

Developmental Cell, Volume 55

Supplemental Information

Functional Diversification of SRSF Protein

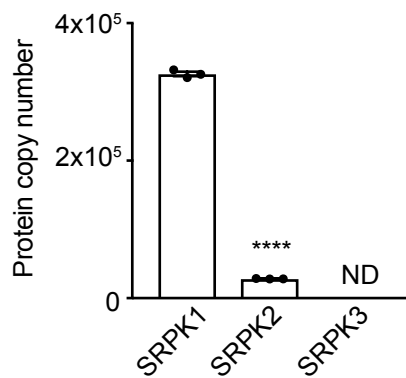
Kinase to Control Ubiquitin-Dependent

Neurodevelopmental Signaling

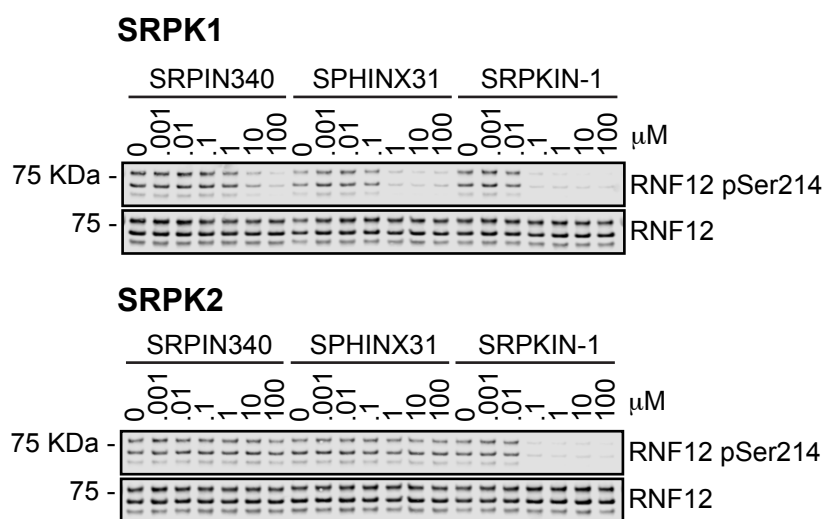
Francisco Bustos, Anna Segarra-Fas, Gino Nardocci, Andrew Cassidy, Odetta Antico, Lindsay Davidson, Lennart Brandenburg, Thomas J. Macartney, Rachel Toth, C. James Hastie, Jennifer Moran, Robert Gourlay, Joby Varghese, Renata F. Soares, Martin Montecino, and Greg M. Findlay

Figure S1

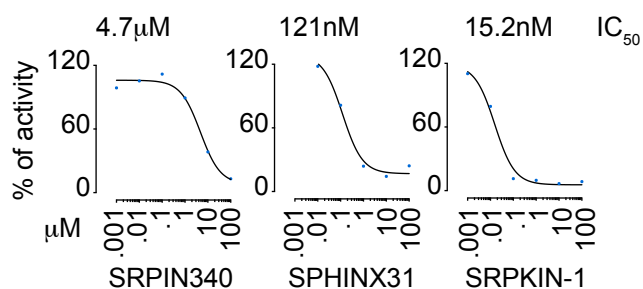
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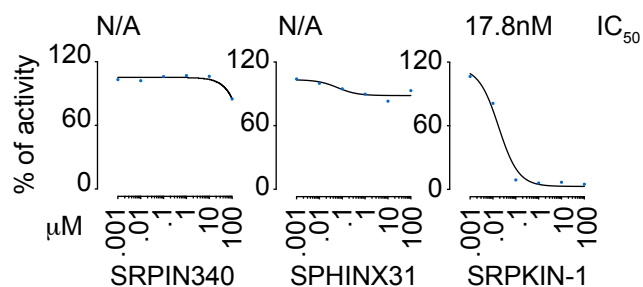
B



