## **Supplemental Material For** Ke et al. *Genes & Development* 2017

## **m6 A mRNA modifications are deposited in nascent pre-mRNA and are not required**

#### **for splicing but do specify cytoplasmic turnover**

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- A. Legend to Supplemental Figures (Figure S1 to S12) and Supplemental Tables (Table S1 to S5)
- B. Supplemental Figure S1 to S12
- C. Supplemental Table S1 to S5
- D. Supplemental Methods and Materials
- E. A protocol for  $m^6$ A-CLIP (Ke et al. *Genes & Development* 2015) with a detailed arrangement of experiments into different days

#### **Legend to Supplemental Figures and Tables**

**Supplemental Fig 1.** Many exons are not yet spliced in CA-RNAs according to intron splicing completion index (see also Fig1A which uses internal exon splicing completion index).

**Supplemental Fig 2.**  $\cdot$  **Both exonic and intronic m<sup>6</sup>A peaks in all three RNA fractions** identified RRACU consensus motif. Intronic  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peaks in CA-RNA contain both its unique intronic  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peaks and those conserved in other fractions. These nucleoplasmic and cytoplasmic "intronic  $m<sup>6</sup> As"$  would not be likely in real introns. They are probably exonic m<sup>6</sup>As, same as the rest 98% of m<sup>6</sup>As (current reference annotations are yet to be complete, and the existence of these "intronic  $m<sup>6</sup> As"$  in Cytoplasmic polyA+RNAs rules out the ce-RNA possibility). Data analysis in Figure 4C and Supplemental Figure 5 has comprehensively summarized all  $m<sup>6</sup>$ As statistically (including both exonic  $m<sup>6</sup>$ As and these so called "intronic m<sup>6</sup>As"). The actual number of 4% CA-RNA only intron m<sup>6</sup>A is 937 (the number for the 3% "intron  $m<sup>6</sup> As$ " conserved in other fractions is 657). The great preference of m<sup>6</sup>A to exons is evident but imperfect as there are still few intronic m<sup>6</sup>As in CA-RNA.

**Supplemental Fig 3.**  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peaks have the same distribution in RNAs from the three cell fractions (anchoring at stop codon). Black line represents mRNAs with stop codon in last exon; red line represents mRNAs with stop codon not in last exon. The shade region (grey and light pink) is the standard error of the mean (S.E.M.). (Not only distribution is the same but also the m<sup>6</sup>A peak strength for individual m6A peaks, see Fig. 2)

Supplemental Fig 4. Exon m<sup>6</sup>A addition to nascent pre-mRNA is independent of its

#### **distance to polyA sites.**

A) Internal exons close to polyA sites in CA-RNA are less completely spliced (See details in Supplemental Materials and Methods). \*\*\*,  $p < 10^{-15}$ , Wilcox ranked test. B) A similar frequency ( $\sim$ 4%) of m<sup>6</sup>A occurs to internal exons of CA-RNA regardless of the distance to the polyA site (n.s. stands for not significant).

**Supplemental Fig 5.** m<sup>6</sup>A can be added to exons before splicing. These are additional examples to the two shown in Fig 3A and B. " $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -CLIP site" shows a precise  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  site (black box) identified by  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -CLIP. "IP reads" lists the cDNA reads of RNA fragments that were precipitated by  $m^6A$  specific antibody and contain both the  $m^6A$  site and the unspliced intronic region.

**Supplemental Fig 6.** CA-RNA higher m<sup>6</sup>As are relatively more favored in internal exons, most of which are constitutive exons.

**Supplemental Fig 7.** The majority of  $m<sup>6</sup>$ As do not locate close to splice site (alternative exons). Density of  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  at increasing distance from 3' or 5' splice sites in CA-RNA (orange lines), nucleoplasm (dark blue) and cytoplasm (light blue). "relative  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak density" for a fixed position to splice site is calculated as the scaled  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak density at that position scaled proportional to the average  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak density in exonic regions  $>100$ nt away from splice sites (black line). To clearly show the distribution of m<sup>6</sup>A peaks to splice sites, we focus on internal exons with exon length at least 200nt so that the 100nt exon regions from 5'SS and 3'SS do not overlap. As the major form of alternative splicing, alternative cassette exons are studied here. Error bar is the S.E.M.. A) Alternative cassette exons in HeLa cell (the center exon is required to have  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ , total exon number: 1072); B) Alternative cassette exons in mouse ES cell (the center exon is

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required to have m<sup>6</sup>A, total exon number: 313). C) Alternative cassette exons using Yang group's raw data could still not reproduce the sharp enrichment of  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  at splice sites. (See also Supplemental Figure 8)

**Supplemental Fig 8.** The majority of m<sup>6</sup>As do not locate close to splice site, reanalysis of the raw sequencing data from different labs. A) Our own  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  mapping data, and the top enriched motif in  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peaks is RRACU; B) Reanalysis of the raw sequencing data of Zhao et al 2014 (Yang Lab), and the top enriched motif in  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peaks is not RRACU; C) Reanalysis of the raw sequencing data of Schwart et al 2014 (Regev lab), and the top enriched motif in m6A peaks is RRACU. D) Reanalysis of the raw sequencing data of Meyer et al 2012 (Jaffrey lab), and the top enriched motif in m6A peaks is RRACU. **Supplemental Fig 9.** Internal exons containing m<sup>6</sup>As splices mostly the same upon different level of global  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  loss by compromising Mettl3 expression level, using raw RNAseq data of several published papers that reported certain splicing changes upon compromising Mettl3 expression level. Internal constitutive exons with  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  are defined as the tri-exon structure with constitutive exon being the center exon, and we require at least one of the three exons should have  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ . (Significant changes were defined as delta PSI >=0.1 and FDR<5%). Internal alternative cassette exons with m6A are defined as the tri-exon structure with alternative cassette exon being the center exon, and we require at least one of the three exons should have  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ . (Significant changes were defined as delta PSI>=0.1 and FDR<5%). Other alternative splicing types showed even less changes including alternative 5' splice site, alternative 3' splice site and intron retention. A) using the raw RNAseq data from Dominissini et al Nature 2012 (Dominissini et al., 2012); B) using raw RNAseq data from Zhao et al Cell Research 2014 (Zhao et al., 2014); C) using

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raw RNAseq data from Guela et al Science 2015 (Geula et al., 2015); D) using raw RNAseq data from Liu et al Nature 2015 (Liu et al., 2015).

