *in vitro* deamination rates of ADAR substrates GluR B and GluR B G2292A, C2335U with hADAR2. Rates were determined as described above (**Supplementary Figure 2**). GluR B  $k_{\text{obs}}$   $0.21 \pm 0.08$ , GluR B G2292A, C2335U  $k_{\text{obs}}$   $0.30 \pm 0.01$ . Error represents standard error ( $n = 3, P = 0.29$ ). Edited adenosine is colored red and mutated nucleotides are colored green.



**Supplementary Figure 6.** Co-expression of Bdf2p suppresses hADAR2-induced slow growth phenotype. **A** Spotting assay of candidate transcripts co-expressed with hADAR2. INVSc1 transfected with ADAR2 wt or ADAR2 E396A, *BDF2*, or *HAC1*, cell count decreasing from right to left. **B** Western analysis of cell lysates from yeast transfected with ADAR2 wt + *BDF2* and ADAR2 wt alone. 1 – ADAR2 wt standard, 2 – yeast lysate ADAR2 wt + *BDF2*, 3 – yeast lysate ADAR2 wt.

**A**



**B**

