

Expanded View Figures

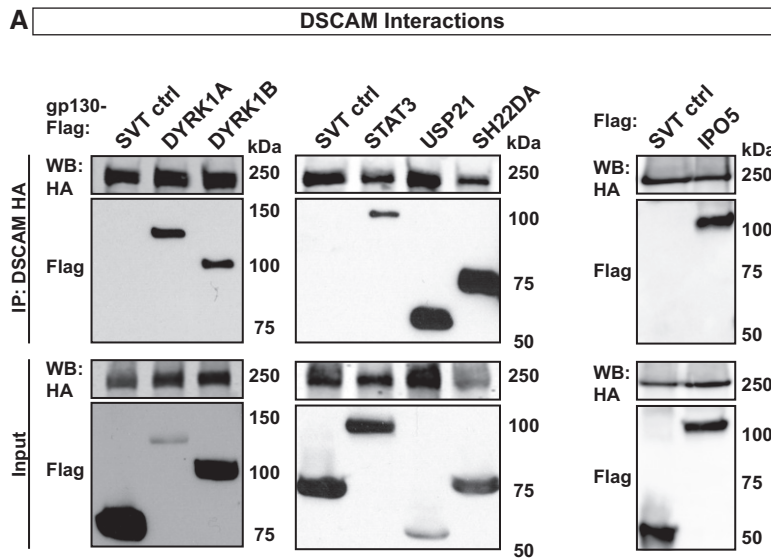
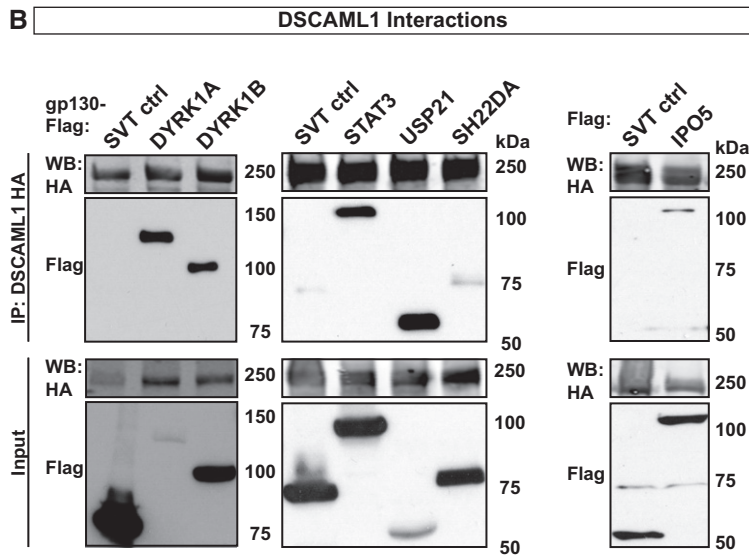


Figure EV1. Validation of MAPPIT Interactions by co-immunoprecipitation (related to Fig 1).

A, B HEK293T cells or SH-SY5Y cells were co-transfected with either DSCAM-HA or DSCAML1-HA together with gp130-Flag-tagged SVT (SV40 large T antigen, unrelated negative control), DYRK1A, DYRK1B, STAT3, USP21, SH2D2A, or Flag-tagged IPO5. HA-tagged DSCAM/L1 proteins were precipitated using anti-HA magnetic beads and co-precipitated protein complexes were analyzed by Western blot using HA- and Flag-tag specific antibodies. (A) DSCAM-HA co-precipitates with gp130-Flag-tagged DYRK1A, DYRK1B, STAT3, SH2D2A and USP21 in HEK293T cells or Flag-tagged IPO5 in SH-SY5Y cells. (B) DSCAML1-HA co-precipitates with gp130-Flag-tagged DYRK1A, DYRK1B, STAT3, USP21, SH2D2A, or Flag-tagged IPO5 in HEK293T cells.

Source data are available online for this figure.



