

Supplementary Materials for

Noninvasive characterization of Alzheimer's disease by circulating, cell-free messenger RNA next-generation sequencing

Shusuke Toden*, Jiali Zhuang, Alexander D. Acosta, Amy P. Karns, Neeraj S. Salathia, James B. Brewer, Donna M. Wilcock, Jonathan Aballi, Mike Nerenberg, Stephen R. Quake, Arkaitz Ibarra*

*Corresponding author. Email: stoden@molecularestethoscope.com (S.T.); aibarra@molecularestethoscope.com (A.I.)

Published 9 December 2020, *Sci. Adv.* **6**, eabb1654 (2020)
DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abb1654

The PDF file includes:

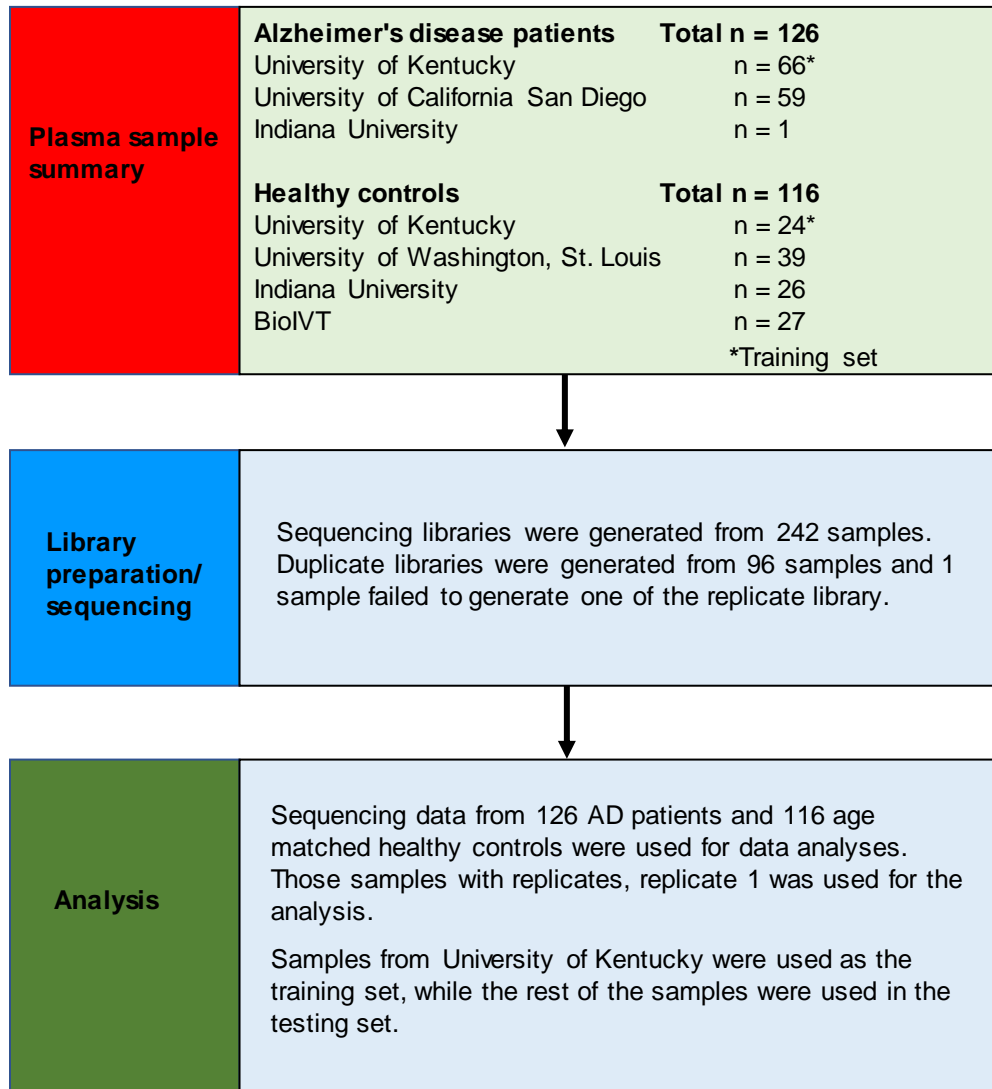
Figs. S1 to S6
Tables S1 and S2
Legends for data files S1 to S4

Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

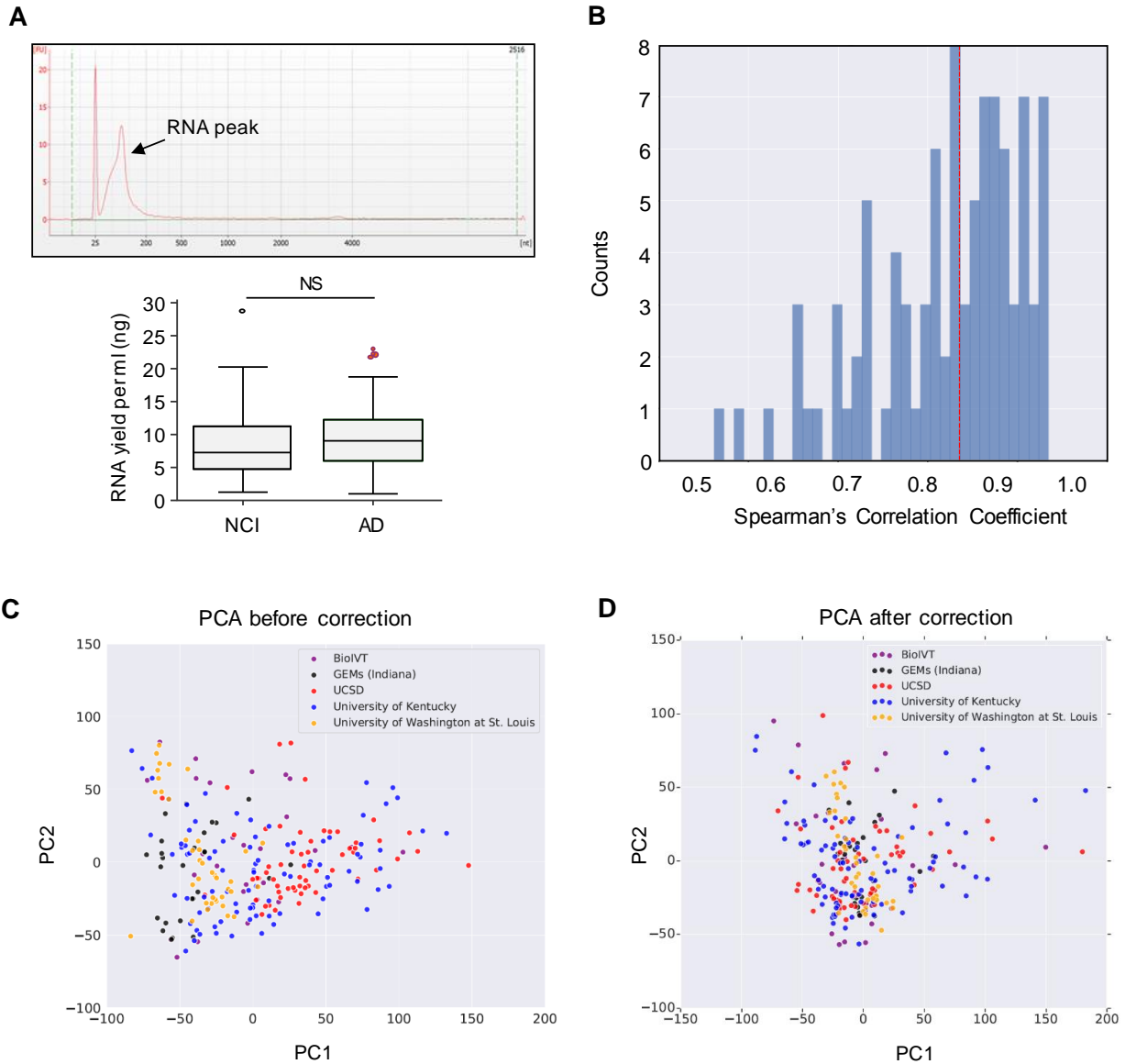
(available at advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/6/50/eabb1654/DC1)