SRPK1



SRPK2



C

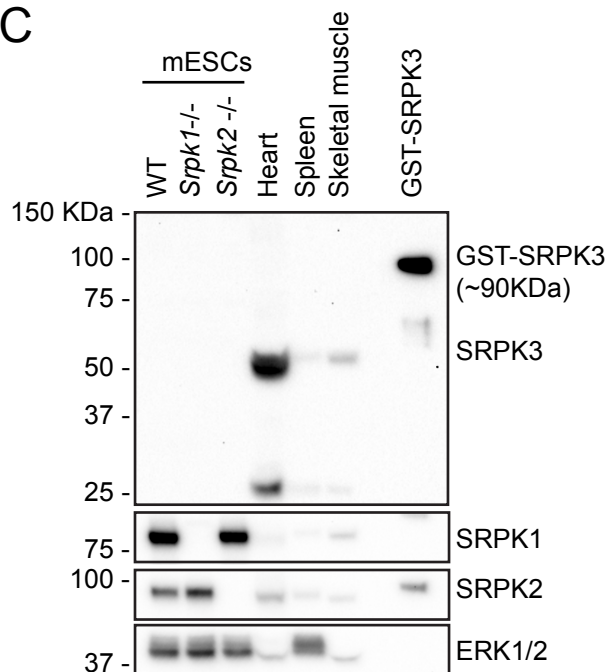


Figure S2

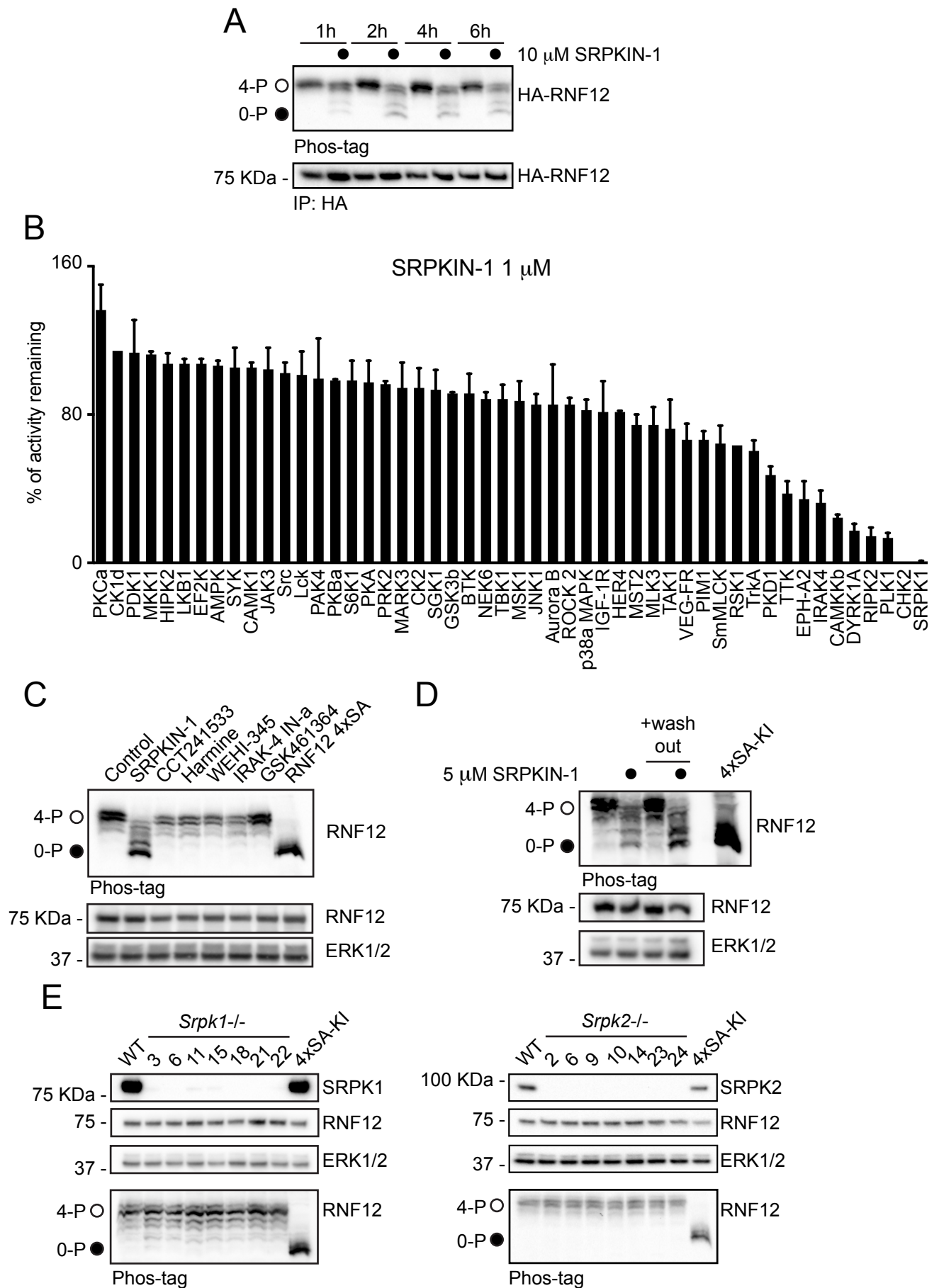


Figure S3

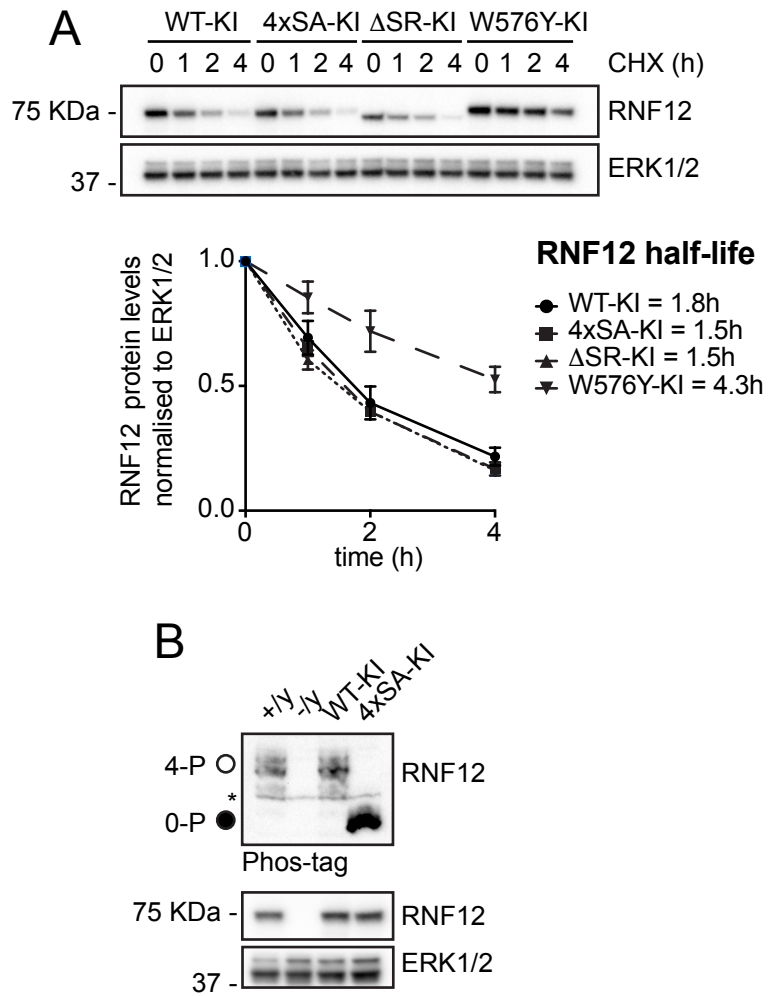


Figure S4

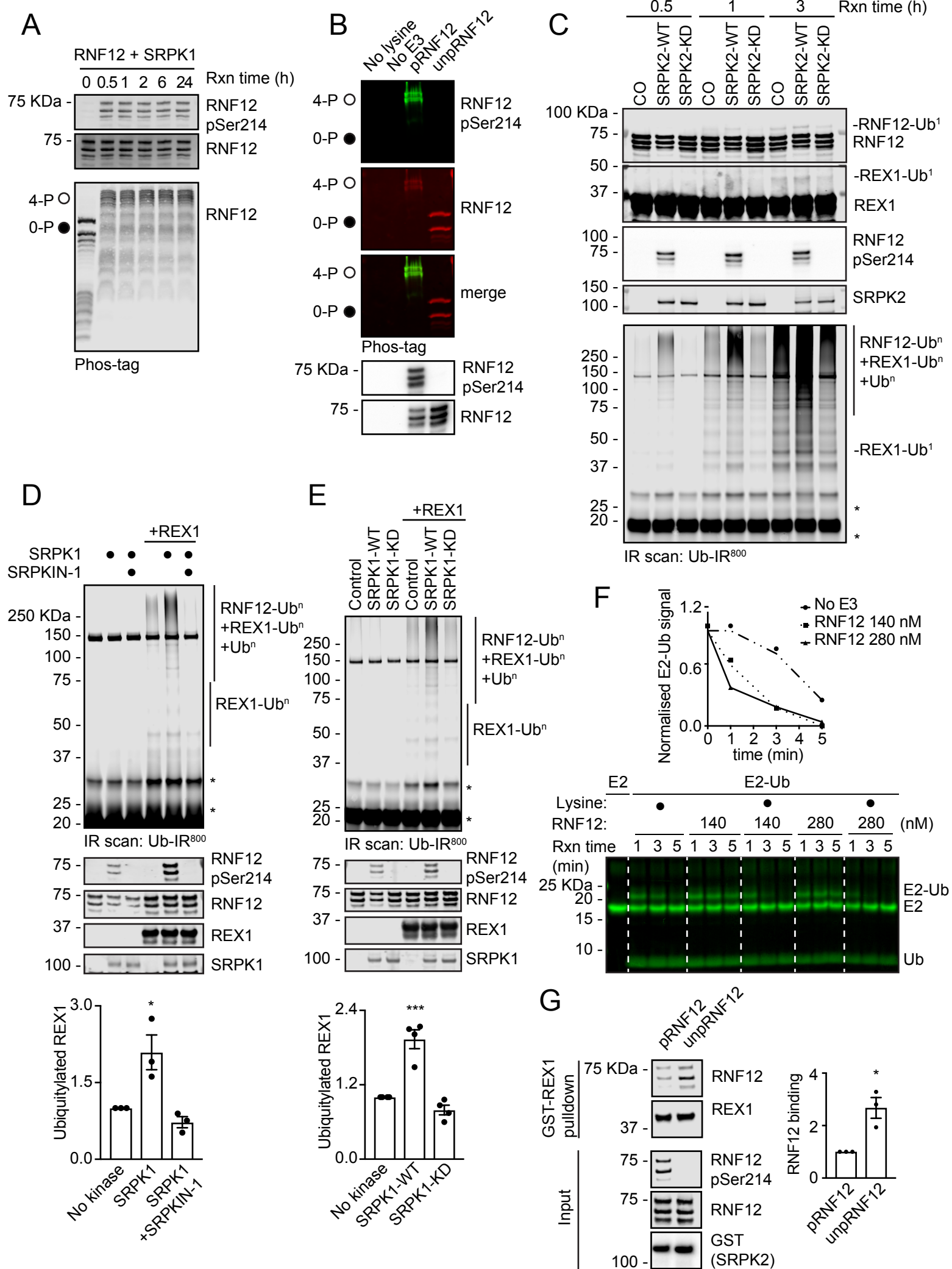


Figure S5

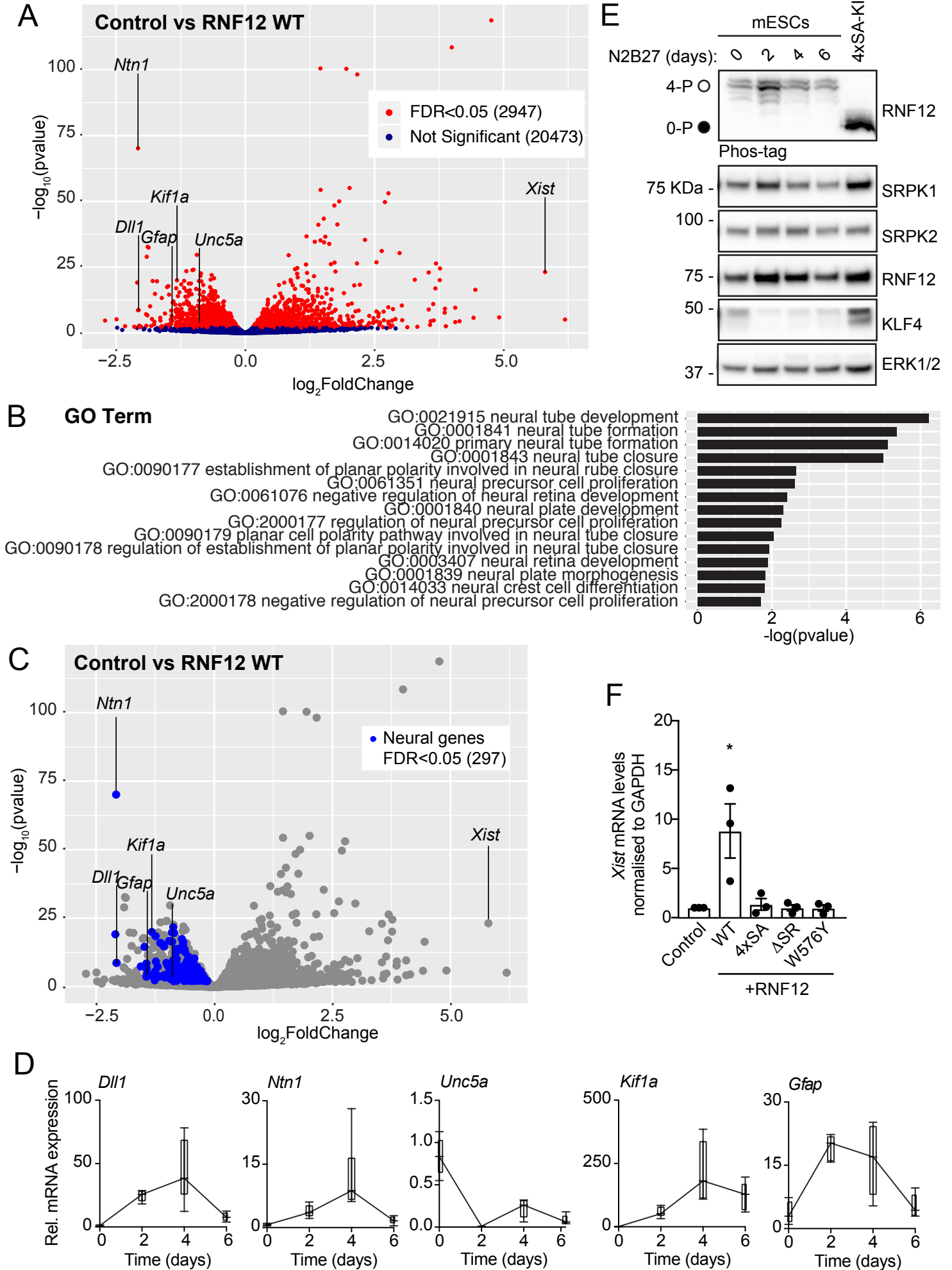
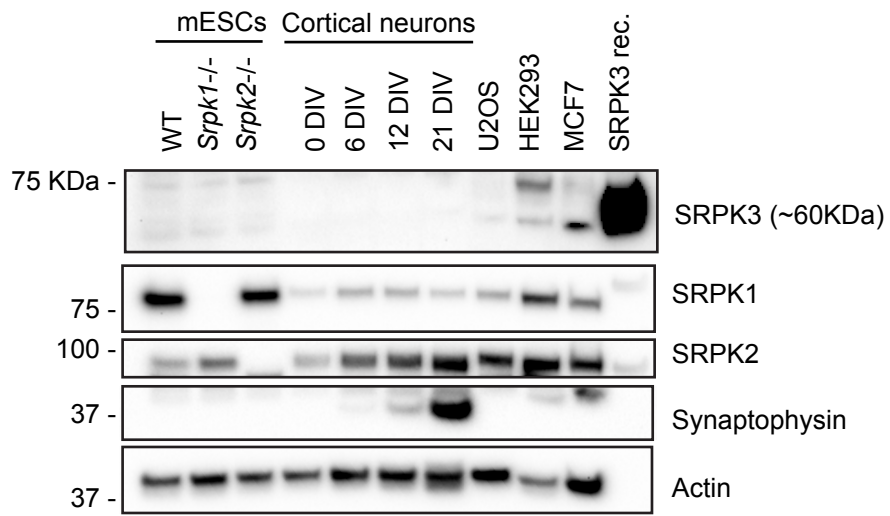


Figure S6



Supplemental Figure Legends

Figure S1. Differential inhibitor sensitivities and expression profiles of SRPK kinases (Related to Figure 1). (A) Wild-type (WT) mESCs were analysed for protein copy number by absolute quantitative proteomics. SRPK1, SRPK2 and SRPK3 protein copy numbers are shown. Data are represented as mean \pm S.E.M. (n=3). Unpaired Student's t test, two-sided, confidence level 95%. (****) $P < 0.0001$. ND = not detected. (B) Inhibition of RNF12 phosphorylation *in vitro* by SRPK1 and SRPK2 in the presence of varying concentrations of the indicated SRPK inhibitors was determined by immunoblotting for RNF12 phospho-Ser214 (Left). RNF12 levels are shown as a control. Immunoblots were quantified to generate SRPK inhibitor dose-response curves for inhibition of RNF12 phosphorylation by SRPK1 and SRPK2 *in vitro* (Right). (C) WT, *Srpk1*^{-/-} and *Srpk2*^{-/-} mESCs were cultured and SRPK protein expression was analysed via immunoblotting. Heart, spleen and skeletal muscle tissue lysates and SRPK3 recombinant protein are shown as positive controls for SRPK3 expression.