**Supplemental Fig 10.** mRNAs with shorter half-life have higher m<sup>6</sup>A density. A) HeLa cell (anchoring at last exon start, using  $T_{1/2}$  of Tani *et al* 2012 (Tani et al., 2012), see also Fig. 5A for anchoring at stop codon); B) HeLa cell (using  $T_{1/2}$  from the other group, Yang *et al* 2002 (Yang et al., 2003)); C) Mouse ES cell (anchoring at last exon start, see also Fig. 5B for anchoring at stop codon)

**Supplemental Fig 11.** Identifying Mettl3-dependent m<sup>6</sup>A peaks (i.e. WT higher) by comparison of WT mRNA to Mettl3 KO RNA for  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  signal strength (no changes, grey; WT higher, red; KO higher, dark blue; Significant changes require fold of change $>=$ 2 and FDR<5%, Fisher's exact test)

**Supplemental Fig 12.** Co-IP between m6A methyltransferase (METTL3 and METTL14), U1 snRNP and U2AF proteins involved in exon definition (U1A and U2AF65). As control, RBFOX2 can co-IP hnRNP M but not Pol II (Damianov et al., 2016). Endogenous protein co-IP was performed on a high molecular weight (HMW) nuclear fraction that was released from chromatin and preserved some protein-protein interaction intact (Damianov et al., 2016). Detailed antibody information is provided in Supplemental Material and Methods.

**Supplemental Table 1.** List of  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  sites that are nearby splice sites and yield  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ containing exon-intron junction fragments in nascent RNA

**Supplemental Table 2.** List of several SR proteins binding site information (could be bound by SR proteins and act as ESEs, motifs are highly degenerate)

**Supplemental Table 3.** List of Gene Ontologies (GOs) that are significantly enriched in short  $T_{1/2}$  mRNAs with multiple m<sup>6</sup>As (>=2), and most GOs are associated with

regulatory functions.

**Supplemental Table 4.** List of Gene Ontologies (GOs) that are significantly enriched in

long  $T_{1/2}$  mRNAs with no m<sup>6</sup>A, and most GOs are associated with house keeping

functions.

**Supplemental Table 5.** List of Gene Ontologies (GOs) that are significantly enriched in

short  $T_{1/2}$  mRNAs with no m<sup>6</sup>A, and most GOs are associated with nucleosome related

functions.

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FigS5



# FigS6



















**Supplemental Table 1.** List of m6A sites that are nearby splice sites and yield m6A-containing exon-intron junction fragments in nascent RNA









**Supplemental Table 2.** List of several SR proteins binding site information (could be

bound by SR proteins and act as ESEs, motifs are highly degenerate)



\*There are exon splicing enhancers (ESEs) and exon splicing silencers (ESSs) as well as intron splicing enhancers (ISEs) and intron splicing silencer sites (ISSs) that have no rigid space or sequence definitions (Liu et al., 2000; Cartegni et al., 2003; Black, 2003; Ke et al., 2008; Ke and Chasin, 2010). Such motifs are widely credited with providing  $\sim$ 50% of the information required for the choice of splice sites (Zhang et al., 2003; Chasin, 2007). While there is no obvious limitation to where these motifs that can affect splicing occur within RNAs, some are reported to lie near exon-intron boundaries (Fairbrother et al., 2002; Zhang and Chasin, 2004; Ke et al., 2011).

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**Supplemental Table 3.** List of Gene Ontologies (GOs) that are significantly enriched in short T1/2 mRNAs with multiple m6As (>=2), and most GOs are associated with regulatory functions.







**Supplemental Table 4.** List of Gene Ontologies (GOs) that are significantly enriched in long T1/2 mRNAs with no m6A, and most GOs are associated with house keeping functions.









**Supplemental Table 5.** List of Gene Ontologies (GOs) that are significantly enriched in short T1/2 mRNAs with no m6A, and most GOs are associated with nucleosome related functions.

#### **Supplemental Materials and Methods**

# **Fractionation into chromatin-associated (CA), nucleoplasm and cytoplasm RNA groups**

Hela cells were grown to 90% confluency in DMEM (Life Technologies) supplemented with 10% Fetal Bovine Serum (Omega), 2mM L-Glutamine (Life Technologies), 1U/mL Penacillin/Streptomycin (Life Technologies), 1x Non-essential Amino Acids (Life Technologies) and 0.1mM Beta-Mercaptoethanol (Sigma). Fractionations were performed as described previously(Pandya-Jones and Black, 2009). Briefly, cell pellets from a 90% confluent 10cm plate were gently scraped and collected in PBS at room temperature (4000rpm, 1min to pellet). Pellets were lysed in 200uL ice-cold Cytoplasmic Lysis Buffer for 5min on ice. Cellular lysates were passed through 500uL of an ice-cold Sucrose Cushion at 10000rpm,  $4^{\circ}$ C for 10min. The ~700uL cytoplasmic fraction was removed and used for protein analysis or further processed to obtain RNA samples (Pandya-Jones and Black, 2009). Pelleted nuclei were gently rinsed with 200uL ice-cold PBS and then re-suspended in 100uL ice-cold Glycerol Buffer prior to being lysed with 100uL ice-cold Nuclear Lysis Buffer. After vortexing for 2x2 seconds, nuclear lysates were incubated on ice for 2 minutes and then pelleted at 4<sup>o</sup>C, 14000rpm for 2 minutes. The soluble nuclear fraction was removed and used for protein analysis or further processed to obtain RNA samples (Pandya-Jones and Black, 2009). The chromatin pellet was gently rinsed with 200uL ice-cold PBS and then digested in 50uL 1xDNase I Buffer with 2U Turbo DNase (Thermo Fisher) at 37°C for 10 minutes. Protein samples were removed before dissolving the digested chromatin in 1mL of TRIzol (Life Technologies)

for RNA isolation. All centrifugations were conducted in eppendorf 5424 centrifuges either at room temperature or 4°C. All solutions were supplemented with 1x Complete Protease Inhibitors (Roche life sciences). In total, we prepared three biological replicates of cell fractionation into chromatin, nucleoplasm and cytoplasm. Both RNA-seq and  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ mapping analysis are highly reproducible among biological replicates, and we presented the figure that integrates the result of three biological replicates for Figure 1.

List of antibodies that were used in this study: anti-m<sup>6</sup>A, SYSY (Synaptic Systems) # 202003; anti-METTL3, Proteintech Group #15073-1-AP; anti-METTL14, Sigma-Aldrich #HPA038002; normal rabbit IgG, Santa Cruz Biotechnology#sc-2027; anti-U1A, Abcam#ab55751; anti-U2AF65, Sigma-Aldrich#U4758; anti-RPFOX2, Bethyl Laboratories#A300-864A; anti-hnRNP M, Novus Biologicals#NB200-314; anti-Pol II, Santa Cruz Biotechnology#sc-899.

We also included in the supplemental method a protocol for  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -CLIP (Ke et al., 2015) with a detailed day-to-day arrangement of experiments.

