Supplementary Information for

The Junction Usage Model (JUM): A method for comprehensive annotation-free analysis of alternative pre-mRNA splicing patterns

Qingqing Wang and Donald C. Rio

Donald Rio Email: don_rio@berkeley.edu

This PDF file includes:

Supplementary text Figs. S1 to S12 Tables S1 to S9 Captions for Databases S1 to S43 References for SI reference citations

Other supplementary materials for this manuscript include the following:

Datasets S1 to S43

Supplementary Information Text

Supplemental Methods

Statistical cutoffs applied for AS analysis software tools

For colon cancer patient tumor versus matched normal tissue RNA-seq data analysis, the following statistical cutoffs are applied:

MISO: at least 10 unique reads mapped to each isoform, $\Delta \Psi \ge 10\%$, Bayes factor ≥ 5 . rMATS: qvalue ≤ 0.05 , $\Delta \Psi \geq 10\%$.

JUM: qvalue ≤ 0.05 , $\Delta \Psi \geq 10\%$.

IRFinder: pvalue ≤ 0.05 , $\Delta \Psi \geq 10\%$.

For SRSF2 mutation carrying K562 cell line versus wildtype analysis, the following statistical cutoffs are applied: rMATS: qvalue ≤ 0.1 , $\Delta \Psi \geq 10\%$ JUM: qvalue ≤ 0.1 , $\Delta \Psi \geq 10\%$.

For Drosophila male head samples that carry a PSI mutation versus wildtype analysis, the following statistical cutoffs are applied:

MISO: at least 5 unique reads mapped to each isoform, $\Delta \Psi \ge 5\%$, Bayes factor 5. rMATS: qvalue \leq 0.1, $\Delta \Psi \geq 5\%$. JUM: qvalue \leq 0.1, $\Delta \Psi \geq 5\%$.

RNA extraction and qRT-PCR validation of JUM-predicted AS events

Drosophila heads were isolated from 10-20 manually sorted and snap-frozen males from the PSI mutant and wildtype PSI strains as previously described (1). RNA were extracted using the Trizol reagent. qRT-PCR primers were designed with the software Primer3 [\(http://bioinfo.ut.ee/primer3-0.4.0/\)](http://bioinfo.ut.ee/primer3-0.4.0/) and qRT-PCR experiments performed by using the SuperScript III Platinum SYBR Green One-Step qRT-PCR Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific) on a LightCycler 480 instrument (Roche). All AS events were validated as described above except for Fmr1 and lig gene AS events, as no designed primers produced one single product for qRT-PCR experiments. Thus, for these two genes RNA $(0.5 \mu g)$ were first reverse-transcribed by SuperScript First-Strand Synthesis System (Invitrogen) and the splicing isoforms were analyzed by RT-PCR followed by gel electrophoresis on 6% TBE gel (Thermo Fisher Scientific), stained with SYBR Gold (Invitrogen) and quantified with ImageJ software (NIH).

Supplemental Figures Figure S1

Drosophila male head tissue

Figure S1. Drosophila Schneider-2 cells and Drosophila male head exhibit distinct, tissue-specific AS patterns. Two distinct AS patterns of the Drosophila *fruitless* gene mRNAs expressed in male Drosophila head tissue and the Drosophila Schineider-2 (S2) cell line (1). The orientation of the transcript is shown at the bottom: the red arrow indicates the direction of the promoter. The dotted lines indicate the region of transcript that is enlarged to highlight the alternatively spliced region. RNA-seq data read density tracks derived from both tissue types are shown, with arcs representing splice junctions that link a common 5' exon to the three alternative last exons, each corresponding to the *fruitless* isoform fru-A, fru-B and fru-C, respectively. The number of unique-mapped RNA-seq reads mapped to the junction is shown across the arc. The relative levels of the fru-A, fru-B and fru-C isoforms determine normal male fly courtship behavior (46). In Drosophila male heads, all three isoforms are present. However, in the Drosophila S2 tissue culture cell line only fru-B and fru-C mRNA isoforms are expressed, together with an additional isoform (fru-i) that uses an alternative polyadenylation signal downstream of the common 5' exon present in the fru-B and fru-C mRNA isoforms. AS analysis software tools that rely on fixed AS event annotation libraries cannot detect and accurately quantitate the distinct fruitless mRNA isoform distributions present in these two different types of Drosophila RNA samples.