Figure S2. SRPK1/2 phosphorylate RNF12 SR-motif in mESCs (Related to Figure 2). (A) HA-RNF12 expressing *Rlim*^{-/-} mESCs were treated with 10 μ M SRPKIN-1 for the indicated times and SR-motif phosphorylation of HA-immunoprecipitated RNF12 analysed by phos-tag immunoblotting. HA-RNF12 levels are shown as a control. Fully phosphorylated (4-P) and unphosphorylated (0-P) RNF12 SR-motif is indicated by open (\circ) and closed (\bullet) circles respectively. (B) SRPKIN-1 inhibition of 50 kinases was profiled *in vitro* (MRC-PPU International Centre for Kinase Profiling). Data are represented as mean \pm S.D. (n=3). (C) RNF12 expressing mESCs were treated with 10 μ M of the following inhibitors: SRPKIN-1 (SRPK inhibitor), CCT-241533 (CHK2 inhibitor), Harmine (DYRK1A inhibitor), WEHI-345 (RIPK2 inhibitor), IRAK-4-Inhibitor-a (IRAK4 inhibitor) and GSK-461364 (PLK1/2 inhibitor) for 4 h, and RNF12 phosphorylation analysed via phos-tag immunoblotting. HA-RNF12 and ERK1/2 levels are shown as a control. (D) RNF12 expressing mESCs were pre-treated with 5 μ M SRPKIN-1 for 3 h, media changed and cells cultured for further 5 h (+ wash-out). RNF12 phosphorylation was analysed via phos-tag immunoblotting. ERK1/2 levels are shown as a loading control. (E) Multiple *Srpk1*^{-/-} and *Srpk2*^{-/-} mESC clones were

analysed for RNF12 phosphorylation via phos-tag immunoblotting. SRPK, RNF12 and ERK1/2 levels are shown as controls.

Figure S3. RNF12 protein stability is unaffected by SR-motif phosphorylation (Related to Figure 3). (A) The indicated RNF12 knock-in mESC lines were treated with 350 μ M cycloheximide for the indicated times and analysed for RNF12 levels via immunoblotting. ERK1/2 levels are shown as loading control (Top). Quantification of RNF12 signal intensity and determination of protein half-life via immunoblotting and non-linear curve fitting (Bottom). Data are represented as mean \pm S.E.M. (n=3) (B) Phos-tag immunoblot analysis of RNF12 SR-motif phosphorylation in the indicated mESC lines. RNF12 and ERK1/2 levels are shown as controls. Fully phosphorylated (4-P) and unphosphorylated (0-P) RNF12 SR-motif is indicated by open (\circ) and closed (\bullet) circles respectively. (*) Indicates non-specific signal.

Figure S4. SRPK-mediated RNF12 SR-motif phosphorylation stimulates RNF12 E3 ubiquitin ligase activity (Related to Figure 4). (A) Time course of RNF12 phosphorylation by SRPK1 *in vitro*, analysed for SR-motif phosphorylation via RNF12 phospho-Ser214 infrared and phos-tag immunoblotting. Fully phosphorylated (4-P) and unphosphorylated (0-P) RNF12 SR-motif is indicated with open (\circ) and closed (\bullet) circles respectively. RNF12 levels are shown as a control. (B) RNF12 phosphorylation by SRPK2 for 1 h *in vitro* was analysed via multiplex infrared Phos-tag and regular immunoblotting. This material is representative of samples used in E2 ubiquitin discharge assays displayed in Figure 4D. (C) Recombinant RNF12 was incubated with wild-type (WT) or kinase dead (KD) SRPK2 and subjected to REX1 ubiquitylation assays for the indicated reaction times. RNF12, REX1 RNF12 phospho-Ser214 and SRPK2 expression were determined by immunoblotting. Infrared scans of ubiquitylated substrate signal are shown. Monoubiquitylated RNF12 and REX1 signals are indicated as RNF12-Ub¹ and REX1-Ub¹ respectively. (D) Recombinant RNF12 was incubated with SRPK1 in absence or presence of SRPKIN-1 and subjected to REX1 fluorescent ubiquitylation assays. Infrared scans of ubiquitylated substrate signal, and phospho-Ser214 and total RNF12, REX1 and SRPK1 control infrared immunoblots are shown (Top) with graphical quantification (Bottom). Data are represented as mean \pm S.E.M. (n=3).

One-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparisons test; confidence level 95%. (*) P=0.0221 (n=3). (E) Recombinant RNF12 was incubated with WT or KD SRPK1 and subjected to REX1 fluorescent ubiquitylation assays. Infrared scans of ubiquitylated substrate signal, and phospho-Ser214 and total RNF12, REX1 and SRPK1 control infrared immunoblots are shown (Top) with graphical quantification (Bottom). Data are represented as mean \pm S.E.M. (n=3). One-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparisons test; confidence level 95%. (***) P=0.0002 (n=3). (F) The indicated concentration of recombinant RNF12 was assayed for UBE2D1 E2 ubiquitin discharge assay for the indicated reaction times. Normalised E2-ubiquitin conjugate signal quantification (Top) and infrared Coomassie gel staining scans (Bottom) are shown. (G) Recombinant RNF12 was incubated with WT or KD SRPK2 and then subjected to a GST-REX1 pulldown assay. Infrared immunoblots (Left) and RNF12-REX1 binding quantification are shown (Right). Data are represented as mean \pm S.E.M. (n=3). Unpaired Student's t test, two-sided, confidence level 95%. (*) P= 0.0133.

Figure S5. RNF12 negatively regulates neurodevelopmental gene expression in mESCs (Related to Figure 5). (A) Volcano plot of RNA-SEQ comparing RNA expression of *Rlim*^{-/-} mESCs transfected with control or WT RNF12. RNAs that are significantly altered by RNF12 are displayed in red (2947 genes). Key neurodevelopmental mRNAs that are inhibited by RNF12 E3 ubiquitin ligase activity are labelled (*Dll1*, *Ntn1*, *Gfap*, *Kif1a*, *Unc5a*). *Xist* is a known target of RNF12 activity. FDR = False discovery rate. (B) Gene Ontology analysis of RNF12 responsive genes identifies significant enrichment of genes related to neural development (65 genes). (C) Volcano plot of RNA-SEQ comparing RNA expression of *Rlim*^{-/-} mESCs transfected with control or WT RNF12. Neuronal/neural genes negatively regulated by RNF12 identified via Gene Ontology are highlighted in blue (297 genes). (D) Selected neurodevelopmental mRNA expression was analysed by quantitative RT-PCR following mESC neural differentiation in N2B27 media for the indicated times. Data is represented in Box-and-whisker plots showing median, first and third quartiles, and maximum and minimum values (n=6). (E) mESCs were induced to undergo neural differentiation in N2B27 media for the indicated times, and RNF12 SR-motif phosphorylation was analysed by phos-tag immunoblotting. Fully phosphorylated (4-P) and unphosphorylated (0-P)

RNF12 SR-motif is indicated by open (○) and closed (●) circles respectively. SRPK1, SRPK2, RNF12, KLF4 and ERK1/2 levels were analysed by immunoblotting. KLF4 is shown as a pluripotency marker and ERK1/2 as a loading control. (F) mESCs were transfected with the indicated vectors and cultured for 72 h prior analysis of *Xist* RNA expression via quantitative RT-PCR. Data is represented as mean \pm S.E.M. (n=3). One-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparisons test; confidence level 95%. (*) P=0.0292.

Figure S6. SRPK1/2 are the major isoforms expressed in cultured mouse cortical neurons (Related to Figure 7). Primary cortical neurons isolated from E16.5 C57BL6 mice were cultured for the indicated number of days *in vitro* (DIV) and SRPK1, SRPK2, SRPK3, synaptophysin and actin expression analysed via immunoblotting alongside the indicated mESC lines. U2OS, HEK293, MCF7 and recombinant SRPK3 were used as positive controls for SRPK3 expression, synaptophysin as a neuronal maturation marker and actin as a loading control.

Supplemental Tables

Table S1 (Related to Figure 1). RSRS repeat-containing proteins functionally grouped

mRNA splicing	Other
Rbmx2	Rbbp6
Ccn1	Ndrp1
Srsf2	Rbm26
Luc713	Ppargc1a
Clk2	Paf1
Prpf38a	Arglu1
Arl6ip4	Scaf8
Sfswap	Pdzd7
Rsrc1	Srrm3
Cwc25	Nktr
Rbm39	Pprc1
Srsf12	Snrnp70
Scaf4	Rlim
Srek1	Cherp
Pnn	Lbr
Clasrp	Nkap
Tra2b	Topors
Srsf5	Rsrc2
Thrap3	Rsrp1
Cactin	Syt15
Srm1	Erbp3
Scaf1	Bclaf1
Srsf7	Gpatch8
Acin1	Zc3h18
Srsf6	Luc71
Znf638	Spata18
Prpf38b	Gtppb4
Ddx46	Tjp2
Srrm2	Luc712
Srsf4	
Son	
Srsf1	
U2af2	
U2af1	
Ppig	
Tra2a	
Ccnl2	
Setd2	
Cir1	
Srsf3	
Dhx8	
Rnps1	
Pnir	
Cdk13	
Snrnp27	
Srsf10	
Zranb2	
Prpf4b	

Table S2 (Related to Figure 1). Functional categorisation of RSRs repeat-containing proteins identified by ScanProsite

