

Supplemental information for:

**A Toxic RNA Catalyzes the Cellular Synthesis of Its Own Inhibitor, Shunting It to
Endogenous Decay Pathways**

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SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES AND FIGURES

Table S1. Sequences of primers used for PCR (related to STAR Methods).			
Gene	Forward Primer (5'-3')	Reverse Primer (5'-3')	Purpose
<i>MAP4K4</i>	CCTCATCCAGTGAGGAGTCG	TGGTGGGAGAAATGCTGTATGC	RT-PCR
<i>IR</i>	CCAAAGACAGACTCTCAGAT	AACATCGCCAAGGGACCTGC	RT-PCR
<i>CNBP</i> i1 3' SS	GAACTTTCAGTGGTTTAATGCTG	CCGCAGTTATAGCAGGCTTC	RT-PCR
<i>GAPDH</i>	AAGGTGAAGGTCGGAGTCAA	AATGAAGGGGTCATTGATGG	qPCR
<i>CNBP</i> Intron1	ATTCCAAGGTTGGTTGAAGC	AACCCAAACCAATGAAGCTG	qPCR
<i>CNBP</i> mature mRNA	AAACTGGTCATGTAGCCATCAAC	AATTGTGCATTCCCGTGCAAG	qPCR
<i>MBNL1</i>	TTCATCCACCCCCACATTTA	TTGGCTAGTTGCATTTGCTG	qPCR