## **Quantification of m<sup>6</sup> A using LC-MS/MS**

The  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  mass spectrometry quantification (Figure 6A) was performed similarly to the method that we described previously (Ke et al., 2015). In details, RNA was hydrolyzed to ribonucleosides by 20 U benzonase (Santa Cruz Biotech), 0.2 U nuclease P1, and 0.1 U alkaline phosphatase (Sigma) in 10 mM ammonium acetate pH 6.0 and 1 mM magnesium chloride at 40 °C for 40 min, added 3 volumes of acetonitrile and centrifuged (16,000 g,

30 min, 4 °C). The supernatants were dried and dissolved in 50 µl water for LC-MS/MS analysis of  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  and unmodified ribonucleosides. Chromatographic separation was performed using an Agilent 1290 Infinity II UHPLC system with an ZORBAX RRHD Eclipse Plus C18 150 x 2.1 mm ID (1.8  $\mu$ m) column protected with an ZORBAX RRHD Eclipse Plus C18 5 x 2.1 mm ID (1.8  $\mu$ m) guard column (Agilent). The mobile phase consisted of water and methanol (both added 0.1 % formic acid) run at 0.25 ml/min, for m<sup>6</sup>A starting with 5% methanol for 0.5 min, followed by a 4 min gradient of 5-90 % methanol, and 4 min re-equilibration with 5 % methanol. A portion of each sample was diluted for the analysis of unmodified ribonucleosides which was chromatographed isocratically with 20 % methanol. Mass spectrometric detection was performed using an Agilent 6495 Triple Quadrupole system operating in positive electrospray ionization mode, monitoring the mass transitions 282.1/150.1 (m6A), 268.1/136.1 (A), 244.1/112.1 (C), 284.1/152.1 (G), and 245.1/113.1 (U).

## **Determination of m<sup>6</sup> A peak regions in exon vs. intron**

To rigorously classify  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peaks into exonic vs. intronic regions, we used the complete set of transcript annotations according to GENCODE (version 19 of human hg19). If an  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak was located to any known exonic region, it was classified as an exonic  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ peak. If it was only located to an intronic region of transcripts, it was classified as an intronic m<sup>6</sup>A peak. Using alternative annotations (e.g. Ensembl 85/version 25 for human GRCh38) generates essentially the same result. To examine the distribution of  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peaks in partially spliced mRNAs (Figure 1B and 1C), we focused on pre-mRNAs with abundant intronic RNA reads (i.e. intronic RNA reads were two times or more than exonic RNA reads). Using data for all pre-mRNAs including those in which internal exons were completely or largely spliced (no or few introns), we obtained the same result:  $m<sup>6</sup> As in CA-RNAs are  $>93\%$  in exons (see Figure 1B).$ 

### **Determining splicing completion for internal exons**

The splicing completion for a specific internal exon (i.e. "spliced/(spliced+unspliced)(%)" in Figure 1A and "splicing completion index" in Figure 2A) is defined as the number of the spliced RNA molecules (S) divided by the number of total RNA molecules (spliced (S) plus unspliced (US))(Tilgner et al., 2012). S is calculated as the sum of two types of exon-exon junction reads: the exon-exon junction reads that spliced in this internal exon  $(0.5 \times (a+b))$ , a and b are the numbers of exon-exon junctions at each end of this internal exon, Figure 1) and that spliced out it (i.e. exonexon junctions that connected the adjacent upstream exon to the adjacent downstream exon). US is calculated by enumerating the unspliced exon-intron junction reads (0.5 x (c+d), c and d are the numbers of exon-intron junctions at each end of this internal exon, Figure 1).



**Figure 1.** Definition of the splicing completion for a specific internal exon

The splicing completion for a specific intron (i.e. "spliced/(spliced+unspliced)(%)" in Supplemental Figure 1) is defined as the number of the spliced RNA molecules (S) divided by the number of total RNA molecules (spliced (S) plus unspliced (US)). In this case, S is the count of the exon-exon junction reads that have this intron spliced (a is the number of exon-exon junctions connecting the two ends of this intron, Figure 2) and US is the number of the unspliced exon-intron junction reads  $(0.5 \times (b+c))$ , b and c are the numbers of exon-intron junctions at each end of this intron, Figure 2). For all the exonexon junction reads, we required at least 4nt overlap of the exon regions on both sides of the splice site. For exon-intron junction reads, we require at least 4nt overlap of the intron region on one end and of the exon region on the other end. To have reliable quantification, we focused on internal exons and introns with adequate read coverage by requiring at least 10 spliced and/or unspliced molecules. To remove possible contamination of intron retention events, we only considered internal exons and introns that were fully spliced in cytoplasm polyA+ RNA.



**Figure 2.** Definition of the splicing completion for a specific intron

# **Distribution of m6 A peak regions around start codons, stop codons and the start of last exons**

To unambiguously assign  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak regions to mRNAs according to gene annotations, we used a subset of GENCODE annotations (version 19 for human hg19 and version M10 for mouse mm10) by taking only one transcript isoform for each mRNA: we used the isoform with the longest mRNA length (alternatively we used the isoform with the most distal 3'end which generated essentially the same result). We then removed overlapping transcripts from the set to avoid any ambiguity in determining which transcript the  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak region was from.

We considered  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak regions that were within 1kb mRNA distance to stop codons and the fact that mRNAs had different lengths. We generated 100 intervals, each with a 10-nt size for 1 kb upstream of and downstream from the stop codons. We computed the "m<sup>6</sup>A peak region density" (i.e. "m<sup>6</sup>A peak density") for each interval as follows: we scanned through all mRNAs of interest that contained this interval and examined whether an  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak region existed in this interval. We then enumerated those cases that contained  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak regions and divided this value by the total number of mRNAs that contained this interval. For the plot of  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak region density around the start of last exons and start codons, we performed the same analysis except anchoring at the start of the last exons and start codons.

# **Detection of pre-mRNA reads that have both intron and m6 A containing exon sequences**

To identify pre-mRNA reads that have both intron and  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  containing exon sequences, we focused on precisely mapped  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  sites that are within 80nts of splice sites (the length of our m<sup>6</sup>A sequencing reads is  $\sim$ 80nt). We required the read length in intronic region to be at least 4nt for these pre-mRNA reads. Furthermore, we also required the number of pre-mRNA reads at each case for CA-RNA be more than 2 as the reliable evidence of existence. In addition, these pre-mRNA reads should not exist in nucleoplasm and cytoplasm RNAs. We identified over 200 internal exons to have  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -containing exonintron junction fragments (the full list in Supplemental Table1 and 6 total examples in Figure 3B, 3C and Supplemental Figure 5).