Figure S2. Striking IR heterogeneity revealed by JUM in colon cancer patients' tumor versus matched normal tissues. (A) Volcano plots showing the magnitude and direction of retained intron isoform level changes $(\Delta \Psi, \text{IR}_{\text{tumor-normal}})$ between tumor and

matched normal tissues on the X-axis and the statistical significance of change (log10(pvalue)) on the Y-axis for every JUM-profiled IR event in each of the six female patients A62684, A65665, A65667, AA3496, AA3660 and AA3662, respectively. Format is as explained in Figure 5A. (B) A summary of the number of JUM-identified, significantly changed IR events that have more retained intron in tumor (# of IR shown on the X axis) versus the ones that have more retained intron in normal tissues (# of IR shown on the Y axis) for each patient. Male patients are marked by the male symbol $(\vec{\zeta})$ and female patients by the female symbol (\circ) . (C) Heatmap plot showing the magnitude and direction of retained intron isoform level changes ($\Delta \Psi$, IR_{tumor-normal}) between tumor and matched normal tissues for the 1,792 IR events that are significantly changed in at least one patient's tumor versus matched normal tissues identified by JUM across all 11 patients. Format as explained in Figure 5B. (D) Heatmap showing whether genes affected by changed IR in one patient's tumor versus matched normal tissues are also affected by IR in other patients. Every row shows a gene from the set of total 1,143 genes that are affected by changed IR in at least one patient's tumor versus matched normal tissues and every column shows a patient's samples. If the gene is affected by changed IR in tumor versus normal tissues in the corresponding patient, the grid is marked in red; otherwise the grid is marked in light yellow.

Figure S3. IR changes in colon tumor versus match normal tissues affect genes with distinct functions in different patients and comparison of JUM, rMATS, MISO and IRFinder in analyzing IR in colon cancer patients' tumor versus match normal

tissue samples. (A) Gene ontology analyses of those gene transcripts that undergo differential IR changes between tumor and matched normal tissues in each patient, respectively. (B) The number of significantly differentially spliced IR events reported by four methods, both number of IR events that are more retained in cancer and in normal tissues are shown for male patient F46704, respectively. Patient F46704 is randomly chosen here to show as an example. MISO reported a total of 118 differentially spliced IR events, among which only 14 introns were more retained in tumor samples and 104 introns were more retained in the normal tissue; rMATS identified a total of 33 differentially spliced IR events (qvalue 0.05 without restriction on $\Delta \Psi$ values due to the small number), among which 7 are more retained in the tumor sample; JUM identified a total of 207 differentially spliced IR events, among which 53 are more retained in the tumor sample; IRFinder identified a total of 224 differentially spliced IR events, among which 46 are more retained in the tumor sample. (C) Considering that IR is an intricate AS pattern that can be easily misclassified, every predicted differentially spliced IR event by MISO, rMATS, IRFinder and JUM for patient F46704 were visually examined using the genome browser viewer tool igv (45), respectively. 30% (35 out of 118) of MISOreported differentially spliced IR events are not IR events, with an example shown in (D); The ratio for rMATS is also high, with 36% (12 out of 33) rMATS-reported IR events not real IR events, with an example shown in Figue S4A; IRFinder has much lower false positive rate than MISO and rMATS, with 15% (34 out of 224) of the reported IR events are not real IR events, with an example shown in Figure S4B. All of the JUM reported IR events are true IR events. (D) An example of an incorrectly classified IR event reported by MISO in the gene STRA13 in male patient F46704. The start and end coordinates of MISO-reported retained introns are specified by red arrows. Arcs represent splice junctions identified from the RNA-seq datasets in normal tissue (blue) and paired tumor samples (red) and the number of uniquely mapped RNA-seq reads mapped to the junctions are shown across the arc. Exon coverage from RNA-seq data is also shown. This MISO-reported "IR" event is in fact a combination of an SE and A5SS event.