Entry	Gene names (primary)	Protein names	Function [CC]
Q8R0F5	Rbm22	RNA-binding motif protein, X-linked 2	FUNCTION: Involved in pre-mRNA splicing as component of the activated spliceosome.
Q52KE7	Ccnl1	Cyclin-L1 (Cyclin-L) (Cyclin Ania-6a)	FUNCTION: Involved in pre-mRNA splicing. Functions in association with cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs). May play a role in the regulation of RNA polymerase II (pol II). Inhibited by the CDK-specific inhibitor CDKN1A/p21.
P97868	Rbbp6	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RBBP6 (EC 2.3.2.27) (Proliferation potential-related protein) (Protein P2P-R) (RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase RBBP6) (Retinoblastoma-binding protein 6) (p53-associated cellular protein of testis)	FUNCTION: E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which promotes ubiquitination of YBX1, leading to its degradation by the proteasome (By similarity). May play a role as a scaffold protein to promote the assembly of the p53/TP53-MDM2 complex, resulting in increase of MDM2-mediated ubiquitination and degradation of p53/TP53; may function as negative regulator of p53/TP53, leading to both apoptosis and cell growth retardation (PubMed:17470788). Regulates DNA-replication and common fragile sites (CFS) stability in a ZBTB38- and MCM10-dependent manner. Controls ZBTB38 protein stability and abundance via ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation, and ZBTB38 in turn negatively regulates the expression of MCM10 which plays an important role in DNA-replication (PubMed:24726359).
Q62433	Ndr1	Protein NDRG1 (N-myc downstream-regulated gene 1 protein) (Protein Ndr1)	FUNCTION: Stress-responsive protein involved in hormone responses, cell growth, and differentiation. Acts as a tumor suppressor in many cell types. Necessary but not sufficient for p53/TP53-mediated caspase activation and apoptosis. Required for vesicular recycling of CDH1 and TF. May also function in lipid trafficking. Protects cells from spindle disruption damage. Functions in p53/TP53-dependent mitotic spindle checkpoint. Regulates microtubule dynamics and maintains euploidy (By similarity). Has a role in cell trafficking notably of the Schwann cell and is necessary for the maintenance and development of the peripheral nerve myelin sheath.
Q6NZN0	Rbm26	RNA-binding protein 26 (Protein expressed in male leptotene and zygotene spermatocytes 393) (MLZ-393) (RNA-binding motif protein 26)	
O70343	Ppargc1a	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha (PGC-1alpha) (PPAR-gamma coactivator 1-alpha) (PPARGC-1-alpha)	FUNCTION: Transcriptional coactivator for steroid receptors and nuclear receptors. Greatly increases the transcriptional activity of PPARG and thyroid hormone receptor on the uncoupling protein promoter. Can regulate key mitochondrial genes that contribute to the program of adaptive thermogenesis. Plays an essential role in metabolic reprogramming in response to dietary availability through coordination of the expression of a wide array of genes involved in glucose and fatty acid metabolism. Induces the expression of PERM1 in the skeletal muscle in an ESRRA-dependent manner. Also involved in the integration of the circadian rhythms and energy metabolism. Required for oscillatory expression of clock genes, such as ARNTL/BMAL1 and NR1D1, through the coactivation of RORA and RORC, and metabolic genes, such as PDK4 and PEPCk. Isoform 4 specifically activates the expression of IGF1 and suppresses myostatin expression in skeletal muscle leading to muscle fiber hypertrophy.
Q8K2T8	Paf1	RNA polymerase II-associated factor 1 homolog	FUNCTION: Component of the PAF1 complex (PAF1C) which has multiple functions during transcription by RNA polymerase II and is implicated in regulation of development and maintenance of embryonic stem cell pluripotency. PAF1C associates with RNA polymerase II through interaction with POLR2A CTD non-phosphorylated and 'Ser-2'- and 'Ser-5'-phosphorylated forms and is involved in transcriptional elongation, acting both independently and synergistically with TCEA1 and in cooperation with the DSIF complex and HTATSF1. PAF1C is required for transcription of Hox and Wnt target genes. PAF1C is involved in hematopoiesis and stimulates transcriptional activity of KMT2A/MLL1. PAF1C is involved in histone modifications such as ubiquitination of histone H2B and methylation on histone H3 'Lys-4' (H3K4me3). PAF1C recruits the RNF20/40 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex and the E2 enzyme UBE2A or UBE2B to chromatin which mediate monoubiquitination of 'Lys-120' of histone H2B (H2BK120ub1); UB2A/B-mediated H2B ubiquitination is proposed to be coupled to transcription. PAF1C is involved in mRNA 3' end formation probably through association with cleavage and poly(A) factors. Connects PAF1C with the RNF20/40 E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex. Involved in polyadenylation of mRNA precursors (By similarity).
Q62093	Srsf2	Serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 2 (Protein PR264) (Putative myelin regulatory factor 1) (MRF-1) (Splicing component, 35 kDa) (Splicing factor SC35) (SC-35) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 2)	FUNCTION: Necessary for the splicing of pre-mRNA. It is required for formation of the earliest ATP-dependent splicing complex and interacts with spliceosomal components bound to both the 5'- and 3'-splice sites during spliceosome assembly. It also is required for ATP-dependent interactions of both U1 and U2 snRNPs with pre-mRNA (By similarity). Can bind to the myelin basic protein (MBP) gene MB3 regulatory region and increase transcription of the mbp promoter in cells derived from the CNS. The phosphorylated form (by SRPK2) is required for cellular apoptosis in response to cisplatin treatment (By similarity).
Q5SUF2	Luc7l3	Luc7-like protein 3 (Cisplatin resistance-associated-overexpressed protein)	FUNCTION: Binds cAMP regulatory element DNA sequence. May play a role in RNA splicing (By similarity).
Q3UL36	Arglu1	Arginine and glutamate-rich protein 1	
O35491	Clk2	Dual specificity protein kinase CLK2 (EC 2.7.12.1) (CDC-like kinase 2)	FUNCTION: Dual specificity kinase acting on both serine/threonine and tyrosine-containing substrates. Phosphorylates serine- and arginine-rich (SR) proteins of the spliceosome complex. May be a constituent of a network of regulatory mechanisms that enable SR proteins to control RNA splicing and can cause redistribution of SR proteins from speckles to a diffuse nucleoplasmic distribution. Acts as a suppressor of hepatic gluconeogenesis and glucose output by repressing PPARGC1A transcriptional activity on gluconeogenic genes via its phosphorylation. Phosphorylates PPP2R5B thereby stimulating the assembly of PP2A phosphatase with the PPP2R5B-AKT1 complex leading to dephosphorylation of AKT1. Phosphorylates: PTPN1, SRSF1 and SRSF3. Regulates the alternative splicing of tissue factor (F3) pre-mRNA in endothelial cells. Phosphorylates PAGE4 at several serine and threonine residues and this phosphorylation attenuates the ability of PAGE4 to potentiate the transcriptional activator activity of JUN (By similarity).
Q6DID3	Scaf8	SR-related and CTD-associated factor 8 (RNA-binding motif protein 16)	FUNCTION: Anti-terminator protein required to prevent early mRNA termination during transcription. Together with SCAF4, acts by suppressing the use of early, alternative poly(A) sites, thereby preventing the accumulation of non-functional truncated proteins. Mechanistically, associates with the phosphorylated C-terminal heptapeptide repeat domain (CTD) of the largest RNA polymerase II subunit (POLR2A), and subsequently binds nascent RNA upstream of early polyadenylation sites to prevent premature mRNA transcript cleavage and polyadenylation. Independently of SCAF4, also acts as a positive regulator of transcript elongation.
E9Q9W7	Pdzd7	PDZ domain-containing protein 7	FUNCTION: In cochlear developing hair cells, essential in organizing the USH2 complex at stereocilia ankle links (PubMed:24334608). Blocks inhibition of adenylate cyclase activity mediated by ADGRV1 (PubMed:24962568).
Q80WV7	Srm3	Serine/arginine repetitive matrix protein 3	FUNCTION: May play a role in regulating breast cancer cell invasiveness. May be involved in RYBP-mediated breast cancer progression.
P30415	Nktr	NK-tumor recognition protein (NK-TR protein) (Natural-killer cells cytophilin-related protein) (Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase NKTR) (PPIase) (EC 5.2.1.8)	FUNCTION: PPIase that catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides and may therefore assist protein folding. Component of a putative tumor-recognition complex involved in the function of NK cells.
Q4FK66	Prp38a	Pre-mRNA-splicing factor 38A	FUNCTION: Involved in pre-mRNA splicing as a component of the spliceosome.
Q9JM93	Arl6ip4	ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein 6-interacting protein 4 (ARL-6-interacting protein 4) (Aip-4) (Splicing factor SRp37)	FUNCTION: Involved in modulating alternative pre-mRNA splicing with either 5' distal site activation or preferential use of 3' proximal site.
Q3USH5	Sfswap	Splicing factor, suppressor of white-apricot homolog (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 8) (Suppressor of white apricot protein homolog)	FUNCTION: Plays a role as an alternative splicing regulator. Regulates its own expression at the level of RNA processing. Also regulates the splicing of fibronectin and CD45 genes. May act, at least in part, by interaction with other R/S-containing splicing factors. Represses the splicing of MAPT/Tau exon 10 (By similarity).
Q6NZN1	Pprc1	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator-related protein 1 (PGC-1-related coactivator) (PRC)	FUNCTION: Acts as a coactivator during transcriptional activation of nuclear genes related to mitochondrial biogenesis and cell growth. Involved in the transcription coactivation of CREB and NRF1 target genes (By similarity).
Q62376	Snmp70	U1 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein 70 kDa (U1 snRNP 70 kDa) (U1-70K) (snRNP70)	FUNCTION: Component of the spliceosomal U1 snRNP, which is essential for recognition of the pre-mRNA 5' splice-site and the subsequent assembly of the spliceosome. SNRNP70 binds to the loop I region of U1-snRNA.; FUNCTION: [Isoform 2]: Truncated isoforms that lack the RRM domain cannot bind U1-snRNA.
Q9DBU6	Rsrc1	Serine/Arginine-related protein 53 (SRP53) (Arginine/serine-rich coiled-coil protein 1)	FUNCTION: Plays a role in pre-mRNA splicing. Involved in both constitutive and alternative pre-mRNA splicing. May have a role in the recognition of the 3' splice site during the second step of splicing (By similarity).
Q9DBF7	Cwc25	Pre-mRNA-splicing factor CWC25 homolog (Coiled-coil domain-containing protein 49) (Spliceosome-associated protein homolog CWC25)	FUNCTION: Involved in pre-mRNA splicing as component of the spliceosome.
Q8VH51	Rbm39	RNA-binding protein 39 (Coactivator of activating protein 1 and estrogen receptors) (Coactivator of AP-1 and ERs) (RNA-binding motif protein 39) (RNA-binding region-containing protein 2) (Transcription coactivator CAPER)	FUNCTION: Transcriptional coactivator for steroid nuclear receptors ESR1/ER-alpha and ESR2/ER-beta, and JUN/AP-1. May be involved in pre-mRNA splicing process.
Q8C8K3	Srsf12	Serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 12 (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 13B)	FUNCTION: Splicing factor that seems to antagonize SR proteins in pre-mRNA splicing regulation.
Q7TSH6	Scaf4	SR-related and CTD-associated factor 4 (CTD-binding SR-like protein RA4) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 15)	FUNCTION: Anti-terminator protein required to prevent early mRNA termination during transcription. Together with SCAF8, acts by suppressing the use of early, alternative poly(A) sites, thereby preventing the accumulation of non-functional truncated proteins. Mechanistically, associates with the phosphorylated C-terminal heptapeptide repeat domain (CTD) of the largest RNA polymerase II subunit (POLR2A), and subsequently binds nascent RNA upstream of early polyadenylation sites to prevent premature mRNA transcript cleavage and polyadenylation. Independently of SCAF8, also acts as a suppressor of transcriptional readthrough.
Q9WTV7	Rlim	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase RLIM (EC 2.3.2.27) (LIM domain-interacting RING finger protein) (RING finger LIM domain-binding protein) (R-LIM) (RING finger protein 12) (RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase RLIM)	FUNCTION: E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that acts as a negative coregulator for LIM homeodomain transcription factors by mediating the ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of LIM cofactors LDB1 and LDB2 and by mediating the recruitment of the SIN3a/histone deacetylase corepressor complex. Ubiquitination and degradation of LIM cofactors LDB1 and LDB2 allows DNA-bound LIM homeodomain transcription factors to interact with other protein partners such as RLIM. Plays a role in telomere length-mediated growth suppression by mediating the ubiquitination and degradation of TERC1. By targeting ZFP42 for degradation, acts as an activator of random inactivation of X chromosome in the embryo, a stochastic process in which one X chromosome is inactivated to minimize sex-related dosage differences of X-encoded genes in somatic cells of female placental mammals.
Q8BZ4	Srek1	Splicing regulatory glutamine/lysine-rich protein 1 (Serine/arginine-rich-splicing regulatory protein 86) (SRp86) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 12)	FUNCTION: Participates in the regulation of alternative splicing by modulating the activity of other splice factors. Inhibits the splicing activity of SFRS1, SFRS2 and SFRS6. Augments the splicing activity of SFRS3 (By similarity).
O35691	Pnn	Pinin	FUNCTION: Transcriptional activator binding to the E-box 1 core sequence of the E-cadherin promoter gene; the core-binding sequence is 5' CAGGTG-3'. Capable of reversing CTBP1-mediated transcription repression. Auxiliary component of the splicing-dependent multiprotein exon junction complex (EJC) deposited at splice junction on mRNAs. The EJC is a dynamic structure consisting of core proteins and several peripheral nuclear and cytoplasmic associated factors that join the complex only transiently either during EJC assembly or during subsequent mRNA metabolism. Participates in the regulation of alternative pre-mRNA splicing. Associates to spliced mRNA within 60 nt upstream of the 5'-splice sites. Component of the PSAP complex which binds RNA in a sequence-independent manner and is proposed to be recruited to the EJC prior to or during the splicing process and to regulate specific excision of introns in specific transcription subsets. Involved in the establishment and maintenance of epithelia cell-cell adhesion (By similarity).
Q8CFC7	Claspr	CLK4-associated serine/arginine rich protein (Clk4-associating SR-related protein) (Serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 16) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 16) (Suppressor of white-apricot homolog 2)	FUNCTION: Probably functions as an alternative splicing regulator. May regulate the mRNA splicing of genes such as CLK1. May act by regulating members of the CLK kinase family.
Q8CG20	Cherp	Calcium homeostasis endoplasmic reticulum protein (SR-related CTD-associated factor 6)	FUNCTION: Involved in calcium homeostasis, growth and proliferation.

