Bi-directional and shared epigenomic signatures following proton and ⁵⁶Fe irradiation

Running title: Proton irradiation, cognition, DNA methylation, and gene expression

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Proton 2w 0 Gy







Scatter Plot 5mC vs 5hmC

Prot_34_0Gy_b1_hmcDIP_5MegES_Norm_vs_Prot_38_1Gy_b1_mcDIP_5MegES_Norm_Log2ScatterPlot; Prot 39 1Gy b1 hmcDIP 5MegES Norm vs Prot 37 0Gy b1 mcDIP 5MegES Norm Log2ScatterPioLs



Scatter Plot 5hmC vs 5hmC

Prot 36



Suppl Fig 3

Pearson's r = 0.851789162925588

Prot_40_0Gy_b1_hmcDIP_SMegES_Norm_vs_Prot_36_1Gy_b1_hmcDIP_SMegES_Norm_Log2ScatterPlot.

Pearson's r = 0.808963633319283

vs_Prot_35_0Gy_b1_hmcDIP_SMegES_Norm_Log2ScatterPlot.







Suppl Fig 6







60 T

40-

20-











Suppl. Fig. 1. RNA-Seq saturation curves at depth of 5 reads per annotated gene.

Suppl. Fig. 2. (A) Pearson correlation matrix of log2-transformed RNA-Seq exonic reads. The color scale shows Pearson's r. (B) Pearson correlation matrix of 5mC- and 5hmC-DIP-Seq reads from indicated samples. Reads were selected from regions of enrichment (FDR-adjusted p < 0.001) merged across all samples.

Suppl. Fig. 3. Example correlation scatter plots for some of the comparisons in Suppl. Fig. 2B.

Suppl. Fig. 4. Both 5mc and 5hmC regions are enriched at major parasitic repeats (LINEs, SINEs, LTR-based repeated) with 5mC showing the expected enrichment at Satellite repeats.

Suppl. Fig. 5. KEGG analyses revealed that synapse pathways are significantly associated with increased DHRs. The KEGG database was developed by the Kanehissa Laboratories, as described ⁷².

Suppl. Fig. 6. A and B. Similar global 5hmC density levels at genes with overlapping up and down DHRs versus a random subset of up alone or down alone. C. Heatmap shows up (green)

and down (red) DHRs from a subset of genes that are >200 kb in genomic length, have two up (same up), two down (same down), or an up and down (both) DHR, and are then randomly sorted by the directionality of intragenic DHRs (horizontal grey line). The indicated bins (grey lines) delineate 50 kb regions distal to the transcriptional start site (TSS). D. A permutation statistic identifies a highly significant increase in DHR density in distal bins for genes with "both" versus genes with "same" DHR distributions (see C). * $p < 1x10^{-4}$ and ** $p < 2x10^{-7}$.

Suppl. Fig. 7. Differential exon usage anlaysis. A and B. Gene ideograms depict significantly regulated genes with exon expression levels for 0 Gy and 1 Gy indicated by the red and blue lines respectively. The significantly-regulated exon is highlighted. C. Venn diagram depicts intersection of 677 bidirectional DHRs and 4014 unidirectional DHRs with annotated differentially-expressed exons (p < 0.01). The fisher exact test was used to assess significance.

Suppl. Fig. 8. Reanalyzing the ⁵⁶Fe data using a similar bioinformatics pipeline as used in the current study, we once again observed a strikingly significant overlap between increased and decreased DHRs at the same genes for both the 0.1 Gy and 0.2 Gy doses.

Suppl. Fig. 9. Comparable Tet2 immunoreactivity in sham-irradiated and proton irradiated mice at the 2-week time point. **A.** Tet2 immunoreactivity levels in the CA3 region of the hippocampus. *p < 0.05 versus sham-irradiation. **B.** Tet2 immunoreactivity levels in the CA1

region of the hippocampus. C. Tet2 immunoreactivity levels in the dentate gyrus. D. Tet2 immunoreactivity levels in the cortex. N = 20 mice/dose.