Figure S4. Examples of incorrectly classified IR events reported by other

computational software. Examples of incorrectly classified IR events reported by rMATS (A) and IRFinder (B) in genes TMEM205 and CRMP1 in male patient F46704, respectively. The start and end coordinates of reported retained introns are specified by red arrows. Arcs represent splice junctions identified from the RNA-seq datasets in normal tissue (blue) and paired tumor samples (red) and the number of uniquely mapped RNA-seq reads mapped to the junctions are shown across the arc. Exon coverage from RNA-seq data is also shown. In (A), rMATS reported a retained intron that in fact covers an exon and is in combination with an A5SS event. In (B), IRFinder reported a retained intron that covers an exon that can be alternatively included or excluded in multiple ways with upstream and downstream exons.

Figure S5. Computation time of the six software tools in analyzing the simulated

RNA-seq datasets. For analyzing two sets of triplicates of ~80 million 100bp reads on a standard computing cluster, Whippet, MAJIQ and JUMv2.0.2 are the fastest, taking about 2 hours (for Whippet the specified time includes read alignment time while for other software tools read alignment time is excluded), followed by JUMv1.3.12 that takes about 7.5 hours, Cufflinks 11 hours, rMATS 12 hours and MISO is the slowest that takes about 14 hours (Figure 4D).JUMv2.0.2 is the most updated JUM version that optimized running time compared to JUMv1.3.12, the previous version.

Figure S6. JUM is capable of identifying previously known AS events and novel events and quantification values of splicing changes reported by JUM and rMATS are highly correlated. (A) The distribution of previously annotated and novel SE exons from the 185 JUM-reported significantly changed SE AS events in human K562 cell lines bearing a cancer-associated SRSF2 point mutation versus wildtype**.** A further comparison of the 185 JUM-reported significantly differentially spliced SE events to current human transcriptome annotation revealed that 119 (64%) of these SE were previously known and annotated and 66 (36%) correspond to novel cassette exons that are supported by strong evidence from both RNA-seq exon coverage track signals and adjacent splice junctions, through visual examinations of the RNA-seq datasets using igv (2) (Figure 6B). This observation shows that JUM, although annotation-independent, is capable of accurately profiling AS events that are either previously known or novel to the specific tissue under study. In fact, a significant percentage of the JUM output results cover previously annotated AS events. (B) Scatter plots showing the splicing changes $(\Delta \Psi)$ in the exon exclusion isoform levels reported by JUM (X axis) and rMATS (y axis) for the 58 cassette exons that are identified by both JUM and rMATS as significantly changed in the human K562 cells bearing a cancer-associated SRSF2 point mutation versus wildtype. Each dot is a cassette exon and a fitting line for these dots correlating the JUM $\Delta \Psi$ and rMATS $\Delta \Psi$ is plotted, with the square of the Pearson correlation coefficient (R^2) calculated and shown as 0.9091.

Figure S7. qRT–PCR validation of 12 significantly alternatively spliced AS events in genes associated with male courtship regulation that are only identified by JUM in the mutant male fly head. The Y-axis depicts the ratio between AS isoform a and isoform b, as indicated in the label below each bar graph. The detailed AS event structure and genome browser views of each AS event are provided in SI Appendix, Fig. S8-S11. The means of three independent measurements +/- standard deviation are shown. The differences between full-length WT PSI (blue) and PSI truncation mutation (PSIΔAB, red) male fly head samples were analyzed by one-way ANOVA test. (*) Statistically significant with P-value < 0.05 ; (**) statistically significant with P-value < 0.01 ; (***) Statistically significant with P-value < 0.001.

Figure S8-S11. Genome browser charts of the experimentally verified significantly alternatively spliced AS events associated with male courtship behavior regulation that are only identified by JUM in the PSI truncation mutant male fly heads versus wildtype. RNA-seq data tracks derived from the full-length wildtype PSI (blue) and PSI truncation mutation (PSIΔAB, red) male fly head samples are shown, with arcs representing splice junctions and the number of uniquely mapped RNA-seq reads mapped to the junctions shown across the arc. Distinct A5SS or A3SS sites corresponding to alternatively spliced junctions/isoforms are shown. The orientation of the transcript is shown at the bottom: the red arrow indicates the direction of the promoter. The dotted lines indicate the region of transcript that is enlarged to highlight the alternatively spliced region. The qRT-PCR results reflecting the ratio of the two indicated alternatively spliced isoforms are shown on the right of each chart. The Y-axis depicts the ratio between AS isoform a and isoform b, as indicated in the label below each bar graph. The means of three independent measurements +/- standard deviation are shown. See also SI Appendix, Fig. S7.