Data files S1 to S4

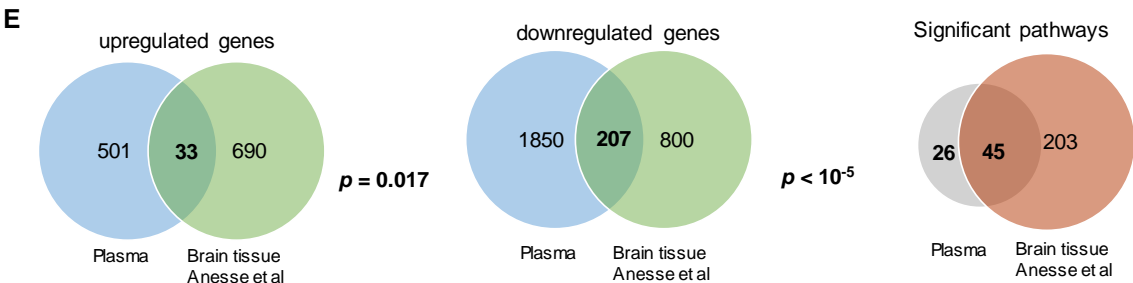
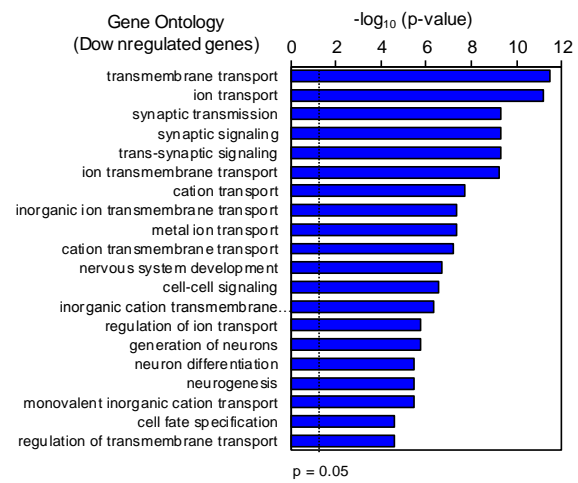
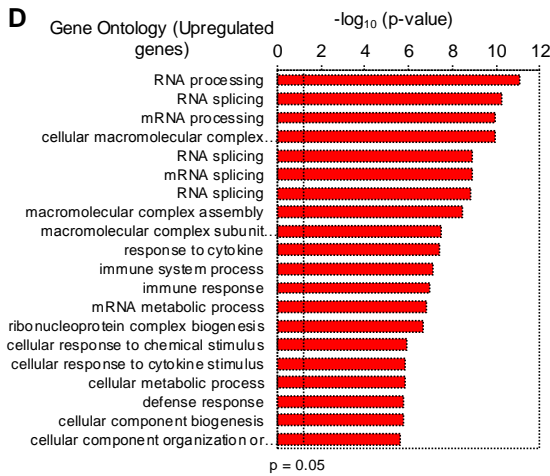