Q3U9G9	Lbr	Delta(14)-sterol reductase LBR (Delta-14-SR) (EC 1.3.1.70) (3-beta-hydroxysterol Delta (14)-reductase) (C-14 sterol reductase) (C14SR) (Integral nuclear envelope inner membrane protein) (Lamin-B receptor) (Sterol C14-reductase)	FUNCTION: Catalyzes the reduction of the C14-unsaturated bond of lanosterol, as part of the metabolic pathway leading to cholesterol biosynthesis (PubMed:18785926). Plays a critical role in myeloid cell cholesterol biosynthesis which is essential to both myeloid cell growth and functional maturation (PubMed:22140257). Mediates the activation of NADPH oxidases, perhaps by maintaining critical levels of cholesterol required for membrane lipid raft formation during neutrophil differentiation (PubMed:22140257). Anchors the lamina and the heterochromatin to the inner nuclear membrane (By similarity).
P62996	Tra2b	Transformer-2 protein homolog beta (TRA-2 beta) (TRA2-beta) (Silica-induced gene 41 protein) (SIG-41) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 10) (Transformer-2 protein homolog B)	FUNCTION: Sequence-specific RNA-binding protein which participates in the control of pre-mRNA splicing. Can either activate or suppress exon inclusion. Acts additively with RBMX to promote exon 7 inclusion of the survival motor neuron SMN2. Activates the splicing of MAPT/Tau exon 10. Alters pre-mRNA splicing patterns by antagonizing the effects of splicing regulators, like RBMX. Binds to the AG-rich SE2 domain in the SMN exon 7 RNA. Binds to pre-mRNA (By similarity).
O35326	Srsf5	Serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 5 (Delayed-early protein HRS) (Pre-mRNA-splicing factor SRP40) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 5)	FUNCTION: May be required for progression through G1 and entry into S phase of cell growth. May play a regulatory role in pre-mRNA splicing. Autoregulates its own expression. Plays a role in constitutive splicing and can modulate the selection of alternative splice sites (By similarity).
Q569Z6	Thrap3	Thyroid hormone receptor-associated protein 3 (Thyroid hormone receptor-associated protein complex 150 kDa component) (Trap150)	FUNCTION: Involved in pre-mRNA splicing. Remains associated with spliced mRNA after splicing which probably involves interactions with the exon junction complex (EJC). Can trigger mRNA decay which seems to be independent of nonsense-mediated decay involving premature stop codons (PTC) recognition. May be involved in nuclear mRNA decay. Involved in regulation of signal-induced alternative splicing. During splicing of PTPRC/CD45 is proposed to sequester phosphorylated SFQ from PTPRC/CD45 pre-mRNA in resting T-cells. Involved in cyclin-D1/CCND1 mRNA stability probably by acting as component of the SNARP complex which associates with both the 3' end of the CCND1 gene and its mRNA. Involved in response to DNA damage. Is excluded from DNA damage sites in a manner that parallels transcription inhibition; the function may involve the SNARP complex. Initially thought to play a role in transcriptional coactivation through its association with the TRAP complex; however, it is not regarded as a stable Mediator complex subunit. Cooperatively with HEL22, enhances the transcriptional activation mediated by PPARG, maybe through the stabilization of the PPARG binding to DNA in presence of ligand. May play a role in the terminal stage of adipocyte differentiation. Plays a role in the positive regulation of the circadian clock. Acts as a coactivator of the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer and promotes its transcriptional activator activity and binding to circadian target genes (PubMed:24043798).
Q9DF04	Nkap	NF-kappa-B-activating protein	FUNCTION: Acts as a transcriptional repressor. Plays a role as a transcriptional corepressor of the Notch-mediated signaling required for T-cell development. Also involved in the TNF and IL-1 induced NF-kappa-B activation. Associates with chromatin at the Notch-regulated SKP2 promoter (By similarity).
Q80Z37	Topors	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Topors (EC 2.3.2.27) (RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase Topors) (SUMO1-protein E3 ligase Topors) (Topoisomerase I-binding RING finger protein) (Topoisomerase I-binding arginine/serine-rich protein) (Tumor suppressor p53-binding protein 3) (p53-binding protein 3) (p53BP3)	FUNCTION: Functions as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase and as a E3 SUMO1-protein ligase. Probable tumor suppressor involved in cell growth, cell proliferation and apoptosis that regulates p53/TP53 stability through ubiquitin-dependent degradation. May regulate chromatin modification through sumoylation of several chromatin modification-associated proteins. May be involved in DNA-damage-induced cell death through IKKBE sumoylation.
A2RTL5	Rsrc2	Arginine/serine-rich coiled-coil protein 2	
Q3UC65	Rsrp1	Arginine/serine-rich protein 1	
Q80T23	Sytl5	Synaptotagmin-like protein 5	FUNCTION: May act as Rab effector protein and play a role in vesicle trafficking. Binds phospholipids (By similarity).
Q61526	ErbB3	Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-3 (EC 2.7.10.1) (Glial growth factor receptor) (Proto-oncogene-like protein c-ErbB-3)	FUNCTION: Tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an essential role as cell surface receptor for neuregulins. Binds to neuregulin-1 (NRG1) and is activated by it; ligand-binding increases phosphorylation on tyrosine residues and promotes its association with the p85 subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. May also be activated by CSPG5. Involved in the regulation of myeloid cell differentiation.
Q9CS00	Cactin	Cactin	FUNCTION: Involved in the regulation of innate immune response. Acts as negative regulator of Toll-like receptor and interferon-regulatory factor (IRF) signaling pathways. Contributes to the regulation of transcriptional activation of NF-kappa-B target genes in response to endogenous proinflammatory stimuli. May play a role during early embryonic development. Probably involved in pre-mRNA splicing (By similarity).
Q52K18	Srrm1	Serine/arginine repetitive matrix protein 1 (Plenty-of-prolines 101)	FUNCTION: Part of pre- and post-splicing multiprotein mRNP complexes. Involved in numerous pre-mRNA processing events. Promotes constitutive and exonic splicing enhancer (ESE)-dependent splicing activation by bridging together sequence-specific (SR family proteins, SFRS4, SFRS5 and TRA2B/SFRS10) and basal snRNP (SNRP70 and SNRPA1) factors of the spliceosome. Stimulates mRNA 3'-end cleavage independently of the formation of an exon junction complex. Binds both pre-mRNA and spliced mRNA 20-25 nt upstream of exon-exon junctions. Binds RNA and DNA with low sequence specificity and has similar preference for either double- or single-stranded nucleic acid substrates.
Q8K019	Bclaf1	Bcl-2-associated transcription factor 1 (Btf)	FUNCTION: Death-promoting transcriptional repressor. May be involved in cyclin-D1/CCND1 mRNA stability through the SNARP complex which associates with both the 3' end of the CCND1 gene and its mRNA (By similarity).
Q5U4C3	Scaf1	Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 19 (SR-related and CTD-associated factor 1)	FUNCTION: May function in pre-mRNA splicing.
Q8BL97	Srsf7	Serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 7 (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 7)	FUNCTION: Required for pre-mRNA splicing. Represses the splicing of MAPT/Tau exon 10. May function as export adapter involved in mRNA nuclear export such as of histone H2A. Binds mRNA which is thought to be transferred to the NXF1-NXT1 heterodimer for export (TAP/NXF1 pathway); enhances NXF1-NXT1 RNA-binding activity. RNA-binding is semi-sequence specific (By similarity).
A2A6A1	Gpatch8	G patch domain-containing protein 8	
Q0P678	Zc3h18	Zinc finger CCHC domain-containing protein 18 (Nuclear protein NHN1)	
Q9JIX8	Acin1	Apoptotic chromatin condensation inducer in the nucleus (Acinus)	FUNCTION: Auxiliary component of the splicing-dependent multiprotein exon junction complex (EJC) deposited at splice junction on mRNAs. The EJC is a dynamic structure consisting of core proteins and several peripheral nuclear and cytoplasmic associated factors that join the complex only transiently either during EJC assembly or during subsequent mRNA metabolism. Component of the ASAP complexes which bind RNA in a sequence-independent manner and are proposed to be recruited to the EJC prior to or during the splicing process and to regulate specific excision of introns in specific transcription subsets. ACIN1 confers RNA-binding to the complex. The ASAP complex can inhibit RNA processing during in vitro splicing reactions. The ASAP complex promotes apoptosis and is disassembled after induction of apoptosis. Involved in the splicing modulation of BCL2L1/Bcl-X (and probably other apoptotic genes); specifically inhibits formation of proapoptotic isoforms such as Bcl-X(S); the activity is different from the established EJC assembly and function. Induces apoptotic chromatin condensation after activation by CASP3. Regulates cyclin A1, but not cyclin A2, expression in leukemia cells (By similarity).
Q3TWW8	Srsf6	Serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 6 (Pre-mRNA-splicing factor SRP55) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 6)	FUNCTION: Plays a role in constitutive splicing and modulates the selection of alternative splice sites. Plays a role in the alternative splicing of MAPT/Tau exon 10. Binds to alternative exons of TNC pre-mRNA and promotes the expression of alternatively spliced TNC. Plays a role in wound healing and in the regulation of keratinocyte differentiation and proliferation via its role in alternative splicing (By similarity).
Q61464	Znf638	Zinc finger protein 638 (Nuclear protein 220) (Zinc finger matrix-like protein)	FUNCTION: Transcription factor that binds to cytidine clusters in double-stranded DNA (By similarity). Plays a key role in the silencing of unintegrated retroviral DNA: some part of the retroviral DNA formed immediately after infection remains unintegrated in the host genome and is transcriptionally repressed (PubMed:30487602). Mediates transcriptional repression of unintegrated viral DNA by specifically binding to the cytidine clusters of retroviral DNA and mediating the recruitment of chromatin silencers, such as the HUSH complex, SETDB1 and the histone deacetylases HDAC1 and HDAC4 (PubMed:30487602). Acts as an early regulator of adipogenesis by acting as a transcription cofactor of CEBPs (CEBPA, CEBPB and/or CEBPG), controlling the expression of PPARG and probably of other proadipogenic genes, such as SREBF1 (PubMed:21602272). May also regulate alternative splicing of target genes during adipogenesis (PubMed:25024404).
Q80SY5	Prp38b	Pre-mRNA-splicing factor 38B	FUNCTION: May be required for pre-mRNA splicing.
Q569Z5	Ddx46	Probable ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX46 (EC 3.6.4.13) (DEAD box protein 46)	FUNCTION: Plays an essential role in splicing, either prior to, or during A complex formation.
Q8BT18	Srrm2	Serine/arginine repetitive matrix protein 2	FUNCTION: Required for pre-mRNA splicing as component of the spliceosome.
Q8VE97	Srsf4	Serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 4 (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 4)	FUNCTION: Plays a role in alternative splice site selection during pre-mRNA splicing. Represses the splicing of MAPT/Tau exon 10 (By similarity).
Q9QX47	Son	Protein SON (Negative regulatory element-binding protein) (NRE-binding protein)	FUNCTION: RNA-binding protein that acts as a mRNA splicing cofactor by promoting efficient splicing of transcripts that possess weak splice sites. Specifically promotes splicing of many cell-cycle and DNA-repair transcripts that possess weak splice sites, such as TUBG1, KATNB1, TUBGCP2, AURKB, PCNT, AKT1, RAD23A, and FANCG. Probably acts by facilitating the interaction between Serine/arginine-rich proteins such as RBMX and the RNA polymerase II. Also binds to DNA; binds to the consensus DNA sequence: 5'-GA[GTA]N[CG]AG[C]C-3' (By similarity). Essential for correct RNA splicing of multiple genes critical for brain development, neuronal migration and metabolism, including TUBG1, FLNA, PNKP, WDR62, PSMD3, PCK2, PFKL, IDH2, and ACY1 (By similarity). May also regulate the ghrelin signaling in hypothalamic neuron by acting as a negative regulator of GHSR expression (PubMed:20876580).
Q6PDM2	Srsf1	Serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 1 (ASF/SF2) (Pre-mRNA-splicing factor SRp30a) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 1)	FUNCTION: Plays a role in preventing exon skipping, ensuring the accuracy of splicing and regulating alternative splicing. Interacts with other spliceosomal components, via the RS domains, to form a bridge between the 5'- and 3'-splice site binding components, U1 snRNP and U2AF. Can stimulate binding of U1 snRNP to a 5'-splice site-containing pre-mRNA. Binds to purine-rich RNA sequences, either the octamer, 5'-RGAAGAAC-3' (=R-A or G) or the decamers, AGGACAGAGC/AGGACGAAGC. Binds preferentially to the 5'-CGAGGGCG-3' motif in vitro. Three copies of the octamer constitute a powerful splicing enhancer in vitro, the ASF/SF2 splicing enhancer (ASE) which can specifically activate ASE-dependent splicing (By similarity). Specifically regulates alternative splicing of cardiac isoforms of CAMK2D, LDB3/CYPHER and TNNT2/CTNT during heart remodeling at the juvenile to adult transition. The inappropriate accumulation of a neonatal and neuronal isoform of CAMK2D in the adult heart results in aberrant calcium handling and defective excitation-contraction coupling in cardiomyocytes. May function as export adapter involved in mRNA nuclear export through the TAP/NXF1 pathway (PubMed:15652482).
P26369	U2af2	Splicing factor U2AF 65 kDa subunit (U2 auxiliary factor 65 kDa subunit) (U2 snRNP auxiliary factor large subunit)	FUNCTION: Plays a role in pre-mRNA splicing and 3'-end processing. By recruiting PRPF19 and the PRP19C/Prp19 complex/NTC/Nineteen complex to the RNA polymerase II C-terminal domain (CTD), and thereby pre-mRNA, may couple transcription to splicing. Required for the export of mRNA out of the nucleus, even if the mRNA is encoded by an intron-less gene. Positively regulates pre-mRNA 3'-end processing by recruiting the CFIm complex to cleavage and polyadenylation signals.
Q9D883	U2af1	Splicing factor U2AF 35 kDa subunit (U2 auxiliary factor 35 kDa subunit) (U2 snRNP auxiliary factor small subunit)	FUNCTION: Plays a critical role in both constitutive and enhancer-dependent splicing by mediating protein-protein interactions and protein-RNA interactions required for accurate 3'-splice site selection. Recruits U2 snRNP to the branch point. Directly mediates interactions between U2AF2 and proteins bound to the enhancers and thus may function as a bridge between U2AF2 and the enhancer complex to recruit it to the adjacent intron (By similarity).
A2AR02	Ppig	Peptidyl-prolyl cis-trans isomerase G (PPIase G) (Peptidyl-prolyl isomerase G) (EC 5.2.1.8) (Cyclophilin G) (Rotamase G)	FUNCTION: PPIase that catalyzes the cis-trans isomerization of proline imidic peptide bonds in oligopeptides and may therefore assist protein folding. May be implicated in the folding, transport, and assembly of proteins. May play an important role in the regulation of pre-mRNA splicing.
Q6PFR5	Tra2a	Transformer-2 protein homolog alpha (TRA-2 alpha) (TRA2-alpha) (Transformer-2 protein homolog A)	FUNCTION: Sequence-specific RNA-binding protein which participates in the control of pre-mRNA splicing.
Q9JJA7	Ccnl2	Cyclin-L2 (Cyclin Ania-6b) (Paneth cell-enhanced expression protein) (PCEE)	FUNCTION: Involved in pre-mRNA splicing. May induce cell death, possibly by acting on the transcription and RNA processing of apoptosis-related factors.
E9Q5F9	Setd2	Histone-lysine N-methyltransferase SETD2 (EC 2.1.1.-) (Lysine N-methyltransferase 3A) (Protein-lysine N-methyltransferase SETD2) (EC 2.1.1.-) (SET domain-containing protein 2)	FUNCTION: Histone methyltransferase that specifically trimethylates 'Lys-36' of histone H3 (H3K36me3) using dimethylated 'Lys-36' (H3K36me2) as substrate (PubMed:18157086, PubMed:20133625). Represents the main enzyme generating H3K36me3, a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation (PubMed:18157086, PubMed:20133625). Plays a role in chromatin structure modulation during elongation by coordinating recruitment of the FACT complex and by interacting with hyperphosphorylated POLR2A (By similarity). Acts as a key regulator of DNA mismatch repair in G1 and early S phase by generating H3K36me3, a mark required to recruit MSH6 subunit of the MutS alpha complex: early recruitment of the MutS alpha complex to chromatin to be replicated allows a quick identification of mismatch DNA to initiate the mismatch repair reaction (By similarity). Required for DNA double-strand break repair in response to DNA damage: acts by mediating formation of H3K36me3, promoting recruitment of RAD51 and DNA repair via homologous recombination (HR) (By similarity). Acts as a tumor suppressor (By similarity). H3K36me3 also plays an essential role in the maintenance of a heterochromatic state, by recruiting DNA methyltransferase DNMT3A (By similarity). H3K36me3 is also enhanced in intron-containing genes, suggesting that SETD2 recruitment is enhanced by splicing and that splicing is coupled to recruitment of elongating RNA polymerase (By similarity). Required during angiogenesis (PubMed:20133625). Distal for endoderm development by promoting embryonic stem cell differentiation toward endoderm: acts by mediating formation of H3K36me3 in required promoter regions of FGFR3, leading to regulate transcription initiation of FGFR3

