

Figure S1 (A-B)

U6



Figure S1 (C-D)



Supplementary Figure S1 Base Pairing Beyond the Seed region contributes to off-target effects. Related to Figure 1.

(A) On-target and off-target effects of sh-miR30-21 were measured by dual-luciferase reporter assay. PsiCHECK vector with one target site in the 3'UTR and DNA plasmids expressing sh-miR30-21 were co-transfected into HEK293 cells. shRNAs were named by symbols representing the seed and 3'region sequences, with a underline in between. S stands for GC-balanced motif; W stands for AU-rich motif; N stands for random sequences (Supplementary Table 1). As illustrated in the figure, perfectly matched targets was used to measure the on-target effect from guide strand and detect off-target effect from passenger strand. A seed-matched target was used to capture the guide strand mediated miRNA-like off-target effects. RL-luciferase activities were normalized with FF-luciferase, and the percentage of relative enzyme activity compared to the negative control (treated with sh-scramble) was plotted. Error bars represent the SD from two independent experiments, each performed in triplicate transfections. (B) Expression of shRNAs used in Fig1B was analyzed by Northern blotting 24 hr post-transfection in 293 cells. Extracted RNAs (10ug each) were run on 15% polyacrylamide 7 M urea denaturing gels. Guide strands were identified with a mixture of corresponding probes. Synthetic oligos (20 fmol each) with same sequences as guide strands were also loaded on the gel as controls for probe strength and hybridization efficiency. Endogenous U6 snRNA was detected as an internal control. (C) The experiment as described in Fig1B was repeated in MEF cells. (D) Expression of shRNAs used in Fig1C was analyzed by Northern blotting 24 hr post-transfection in HEK293 cells. The label is the same as described above. (E) The experiment as described in Fig1C was repeated in MEF cells. * p (t-test, two tailed) < 0.0001 compared with sh-scramble control treatment.



0%

TAT













ATG ACT CAT

Figure S2 (A-B)

CCG

CCT TCG CTG



Figure S2 (C-D)

Supplementary Figure S2 AT-enrichment in both seed and 3'region is an optimal design to reduce miRNAlike off-target effect. Related to Figure 2.

(A) Extensive AU reduced the efficacies of both on-targeting and off-targeting. DNA plasmids expressing shRNAs with extensive AU sequences were co-transfected with psi-CHECK vector in HEK293 cells. As illustrated in the figure, a perfectly matched target was used to measure the on-target effect while a central-mismatched target was used to capture the miRNA-like off-target effects. Sequences used in the seed and 3'region were indicated in the shRNA name. Symbol before the underline represents the seed sequence. Results were plotted as described in Fig 2B. (B) The experiment as described in Fig 2A was repeated in MEF cells. (C) The experiment as described in Fig2B was repeated in MEF cells. (D) Expression of shRNAs used in Fig2B was analyzed by Northern blotting 24 hr post-transfection in HEK293 cells. Extracted RNAs (10ug each) were run on 15% polyacrylamide 7 M urea denaturing gels. Guide strands were identified with a mixture of corresponding probes. Synthetic oligos (20 fmol each) with same sequences as the guide strands being detected were also loaded on the gel as controls for probe strength and hybridization efficiency. Endogenous U6 snRNA was detected as an internal control. * p (t-test, two tailed) < 0.0001 compared with sh-scramble control treatment.



293 Cells

Figure S3 (A-D)



G



Figure S3 (E-G)





Supplementary Figure S3 Silencing efficacy and off-targeting of anti-HCV shRNAs. Related to Figure 3.

(A) PsiCHECK vectors with a target perfectly matched to the passenger strand in its 3'UTR were used to monitor the off-target effects originated the passenger strand of anti-HCV shRNAs. Result was plotted as described previously. Error bars represent the SD from two independent experiments, each performed in triplicate transfections. (B) Expression of anti-HCV shRNAs in HEK293 cells was analyzed by Northern blotting 24hr post-transfection (C) The experiment described in Fig 3B was repeated in MEF cells. * p (t-test, two tailed) < 0.0001 compared with sh-scramble control treatment. (D) Measurements of serum ALT levels in mice 7 days after injection. Each group contains three mice. Mean ALT value was plotted in figure with SD as error bar. (E) Expression of anti-HCV shRNAs in mouse liver were measured by Northern blot seven 7 days post-injection. (F) and (G) Liver RNAs were subject to RNA-Seq. Cumulative distributions of fold changes (CDF) in mRNA levels following shRNA treatments for messages containing the seed binding sites were shown here. (H) Scatter plots of gene expressions (based on FMPK value) between individual shRNA treated sample and control were shown in the figure. (I) Result of a biological repeat of experiment performed in Fig 3C. Liver mRNA expression of mice treated with anti-HCV shRNA were compared to that of mouse treated with empty vector. Jensen-Shannon Divergence (JSD) was calculated and shown in the figure.

Hannon/Elledge/Lowe design



siDirect 2.0 design





В

Α

Supplementary Figure S4 Evaluation of the two established design schemes by large data set from shRNA library screen. Related to Figure 4.

Off-targeting phenotype index was plotted against OD score for over 10, 000 shRNAs. Based on the phenotype index, shRNAs were classified as strong off-target effect (positive) or no strong off-target effect (negative). Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was created by plotting true positive rate (TPR) against false positive rate (FPR) at various threshold settings of OD score. Different value of phenotype index was used as cut-off (labeled as p in the figure) to distinguish positive (strong off-targeting) from negative (no strong off-target). Area under the curve (AUC) presenting the prediction power of the algorithm was calculated and indicated in the figure at various p values. (A) Hannon/Elledge/lowe scheme and (B) siDirect 2.0 Also see method for details.