It is also worth noting that although JUM relies exclusively on splice junction reads from the specific sample and profiles tissue-specific AS patterns that are novel, these JUMidentified AS events are not necessarily in poorly annotated or lowly expressed genes in the tissue sample. For example, the male courtship behavior-associated differentially spliced AS events that are only identified by JUM in PSI mutant male fly heads are in genes are that abundantly expressed, with FPKM ranges from 20 to 200 (Fig. 7A; SI Appendix, Fig. S8-S11).

classified correctly by JUM as a composite AS event is shown. Exon coverage from RNA-seq data is shown in blue (full-length PSI male fly head) and red (PSI truncation mutation male fly head, PSIΔAB); arcs represent splice junctions identified from the RNA-seq data and the number of uniquely mapped RNA-seq reads mapped to the junctions are shown across the arc; Drosophila annotation (dm3) of the transcripts is shown at the bottom. The red arrow indicates the direction of the promoter. The dotted lines indicate the region of transcript that is enlarged to highlight the alternatively spliced region. rMATS-predicted SE exon is specified with a red arrow. This SE exon is in fact alternatively spliced, either as a cassette exon or together with a downstream exon (green arrow). (B) An example of an rMATS-identified SE event that is incorrectly annotated as a SE event. The start and end coordinates of the rMATS-identified SE exon are marked by solid red arrows, which is not supported by either splice junctions nor exon coverage from the RNA-seq data. There is however a real cassette exon in the region specified, but the end coordinate of the real SE exon is 45 bp upstream of the rMATS-identified SE exon end coordinate. The real SE exon is identified by JUM as a mildly changed AS event (pvalue ≤ 0.05 , $\Delta \Psi = 4\%$), but not discovered by rMATS as a significantly changed SE event. (C) An example of an rMATS-identified A5SS event for which the rMATSreported second A5SS isoform is not or poorly expressed in the fly head tissue, resulting in an invalid rMATS-identified A5SS event for the tissue under study. The two rMATSpredicted A5SS sites are shown by red arrows, while the common 3' splice site for both A5SS marked by a green arrow. No splice junctions are identified from the RNA-seq sample to support the existence of the second A5SS site, which is only 4 bp downstream of the first A5SS site. The isoform corresponding to the second A5SS site thus is either not expressed in the corresponding RNA sample or the expression is too low to be detected by the RNA-seq experiments reported here.

Supplemental Tables

Table S1. Commands for the computational simulations of RNA-seq experiments.

python cal_NB_counts.py genes.gff3 -g1 DRQW1A_2nd_passAligned.out.sam DRQW1B_2nd_passAligned.out.sam -g2 DRQW1C_2nd_passAligned.out.sam DRQW1D_2nd_passAligned.out.sam -n 3 -l 2000 -m AS-genes

python generate_rnaseq.py group2.nbcounts AS_genes_list.txt myPara.par testgroup2_0.4 -p 0.4 -c 500

python generate_rnaseq.py group2.nbcounts AS_genes_list.txt myPara.par testgroup2_0.6 -p 0.6 -c 500

python generate_rnaseq.py group2.nbcounts AS_genes_list.txt myPara.par testgroup2_0.8 -p 0.8 -c 500

Table S2. Commands for the five annotation-based AS analysis software in analyzing the simulated RNA-seq datasets.

MISO (version 0.5.4):

miso --run index_for_MISO/indexed_RI testgroup2_out.bam --output-dir testgroup2_output_RI/ --read-len 100 - paired-end 200 10

miso --run index_for_MISO/indexed_SE_filtered testgroup2_out.bam --output-dir miso --run index_for_MISO/indexed_A3SS_filtered testgroup2_out.bam --output-dir testgroup2_output_A3SS/ - read-len 100 --paired-end 200 10

miso --run index_for_MISO/indexed_MXE testgroup2_out.bam --output-dir testgroup2_output_MXE/ --read-len 100 --paired-end 200 10

miso --run index_for_MISO/indexed_A5SS testgroup2_out.bam --output-dir testgroup2_output_A5SS/ --read-len 100 --paired-end 200 10