			(PubMed:25242323). In addition to histones, also mediates methylation of other proteins, such as tubulins and STAT1 (PubMed:27518565). Trimethylates 'Lys-40' of alpha-tubulins such as TUBA1B (alpha-TubK40me3); alpha-TubK40me3 is required for normal mitosis and cytokinesis and may be a specific tag in cytoskeletal remodeling (PubMed:27518565). Involved in interferon-alpha-induced antiviral defense by mediating both monomethylation of STAT1 at 'Lys-525' and catalyzing H3K36me3 on promoters of some interferon-stimulated genes (ISGs) to activate gene transcription (By similarity).
Q9CY14	Luc7l	Putative RNA-binding protein Luc7-like 1	FUNCTION: May bind to RNA via its Arg/Ser-rich domain.
Q0P557	Spata18	Mitochondria-eating protein (Spermatogenesis-associated protein 18)	FUNCTION: Key regulator of mitochondrial quality that mediates the repairing or degradation of unhealthy mitochondria in response to mitochondrial damage. Mediator of mitochondrial protein catabolic process (also named M3LM) by mediating the degradation of damaged proteins inside mitochondria by promoting the accumulation in the mitochondrial matrix of hydrolases that are characteristic of the lysosomal lumen. Also involved in mitochondrion degradation of damaged mitochondria by promoting the formation of vacuole-like structures (named MIV), which engulf and degrade unhealthy mitochondria by accumulating lysosomes. May have a role in spermatogenesis, especially in cell differentiation from late elongate spermatids to mature spermatozoa (By similarity). The physical interaction of SPATA18/MIEAP, BNIP3 and BNIP3L/NIX at the mitochondrial outer membrane regulates the opening of a pore in the mitochondrial double membrane in order to mediate the translocation of lysosomal proteins from the cytoplasm to the mitochondrial matrix (By similarity).
Q9DA19	Cir1	Corepressor interacting with RBPJ 1 (CBF1-interacting corepressor)	FUNCTION: Regulates transcription and acts as corepressor for RBPJ. Recruits RBPJ to the Sin3-histone deacetylase complex (HDAC). Required for RBPJ-mediated repression of transcription (By similarity). May modulate splice site selection during alternative splicing of pre-mRNAs.
P84104	Srsf3	Serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 3 (Pre-mRNA-splicing factor SRP20) (Protein X16) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 3)	FUNCTION: Splicing factor that specifically promotes exon-inclusion during alternative splicing. Interaction with YTHDC1, a RNA-binding protein that recognizes and binds N6-methyladenosine (m6A)-containing RNAs, promotes recruitment of SRSF3 to its mRNA-binding elements adjacent to m6A sites, leading to exon-inclusion during alternative splicing. Also functions as export adapter involved in mRNA nuclear export. Binds mRNA which is thought to be transferred to the NXF1-NXT1 heterodimer for export (TAP/NXF1 pathway); enhances NXF1-NXT1 RNA-binding activity. Involved in nuclear export of m6A-containing mRNAs via interaction with YTHDC1; interaction with YTHDC1 facilitates m6A-containing mRNA-binding to both SRSF3 and NXF1, promoting mRNA nuclear export. RNA-binding is semi-sequence specific.
A2A4P0	Dhx8	ATP-dependent RNA helicase DHX8 (EC 3.6.4.13) (DEAH box protein 8)	FUNCTION: Involved in pre-mRNA splicing as component of the spliceosome. Facilitates nuclear export of spliced mRNA by releasing the RNA from the spliceosome.
Q99M28	Rnps1	RNA-binding protein with serine-rich domain 1	FUNCTION: Part of pre- and post-splicing multiprotein mRNP complexes. Auxiliary component of the splicing-dependent multiprotein exon junction complex (EJC) deposited at splice junction on mRNAs. The EJC is a dynamic structure consisting of core proteins and several peripheral nuclear and cytoplasmic associated factors that join the complex only transiently either during EJC assembly or during subsequent mRNA metabolism. Component of the ASAP and PSAP complexes which bind RNA in a sequence-independent manner and are proposed to be recruited to the EJC prior to or during the splicing process and to regulate specific excision of introns in specific transcription subsets. The ASAP complex can inhibit RNA processing during in vitro splicing reactions. The ASAP complex promotes apoptosis and is disassembled after induction of apoptosis. Enhances the formation of the ATP-dependent A complex of the spliceosome. Involved in both constitutive splicing and, in association with SRP54 and TRA2B/SFRS10, in distinctive modulation of alternative splicing in a substrate-dependent manner. Involved in the splicing modulation of BCL2L1/Bcl-X (and probably other apoptotic genes); specifically inhibits formation of proapoptotic isoforms such as Bcl-X(S); the activity is different from the established EJC assembly and function. Participates in mRNA 3'-end cleavage. Involved in UPF2-dependent nonsense-mediated decay (NMD) of mRNAs containing premature stop codons. Also mediates increase of mRNA abundance and translational efficiency. Binds spliced mRNA 20-25 nt upstream of exon-exon junctions (By similarity).
A2AJT4	Pnir	Arginine/serine-rich protein PNISR (Serine/arginine-rich-splicing regulatory protein 130) (SRp130) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 130) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 18)	
Q69ZA1	Cdk13	Cyclin-dependent kinase 13 (EC 2.7.11.22) (EC 2.7.11.23) (CDC2-related protein kinase 5) (Cell division cycle 2-like protein kinase 5) (Cell division protein kinase 13)	FUNCTION: Cyclin-dependent kinase which displays CTD kinase activity and is required for RNA splicing. Has CTD kinase activity by hyperphosphorylating the C-terminal heptapeptide repeat domain (CTD) of the largest RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1, thereby acting as a key regulator of transcription elongation. Required for RNA splicing, probably by phosphorylating SRSF1/SF2. Required during hematopoiesis.
Q99ME9	Gtbp4	Nucleolar GTP-binding protein 1 (Chronic renal failure gene protein) (GTP-binding protein NGB)	FUNCTION: Involved in the biogenesis of the 60S ribosomal subunit.
Q8K194	Snmp27	U4/U6.U5 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein 27 kDa protein (U4/U6.U5 snRNP 27 kDa protein) (U4/U6.U5-27K) (U4/U6.U5 tri-snRNP-associated protein 3)	FUNCTION: May play a role in mRNA splicing.
Q9R0U0	Srsf10	Serine/arginine-rich splicing factor 10 (FUS-interacting serine-arginine-rich protein 1) (Neural-salient serine/arginine-rich protein) (Neural-specific SR protein) (Splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 13A) (TLS-associated protein with Ser-Arg repeats) (TASR) (TLS-associated protein with SR repeats) (TLS-associated serine-arginine protein) (TLS-associated SR protein)	FUNCTION: Splicing factor that in its dephosphorylated form acts as a general repressor of pre-mRNA splicing. Seems to interfere with the U1 snRNP 5'-splice recognition of SNRNP70. Required for splicing repression in M-phase cells and after heat shock. Also acts as a splicing factor that specifically promotes exon skipping during alternative splicing. Interaction with YTHDC1, a RNA-binding protein that recognizes and binds N6-methyladenosine (m6A)-containing RNAs, prevents SRSF10 from binding to its mRNA-binding sites close to m6A-containing regions, leading to inhibit exon skipping during alternative splicing (By similarity). May be involved in regulation of alternative splicing in neurons (PubMed:10583508).
Q9R020	Zranb2	Zinc finger Ran-binding domain-containing protein 2 (Zinc finger protein 265) (Zinc finger, splicing)	FUNCTION: Splice factor required for alternative splicing of TRA2B/SFRS10 transcripts. May interfere with constitutive 5'-splice site selection (By similarity).
Q61136	Prpf4b	Serine/threonine-protein kinase PRP4 homolog (EC 2.7.11.1) (PRP4 pre-mRNA-processing factor 4 homolog) (Pre-mRNA protein kinase)	FUNCTION: Has a role in pre-mRNA splicing. Phosphorylates SF2/ASF.
Q9Z0U1	Tjp2	Tight junction protein ZO-2 (Tight junction protein 2) (Zona occludens protein 2) (Zonula occludens protein 2)	FUNCTION: Plays a role in tight junctions and adherens junctions.
Q7TNC4	Luc7l2	Putative RNA-binding protein Luc7-like 2 (CGI-74 homolog)	FUNCTION: May bind to RNA via its Arg/Ser-rich domain.