## **Investigate m<sup>6</sup> A locations to splice sites (SS)**

To clearly show the distribution of  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peaks relative to splice sites, we focused on internal exons with exon length at least 200nt so that the 100nt exon regions from 5'SS and 3'SS would not overlap (Figure 4A and 4C). The internal exons that are at least 200nt long contain about 80% of all internal exon  $m<sup>6</sup> As.$  "relative  $m<sup>6</sup> A$  peak density" for a fixed position to a splice site (Figure 4A and 4C) was calculated as the  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak density at that position scaled in proportion to the average  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak density in exonic regions at least 100nt away from splice sites. The panel Figure 4B shows that about 7% exonic m<sup>6</sup>As are within 50nts of splice sites for internal exons in Figure 4A (i.e. at least 200nt long). If we consider all  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -containing internal exons including those exons less than 100nt long in which all  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  there are automatically within 50 nts distance to splice site, 20% exonic  $m<sup>6</sup>$ As are within 50nt of splice sites.

## **Determination of m<sup>6</sup> A peaks that are higher in CA-RNA**

To determine m<sup>6</sup>A peaks that are higher in CA-RNA, for each m<sup>6</sup>A peak region, we

enumerated reads of  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -IP and the input for CA-RNA and Nucleoplasm RNA to evaluate the statistical significance (Fisher's exact test). Benjamini-Hochberg was implemented to adjust the P-value to the FDR for multiple testing. The requirement that an m<sup>6</sup>A peak region is higher in CA-RNA included that (1) the reads of mRNAs in m<sup>6</sup>A peak regions was adequate for m<sup>6</sup>A peak region detection in both CA-RNA and nucleoplasmic mRNA (RPKM  $\geq$  1), and (2) the m<sup>6</sup>A peak regions that are higher in CA-RNA were determined by requiring  $FDR \leq 0.05$  and an at least 2-fold higher of peak region enrichment in CA-RNA compared with nucleoplasmic mRNA. At a lower cutoff (e.g. 1.5 fold or higher), the same conclusion held, that most  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peaks are modified with the same level between CA-RNA and nucleoplasmic mRNA. Comparison of individual m<sup>6</sup>A peak signal strength in nucleoplasmic RNA to cytoplasmic RNA for the same  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak was performed in the same way as the comparison between CA-RNA and nucleoplasmic RNA.

#### **Quantification of splicing inclusion**

The splicing inclusion quantification was performed using Quantas (https://zhanglab.c2b2.columbia.edu/index.php/Quantas\_Documentation). Significant changes in splicing are defined as delta  $PSI > = 0.1$  and  $FDR < 5\%$ , a statistical cutoff commonly used in splicing research for reliable splicing detection. Using another widely used splicing quantification software MISO (Katz et al., 2010) produced a similar result. We also analyzed the raw RNAseq data of previous publications that reported certain splicing changes upon comprising Mettl3 expression levels (Supplemental Fig 9, (Dominissini et al., 2012; Zhao et al., 2014; Geula et al., 2015) (Liu et al., 2015)), and

found the same result that exons splice mostly the same when their exonic  $m<sup>6</sup> As$  were lost.

#### **Determination of mRNA half-life**  $(T_{1/2})$

We determined the  $T_{1/2}$  of individual polyA+ mRNAs in mouse embryonic stem cells (ESC) and Mettl3 knockout (KO) by sequencing after 5 time points (0hr, 1hr, 2hrs, 4hrs and 8hrs) of actinomycin (final concentration of 5ug/mL, Sigma #A9415) treatment in three biological replicates. The  $T_{1/2}$  was determined as  $\ln(2)/k$ , k is the decay rate constant. The individual mRNA abundance levels at different time points after actinomycin D treatment were fitted to a first-order exponential decay curve to calculate the decay rate constant (k). A single  $T_{1/2}$  was calculated for each mRNA by using all three replicate values at each time point. For downstream detailed analysis, we only considered the  $T_{1/2}$  for individual mRNA with a reliable statistics (i.e. FDR<0.05, fitting the exponential decay model by t distribution) (Wang et al., 2002; Neff et al., 2012). We used the published mRNA  $T_{1/2}$  data for HeLa cells (Tani et al., 2012) to overlay HeLa cell m<sup>6</sup>A data with mRNA T<sub>1/2</sub> (Figure 5A). Using the mRNA T<sub>1/2</sub> data in human hepatoma cancer cells from an independent group(Yang et al., 2003), we obtained similar association of more m<sup>6</sup>As in mRNAs and shorter  $T_{1/2}$  (Supplemental Figure 10).

The m6A mini-gene for mRNA half-life validation was constructed based on a common retroviral GFP vector (Addgene#1764, puromycin as the selection marker for successful DNA integration). The mRNA regions containing  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  sites were cloned in frame into the minigene at Multiple Clone Sites (MCS) that was at the end of the coding region of GFP. Synonymous point mutations were carefully made to disrupt  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  RAC core motif while not change the underlying protein coding sequence.

The detailed sequence for Ppp1r8 construct is (three precise  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  sites by  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -CLIP (Ke et al., 2015) are marked in red, specific amino acid codons were marked out in coding region)

"AAGCGGATGGAGGGCTCTGGCTCTCTGGGCCTGGAGGAGTCGGGGAGCAGG CGCATGCAGAAC (AAC was mutated to AAT, Asn/N synonymous mutation) TTTGCCTTCAGTGGAGGA (GGA was mutated to GGT, Gly/G synonymous mutation) CTATATGGGGGCCTGCCCCCCACACACAGTGAAACGGGCTCCCAGCCGCATG GCATTCATGGGACAGCGCTCATTGGTGGCTTGCCCATGCCATACCCGAACCTC GCCCCTGATGTGGAC (GAC was mutated to GAT, Asp/D synonymous mutation) TTGACTCCTGTTGTGCCATCAGCAGTGGCCATAAATCCCACACCAAACCCTGC AGTCTATAACCCTGAGGCTGTGAATGAACCCAAGAAGAAGAAATACGCGAA GGAGGCTTGGCCGGGCAAGAAGCCCACACCTTCCTTACTGATT**TGA**TATTTTG GTTATGGAGAGGGTGG";

The detailed sequence for Sox2 construct is (fifteen precise  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  sites by  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -CLIP (Ke et al., 2015) are marked in red, specific amino acid codons were marked out in coding region)

"ATGGGCTCTGTGGTCAAGTCCGAGGCCAGCTCCAGCCCCCCCGTGGTTACCT CTTCCTCCCACTCCAGGGCGCCCTGCCAGGCCGGGGAC (GAC was mutated to GAT, Asp/D synonymous mutation) CTCCGGGAC (GAC was mutated to GAT, Asp/D synonymous mutation)