miso --run index_for_MISO/indexed_SE_filtered testgroup1_out.bam --output-dir testgroup1_output_SE/ --read-len 100 --paired-end 200 10

miso --run index_for_MISO/indexed_MXE testgroup1_out.bam --output-dir testgroup1_output_MXE/ --read-len 100 --paired-end 200 10

miso --run index_for_MISO/indexed_A3SS_filtered testgroup1_out.bam --output-dir testgroup1_output_A3SS/ - read-len 100 --paired-end 200 10

miso --run index_for_MISO/indexed_A5SS testgroup1_out.bam --output-dir testgroup1_output_A5SS/ --read-len 100 --paired-end 200 10

miso --run index_for_MISO/indexed_RI testgroup1_out.bam --output-dir testgroup1_output_RI/ --read-len 100 - paired-end 200 10

summarize_miso --summarize-samples testgroup1_output_A5SS/ testgroup1_output_A5SS/ summarize_miso --summarize-samples testgroup1_output_A3SS/ testgroup1_output_A3SS/ summarize_miso --summarize-samples testgroup1_output_SE/ testgroup1_output_SE/ summarize_miso --summarize-samples testgroup1_output_RI/ testgroup1_output_RI/ summarize_miso --summarize-samples testgroup1_output_MXE/ testgroup1_output_MXE/ summarize_miso --summarize-samples testgroup2_output_A5SS/ testgroup2_output_A5SS/ summarize_miso --summarize-samples testgroup2_output_A3SS/ testgroup2_output_A3SS/ summarize_miso --summarize-samples testgroup2_output_SE/ testgroup2_output_SE/ summarize_miso --summarize-samples testgroup2_output_RI/ testgroup2_output_RI/ summarize_miso --summarize-samples testgroup2_output_MXE/ testgroup2_output_MXE/

compare_miso --compare-samples testgroup1_output_RI/ testgroup2_output_RI/ RI_comparisons/ compare_miso --compare-samples testgroup1_output_MXE/ testgroup2_output_MXE/ MXE_comparisons/ compare miso --compare-samples testgroup1_output_A5SS/ testgroup2_output_A5SS/ A5SS_comparisons/ compare_miso --compare-samples testgroup1_output_A3SS/ testgroup2_output_A3SS/ A3SS_comparisons/ compare_miso --compare-samples testgroup1_output_SE/ testgroup2_output_SE/ SE_comparisons/

Cufflinks (version 2.2.1):

20

cufflinks -p 3 -o test1_1 -L t1_1 testgroup1_1Aligned.out_sorted.bam

cuffmerge -o merged.gtf -g genes.gtf -p 3 -s genome.fa assembly_GTF_list.txt

cuffdiff -o diff_output -L testgroup1,testgroup2 -p 4 -b genome.fa -FDR 1 merged.gtf/merged.gtf testgroup1_1Aligned.out_sorted.bam,testgroup1_2Aligned.out_sorted.bam,testgroup1_3Aligned.out_sorted.bam testgroup2_0.8_1Aligned.out_sorted.bam,testgroup2_0.8_2Aligned.out_sorted.bam,testgroup2_0.8_3Aligned.out_s orted.bam

MAJIQ (version 1.0.6a):

majiq build cleaned_genes.gff3 -conf configuration.txt --nthreads 6 --output output

majiq psi output/testgroup1_1Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 output/testgroup1_2Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 output/testgroup1_3Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 --nthreads 3 --output psi_out_1 --name testgroup1

majiq psi output/testgroup2_0.8_1Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 output/testgroup2_0.8_2Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 output/testgroup2_0.8_3Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 - nthreads 3 --output psi_out_2 --name testgroup2

majiq deltapsi -grp1 output/testgroup1_1Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 output/testgroup1_2Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 output/testgroup1_3Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 -grp2 output/testgroup2_0.8_1Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 output/testgroup2_0.8_2Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 output/testgroup2_0.8_3Aligned.out_sorted.majiq.hdf5 --nthreads 3 --output deltapsi_output --names testgroup1 testgroup2

voila psi --no-html psi_out_1/testgroup1.psi.voila -o viola_testgroup_1

voila psi --no-html psi_out_2/testgroup2.psi.voila -o viola_testgroup_2

voila deltapsi --no-html deltapsi_output/testgroup1_testgroup2.deltapsi.voila --threshold 0.1 --show-all -o voila_deltapsi_output_threshold_0.1

rMATS (version 3.2.5):