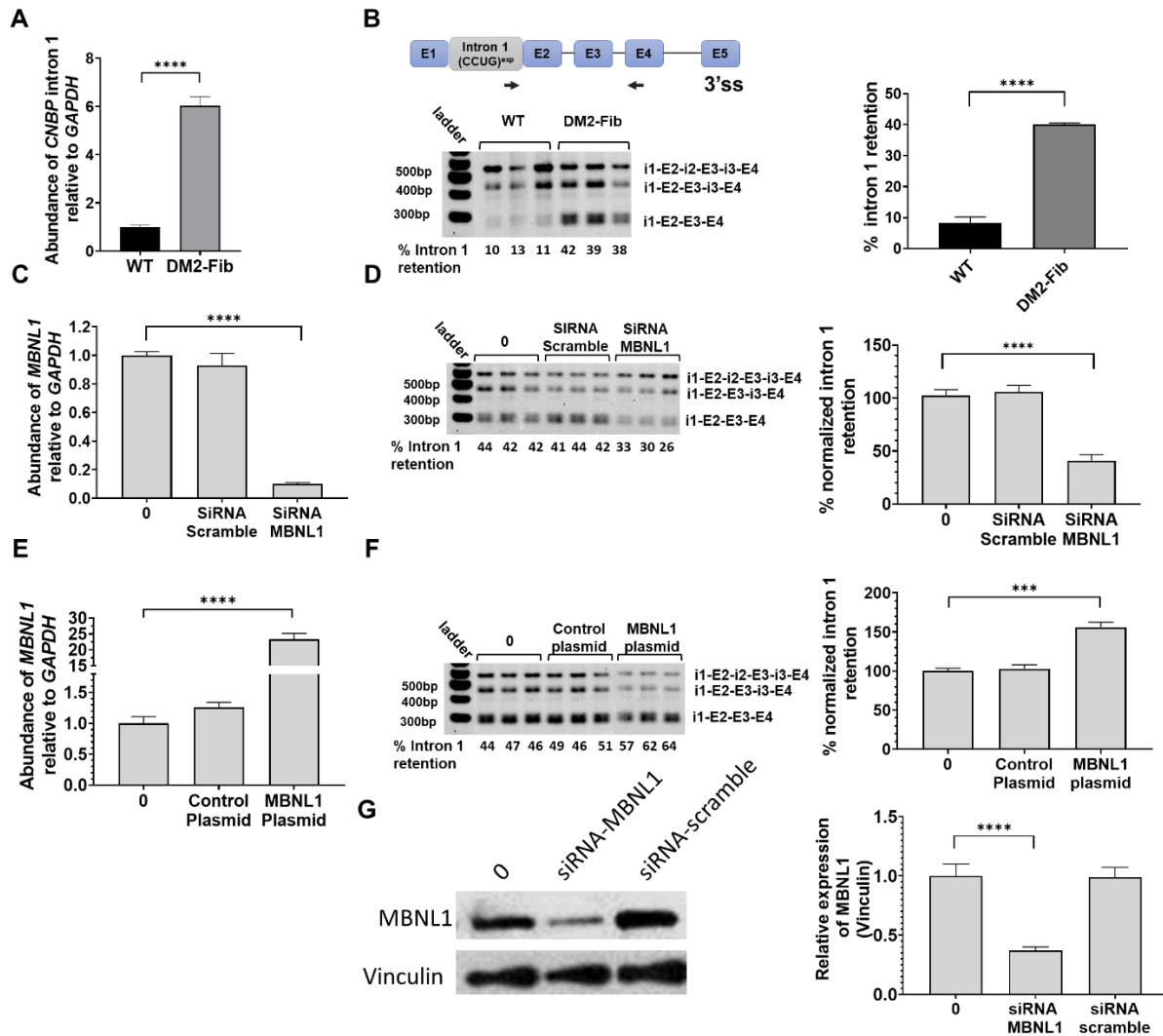


Figure S1: *MBNL1*'s effect on *CNBP*-intron 1 retained species in DM2 patient-derived fibroblasts (related to Figure 1). (A) Abundance of *CNBP* intron 1 in WT fibroblasts compared to DM2 fibroblasts, as evaluated by RT-qPCR. (B) *CNBP* intron 1 retention levels in WT fibroblasts compared to DM2 fibroblasts, as evaluated by RT-PCR (left) and its quantification (right). Schematic of the *CNBP* i1 3'ss (2 primers - arrows) RT-PCR assay. *i* indicates intron and *E* indicates Exon. (C, D) Effect of *MBNL1* knock-down on *CNBP* isoforms using an siRNA in DM2 fibroblasts. (C) Relative abundance of *MBNL1* measured by RT-qPCR. (D) Representative gel image of *CNBP* intron 1 retention levels as measured by RT-PCR (left) and its quantification (right). (E, F) *MBNL1* knock-in using a plasmid encoding *MBNL1* in DM2 fibroblasts. (E) Relative abundance of *MBNL1* as measured by RT-qPCR. (F) Representative gel image of the effect of *MBNL1* overexpression (knock-in) on *CNBP* isoforms by transfecting DM2 fibroblasts with a plasmid encoding *MBNL1*, as measured by RT-PCR (left) and its quantification (right). (G) Effect of siRNA *MBNL1* on expression of *MBNL1* protein, determined by Western blot. Error bars represent SD. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$, as determined by a one-way ANOVA ($n = 3$).