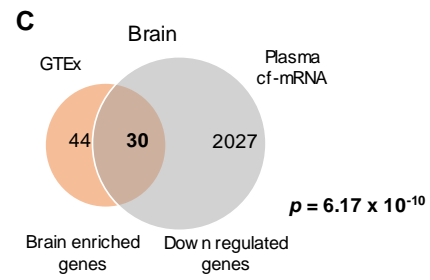
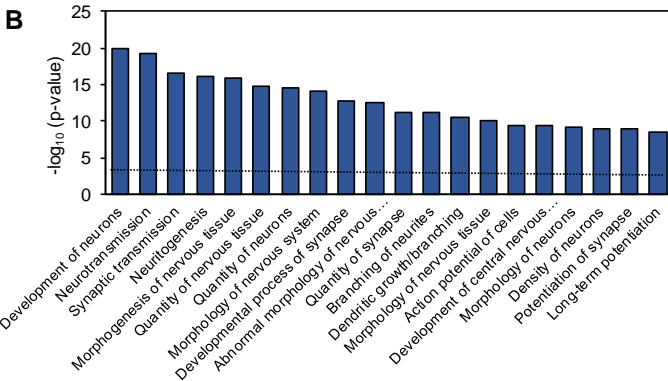
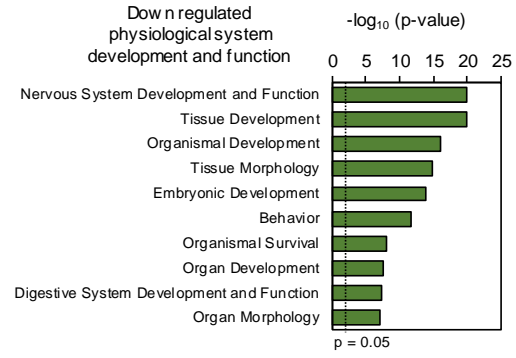
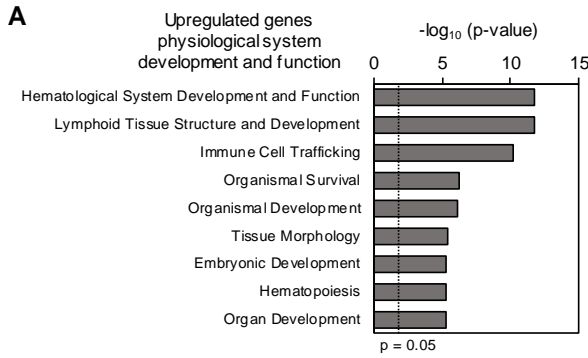
Study overview