RNASeq-MATS.py -b1

testgroup1_1Aligned.out_sorted.bam,testgroup1_2Aligned.out_sorted.bam,testgroup1_3Aligned.out_sorted.bam b2

testgroup2_0.8_1Aligned.out_sorted.bam,testgroup2_0.8_2Aligned.out_sorted.bam,testgroup2_0.8_3Aligned.out_s orted.bam -gtf genes.gtf -o output -t paired -len 100 -novelSS 1

Whippet (version 0.10.4):

julia ~/.julia/v0.6/Whippet/bin/whippet-quant.jl testgroup2_0.8_1_1.fq testgroup2_0.8_1_2.fq -o testgroup2_0.8_1

julia ~/.julia/v0.6/Whippet/bin/whippet-quant.jl testgroup2_0.8_2_1.fq testgroup2_0.8_2_2.fq -o testgroup2_0.8_2

julia ~/.julia/v0.6/Whippet/bin/whippet-quant.jl testgroup2_0.8_3_1.fq testgroup2_0.8_3_2.fq -o testgroup2_0.8_3

julia ~/.julia/v0.6/Whippet/bin/whippet-quant.jl testgroup1_1_1.fg testgroup1_1_2.fg -o testgroup1_1

julia ~/.julia/v0.6/Whippet/bin/whippet-quant.jl testgroup1_2_1.fq testgroup1_2_2.fq -o testgroup1_2

julia ~/.julia/v0.6/Whippet/bin/whippet-quant.jl testgroup1_3_1.fq testgroup1_3_2.fq -o testgroup1_3

julia ~/.julia/v0.6/Whippet/bin/whippet-delta.jl -a testgroup1_1.psi.gz,testgroup1_2.psi.gz,testgroup1_3.psi.gz -b testgroup2_0.8_1.psi.gz,testgroup2_0.8_2.psi.gz,testgroup2_0.8_3.psi.gz

JUM (version 1.3.12)

bash ~/JUM_1.3.12/JUM_2-1.sh bash ~/JUM_1.3.12/JUM_2-2.sh ~/JUM_1.3.12 5 3 testgroup1 bash ~/JUM_1.3.12/JUM_2-2.sh ~/JUM_1.3.12 5 3 testgroup2 bash ~/JUM_1.3.12/JUM_2-3.sh ~/JUM_1.3.12 5 3 5 100 Rscript ~/JUM_1.3.12/R_script_JUM.R ~/JUM_1.3.12 experiment_design.txt > outputFile.Rout 2> errorFile.Rout bash ~/JUM_1.3.12/JUM_3.sh ~/JUM_1.3.12 pvalue 1 6 3 bash ~/JUM_1.3.12/JUM_4.sh ~/JUM_1.3.12 pvalue 1 3 3 refFlat.txt

Table S3. Commands for running IRFinder (version 1.2.4) to analyze the male patient F46704 colon cancer and matched normal tissue datasets

IRFinder -m BuildRef -r REF/Human-hg38-release91 ftp://ftp.ensembl.org/pub/ release-91/gtf/homo_sapiens/Homo_sapiens.GRCh38.91.gtf.gz

IRFinder -r ~/software/IRFinder-1.2.4/REF/Human-hg38-release91 -d F46704_TMirfinder F46704TM_1.fastq F46704TM_2.fastq

IRFinder -r ~/software/IRFinder-1.2.4/REF/Human-hg38-release91 -d F46704_NTirfinder F46704NT_1.fastq F46704NT_2.fastq

analysisWithNoReplicates.pl -A F46704_TMirfinder/IRFinder-IR-nondir.txt -B F46704_NTirfinder/IRFinder-IRnondir.txt > TM-vs-NT.txt