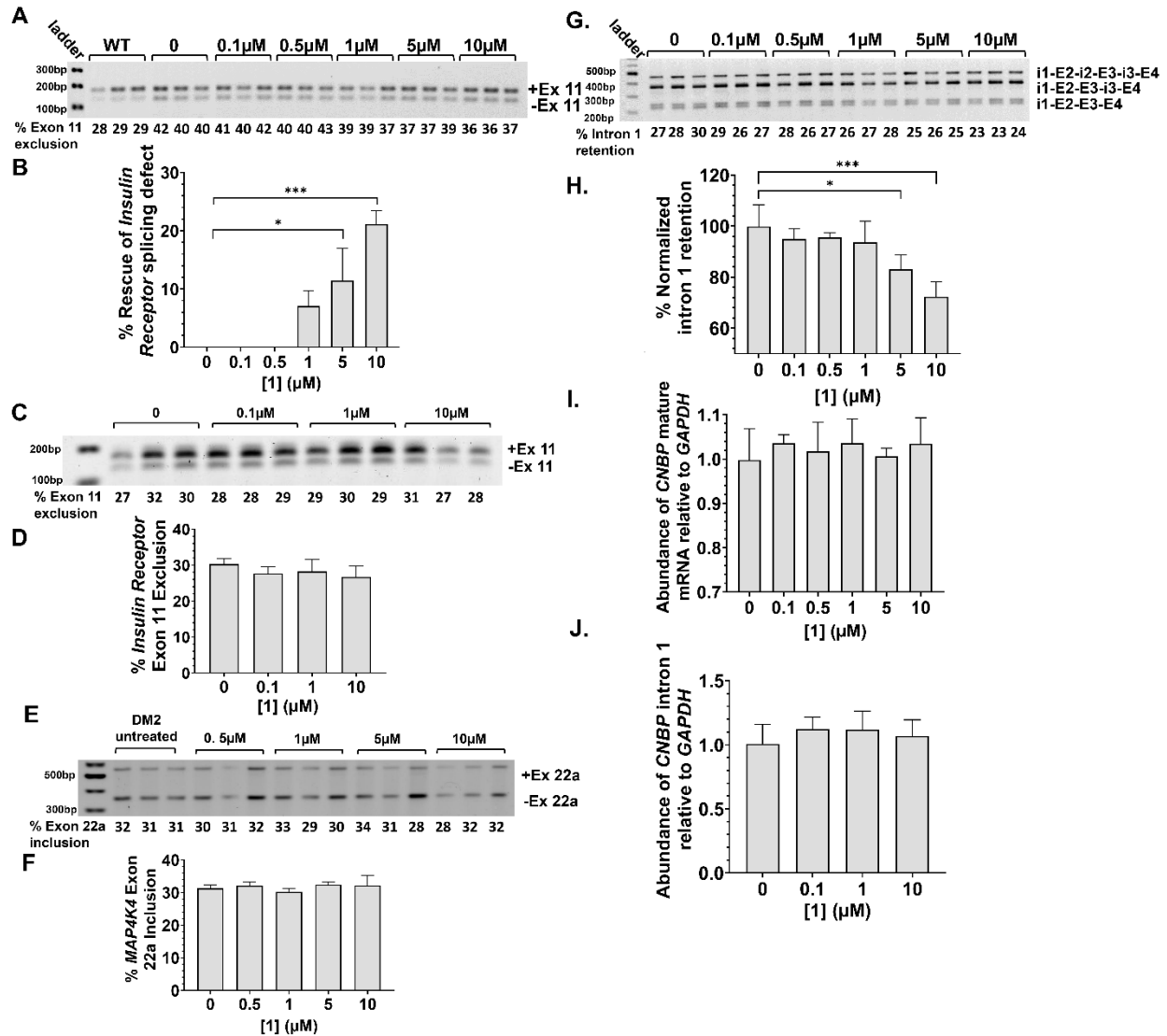


Figure S2: Effect of 1 treatment on DM2 and WT fibroblasts (related to Figure 3). (A, B) Ability of 1 to rescue aberrant splicing events in DM2 patient-derived fibroblasts. (A) Representative gel image of the alternative splicing of *Insulin Receptor* (*IR*) exon 11 in DM2 fibroblasts treated with 1. (B) Quantification of RT-PCR analysis of the *IR* exon 11 splicing defect treated with 1. (C, D) Evaluation of 1 in healthy fibroblasts. (C) Representative gel image of *IR* exon 11 splicing in WT fibroblasts treated with 2. (D) Quantification of *IR* exon 11 splicing defect. (E) Representative gel image of *MAP4K4* exon 22a alternative splicing (non-MBNL1 regulated) in DM2 fibroblasts treated with 1. (F) Quantification of *MAP4K4* exon 22a splicing. (G, H) Ability of 1 to rescue aberrant *CNBP* splicing in DM2 patient-derived fibroblasts. (G) Representative gel image of *CNBP* intron 1 retention in DM2 fibroblasts treated with 1. (H) Quantification of RT-PCR analysis of *CNBP* intron 1 retention treated with 1. (I) Effect of 1 on abundance of *CNBP* mature mRNA. (J) Evaluation of 1 in healthy fibroblasts. RT-qPCR analysis of *CNBP* intron 1 abundance in WT fibroblasts treated with 2. Error bars represent SD. * $P < 0.5$; *** $P < 0.001$, as determined by a one-way ANOVA relative to 0 ($n = 3$).