10

ATGATCAGCATGTACCTCCCCGGCGCCGAGGTGCCGGAGCCCGCTGCGCCCA GTAGA (AGA was mutated to AGG, Arg/R synonymous mutation) CTGCACATGGCCCAGCACTACCAGAGCGGCCCGGTGCCCGGCACGGCCATTA AC (AAC was mutated to AAT, Asn/N synonymous mutation) GGCACACTGCCCCTGTCGCACATG**TGA**GGGCTGGA (A mutated to T) CTGCGAA (A mutated to T) CTGGAGAAGGGGAGAGATTTTCAAAGAGATACAAGGGAATTGGGAGGGGTG CAAAAAGAGGAGAGTAGGAAAAATCTGATAATGCTCAAAAGGAAAAAAAAT CTCCGCAGCGAAACGACAGCTGCGGAAAAAAA (A mutated to T) CCACCAATCCCATCCAAATTAA (A mutated to T) CGCAAAAA (A mutated to T) CCGTGATGCCGA (A mutated to T) CTAGAAAA (A mutated to T) CTTTTATGAGAGATCTTGGGA (A mutated to T) CTTCTTTTTGGGGGA (A mutated to T) CTATTTTTGTACAGAGAAAACCTGAGGGCGGCGGGGAGGGCGGGGGAATCG

GA (A mutated to T) CCATGTATAGATCTGGAGGAAAAAAACTACGCAAAA (A mutated to T) CTTTTTTTTAAAGTTCTAGTGGTACGTTAGGCGCTTC"

# **Determination of m<sup>6</sup> A peak regions lost in knockout (KO) of Mettl3 in mouse embryonic stem cells (ESC)**

Global quantification of m6A by mass spectrometry was practiced according to a protocol described previously (Ke et al., 2015). To determine  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak regions that were lost due to Mettl3 KO in mouse ESC (embryonic stem cells), we practiced the analysis as reported previously(Ke et al., 2015). For each  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak region, we enumerated reads of

m<sup>6</sup>A-IP and the input for wild-type (WT) and KO mous ESCs to evaluate the statistical significance (Fisher's exact test). Benjamini-Hochberg was implemented to adjust the Pvalue to the FDR for multiple testing. The requirement that an  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak region is considered lost due to Mettl3 KO demanded that  $(1)$  the mRNAs containing these m<sup>6</sup>A peak regions should be adequately expressed in both WT and KO mouse ESC (RPKM  $\geq$ 1), (2) the expression of mRNAs in  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak regions was adequate for  $m<sup>6</sup>A$  peak region detection in both KO and WT (RPKM  $\geq$  1), and (3) the m<sup>6</sup>A peak regions being lost due to Mettl3 KO were determined by requiring FDR ≤ 0.05 and an at least 2-fold decrease of peak region enrichment in KO compared with WT.

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A protocol for  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -CLIP (Ke et al., 2015) with a detailed arrangement of experiments into different days

# **O. RNA preparation (Day 1):**

**O1a: Protocol:** Total RNAs were isolated from cells and tissues according to

manufacturer's instructions using TRIzol reagent (Cat.# 15596, Life Technologies), then

was suspended in RNA-free water, digested with RQ1 RNase-Free DNase (Cat. #

M6101, Promega) for 20 min at 37°C and then subject to phenol/chloroform extraction

and ethanol precipitation. The resulted total RNA pallet was re-suspended in RNA-free

water. PolyA+ RNAs were selected using Dynabeads® mRNA Purification Kit (Cat.#

61006, Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

**O1b: Recipes and steps:**

## **RQ1 DNase treatment master mix (200ul reaction volume):**

- 100ul total RNA
- 20ul 10X RQ1 DNase Buffer
- 25ul RQ1 DNase
- 5ul RNasin® Ribonuclease Inhibitor
- 50ul H2O

**Incubate at** 37°C, shake at 1200 rpm for 20 minutes

#### **Phenol/Chloroform extraction master mix (after DNase treatment):**

- 200ul RQ1 DNase treatment post-reaction solution
- 200ul Phenol
- 65ul Chloroform

Vortex briefly, and incubate at 37°C, shake at 1200 rpm for 20 minutes, vortex briefly again, spin down  $@15000$ rpm for 5 minutes

Transfer the supernatant to the **Ethanol precipitation mixture:**

 $\sim$ 200ul supernatant

4ul glycogen (if necessary)

25ul NaOAc

800ul Ethanol (100%)

Incubate at -80C or -20C for 1 hour or more.

Then spin at 14000rpm for 20 minutes 4C to have the pallet, wash twice with 75% ethanol, dry for 5 minutes, and re-suspend in water. For the downstream polyA+ RNA selection, we stick to the protocol provided by the vendor

(https://www.thermofisher.com/us/en/home/references/protocols/nucleic-acid-

purification-and-analysis/mrna-protocols/dynabeads-mrna-purification-kit.html#prot2)

# **A. M6A-IP: (Day 2~5)**

**A1a: Protocol:** The PolyA+ RNA was fragmented to 20~80nt nucleotide fragments by

alkaline hydrolysis (1mM EDTA, 6mM Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 44mM NaHCO3, pH $\sim$ 9.3) at 95<sup>o</sup>C for

18 minutes, then the RNA fragments precipitated following standard ethanol

precipitation. The fragmented polyA+ RNAs (3ug) were subject to PAGE selection for

20nt~80nt size.

## **A1b: Recipes and steps:**

The fragmentation buffer is home-made and stored as 2X concentration (frozen, open for

use only once to make sure freshness)

## **RNA fragmentation master mix (40ul reaction volume, incubate in PCR tube)**

20ul 2X RNA fragmentation buffer  $(2mM$  EDTA,  $12mM$  Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 88mM NaHCO3, pH~9.3) 20ul PolyA+ RNA

Incubate at 95°C for 18 minutes

## **Standard ethanol precipitation master mix**

40ul RNA fragmentation solutions 8ul glycogen 10ul NaOAc 42ul H2O 400ul EtOH

Incubate at -80C or -20C for 1 hour or more.

**A2a Overview:** Dynabeads Protein A beads (250ul, Cat. # 10008D, Life Technologies)

was pretreated with BSA (Cat. # B9000S, NEB) for 45 minutes at room temperature to

reduce background. Anti-m<sup>6</sup>A rabbit polyclonal antibody (25ug, Cat. # 202003, Synaptic

Systems) was then conjugated to Dynabeads Protein at room temperature for 1 hour.

## **A2b: Recipes and steps:**

250µl Protein-A Dynabeads per sample

Wash 3 times with 1mL 1x Ab binding buffer (1X PBS, pH 7.4; 0.02% Tween-20)

**Dynabeads Protein A beads BSA incubation mix: (total volume: ~256ul)** Protein-A Dynabeads 250ul 1x Ab binding buffer 6.25ul BSA (Cat. # B9000S, NEB)

After rotating at room temperature for 45 minutes, the beads is washed three times with 1mL 1x Ab Binding Buffer

### **Anti-m<sup>6</sup> A rabbit polyclonal antibody incubation mix: (total volume: ~280ul)** Protein-A Dynabeads

25ul Anti-m<sup>6</sup>A rabbit polyclonal antibody (25 ug) 6.25ul BSA (Cat. # B9000S, NEB) 250ul 1xAb binding Buffer

Rotate at RT for at least 45 minutes - 1 hour, then wash beads with  $1mL$  1xPXL buffer  $(1x - x)$ PBS, 0.1% SDS, 0.5% Sodium Deoxycholate and 0.5% NP-40) three times before IP.