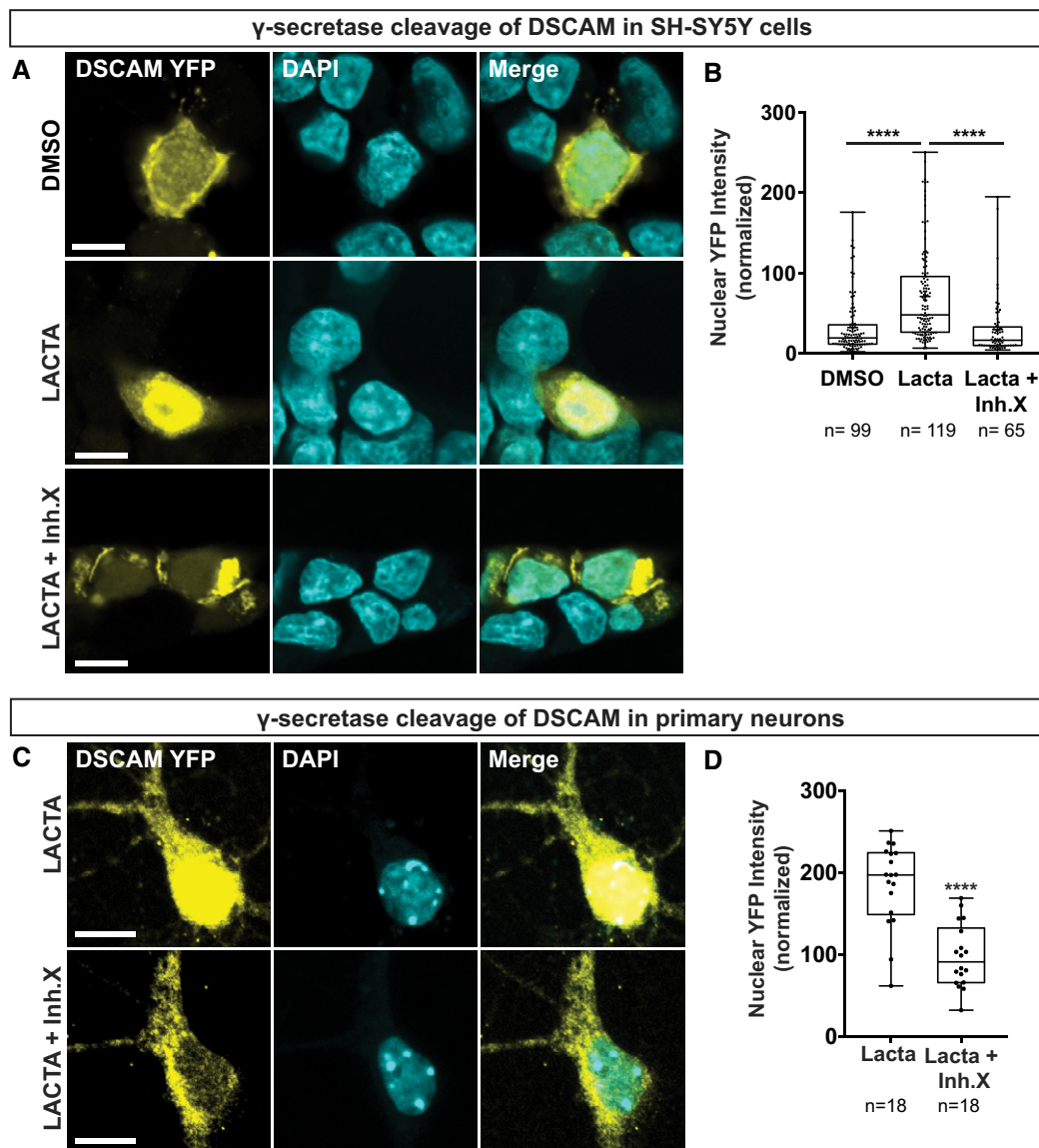


Figure EV2. γ-Secretase regulates nuclear enrichment of the DSCAM ICD (related to Fig 3).

DSCAM nuclear localization decreases significantly upon γ-secretase inhibitor treatment in SH-SY5Y cells and primary hippocampal neurons transfected with C-terminally YFP-tagged DSCAM.