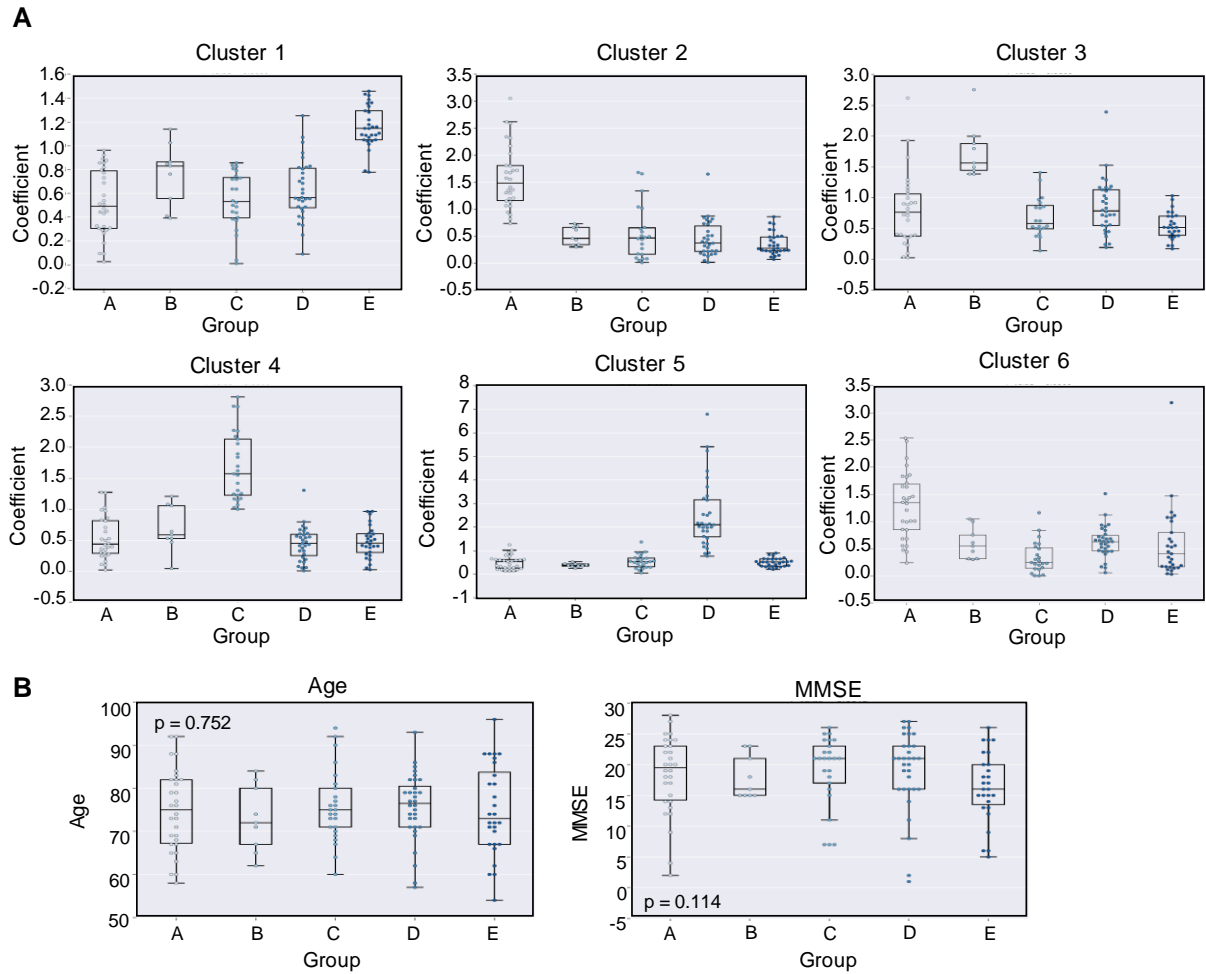
Supplementary Fig. 1: Study design and sample exclusion overview. Flow chart containing the overview of samples used in the study, summary of excluded samples and samples used in the final analysis.



