

Two novel mutations in *PRPF3* causing autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa

Zilin Zhong^{1, 2, *}, Min Yan^{3, *}, Wan Sun^{1, 2}, Zehua Wu^{1, 2}, Liyun Han^{1, 2}, Zheng Zhou⁴, Fang Zheng^{3, *}, and Jianjun Chen^{1, 2, *}

Table S1. Primers used for amplification and sequence analysis of human PRPF3.

Primers	Forward (5'>3')	Reverse (5'>3')	Amplicon Length (bp)
PRPF3_EX02	AGTATTGAGTCCTGTTTGAGCT	GGTGACTCAGTATGGTAGCC	428
PRPF3_EX03	TCAAGGTAAACAGGTTGCTCT	AGACAAAGCTGCCAATTATTTCT	587
PRPF3_EX04	GGAGGTGAGTTTTAGGCAGGA	TACAGACCCATGCACCTTTTG	545
PRPF3_EX05-06	TCCAGAGTCTCAATCATCACACT	GCCAGATCAGTAACATTCAAAGG	847
PRPF3_EX07	CTCAAGTGATCCCTCTGCCTT	TCACGAAACCATCCTTACTCCA	632
PRPF3_EX08	TGGAAGGTAGAGGTTGCTGTT	CAGGACCTTGTGTACAGTTACT	499
PRPF3_EX09	GAACATAGCGTCTGTCTAGCTG	TGGGTAATGCTGCTCTAGAGA	398
PRPF3_EX10	TTTTATTGCTGTCCGGGCC	ACCAGAGTGTGTATGATCAGT	668
PRPF3_EX11-12	GCTCTTTCAGTAGATGCTGTGA	AGCTCTTGATCCACACTAGGG	825
PRPF3_EX13-14	AGTAAATACCTCTCCCTGACTCT	GGCTCAAAGTCTAAACGGGTC	892
PRPF3_EX15	TCCCAAAGTGCCTAGGACAAG	CATTCCCGTTTCCAAGTCTCA	680
PRPF3_EX16	CTGGGCACATGTCTCACAAT	TCACCTGTAGACCCAACTCT	521

Note: All primers were amplified using a touchdown protocol beginning at 64°C, decreasing by 0.5°C each cycle, until finishing at a final annealing temperature of 57°C.