Patient ID Vital status Tumor type Sex Age Primary tumor RNAseq sample uuid Paired-end sequencing length Paired normal tissue RNA-seq sample uuid Paired-end sequencing length TCGA-AA-3511 Alive Primary tumor Male 64 24dc3d9d-9011-4752 bf86- 7308f89fd27d 48 c77b629bae40-450e-8154 f4fc0b6bb6e3 48 TCGA-AA-3655 Alive Primary tumor Male 68 ef7c0e3b-66ac-43c8 a220 abdffbdd2f24 48 6e1add3fe334-413fa32c-3302f80db15f 48 TCGA-AA-3712 Alive Primary tumor Male 65 a4299481edf7-4286- 892cd6d4a35e061d 48 56ec9cb6 c34f-413fb04aea2e5e429cd3 48 TCGA-AA-3713 Alive Primary tumor Male 68 29c6bd2ad4db-40db-9249 bb2b7f24c7bf 48 34df9d7b-935c-4298 bee1 cd2d03cd7950 48 TCGA-F4- 6704 Alive Primary tumor Male 60 f815284b-74a2-4ad8- 9f1baa1ec54fe579 48 f2e8d1e1- 001b-4a31 a4ee-23936f5f3022 48 TCGA-A6- 2684 Alive Primary tumor Female 76 52864b61-728b-451aa4f9 f922ca6234c2 48 18625fe4- 3c19-45d9- 9d7ca295fbf83f2e 48 TCGA-A6- 5665 Alive Primary tumor Female 85 85ab069a-51ec-42ed-8e01- 3f41791dc3b1 48 fde66458 b58b-40e6- 89cc-97970b566b85 48 TCGA-A6- 5667 Alive Primary tumor Female 40 7d10f16e-737a-4351 ab41- 9e9794b92785 48 d1f1002d-525b-4b8bb52f-376bf792d74e 48 TCGA-AA-3496 Alive Primary tumor Female 83 bf18b4eb-ff17- 4632-a0ca-9a1c0f002156 48 e3adceb2- 6d55-4812 b972 e46d843cb261 48 TCGA-AA-3660 Alive Primary tumor Female 51 42c5c88c-1abd-456bbe8c-612219c1439f 48 dbe71479 abcf-43aab32a-3ffab1ed1af4 48 TCGA-AA-3662 Alive Primary tumor Female 81 c3269758-60aa-4c03- 9085 ef9cc5862242 48 f54f934c-181b-4ab7- 9837- 99c6d6d21875 48

Table S4. Summary of the TCGA colon cancer patient samples analyzed by JUM and other software

Table S5. Significantly differentially spliced AS events reported by JUM, MISO and rMATS comparing tumor and matched normal tissues in male colon cancer patients (statistical cutoff for each software tool listed in Methods).

rMATS

MISO

Table S6. Significantly differentially spliced AS events reported by JUM, MISO and rMATS comparing tumor and matched normal tissues in female colon cancer patients (statistical cutoff for each software tool listed in Methods).

JUM

rMATS

MISO

Table S8. The test of rMATS and MISO in identifying JUM-predicted, experimentally-validated, significantly changed AS events in mutant PSI Drosophila male head that are functionally associated with the aberrant courtship behavior phenotype. The AS pattern type, associated gene name, and the coordinates of the JUMidentified significantly differentially spliced AS events are listed in columns 1-3. The analysis of rMATS or MISO on these events are listed in column 4 and 5, respectively. If an AS event is identified or partially recognized, the coordinates of the AS events are listed for rMATS and MISO. If the AS event is not identified by either of the two tools, the reason is specified, almost exclusively because the AS event is not included in the AS annotation table used by MISO or not recognized by rMATS even with the aided novel splicing junction detection mode.

Table S9. The test of JUM in detecting rMATS-predicted significantly differentially spliced AS events that are within genes associated with male courtship behavior regulation in mutant PSI Drosophila male head transcriptome versus wildtype. The AS event associated gene name, AS pattern type, and the coordinates of the rMATSidentified significantly differentially spliced AS events in male courtship regulatory genes are listed in columns 1-3. A visual genome browser verification of each AS event was performed and the results presented in column 4. The performance of JUM analysis on these AS events are listed in column 5.

Supplemental Datasets.