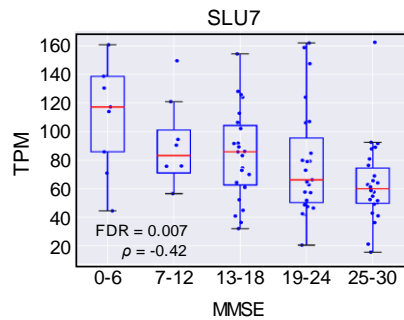
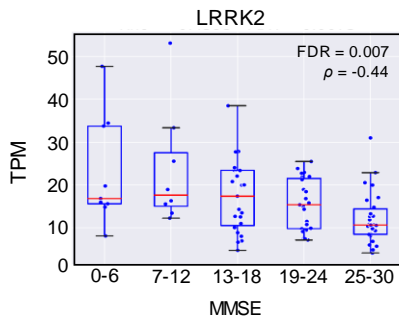
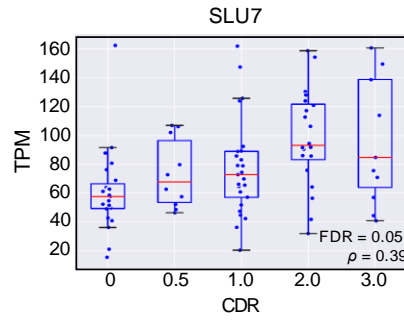
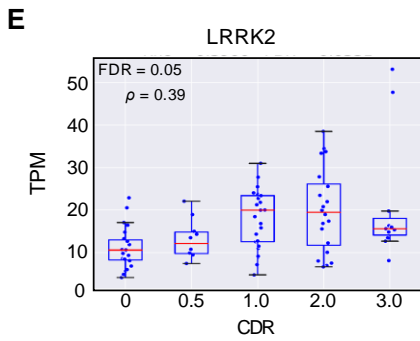
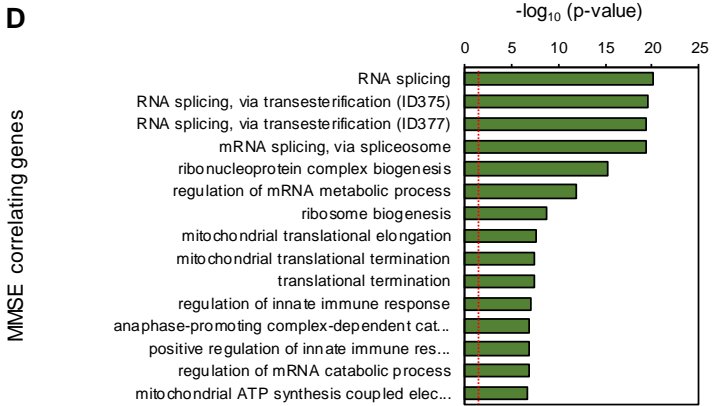
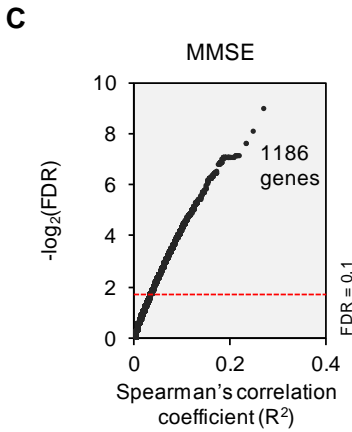
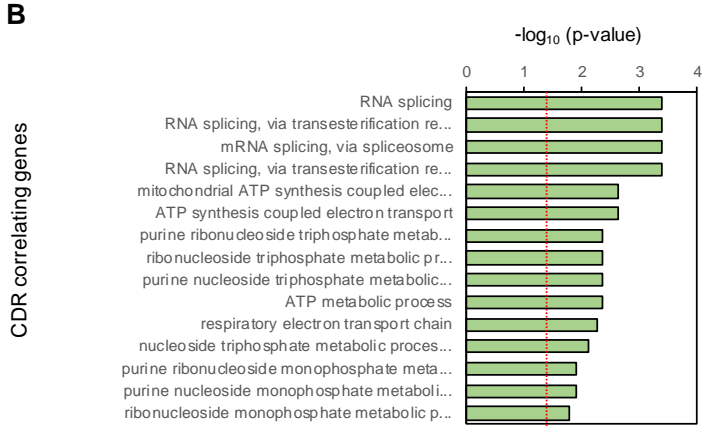
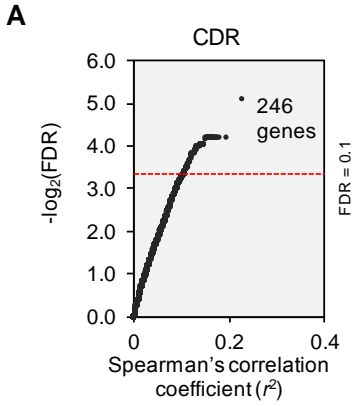
Supplementary Fig. 2: Technical performance and gene-expression profile sample distribution. (A) A typical Bioanalyzer profile of RNA extracted from plasma (top). Total RNA yields from AD and NCI plasma specimens (Welch test). (B) Histogram of Spearman's correlation coefficients between transcriptome correlations for 96 samples run in replicate. (C) Principal component analysis of all sequenced samples. Sample sources are represented in different colors. (D) Principal component analysis after site adjustment.



