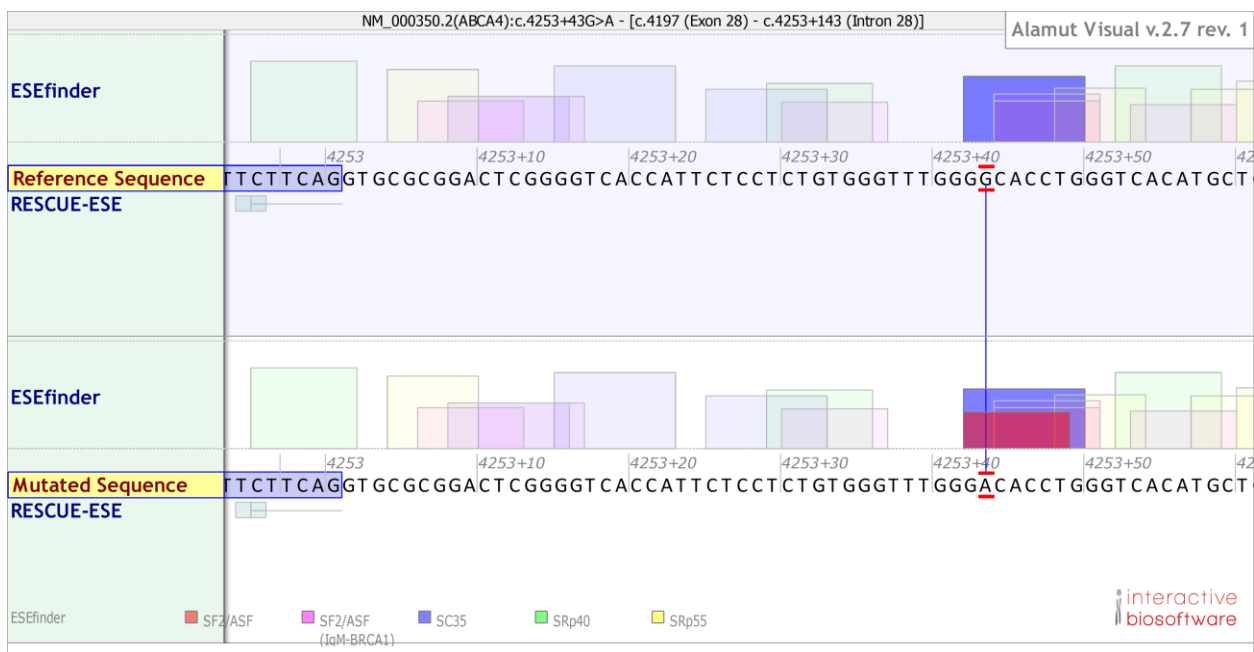


**A** c.4253+43G>A



Changes: SC35 motif 3.75>3.39, and new SF2/ASF motif 2.09

Predicted signal	Prediction algorithm	cDNA Position	Interpretation
ESS Site broken	1 - Sironi et al. - Motif 2	<pre> g g t t c g g g a c a c c  -----   -----   -----  38 38 40 42 44 46                     </pre>	Alteration of an intronic ESS site. Probably no impact on splicing.
	2 - Fas-ESS hexamers		
New ESE Site	1 - HSF Matrices - 9G8	<pre> g t t t g g g g c a c c t g g g c c  -----   -----   -----  38 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52                     </pre>	Creation of an intronic ESE site. Probably no impact on splicing.
	2 - EIEs from Zhang et al.		
	3 - ESE-Finder - SF2/ASF		

**B** c.6006-609T>A



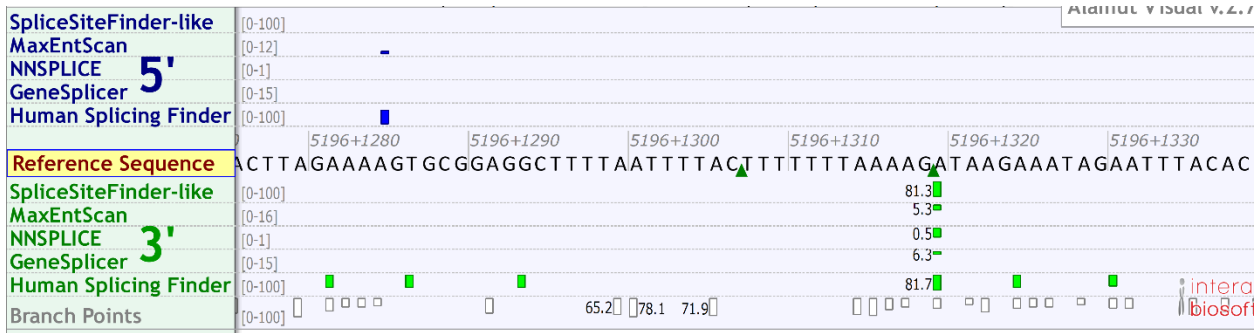
Changes: SRp40 motif 2.71>3.53

Predicted signal	Prediction algorithm	cDNA Position	Interpretation
New ESE Site	1 - EIEs from Zhang et al.		<p>Creation of an intronic ESE site. Probably no impact on splicing.</p>
	2 - HSF Matrices - Tra2-β		
	3 - RESCUE ESE Hexamers		
	4 - ESR Sequences from Goren et al.		

**C** c.5196+1056A>G



Cryptic donor strongly activated



Probable nearest downstream cryptic splice acceptor at c.5196+1318

Splicing from these cryptic sites would result in a 262 bp pseudoexon and frameshift.

Predicted signal	Prediction algorithm	cDNA Position	Interpretation
New Donor Site	1 - HSF Matrices	<p>Sequence: a g c c t t g g t a a g c a g c</p> <p>Positions: 1,052 1,054 1,056 1,058 1,060 1,062 1,064</p>	<p>Activation of an intronic cryptic donor site. Potential alteration of splicing.</p>
	2 - MaxEnt		



**Supplemental Figure 1. Predicted effects of the three non-coding *ABCA4* variants on splicing and exonic splicing enhancers and silencers (ESE and ESS).** Assessed using 5 different algorithms (SpliceSiteFinder, MaxEntScan, NNSPLICE, GeneSplicer, Human Splicing Finder) via Alamut software (<http://www.interactive-biosoftware.com>).