Table S3 (Related to Figure 2). RNF12 phosphorylation sites identified by immunoprecipitation-mass spectrometry

Experiment 1					
pep_exp_mz	pep_exp_mr	pep_score	pep_seq	pep_var_mod	residue
516.5920	1546.7504	23	R.SRSPLQPTSEIPR.R	P (ST)	S227, S229
801.8524	1601.6868	(26)	R.RLSVENMESSSQ.R.Q	P (ST)	S163
809.8495	1617.6818	(27)	R.RLSVENMESSSQ.R.Q	O (M); P (ST)	S163
Experiment 2					
pep_exp_mz	pep_exp_mr	pep_score	pep_seq	pep_var_mod	residue
701.786	1401.5562	30	EGPPPQSPDENR	P (ST)	S78
774.3826	1546.7504	40	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	P (ST)	S229
801.8502	1601.6868	46	RLSVENMESSSQ.R	P (ST)	S163
809.8483	1617.6818	62	RLSVENMESSSQ.R	O (M); P (ST)	S163
1230.5322	2459.0489	78	AGESDDVTNSDSIIDWLN.SVR	P (ST)	S88, S89
1255.2161	3762.6282	32	EGPPPQSPDENRAGESDDVTNSDSIIDWLN.SVR	P (ST)	S78, S88, S89
Experiment 3					
pep_exp_mz	pep_exp_mr	pep_score	pep_seq	pep_var_mod	residue
701.7868	1401.559	48	EGPPPQSPDENR	P (ST)	S78
774.3839	1546.7531	44	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	P (ST)	S227
516.5918	1546.7536	27	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	P (ST)??	S227, S229, T234
809.8502	1617.6858	68	RLSVENMESSSQ.R	O (M); P (ST)	S163
814.3668	1626.719	37	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)	S227, S229
661.9747	1982.9024	19	AERSRSP.LQPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)??	S227, S229, T234, S235
Experiment 4					
pep_exp_mz	pep_exp_mr	pep_score	pep_seq	pep_var_mod	residue
474.7062	947.3979	29	SRSPEHR	P (ST)??	S212, S214
701.7858	1401.5571	30	EGPPPQSPDENR	P (ST)	S78
774.3807	1546.7469	43	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	P (ST)	S229
809.8483	1617.6821	50	RLSVENMESSSQ.R	O (M); P (ST)??	S163
814.3668	1626.719	22	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)??	S227, S229, T234, S235
905.9172	1809.8198	21	AERNSAEAVTEVPTTR	P (ST)??	S194, T199
1230.5315	2459.0484	73	AGESDDVTNSDSIIDWLN.SVR	P (ST)??	S88, S89, T93,
1255.2163	3762.6271	39	EGPPPQSPDENRAGESDDVTNSDSIIDWLN.SVR	P (ST)	S78

Phosphosite Localisation data obtained from Proteome Discoverer 1.4-SP1 –PhosphoRS3.1 or Proteome Discoverer 2.0-ptmRS. Underlined S T is interpretation of Mascot and MS2 data. Bold S T is a very good assignment, S T is used where identification is not certain, ?? means phosphorylation could be in any of the sites. pep_exp_mz: Observed or experimental m/z value, pep_exp_mr: Molecular mass calculated from experimental m/z value, pep_score: Mascot score for PSM (Peptide sequence match), pep_seq: Peptide sequence in 1 letter code, pep_var_mod: Variable modifications from all sources as list of names.

Table S4 (Related to Figure 2). RNF12 phosphorylation sites identified via SRPK in vitro phosphorylation and mass spectrometry