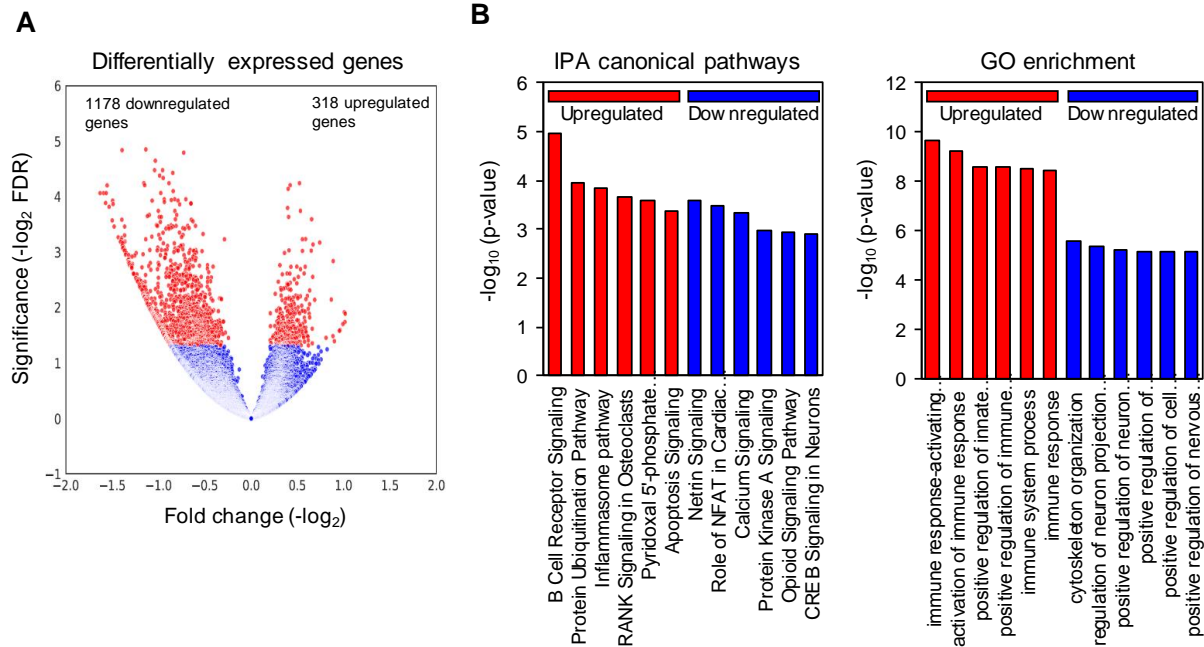
Supplementary Fig. 3 Biological processes and signaling pathways dysregulated in cf-mRNA of AD patients are associated with AD. (A) Most enriched biological processes determined by IPA analysis for genes that are upregulated in cf-mRNA of AD patients (left) and downregulated in cf-mRNA of AD patients (right). (B) Most significant subcategories within Nervous system development and function (IPA) for genes that are downregulated in cf-mRNA of AD as input. (C) Overlap between GTEx defined brain-enriched genes and downregulated genes in cf-mRNA of AD. P-values shows comparison between number of overlapped genes versus expected number. (D) Most prominent biological processes determined by Gene Ontology for genes that are upregulated in cf-mRNA of AD (left). Most prominent biological processes determined by Gene Ontology for genes that are downregulated in cf-mRNA of AD (right). (E) Overlap between genes that are upregulated (left) and downregulated (center) in cf-mRNA of AD patients and genes found to be upregulated/downregulated in the brain tissue of AD patients by Anesse et al. Overlap of signaling pathways identified in this study (grey) and by Anesse et al. (red) (tissue data obtained from Annesse et al. 2018) (right).