- A, B 24 h post-transfection SH-SY5Y cells were incubated over night with DMSO (control) or Lactacystin (10 μM) in the presence or absence of γ-secretase inhibitor X (10 μM). (A) Cells were immuno-stained for YFP and treated with DAPI. (B) Quantification of DSCAM nuclear localization, which is expressed as nuclear YFP intensity normalized to the nuclear area.
- C, D Primary mouse hippocampal neurons were isolated at E18 and nucleofected at DIV0. At DIV9, neurons were incubated over night with Lactacystin (5 μM) in the presence or absence of inhibitor X (10 μM) and immuno-stained on DIV10 for YFP and DAPI (C). (D) Quantification of DSCAM nuclear localization, which is expressed as nuclear YFP intensity normalized to the nuclear area.

Data information: (A, C) Single planes of representative images from each condition are shown. Scale bars 10 μm. (A–D) Lacta, Lactacystin; Inh.X, inhibitor X. Box plots in (B, D) show whiskers spanning the minimum to maximum of normalized YFP intensities and individual values for each analyzed cell (n) as dots. In (B), ****P < 0.0001 (Kruskal–Wallis and Dunn’s multiple comparisons test). In (D), ****P < 0.0001 (Welch’s t test, two-tailed).

Figure EV3. Enriched Biological Functions in DSCAM and DSCAML1 RNA-seq datasets (related to Fig 4).

- A, B Volcano plots showing all profiled up- and down-regulated genes as \log_2 fold change versus $-\log_{10}$ of the false discovery rate (FDR) corrected P -value in the DSCAM (A) and DSCAML1 (B) data sets. Statistically relevant DEGs are separated from statistically non-relevant DEGs by a horizontal striped line by $FDR \leq 0.0005$ cutoff. Vertical striped lines indicate the log ratio (LR) cutoff ($LR \geq 0.58, \leq -0.58$; fold change $\geq 1.5, \leq 1.5$). For simplicity, genes differentially expressed in nuclear versus cytoplasmic YFP control cell lines ($FDR \geq 0.1$) are not shown. (A) Volcano plot showing all profiled genes in DSCAM ICD versus nuclear YFP expressing cell lines. Note that DSCAM is highly up-regulated (\log_2 fold change, 6.0345; $-\log_{10}$ of P -value, 124.678) due to experimental overexpression of the DSCAM ICD. (B) Volcano plot showing all profiled genes in DSCAML1 ICD versus nuclear YFP expressing cell lines. DSCAML1 is highly up-regulated (\log_2 fold change, 7.553) due to experimental overexpression of the DSCAML1 ICD. The arrow indicates that due to a FDR P -value of 0, this data point cannot be plotted on a $-\log_{10}$ scale.
- C, D Results of Ingenuity Pathway Core Analysis ($FDR \leq 0.0005$; $LR \geq 0.58, \leq -0.58$). Enriched biological functions related to physiological system development and function and canonical pathways. X -axis shows likelihood of association between a set of genes in our dataset and a biological function, expressed as $-\log$ (P -value). Enriched biological functions and pathways were scored according to their P -value, calculated with the Fischer's exact test. The y -axis shows the annotations of the enriched biological functions or canonical pathways of differentially expressed genes. (C) Functional classification of DEGs in DSCAM ICD relative to YFP-NLS-expressing cells (P -value ≤ 0.05). (D) Functional classification of DEGs in DSCAML1 ICD relative to YFP-NLS-expressing cells (P -value ≤ 0.05).
- E Validation of DEGs of the DSCAM Dataset in Neuro2A cells. Mouse Neuro 2A cells were transfected with the YFP-tagged DSCAM ICD (DSCAM ICD), a nuclear YFP control (YFP Ctrl), or left non-transfected (NT Ctrl). 48 h post-transfection total mRNA was isolated and reverse transcribed into cDNA. mRNA transcription levels were quantified by semi-quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) using gene specific primers. mRNA levels between different samples were normalized using GAPDH and actin as reference genes.