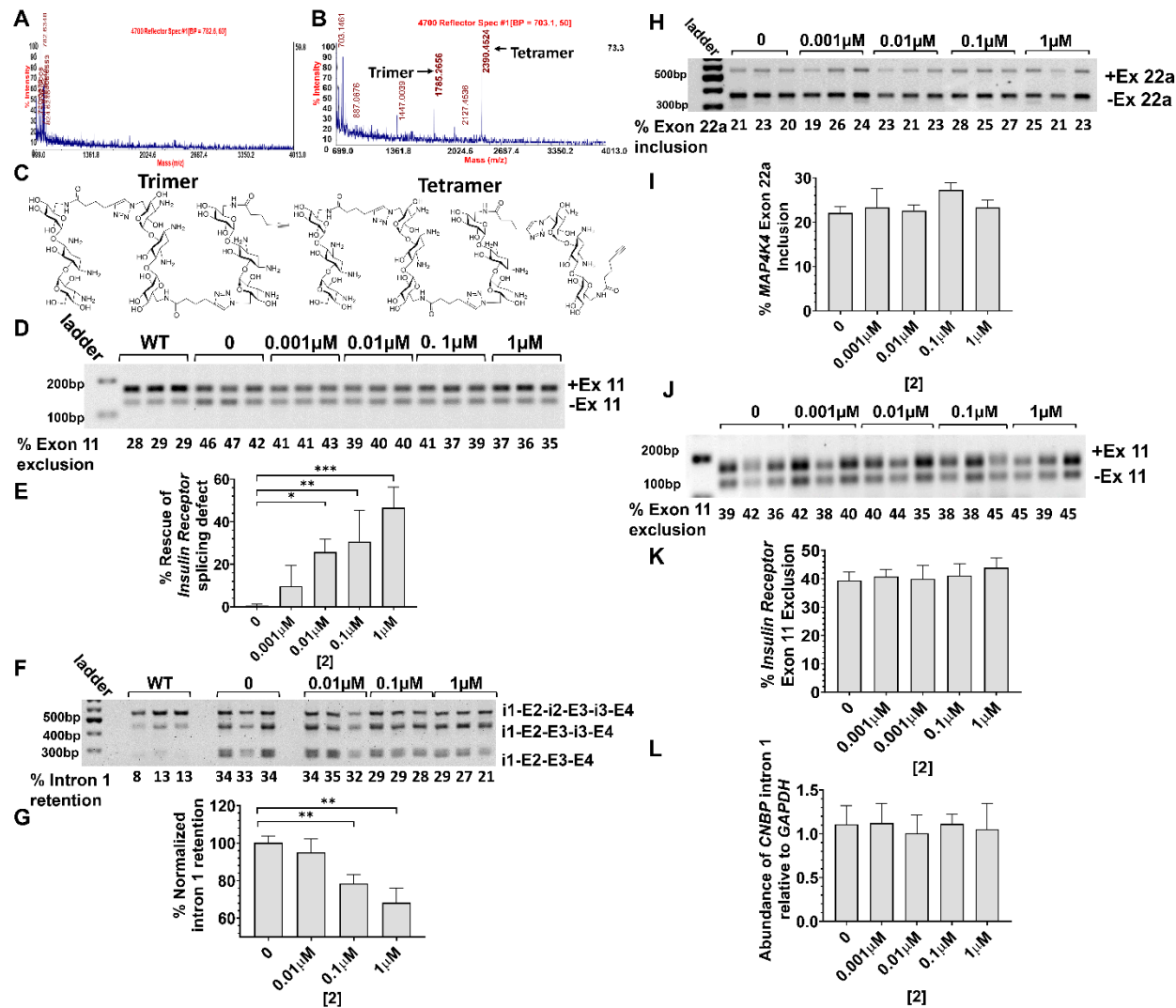


Figure S3. Impact of 2 in DM2 and WT fibroblasts (related to Figure 4). (A, B, C) Results of mass spectral analysis of *in cellulis* click reactions between **2** and **3** in DM2 and healthy fibroblasts. (A) MALDI MS spectrum of compounds isolated from healthy fibroblast cells. (B) MALDI MS spectrum of compounds isolated from DM2 fibroblasts, showing that a trimer and tetramer were formed. (C) Chemical structures of the *in cellulis* click products (trimer and tetramer). (D, E, F, G, H, I) Ability of **2** to rescue aberrant MBNL1-regulated splicing events in DM2 fibroblasts. (D) Representative gel image of *IR* exon 11 alternative splicing in DM2 fibroblasts treated with **2**. (E) Quantification of RT-PCR analysis of the *IR* exon 11 splicing defect upon treatment with **2**. (F) Representative gel image of *CNBP* intron 1 retention in DM2 fibroblasts treated with **2**. (G) Quantification of RT-PCR analysis of *CNBP* intron 1 retention in cells treated with **2**. (H) Representative gel image of *MAP4K4* exon 22a alternative splicing (non-MBNL1 regulated) treated with **2**. (I) Quantification of *MAP4K4* exon 22a splicing. (J, K, L) Evaluation of **2** in healthy (WT) fibroblasts. (K) Representative gel image of *IR* exon 11 alternative splicing in WT fibroblasts treated with **2**. (L) Quantification of *IR* exon 11 splicing defect. (M) RT-qPCR analysis of *CNBP* intron 1 abundance in WT fibroblasts treated with **2**. Error bars represent SD. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001, as determined by a one-way ANOVA relative to 0 (n = 3).