Supplementary Fig. 4. cf-mRNA based subtyping of patients according to their molecular characteristics. (A) Cluster values for each of the 5 AD patient subcategories. **(B)** Age (left) and MMSE (right) distribution among 5 patient groups identified in (A). ANOVA analysis-Tukey's post-hoc test.



Supplementary Fig. 5. Identification of genes in cf-mRNA that correlate with severity of cognitive impairment. (A) Plot between FDR (represented as $-\log$) and Spearman's correlation coefficient between CDR score and TPM of genes. Red dotted line represents $FDR = 0.1$. (B) Top canonical pathways identified in GO pathway analysis using 246 genes that correlated with CDR scores. Red dotted line represents $p = 0.05$. (C) Plot between FDR (represented as $-\log$) and Spearman's correlation coefficient for MMSE score vs TPM of genes. Red dotted line represents $FDR = 0.1$. (D) top canonical pathways identified in GO pathway analysis using 1186 genes that correlates with MMSE scores. Red dotted line represents $p = 0.05$. (E) The expression of LRRK2 (left) and SLU7 (right) as a function of CDR (top) and MMSE (bottom) scores.



Supplementary Fig 6. Differentially expressed genes in circulation of early stage AD patients

(A) Volcano plot showing genes dysregulated in circulation of AD patients with $CDR \leq 1$ compared to control individuals. (B) Top IPA canonical pathways (left) and GO enrichment terms (right) identified using genes identified in (A) (upregulated genes in red, downregulated genes in blue).

Supplementary Table 1: Overall patient characteristics

Variable		AD	NCI
Patient number		125	116
Age	Average (\pm SEM)	74.5 \pm 1.0	75.6 \pm 0.7
Sex	Female (%)	74 (59%)	67 (58%)
	Male (%)	51 (41%)	49 (42%)
Cognitive impairment test	MMSE (patient number)	125	62
	CDR (patient number)	66	76

Supplementary Table 2: Cohort characteristics

Variable		AD			NCI			
		University of Kentucky	UC San Diego	Indiana University	University of Kentucky	University of Washington, St Louis	Indiana University	BioIVT
Patient number		66	59	1	24	39	26	27
Sex	Female	37	37	1	14	23	14	15
	Male	29	22	0	10	16	12	12
Age (average \pm SEM)	Overall	77.2 \pm 1.5	74.2 \pm 1.1	84	83.9 \pm 1.4	72.3 \pm 0.7	80.2 \pm 0.6	73.2 \pm 1.9
	Female	77.2 \pm 2.1	74.2 \pm 1.4	84	84 \pm 1.9	72.3 \pm 0.9	80.2 \pm 0.9	74.2 \pm 2.8
	Male	76.5 \pm 2.3	74.6 \pm 1.6	-	83.7 \pm 2.4	72.1 \pm 1.1	80.3 \pm 1.0	72.0 \pm 2.5
MMSE (average \pm SEM)	Overall	19.0 \pm 1.0	20.5 \pm 0.6	NA	26.5 \pm 1.1	29.4 \pm 0.1	-	-
	Female	19.0 \pm 1.4	20.5 \pm 0.7	NA	26.4 \pm 1.4	29.4 \pm 0.1	-	-
	Male	18.8 \pm 1.6	20.6 \pm 1.6	-	26.3 \pm 1.9	29.4 \pm 0.2	-	-
CDR	Overall	1.16 \pm 0.12	NA	0.5	0	0	-	-
	Female	1.16 \pm 0.16	NA	0.5	0	0	-	-
	Male	1.16 \pm 0.18	NA	-	0	0	-	-

Supplementary File 1: AD v. healthy controls: Complete list of differentially expressed genes and associated pathway analyses.

Supplementary File 2: Complete list of genes in each AD cluster and associated pathway analyses.

Supplementary File 3: Genes that are correlated with cognitive impairment scores (CDR and MMSE) and associated pathway analyses.

Supplementary File 4: Genes that are used for the AD diagnostic classifier and associated pathways.