Data information: Bar graphs in (E) show the mean from three experiments \pm SEM. * $P \leq 0.05$ and ** $P \leq 0.01$ (ordinary one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test).

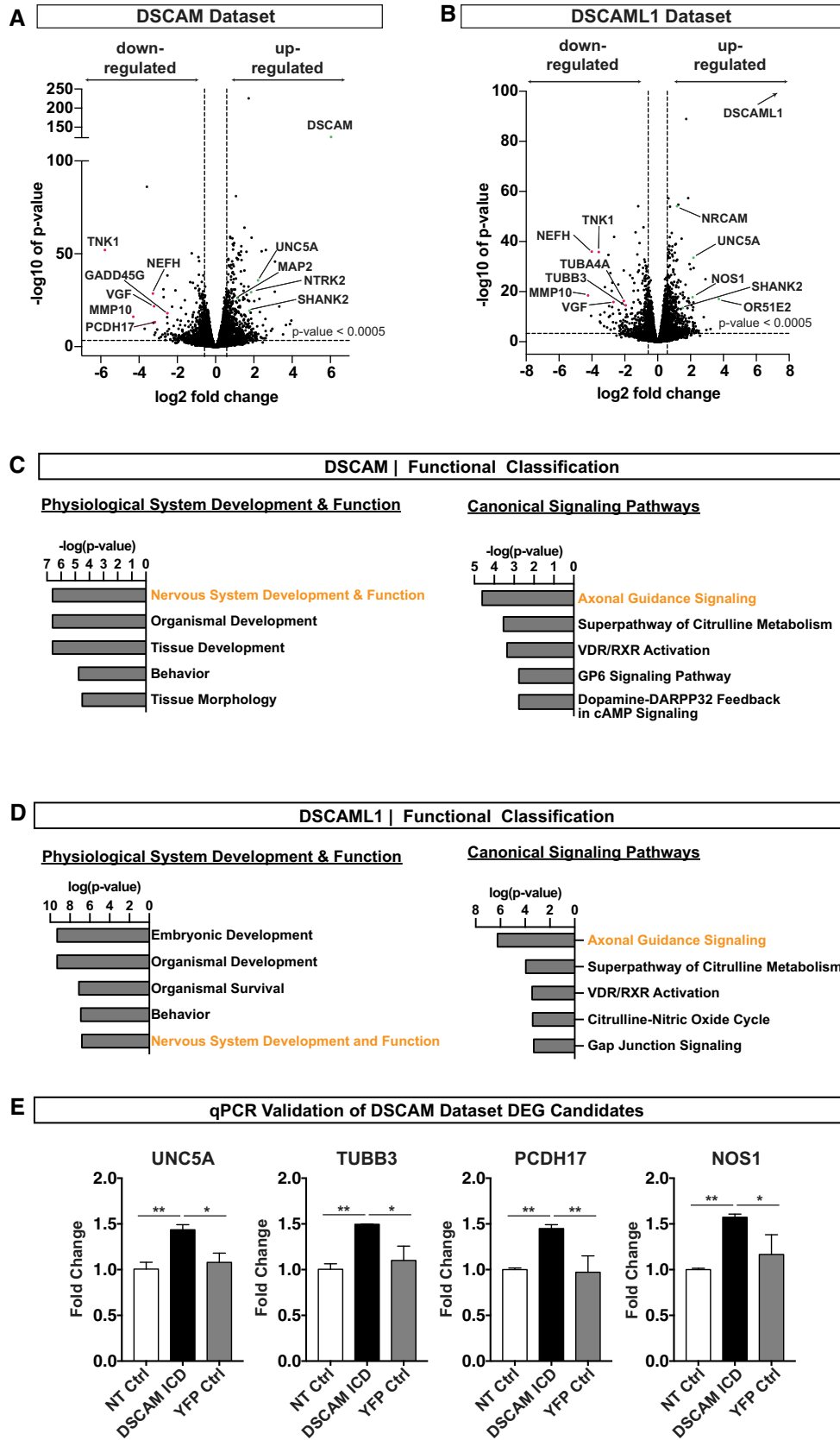


Figure EV3.