**A3a Overview:** The polyA+ RNA fragments (3ug) were incubated with the antibody in

1x PXL buffer (1x PBS, 0.1% SDS, 0.5% Sodium Deoxycholate and 0.5% NP-40)

supplemented with 2% RNasin® Plus RNase Inhibitor (Cat. # N2615, Promega) for 2

hours at 4°C.

**A3b: Recipes and steps:**

## **m6 A-IP mixture: (300ul total liquid volume)**

10ul RNA fragments 6ul RNasin® Plus RNase Inhibitor (Cat. # N2615, Promega) 150ul 2x PXL 134ul H2O

Rotate at 4C for 2 hours.

**A4a Overview:** After incubation, the bead and antibody was washed 5 times by 4 different wash buffers: first twice by ice cold Nelson Low Salt Buffer (15mM Tris pH7.5 and 5mM EDTA), once by ice cold Nelson High Salt Buffer (15mM Tris pH7.5, 5mM EDTA, 2.5mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1% Sodium Deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS and 1M NaCl), once by ice cold Nelson Stringent Wash Buffer (15mM Tris pH7.5, 5mM EDTA, 2.5mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1% Sodium Deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, 120mM NaCl and 25mM KCl) and last wash by ice cold NT-2 Buffer (50mM Tris pH7.4, 150mM NaCl,  $1 \text{m} \text{M} \text{MgCl}_2$  and  $0.05\%$  NP-40).

## **A4b: Recipes and steps:**

Rotating at 4C for 2 hours

 $\rightarrow$  Wash beads twice with 1mL ice-cold Nelson Low Salt buffer (15mM Tris pH7.5 and 5mM EDTA)

è Once with 1mL ice-cold Nelson High Salt Buffer (15mM Tris pH7.5, 5mM EDTA, 2.5mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1% Sodium Deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS and 1M NaCl), è Once by 1mL ice-cold Nelson Stringent Wash Buffer (15mM Tris pH7.5, 5mM EDTA, 2.5mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1% Sodium Deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, 120mM NaCl and 25mM KCl)

è Last wash by 1mL ice-cold NT-2 Buffer (50mM Tris pH7.4, 150mM NaCl, 1mM  $MgCl<sub>2</sub>$  and 0.05% NP-40).

**A5a: Overview:** After the stringent wash series, the bead and antibody was split into two halves: one half performed  $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -CLIP leg, and the other half had its bounded RNA eluted with 0.5mg/mL N6-methyladenosine sodium salt (Cat. # M2780, Sigma-Aldrich) at 4<sup>o</sup>C for 1 hour ( $m<sup>6</sup>A$ -IP leg). The eluted RNA was ethanol precipitated and re-suspended in RNase-free water for downstream cDNA library preparation.

## **A5b: Recipes and steps:**

#### **M6A elution solution mix: (total volume 200ul)**

20ul N6-methyladenosine sodium salt (5mg/mL) 40ul 5 X IP buffer (1.5X SSPE; 5mM EDTA; 0.25% Tween-20) 8ul RNasin® Plus RNase Inhibitor (Cat. # N2615, Promega) 132ul H2O

Rotate at 4C for 1 hour, collect the supernatant solution, and perform standard ethanol precipitation.

**A6a: Overview:** The eluted RNA from the m6A-IP step and the input RNA fragments

were first treated with T4 PNK to remove its 3'phosphor group and then ligated to 68

pmol preadenylated DNA linker (L32 from IDT) with T4 RNA ligase 2 and truncated KQ

(New England Biolabs, catalog no. M0373L) overnight at 16°C. This ligation mixture

was subject to 8% PAGE purification to harvest the ligated product.

#### **A6b: Recipes and steps:**

### **T4 PNK reaction mixture (total volume: 40ul)**

- 10ul RNA fragments
- 4ul 10x PNK buffer
- 4ul T4 PNK enzyme
- 2ul RNasin® Plus RNase Inhibitor (Cat. # N2615, Promega)
- 20ul H2O

Incubate at 37C for 20minutes, and then receive standard ethanol precipitation to remove the PNK enzymes and its buffer.

#### **Linker ligation reaction mixture (total volume: 30ul)**



Incubate at 16C overnight, and then receive standard ethanol precipitation to remove the ligase and its buffer. The resulted pallet is subject to 8% PAGE purification to harvest the ligated product.

## **B. M6A-CLIP: (Day 6~8)**

**B1a: Protocol:** The remaining half of m<sup>6</sup>A antibody was incubated with 1x IP buffer

(0.3x SSPE, 1mM EDTA and 0.05% Tween-20), subject to UV crosslink (UV

Stratalinker 2400, Stratagene) and then washed again 5 times by 4 different wash buffers:

twice by Nelson Low Salt Buffer, once by Nelson High Salt Buffer, once by Nelson

Strigent Wash Buffer and once by NT-2 Buffer to further reduce background.

## **B1b: Recipes and steps:**

## **M6A-CLIP UV incubation mixture: (total volume 200ul)**

40ul 5xIP buffer (1.5X SSPE; 5mM EDTA; 0.25% Tween-20)

4ul RNasin® Plus RNase Inhibitor (Cat. # N2615, Promega)

156ul H2O

The sample is transferred to a 6-well cell culture dish on ice and UV crosslink twice with 200 mJ cm<sup>2</sup> intensity per crosslink.

After UV crosslink, the beads is washed 5 times by 4 different wash buffers:

- **→** 1mL ice-cold Nelson Low Salt Buffer twice
- $\rightarrow$  1mL ice-cold Nelson High Salt Buffer once
- $\rightarrow$  1mL ice-cold Nelson Stringent Wash Buffer once
- $\rightarrow$  1mL ice-cold NT-2 Buffer once

**B2a: Protocol:** After this wash series, the m<sup>6</sup>A antibody received on-bead PNK

treatment (T4 PNK, Cat.  $\#$  M0201L, NEB) to remove 3'phospho group of its UV-

crosslinked RNAs at 37°C for 20 minutes.

