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Appendix Figure S1. Expression of *Reno1* (left) and *Bahcc1* (right) in various mouse tissues at different developmental stages (top), and various cell types (bottom). All data obtained from the FANTOM5 project via the Zenbu browser.



Appendix Figure S2. Transcriptional response to *Reno1* depletion after two and four days of differentiation. (A) qRT-PCR using the indicated primer pairs (see Methods) in cells at day 2 of differentiation following *Reno1* shRNA knockdown. Mean ± SEM is shown for three independent experiments. , ** P<0.01 (unpaired two sample t-test). (B) qRT-PCR of *Reno1* in ES cells transfected with LNA GapmeRs targeting *Reno1* or a scrambled GapmeR that was used for normalization, at day 2 of

differentiation. Mean ± SEM is shown for three independent experiments., * P<0.05, ** P<0.01 (unpaired two sample t-test). (C) Cell counts for cells transfected with LNA GapmeRs targeting Reno1 or a scrambled GapmeR following four days of differentiation. Cells were harvested from one well of a 6-well plate, and counted using Orflo MOXI Z Mini Automated Cell Counter. Mean ± SEM is shown for three independent experiments. * P<0.05, ** P<0.01 (unpaired two sample t-test). (D) Expression levels of Bahcc1 mRNA, measured using RNAseq, in cells where Reno1 was depleted using GapmeRs (left), shRNAs (middle) or promoter deletion (right). Mean ± SEM is shown. The expression levels are not significantly different by DESeq2 analysis. (E) Pairwise scatterplots showing log₂-transformed fold changes of cells with the indicated Reno1 perturbation compared to their respective controls. Color indicates local point density. Numbers indicate Spearman correlation coefficient between the fold changes (F) Biological Process GO categories most enriched in genes significantly down- or upregulated in at least two Reno1 perturbations, as identified using GOrilla (Eden et al, 2009). (G) Boxplots indicating the median, quartiles, and 5th and 95th percentiles of expression levels of genes which were significantly (P<0.05) downregulated (n=168) or upregulated (n=94) by at least two out of three Reno1 perturbations at day 2 in fig. 5A, during the same neuronal differentiation time points described in Fig. 5C. (H) Expression levels of Bahcc1 mRNA, measured using RNAseq, in WT and Reno1^{m/m} cells following Dox addition. Mean ± SEM is shown. ** P<0.01 (DESeq2).



Appendix Figure S3. Sequence conservation of *Reno1* and Inc-*Nr2f1*. (A) *Reno1* IncRNA locus in human with the two isoforms show and with the regions alignable (E-value<10⁻⁴) with IncRNAs from other species shown in Figure 3A, and conserved elements, conservation scores, and whole-genome alignments from the UCSC genome browser. (B) Transmap alignments of Ensembl transcripts from other species and genome conservation information from the UCSC genome browser for the *Inc-Nr2f1* IncRNA.



Appendix Figure S4. Zebrafish *Reno1* **locus**. H3K4me3 Chip-seq coverage from (Ulitsky et al, 2011), RNA-seq from (Howe et al, 2013; Pauli et al, 2012). Putative *Reno1* locus is shaded.