Supplementary figures



Α

Fig. S1.

Expression of $r(CUG)_0$ and $r(CUG)_{480}$ in stable HeLa (CTG)_{480} clones. Multiplex RTqPCR performed on RNA extracted from cultured HeLa (CTG)_{480} clonal lines simultaneously probing for $r(CUG)_0$ and $r(CUG)_{480}$ plotted by (*A*) C(t) values (mean of 3 technical replicates <u>+</u> s.d.) or (*B*) Mean relative expression normalized to clone 1.



Fig. S2.

Multiplex RT-qPCR performed on RNA extracted from the HeLa parental cell line from which the stable HeLa (CTG)480 clones were derived, simultaneously probing for r(CUG)0 and r(CUG)480 plotted by C(t) values (mean of 3 technical replicates <u>+</u> s.d.).



Cell viability normalized to the HeLa parental line (mean + s.d. n=3 biological replicates).



HeLa (CTG)480 clones were treated with ActD at 20 nM for ~ 24 hours and relative r(CUG)480 levels normalized to r(CUG)0 were determined using multiplex RT-qPCR (n=2 biological replicates).



Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization for rCUG_{EXP} foci using a Cy3-(CAG)8 probe and counterstained with DAPI for nuclei. Scale bar = $10 \mu m$.



RT-PCR isoform analysis of the indicated alternative cassette exon events comparing HeLa (CTG)480 clones #1 and 11 to the parental HeLa cell line (mean \pm s.d. n=4 biological replicates).



Fig. S7.

Ranked list of primary hits from LOPAC¹²⁸⁰ screen. The 20 hits identified from the initial screen were re-screened at 1 μ M along with Actinomycin D (ActD) at 20 nM and ranked relative to ActD (set to 1) in selective reduction of r(CUG)480 levels compared to r(CUG)0 (Relative activity).



Fig. S8.

Clones 1, 6, 11 and 15 were re-screened with colchicine, thiocolchicine and suprafenacine at 1 μ M for ~ 24 hours and relative r(CUG)480 levels normalized to r(CUG)0 were determined using RT-qPCR (n=2 biological replicates).



Fig. S9.

Effect of microtubule stabilizing agents (*A*) paclitaxel (Taxol) and (*B*) Epothilone D treatment on relative $r(CUG)_{480}$ levels. HeLa (CTG)_{480} clone #19 was treated at the indicated concentrations, RNA was extracted and the relative $r(CUG)_{480}$ levels (normalized to $r(CUG)_{0}$) were determined using RT-qPCR (mean <u>+</u> s.d. n=3 biological replicates).

Α



Fig. S10.

Transcript changes in HSA^{LR} mice treated with colchicine. 'Rescue' were transcripts displaying reversion following colchicine-treatment of HSA^{LR} mice toward wild type mice (\geq 10% change, P < 0.1). 'Off-target' were those transcript changes resulting from colchicine treatment vs PBS control treatment of HSA^{LR} mice (\geq 10%, P < 0.1) that were not different between wild type and PBS control-treated HSA^{LR} mice.



Fig. S11.

Effect of colchicine treatment on MBNL-dependent mis-splicing in differentiated DM1 myotubes. RT-PCR isoform analysis of the indicated alternative cassette exon events following treatment of DM1 myotubes with DMSO or colchicine at the indicated dose. (mean, n=3 biological replicates, ns = not significant, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001, ****P <



Effect of colchicine treatment on mis-splicing of insulin receptor exon 11 in patientderived fibroblasts. RT-PCR isoform analysis of the indicated alternative cassette exon events following treatment of DM1 myotubes with DMSO or colchicine at the indicated dose. (mean, n=3 biological replicates, **P < 0.01). Control fibroblasts treated with DMSO were used to determine wildtype alternative splicing levels (Control).



Fig. S13.

Effect of colchicine treatment on control myotubes for inclusion of SYNE1 exon 137 (mean \pm s.d. n=3 biological replicates, ns = not significant, ***P < 0.001, ****P < 0.0001).





(A) Representative Western blot probing for SUN1 and SUN2 proteins and GAPDH as a loading control. Protein lysates were obtained from HeLa (CTG)480 clone #19 that was treated with control siRNA (siControl), siRNA against SUN1 alone (siSUN1) or SUN2 alone (siSUN2) or SUN1 and SUN2 in combination (siSUN1+2) (B) Quantification of blots (mean \pm s.d. n=4 biological replicates).

Α



RT-PCR isoform analysis of the indicated alternative cassette exon events in the HeLa parental cell line and the HeLa (CTG)480 clone #19 treated with a control siRNA (siControl) or siRNA against both *SUN1* and *SUN2* (si*SUN1+2*) (mean \pm s.d. n=4 biological replicates).

Primers and probes

Primers/probes used for screening

Name	Sequence
HT_RT	5'-CTACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCTTCTTATCGAATGTCGGGGTCTCAGTGC
HT_Forward	5'-CGATCTCTGCCTGCTTACTC
HT_Reverse	5'-GTCGGAGGACGAGGTCAATAAA
HT_Probe1	/56FAM/AGAGCAGCG/ZEN/CAAGTGAGGAGG/3IABkFQ/
HT_Probe2	/5HEX/TGACGCAGC/ZEN/CACGTGAAGGTC/3IABkFQ/

Primers used for qPCR

Target	Forward Primer	Reverse Primer
Human DMPK	5'- CACGTTTTGGATGCACTGAGAC	5'- GATGGAGGGCCTTTTATTCGCG
Human GAPDH	5'- AATCCCATCACCATCTTCCA	5'- TGGACTCCACGACGTACTCA
Human SUN1	5'-TCAGCTTCGGTCAGAGACG	5'-TGGTGAAAGGCCATAAAGTCA
Human SUN2	5'-AAACTGCTGCTCGCATCC	5'GAGTCTTGCTGATGCTCTGCT

Primers used for RT-PCR splicing analysis.

Target	Forward Primer	Reverse Primer
Human MBNL1 exon5	5'- AGGGAGATGCTCTCGGGAAAAGTG	5'- GTTGGCTAGAGCCTGTTGGTATTGG
Human MBNL2 exon5	5'- ACAAGTGACAACACCGTAACCG	5'- TTTGGTAAAGGATGAAGAGCACC
Human NUMA1 exon2	5'- AAGTATGAGGGTGCCAAGGT	5'- CTTCAGCTTCTGCTGCTGCA
Human SYNE1 exon137	5'- GACAAAGATTTCTACCTCCGGGG	5'- CCCAGTTGTCGGATCTGTGACTC
Human INSR exon11	5'- CCTGTCCAAAGACAGACTCTCAGATCCTG	5'- GTCGAGGAAGTGTTGGGGAAAGC
Human CLASP1 exon19	5'- CAAAGTCTCCTCATCTTCGGGCACG	5'- GCTGGGACTGTGAAACCACTTTAGC
Mouse Atp2a1 exon22	5'- GCTCATGGTCCTCAAGATCTCAC	5'- GGGTCAGTGCCTCAGCTTTG
Mouse Clcn1 exon7a	5'- TGAAGGAATACCTCACACTCAAGG	5'- CACGGAACACAAAGGCACTG
Mouse Clasp1 exon13	5'- CAAATCTGTGTCGACGACAGGA	5'- GCTGAGACTGTGAAACCACTTTGG