## **B2b: Recipes and steps:**

## **The PNK reaction mixture: (total volume 40ul)**

- 4ul 10x PNK buffer
- 4ul T4 PNK enzyme
- 2ul RNasin® Plus RNase Inhibitor (Cat. # N2615, Promega)
- 30ul H2O

The mixture is incubated at 37C for 20 mins. (Shake at 1200rpm for 15" every 1'30")

**B2a: Protocol:** After 3 washes with 1x PNK buffer (50mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 10mM

MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 0.5% NP-40) to remove remaining PNK enzyme, the m<sup>6</sup>A antibody was

subject on-bead linker ligation with T4 RNA Ligase 2, truncated KQ (Cat. # M0373L,

NEB) and 68 pmol pre-adenylated DNA linker (L32, ordered from IDT) overnight at

 $16^{\circ}$ C.

## **B2b: Recipes and steps:**

## **The T4 RNA Ligase mixture: (total volume 80ul)**

- 45ul H2O
- 8ul 10x Buffer
- 2ul RNasin® Plus RNase Inhibitor (Cat. # N2615, Promega)
- 5ul L32 pre-adenylated DNA linker (68 pmol in total)
- 4ul T4 RNA Ligase 2, truncated KQ (Cat. # M0373L, NEB)
- 16ul 50% PEG

The mixture is incubated at 16C overnight (Shake at 1200rpm for 15" every 1'30")

**B3a: Protocol:** The ligated product were subject to <sup>32</sup>P-gamma-ATP PNK hot labeling,

and then the m<sup>6</sup>A antibody and its crosslinked RNA targets were eluted off beads by

incubating with 6ul 1M DTT (Cat. # D0632, Sigma-Aldrich), 24ul 1x PNK buffer and

30ul Invitrogen 4x LDS sample buffer (Cat.  $\#$  NP0007, Invitrogen) at 70 °C for 10

minutes.

**B3b: Recipes and steps:**

## **The 32P-gamma-ATP PNK hot labeling mixture: (total volume 40ul)**

- 4ul 10x PNK buffer
- 2ul T4 PNK enzyme
- 2ul 32P-gamma-ATP
- 30ul H2O
- 2ul RNasin® Plus RNase Inhibitor (Cat. # N2615, Promega)

Incubate at 37C for 10mins (Shake at 1200rpm for 15" every 1'30")

Then wash the beads 3 times with ice-cold 1xPNK buffer (1mL each time) to remove

residual 32P-gamma-ATP.

# **Elution mixture (total volume: 60ul)**

6ul 1M DTT (Cat.  $# D0632$ , Sigma-Aldrich)

24ul 1x PNK buffer

30ul Invitrogen 4x LDS sample buffer (Cat. # NP0007, Invitrogen)

Incubate at 70C for 10minutes

**B4a: Protocol:** The eluted product received SDS-PAGE and was then transfer to a

nitrocellulose membrane (Cat. # 162-0112, BIO-RAD) to harvest RNAs UV-crosslinked

to m<sup>6</sup>A antibody. The membrane bound with RNAs was cut out and digested of the

protein by proteinase K (Cat. # 03115828001, Roche). The freed RNA (already ligated to

L32 linker previously) was purified by phenol/chloroform extraction and ethanol

precipitation, and then re-suspended in RNA-free water ready for downstream BrdU-

CLIP library preparation.

## **B4b: Recipes and steps:**

## **The 4mg/mL proteinase K solution: (total volume 240ul)**

40ul 20mg/mL proteinase K solution stock 200ul 1xPK buffer (100mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5; 50mM NaCl; 10mM EDTA)

## **PK-7M Urea solution: (total volume ~500ul)**

0.21g Urea 500ul 1xPK buffer (Urea is hard to dissolve, prepare early to make sure the timely usage)

Add 200ul out of 240ul **The 4mg/mL proteinase K solution** to the cut RNA-bound membrane and incubate at 37C for 20 minutes (shaking at 1000rpm constantly); then add 200ul **PK-7M urea solution**, incubate for another 20 minutes at 37C (shaking at 1000rpm).

(In hood) add 400ul Phenol and 130ul Chloroform; vortex to mix and incubate @37C for 20 minutes (shanking at 1000rpm) Vortex briefly, spin down @15000rpm for 5 minutes,

Transfer the supernatant to the standard ethanol precipitation mixture:

Incubate at -80C or -20C for 1 hour or more. Then spin at 14000rpm for 20 minutes 4C to

have the pallet, wash twice with 75% ethanol, dry for 5 minutes, and re-suspend in water

for downstream BrdU-CLIP.

## **C. BrdU-CLIP library preparation: (Day 9~10, this part is shared with standard CLIP experiment, in collaboration with Aldo Mele) C1. Bead Prep: Denhardt's Blocking**

## **Ab Binding Buffer**:

1X PBS, pH 7.4 0.02% Tween-20

50µl Protein-G Dynabeads per sample (25µl per cDNA purification step), include -RT and/or -Template

Wash 3 times with Ab binding buffer

Add 225μl Ab binding buffer, 25μl 50X Denhardt's Solution (Sigma, D2532 or Invitrogen, 750018); total volume is 5X original bead volume

Rotate at RT for at least 45 minutes - 1 hour

## **C2. RT Reaction:**

Add 8µl water to RNA pellet (tap to resuspend, quick spin down). Denature at 65°C for 5 minutes (in microfuge tube), place tube on ice (to avoid loss of RNA, do not over-dry pellet and do not pipette until after denaturing step)

Transfer to PCR tube (on ice)

## **Mix I**:

```
4μl 5X RT Buffer
1μl dATP
1μl dCTP 8.2mM (Invitrogen, 10297-018)
1μl dGTP
1μl Br-dUTP (8.2mM; Sigma, B0631)
1μl RT Primer (25μM)
9μl total
```
Add 9µl of Mix I

3 minutes at 75°C, ramp down to 55°C and hold

## **Mix II**:

1μl DTT (0.1M) 1μl RNAsin Plus (Promega, N261)

1μl Superscript III 3μl total

Add 3μl of Mix II (pre-warm to 55°C in PCR block before adding)

30 minutes at 55°C, 5 minutes at 85°C, 4°C hold

# **C3. Bead Prep: Ab Binding**

**1X IP Buffer**:

0.3X SSPE 1mM EDTA 0.05% Tween-20

Wash 3 times with Ab binding buffer

Add 20µl Ab binding buffer, 5µl 50X Denhardt's Solution and 25µl (5µg) αBrdU antibody (Millipore, MAB3222; Abcam, ab8955)

Rotate at RT for at least 45 minutes

Wash 3 times with 1X IP Buffer

Following RT reaction, add 1µl (at 2U/µl) RNAse H (Invitrogen 18021-071 or NEB M0297L)

Incubate for 20 minutes at 37°C, hold at 4°C

Add 10µl water (to bring volume above 25µl needed for G-25 column)

Spin through G-25 column to remove free BrdUTP (discard G-25 column as solid radioactive waste)