SRPK1 5 min				
pep_exp mz	pep_exp mr	pep_score	pep_seq	pep_var_mod
460.2178	918.4212	(24)	R.TYVSTIR.I	P (ST)
639.3107	1276.6176	(20)	R.QQISGPELLGR.G	P (ST)
652.8156	1303.6173	(31)	R.SPLQPTSEIPR.R	P (ST)
516.5908	1546.7504	(22)	R.SRSPLQPTSEIPR.R	P (ST)
774.3820	1546.7504	(47)	R.SRSPLQPTSEIPR.R	P (ST)
543.2460	1626.7168	(26)	R.SRSPLQPTSEIPR.R	2 P (ST)
814.3652	1626.7168	(41)	R.SRSPLQPTSEIPR.R	2 P (ST)
838.3497	1674.6886	(46)	R.SQAPNNTVYESER.G	P (ST)
959.9175	1917.8218	85	R.SRSQAPNNTVYESER.G	P (ST)
640.2810	1917.8218	(48)	R.SRSQAPNNTVYESER.G	P (ST)
992.4553	1982.8976	(28)	R.AERSRSPLOPTSEIPR.R	2 P (ST)
661.9727	1982.8976	40	R.AERSRSPLOPTSEIPR.R	2 P (ST)
1027.4431	2052.8749	(29)	R.RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSR.T	P (ST)
685.2983	2052.8749	(60)	R.RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSR.T	P (ST)
689.6444	2065.9205	(21)	R.DNNLLGTPGESTEEELLR.R	P (ST)
771.0147	2310.0237	38	R.RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSRTR.H	P (ST)
SRPK1 60 min				
pep_exp mz	pep_exp mr	pep_score	pep_seq	pep_var_mod
460.2179	918.4212	(19)	R.TYVSTIR.I	P (ST)
514.6891	1027.3637	19	R.SRSPEHR.R	2 P (ST)
628.2581	1254.5020	21	R.ARSRSPPEHR.R	2 P (ST)
516.5908	1546.7504	(27)	R.SRSPLQPTSEIPR.R	P (ST)
774.3821	1546.7504	50	R.SRSPLQPTSEIPR.R	P (ST)
814.3652	1626.7168	(41)	R.SRSPLQPTSEIPR.R	2 P (ST)
543.2462	1626.7168	(21)	R.SRSPLQPTSEIPR.R	2 P (ST)
838.3506	1674.6886	(69)	R.SQAPNNTVYESER.G	P (ST)
949.3937	1896.7738	(50)	R.APTLEQSSSENEPEGSSR.T	P (ST)
959.9170	1917.8218	82	R.SRSQAPNNTVYESER.G	P (ST)
640.2809	1917.8218	(29)	R.SRSQAPNNTVYESER.G	P (ST)
992.4556	1982.8976	39	R.AERSRSPLOPTSEIPR.R	2 P (ST)
1027.4439	2052.8749	(48)	R.RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSR.T	P (ST)
685.2986	2052.8749	(50)	R.RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSR.T	P (ST)
752.6523	2254.9369	35	R.IRSRSPQAPNNTVYESER.G	2 P (ST)
771.0147	2310.0237	43	R.RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSRTR.H	P (ST)
578.5131	2310.0237	(19)	R.RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSRTR.H	P (ST)
SRPK2 5 min				
pep_exp mz	pep_exp mr	pep_score	pep_seq	pep_var_mod
473.2131	944.4117	35	GLFAASGSR	P (ST)
516.5906	1546.7499	33	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	P (ST)
543.2464	1626.7174	18	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
553.516	2210.0349	24	ARAERSRSPLOPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
578.5132	2310.0236	38	RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSRTR	P (ST)
635.3174	1902.9303	38	AERSRSPLOPTSEIPR	P (ST)
640.2807	1917.8203	38	SRSQAPNNTVYESER	P (ST)
661.9725	1982.8958	29	AERSRSPLOPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
685.2986	2052.8741	51	RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSR	P (ST)
718.9813	2153.922	31	APTLEQSSSENEPEGSSRTR	P (ST)
750.8328	1499.651	20	AVSRTNPNNGDFR	P (ST)
752.6522	2254.9348	42	TRSRQAPNNTVYESER	2 P (ST)
771.0148	2310.0225	51	RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSRTR	P (ST)
774.382	1546.7495	47	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	P (ST)
814.3648	1626.7151	25	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
814.3654	1626.7162	21	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
838.3527	1674.6909	57	SQAPNNTVYESER	P (ST)
959.9179	1917.8213	69	SRSQAPNNTVYESER	P (ST)
992.455	1982.8955	27	AERSRSPLOPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
1027.4439	2052.8731	36	RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSR	P (ST)
1106.0253	2210.036	18	ARAERSRSPLOPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
SRPK2 60 min				
pep_exp mz	pep_exp mr	pep_score	pep_seq	pep_var_mod
460.2179	918.4212	31	TYVSTIR	P (ST)
473.213	944.4115	55	GLFAASGSR	P (ST)
493.2267	984.4388	20	DSIASRTR	P (ST)
500.8911	1499.6514	25	AVSRTNPNNGDFR	P (ST)
516.5907	1546.7503	36	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	P (ST)
534.7452	1067.4759	21	NVERVESR	P (ST)
534.9023	1601.6852	21	RLSVENMESSQR	P (ST)
540.2346	1617.6819	35	RLSVENMESSQR	O (M); P (ST)
543.2468	1626.7187	28	SRSPLQPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
578.5133	2310.0241	50	RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSRTR	P (ST)
604.2824	1809.8254	29	AERN\$AEAVTEVPTTR	P (ST)
633.2654	1896.7743	42	APTLEQSSSENEPEGSSR	P (ST)
640.2813	1917.8221	45	SRSQAPNNTVYESER	P (ST)
652.8159	1303.6172	25	SPLQPTSEIPR	P (ST)
661.9733	1982.8982	30	AERSRSPLOPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
685.2987	2052.8743	55	RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSR	P (ST)
711.9543	2132.8412	33	RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSR	2 P (ST)
718.9818	2153.9236	27	APTLEQSSSENEPEGSSRTR	P (ST)
725.9974	2174.9703	23	TRSRQAPNNTVYESER	P (ST)
750.8325	1499.6505	32	AVSRTNPNNGDFR	P (ST)
752.6528	2254.9365	49	TRSRQAPNNTVYESER	2 P (ST)
771.0143	2310.021	31	RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSRTR	P (ST)
771.0155	2310.0247	26	RAPTLEQSSSENEPEGSSRTR	P (ST)

774.382	1546.7495	47	<u>S</u> RSPLQPTSEIPR	P (ST)
801.8499	1601.6853	70	RL <u>S</u> VENMESSSQR	P (ST)
809.8482	1617.6819	40	RL <u>S</u> VENMESSSQR	O (M); P (ST)
814.3657	1626.7169	45	<u>S</u> RSPLQPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
838.3528	1674.6911	58	<u>S</u> QAPNNTVTYESER	P (ST)
854.3486	1706.6827	19	<u>S</u> RSPLQPTSEIPR	3 P (ST)
949.3945	1896.7744	58	APTLEQSSENEPEGSSR	P (ST)
959.9175	1917.8204	79	<u>S</u> RSQAPNNTVTYESER	P (ST)
992.4556	1982.8966	24	AERS <u>S</u> RSPLQPTSEIPR	2 P (ST)
1027.4443	2052.8741	61	RAP <u>T</u> LEQSSENEPEGSSR	P (ST)

Phosphosite Localisation data obtained from Proteome Discoverer 1.4-SP1 –PhosphoRS3.1 or Proteome Discoverer 2.0-ptmRS. Underlined S T is interpretation of Mascot and MS2 data. Bold S T is a very good assignment, S T is used where identification is not certain, ?? means phosphorylation could be in any of the sites. pep_exp_mz: Observed or experimental m/z value, pep_exp_mr: Molecular mass calculated from experimental m/z value, pep_score: Mascot score for PSM (Peptide sequence match), pep_seq: Peptide sequence in 1 letter code, pep_var_mod: Variable modifications from all sources as list of names.

Table S7 (Related to Figure 5). Disease association of RNF12-regulated genes from the neural crest cell differentiation GO term (GO:0014033).

Protein name	Gene name	Neural crest function	Craniofacial defects association
Annexin A6	Anxa6	Modulates chick cranial neural crest cell emigration (Wu and Taneyhill, 2012)	Associated to Treacher Collins syndrome (Dixon et al., 1994)
Bone morphogenetic protein 4	Bmp4	Regulates neural crest migration and differentiation (Li et al., 2018; Sela-Donenfeld and Kalcheim, 1999; Zhu et al., 2019) Regulates tooth morphogenesis (Jia et al., 2016; Shin et al., 2012)	Associated to Non-syndromic cleft lip (Chen et al., 2012, 2014)
Fibronectin	Fn1	Participate in differentiation of NC cells into vascular smooth muscle cells (Wang and Astrof, 2016)	
Homeobox protein GBX-2	Gbx2	Required for pharyngeal arch and cardiovascular development (Byrd and Meyers, 2005) Participates in neural crest induction (Li et al., 2009)	Associated to craniofacial microsomia (Zhang et al., 2016)
Protein jagged-1	Jag1	Induces neural crest stem cell self-renewal and osteoblast differentiation (Kamalakar et al., 2019; Nikopoulos et al., 2007) Regulates face development (Zuniga et al., 2010) Regulates specification of the coronal suture (Yen et al., 2010) Regulates maxillary ossification (Hill et al., 2014) Regulates bone patterning of middle ear (Teng et al., 2017)	Deleted in Alagille Syndrome (Humphreys et al., 2012; Micaglio et al., 2019; Pilia et al., 1999)
Laminin subunit alpha-5	Lama5	Regulates neural crest cell migration (Coles et al., 2006) Required for tooth development (Fukumoto et al., 2006)	
Semaphorin-3F	Sema3f	Regulates cranial neural crest cell migration (York et al., 2018; Yu and Moens, 2005) Regulates trunk neural crest migration (Gammill et al., 2006)	
Semaphorin-4A	Sema4a	Phylogenetic-based functional annotation	
Semaphorin-4G	Sema4g	Phylogenetic-based functional annotation	
Semaphorin-6B	Sema6b	Patterns cardiac neural crest migration (Toyofuku et al., 2008)	
Semaphorin-6C	Sema6c	Phylogenetic-based functional annotation	
Semaphorin-7A	Sema7a	Expressed in cranial and trunk neural crest cells (Bao and Jin, 2006)	Associated to craniofacial microsomia (Zhang et al., 2016)
Secreted frizzled-related protein 1	Sfrp1	Expressed in migrating neural crest cells (Duprez et al., 1999) Regulates Periodontal Mineral Homeostasis (Gopinathan et al., 2019)	
Transcription factor SOX-11	Sox11	Expressed in neural crest and derivatives (Hargrave et al., 1997; Sock et al., 2004) Ablation generates Clefing of the Secondary Palate (Huang et al., 2016) Linked to cranial vault shape in humans (Roosenboom et al., 2018)	
Mitogen-activated protein kinase 3	Mapk3, Erk1	Expressed in neural crest and derivatives (Parada et al., 2015)	

Table S8 (Related to STAR Methods). Primer and Oligonucleotide sequences

Oligonucleotides		
qRT-PCR primers	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
FoxP1 ex15-16	CACGTGGAAGAATG CAGTGCG	N/A
FoxP1 ex15-16b	CACGTGGAAGGGTG CCATTC	N/A
FoxP1 ex17	N/A	TGAGAGGTGTGCAG TAGGCG
Gapdh	CTCGTCCCCTAGAC AAAA	TGAATTTGCCGTGA GTGG
Ntn1	CGCAACTGTACCAG TGACCTCT	TTGCGGCAGTAGAT GAGGACGA
Dll1	ACCAAGTGCCAGTC ACAGAG	TCCATCTTACACCTC AGTCGC
Kif1a	CACCACTATTGTCAA CCCCAAA	CCCCAATGTCCCTG TAGACCT
Gfap	CAATGCTGGCTTCA AGGAGACACG	TCAGTTCAGCTGCC AGCGCCT
Unc5a	GTCTGGTGTGTGAC TGTAGGCA	CCGAGCATGGAGGT TGCAGTTG
Primers for genomic DNA sequencing	Forward (5'-3')	Reverse (5'-3')
Srpk1 (KO)	TGACTAACAGGCA CTGTCAGG	CAGGCTCTGGTGAG ACCTAGC
Srpk2 (KO)	GTAGAGTAACTGTC TCTGTAACTTGTGT ACTG	CTATAAAGCTGGAC CAGGAGAGGC
Zfp42/Rex1 (KO)	TCACCATGGGCTCT CGTATTGG	AGAAGACTCGAGAA GGGAAGCTCG
Rlim 4xSA/y (KI)	AGAGCAAGAGCTGA AAGAGCCAGGGCAC CTTTACAGCCAACA AGTGAAATTCC	GTTTCTACGATGCT CTGGGGCCCCGGGC TCTTGCCCTCCTCT GAGCACG
Rlim ΔSR-motif/y (KI)	CCTTTACAGCCAAC AAGTGAAATTCC	ACGCGTAGTCGGCA CTTCTG
Rlim W576Y/y (KI), W576Y/y (KI), WT/y (KI)	ACAGCCTCAGCATC TTCTAGAGC	AGTGCATTGGAAAA GTAAGTGGCC
gRNA sequences for CRISPR/Cas9	Sense gRNA (5'-3')	Antisense gRNA (5'-3')
Srpk1 (KO)	GAGCAGGAGGAGG AGATTCT	GCGGAGTGGGGTG CAGAGCCT
Srpk2 (KO)	GATTGATGACTTCAA GATCTC	GATGTCTTTGTTTGG GTCACCT
Zfp42/Rex1 (KO)	GAGGAAGATGGCTT CCCTGA	GAATCTCACTTTCAT CCCGGA
Rlim 4xSA/y (KI)	GAGTTCGTCCTGGA GAATAC	GTAAGTGAAGATCA AGAACTA
Rlim ΔSR-motif/y (KI)	GAAGCCGGAGCCCA GAGCAT	GCTCCTCTGAGCTC TGGTGGT
Rlim W576Y/y (KI), W576Y/y (KI), WT/y (KI)	GCAGGGCAGTCTTA TCTTCT	GTGGAATTCTCAGA CAACCAG