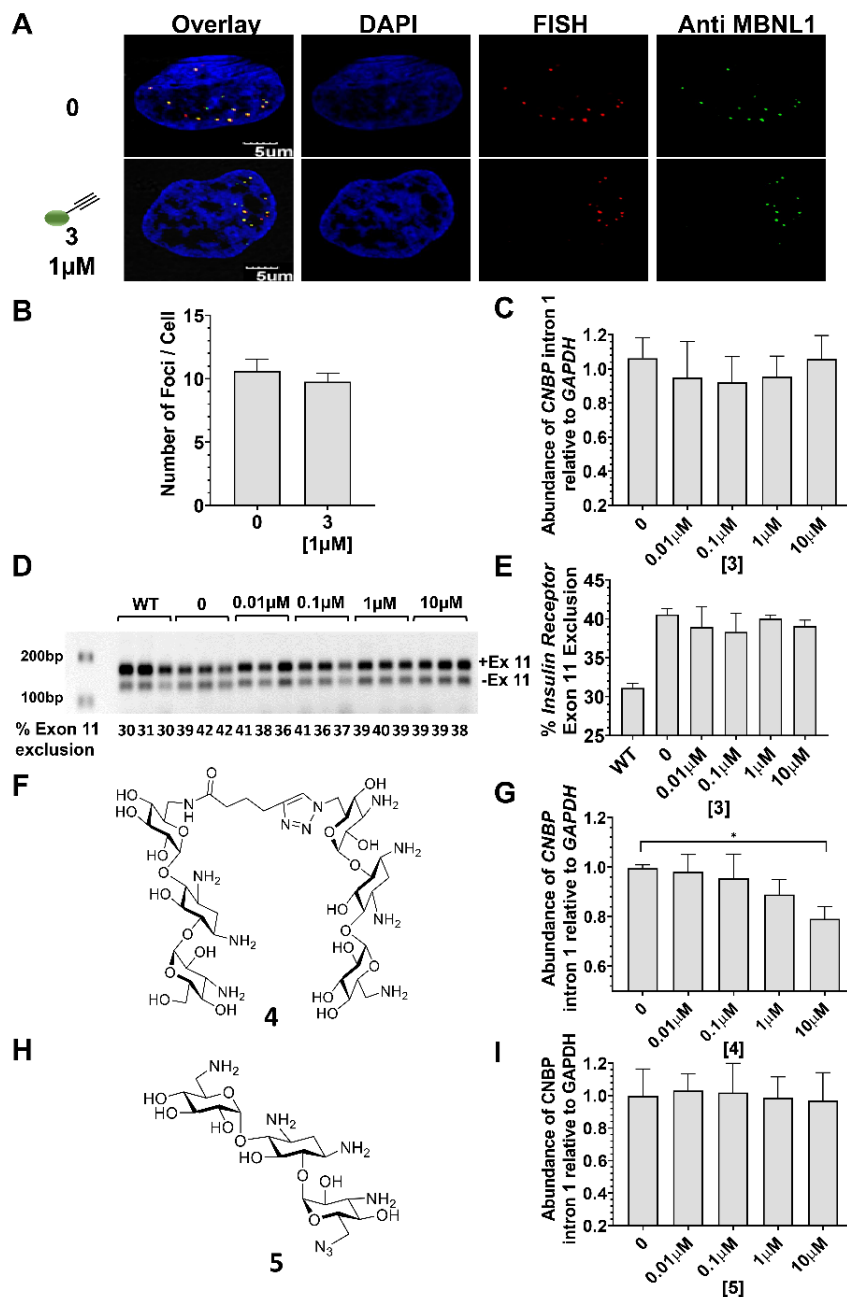


Figure S4: Evaluation of control compounds 3, 4 and 5 in DM2 fibroblasts (related to Figure 4). (A, B) Evaluation of nuclear foci using fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH). (A) Representative images of r(CCUG)^{exp}-MBNL1 foci in DM2 fibroblasts treated with **3**. (B) Quantification of r(CCUG)^{exp}-MBNL1 foci/cell. Error bars represent SD (n=3 biological replicates; 40 nuclei counted per replicate). (C) RT-qPCR analysis of *CNBP* intron 1 abundance in DM2 fibroblasts treated with **3**. (D) Representative gel image of *IR* exon 11 alternative splicing in DM2 fibroblasts treated with **3**. (E) Quantification of *IR* exon 11 splicing. (F) Structure of compound **4**, the dimer formed by a reaction between two copies of **2**. (G) RT-qPCR analysis of *CNBP* intron 1 abundance in DM2 fibroblasts treated with **4**. (H) Structure of compound **5** (6''-azido kanamycin A). (I) RT-qPCR analysis of *CNBP* intron 1 abundance in DM2 fibroblasts treated with **5**. Error bars represent SD. **P* < 0.05, as determined by a one-way ANOVA relative to 0 (n = 3).