## **C4. cDNA Purification: Immunoprecipitation I**

#### **2X IP Buffer**:

0.6X SSPE 2mM EDTA 0.1% Tween-20

#### **Nelson Low Salt Buffer**:

15mM Tris pH 7.5 5mM EDTA

#### **Nelson Stringent Buffer**:

15mM Tris-HCl pH7.5 5mM EDTA 2.5mM EGTA 1% Triton X-100 1% NaDOC 0.1% SDS 120mM NaCl 25mM KCl

Measure volume, add water up to 40μl and add 10μl 50X Denhardt's Solution and 50μl 2X IP Buffer for a total volume of 100μl (Denhardt's and 2X IP Buffer can be added to the G-25 column collection tube prior to spinning samples through, volume can then be adjusted up to 100μl)

5 minutes at 70°C, equilibrate to RT

Add to prepared tube of beads (25µl original slurry volume, store remaining beads for second purification at 4°C O/N), rotate at RT for 45 minutes

(all washes 3-5 minutes rotating at RT, 1ml)

Wash 1 time with 1X IP Buffer (5X Denhardt's) 2 times with Nelson Low Salt Buffer (1X Denhardt's) 2 times with Nelson Stringent Buffer (1X Denhardt's) 2 times with 1X IP Buffer

## **C5. Heat Elution:**

Elution Buffer:

50μl 2X IP Buffer 40μl Water 90μl

Add 90μl elution buffer to each tube of beads

Incubate at 98°C for 1 minute in thermomixer (1200 rpm) to elute cDNA from beads and place on magnet

Collect eluate and add 10μl 50X Denhardt's to each for a total of 100μl

Store overnight at 4°C

# **C6. cDNA Purification: Immunoprecipitation II**

#### **CircLigase Wash Buffer**:

33mM Tris-Acetate 66mM KCl (pH 7.8)

5 minutes at 70°C, equilibrate to RT

Add to prepared tube of beads, rotate at RT for 45 minutes

(all washes 3-5 minutes rotating at RT, 1ml)

Wash 1 time with 1X IP Buffer (5X Denhardt's) 2 times with Nelson Low Salt Buffer (1X Denhardt's) 2 times with Nelson Stringent Buffer (1X Denhardt's) 2 times with CircLigase wash buffer

## **C7. Circularization: CircLigase**

#### **Phusion Wash Buffer**:

50mM Tris (pH 8.0)

#### **Reaction Mix**:

2µl CircLigase 10X Reaction Buffer 4µl Betaine (5M)  $1 \mu$ l MnCl<sub>2</sub> (50mM) 1µl CircLigase ssDNA Ligase II (100U) (Epicentre, CL9021K) 12µl Water 20µl total

Incubate 1 hour at 60°C in thermomixer (interval: shake at 1300rpm every 30" for 15")

(all washes 3-5 minutes rotating at RT, 1ml)

Wash 2 times with Nelson Low Salt Buffer 2 times with Nelson Stringent Buffer 2 times with Phusion wash buffer

## **C8. PCR: Phusion Polymerase, SYBR Green**

## **Mix I**:

 10µl 5X Phusion HF Buffer 1µl 10mM dNTPs 37µl Water 48µl total

## **Mix II**:

 0.5µl P5 (20µM)  $0.5 \mu$ l P3 (20 $\mu$ M) 0.5µl Phusion DNA Polymerase (NEB, M0530) 1.5µl total

Add 48µl Mix I to beads

Incubate at 98°C for 1 minute in thermomixer (1200 rpm) to elute cDNA from beads and place on magnet

Collect eluate and place in PCR tube with optically clear cap

Add 1.5µl Mix II, 0.5µl 50X SYBR Green I (dilute 10,000X stock to 50X in Phusion wash buffer) to mix and place in real-time PCR machine

Cycle:

98°C 30"

98°C 10" 58°C 15" 72°C 20"

Remove reaction tube when RFU signal reaches  $\sim$ 250-500 (usually results in 2.5-5nM)

Purify PCR product using Agencourt AMPure XP beads (Beckman Coulter) according to manufacturers instructions

Quantitate using Tapestation, pool samples according to tapestation results.

## **MiSeq:**

Dilute to 2nM, sequence on MiSeq at 5pM final concentration using standard Read 1 primer already on cartridge.

## **HiSeq:**

Dilute to 2-10nM Submit for HiSeq sequencing using standard Read 1 sequencing primer listed below.

**DP5\_PE**: (Allowing standard PE primer) AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACTCTTTCCC*TACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCT*

The 1<sup>st</sup> Sequencing primer (READ1) ACACTCTTTCCC*TACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCT*

**SP3-PE**

CAAGCAGAAGACGGCATACGAGATCTCGGCATTCCTG**CCGCTGGAAGTGACTGAC**AC

**The 2nd Sequencing primer (SSP2)** TCGGCATTCCTGCCGCTGGAAGTGACTGACAC

L32

/5rApp/GTGTCAGTCACTTCCAGCGG/3ddc/ (RS of **CCGCTGGaaGTGaCTGaC**aC)

**>LiK\_PEDDD-1 (50nt)** /5Phos/DDDCGATNNNNNNNAGATCGGAAGAGCGTCGT/iSp18/CACTCA/iSp18/ **CCGCTGGaaGTGaCTGaC**-3 **>LiK\_PEDDD-2 (50nt)** /5Phos/DDDTAGCNNNNNNNAGATCGGAAGAGCGTCGT/iSp18/CACTCA/iSp18/ **CCGCTGGaaGTGaCTGaC**-3 **>LiK\_PEDDD-3 (50nt)** /5Phos/DDDATCGNNNNNNNAGATCGGAAGAGCGTCGT/iSp18/CACTCA/iSp18/ **CCGCTGGaaGTGaCTGaC**-3 **>LiK\_PEDDD-4 (50nt)** /5Phos/DDDGCTANNNNNNNAGATCGGAAGAGCGTCGT/iSp18/CACTCA/iSp18/ **CCGCTGGaaGTGaCTGaC**-3 **>LiK\_PEDDD-5 (50nt)** /5Phos/DDDCTAGNNNNNNNAGATCGGAAGAGCGTCGT/iSp18/CACTCA/iSp18/ **CCGCTGGaaGTGaCTGaC**-3 **>LiK\_PEDDD-6 (50nt)** /5Phos/DDDGATCNNNNNNNAGATCGGAAGAGCGTCGT/iSp18/CACTCA/iSp18/ **CCGCTGGaaGTGaCTGaC**-3 **>LiK\_PEDDD-7 (50nt)** /5Phos/DDDAGCTNNNNNNNAGATCGGAAGAGCGTCGT/iSp18/CACTCA/iSp18/ **CCGCTGGaaGTGaCTGaC**-3 **>LiK\_PEDDD-8 (50nt)** /5Phos/DDDTCGANNNNNNNAGATCGGAAGAGCGTCGT/iSp18/CACTCA/iSp18/

**CCGCTGGaaGTGaCTGaC**-3