mRNAs containing NMD-competent premature termination codons are stabilized and translated under UFP1 depletion

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Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figure S1. The genomic human β -globin expression construct gBglo-P66 is a suitable model to evaluate generation of mutant proteins from NMD-resistant PTC-containing mRNAs. (a) Western analysis of protein expression using anti-FLAG antibody (left) and qPCR analysis of mRNA expression (right) in HeLa cells transfected with the indicated genomic β -globin constructs. IB, immunoblot. Band density relative to wild-type is expressed numerically below each lane of blot. GAPDH served as internal control. (b) Schematic diagram of expression vector containing wild-type human β -globin cDNA (cBglo-WT) and plasmids derived from cBglo-WT by mutagenesis to introduce premature termination codons (PTCs) at the indicated positions. (c) (Left) Western analysis of wild-

type and mutant protein expression from the indicated β -globin cDNA constructs in HeLa cells in the presence and absence of proteasome inhibitor MG132. Arrow indicates the expected position of mutant protein. IB, immunoblot. Band density relative to wild-type is expressed numerically below each lane. GAPDH served as internal control. (Right) qPCR analysis of mRNA expressed from the indicated β -globin cDNA constructs in the presence and absence of MG132.



Supplementary Figure S2. Overexpression of gBglo-WT induces accumulation of both β -globin mRNA and protein. HeLa cells were transfected with increasing amounts of gBglo-WT. Western analysis of protein expression (left) and qPCR analysis of mRNA expression level (right) in HeLa cells.



Supplementary Figure S3. Expression of protein from β-globin constructs generating mutant NMDirrelevant mRNAs was minimally affected by UPF1 knockdown. **(a)** Schematic diagram of expression vectors containing wild-type human genomic β-globin DNA mutagenized to introduce premature termination codons (PTCs) at the indicated positions, generating NMD (nonsense-mediated decay)irrelevant mRNAs. **(b)** Western analysis (upper) and qPCR analysis of mRNA level (lower) of HeLa cells transfected with constructs shown in (A) in the presence or absence of siRNA targeting UPF1 (siUPF1) or control siRNA (siNC), and in the presence and absence of MG132.



Supplementary Figure S4. Schematic model for generation of mutant proteins from PTC-containing mRNAs. Model shows the differential fates of PTC-containing mRNAs.

Gene	Direction	Sequence
PCMV10 3XFLAG-β-globin (gDNA form)	Forward	5'- AGCAACCTCAAACAGACACC
	Reverse	5'- GACCTCCCACATTCCCTTTT
PCMV10 3XFLAG-β-globin (cDNA form)	Forward	5'- TGCAACCTCAAACAGACACCA
	Reverse	5'- GCAAGAAAGCGAGCTTAGTGA
PCMV-HA-4E-BP1	Forward	5'- GTGCAGCGCACAGGAGAC
	Reverse	5'- CTCCACACGATGGCTGGT
PCMV-HA-eIF4E	Forward	5'- CTAAGATGGCGACTGTCGAA
	Reverse	5'- ATTGCTTGACGCAGTCTCCT
siRNA	Sequence	
siUPF1	5'- GAUGCAGUUCCGCUCCAUU d(TT)-3'	
siEIF4A3	5'- GAGCAAUCAAGCAGAUCAU d(TT)-3'	
siY14	5'- CGCUCUGUUGAAGGCUGGA d(TT)-3'	
siSMG1	5'- GTGTATGTGCGCCAAAGTA d(TT)-3'	
siUPF2	5'- CAACAGCCCUUCCAGAAUC d(TT)-3'	
siMAGOH	5'- AAAGCGUGAUGGAGGAACUG d(TT)-3'	

Supplementary table S1. Primers used for cloning and targeted nucleotide sequences of siRNAs

Supplementary Information (Blots)