Dataset S1-S34: Differential AS analysis results using four different software tools (JUM, MISO, rMATS and IRFinder) on the TCGA colon cancer tumor versus matched normal tissue samples. **Dataset S1:** AA3511_JUM_differential_AS_qvalue_0.05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S2:** AA3511_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S3:** AA3511_rMATS_differential_AS_qvalue_0.05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S4:** AA3655_JUM_differential_AS_qvalue_0.05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S5:** AA3655_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S6:** AA3655 rMATS differential AS qvalue 0.05 dpsi 10%.xlsx **Dataset S7:** AA3712_JUM_differential_AS_qvalue_0.05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S8:** AA3712_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S9:** AA3712_rMATS_differential_AS_qvalue_0.05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S10:** AA3713 JUM differential AS qvalue 0.05 dpsi 10%.xlsx Dataset S11: AA3713_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S12:** AA3713_rMATS_differential_AS_qvalue_0.05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S13:** F46704 JUM AS differential qvalue 0.05 dpsi 10%.xlsx **Dataset S14:** F46704_MISO_AS_differential_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S15:** F46704 rMATS differential AS qvalue 0.05 dpsi 10%.xlsx **Dataset S16:** F46704 IRFinder differential IR pvalue 0 05 dpsi 10%.xlsx **Dataset S17:** A62684 JUM differential AS qvalue 0.05 dpsi 10%.xlsx **Dataset S18:** A62684_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S19:** A62684 rMATS differential AS qvalue 0.05 dpsi 10%.xlsx **Dataset S20:** A65665 JUM differential AS qvalue 0.05 dpsi 10%.xlsx Dataset S21: A65665_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S22:** A65665_rMATS_differential_AS_qvalue_0.05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S23:** A65667 JUM differential AS qvalue 0.05 dpsi 10%.xlsx **Dataset S24:** A65667_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S25:** A65667 rMATS differential AS qvalue 0.05 dpsi 10%.xlsx **Dataset S26:** AA3496_JUM_differential_AS_qvalue_0.05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S27:** AA3496_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S28:** AA3496 rMATS differential AS qvalue 0.05 dpsi 10%.xlsx **Dataset S29:** AA3660_JUM_differential_AS_qvalue_0.05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S30:** AA3660_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S31:** AA3660_rMATS_differential_AS_qvalue_0_05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S32:** AA3662_JUM_differential_AS_qvalue_0.05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S33:** AA3662_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx **Dataset S34:** AA3662_rMATS_differential_AS_qvalue_0_05_dpsi_10%.xlsx **Dataset S35:** Significant GO term enrichment for genes affected by IR in each patient. **Dataset S36**: $\Delta \Psi$ values in IR events that are identified as significantly changed in at least one patient by JUM and also annotated in the MISO library (deltaPSI_value_in_IR_sig_change_in_at_least_one_patient_and_annotated_in_MISO_li brary.xlsx).

Dataset S37: $\Delta \Psi$ values in IR events that are identified as significantly changed in at least one patient by JUM

(deltaPSI_value_in_IR_sig_change_in_at_least_one_patient.xlsx).

Dataset S38: $\Delta \Psi$ values in IR events that affect splicing factors and are identified as significantly changed in at least one patient by JUM

(deltaPSI_value_in_IR_affecting_splicing_factor_in at_least_1_patients.xlsx).

Dataset S39: $\Delta \Psi$ values in IR events that affect splicing factors and are identified as significantly changed in at least three patients by JUM

(deltaPSI_value_in_IR_affecting_splicing_factor_in at_least_3_patients.xlsx).

Dataset S40: Differential AS analysis results using JUM on the SRSF2 single mutation carrying K562 cell lines versus wildtype

 $(SRSF2mutJUM differential ASqvalue 0.1 qpsi 10\% xlsx).$

Dataset S41-S43: Differential AS analysis results using three different software tools (JUM, MISO and rMATS) on the male fruit fly heads carrying the PSIAB mutation versus wildtype.

Dataset S41: PSIdeltaAB_JUM_differential_AS_qvalue_0.1_dpsi_5%.xlsx

Dataset S42: PSIdeltaAB_MISO_differential_AS_filtered.xlsx

Dataset S43: PSIdeltaAB_rMATS_differential_AS_qvalue_0_1_dpsi_5%.xlsx

References

- 1. Wang Q*, et al.* (2016) The PSI-U1 snRNP interaction regulates male mating behavior in Drosophila. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 113(19):5269-5274.
- 2. Robinson JT*, et al.* (2011) Integrative genomics viewer. *Nat Biotechnol* 29(1):24- 26.