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Supplemental information

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differentiation in HUWE1-promoted

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Increased p53 signaling impairs neural differentiation in HUWE1-promoted intellectual disabilities

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SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES



Figure S1. Expression of p53 target genes in JMS patient cells, Related to Figure 2. (A and B) mRNA levels of p53 target genes GADD45a (A) and BBC3/PUMA (B) in healthy control, JMS1 and JMS2 LCs, addressed by RT-qPCR. All error bars indicate mean ± SEM (n ≥ 3, biological replicates). Statistic significance determined by one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-test; *p ≤ 0.05, **p ≤ 0.01, ***p ≤ 0.001, ***p ≤ 0.001, n.s ≥ 0.05.



Figure S2. Stemness markers and cell cycle progression are unaltered in JMS hiPSCs, Related to Figure 3. (A-D) Expression of the pluripotency markers SSEA and OCT4 in (A) WT-DYS0100 (B) WT-CRL(S)23 (C) JMS clone 1 (JMS-cl.1) and (D) JMS-cl.2 hiPSCs by immunofluorescence. (E) Relative intensity mean of OCT4 signal in WT-DYS0100, WT-CRL(S)23, JMS-cl.1 and JMS-cl.2 hiPSCs (n=2, biological replicates). (F-G) RT-qPCR analysis of *SOX2* and *OCT4* expression (n=2, biological replicates). (H) Representative bright-field images of WT-DYS0100, WT-CRL(S)23, JMS-clone.1 and JMS-clone.2 EBs at day 3 after EB initiation (n=3, biological replicates). (I-K) RT-qPCR analysis of mRNA expression levels of *GATA4* (J), *FOXC1* (K) and *NES* (L) in WT and JMS EBs (collected at day (D) 0 and 4) (n = 3, biological replicates). (L) Immunoblot analysis of p53 levels in WT and JMS iPSCs. Protein levels relative to β -actin loading control are indicated. (M) Cell cycle distribution determined by flow cytometry of WT DYS0100, JMS-cl.1 and cl.2 iPSCs (n=3, biological replicates). Error bars indicate mean ± SEM; statistical significance was calculated using two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni post-test *p ≤ 0.05, **p ≤ 0.01, ***p ≤ 0.001, ****p ≤ 0.0001, n.s ≥ 0.05. Scale bar: 400µm.



Figure S3. Cerebral organoids derived from JMS hiPSCs are reduced in size and exhibit altered cellular organization, Related to Figure 3. (A and B) Representative bright-field images of healthy control (A) and JMS (B) cerebral organoids at day 4, day 10, day 14 and day 35 of differentiation. Scale bar: $100 \mu m$. (C) Hematoxylin Eosin Saffron (HES) staining of 60 days old healthy and JMS cerebral organoid cryosections. Scale bar: $100 \mu m$. (D and E) Representative immunofluorescence analysis of NESTIN and Ki67 in 60 days old healthy control (D) and JMS (E) cerebral organoids. Per batch five organoids were analyzed in healthy and two organoids in JMS condition (due to developmental failure in JMS). Scale bar: $20 \mu m$.



Figure S4. Impact of p53 knock-down on neural differentiation of JMS hiPSCs, Related to Figure 4. (A) Relative p53 mRNA levels in WT-DYS0100, JMS-cl.1. JMS-cl.1 expressing shRNA Control (shCtrl) or p53 targeting shRNA (shP53a and shP53b) (n=3, biological replicates). (B) Relative intensity of TUJ1 signal from experiments as the one in Figure 4E (n \geq 2, biological replicates). Error bars indicate mean ± SEM; statistical significance in (A) was calculated using one-way ANOVA with Dunett post-test; *p \leq 0.05, **p \leq 0.01, ***p \leq 0.001, n.s \geq 0.05.



Figure S5. p53 down-regulation rescues neurodevelopmental defects in XLID JMS, Related to Figure 4. (A) Relative p53 mRNA levels in WT-DYS0100, WT-CRL(S)23, JMS-cl.2. JMS-cl.2 expressing shRNA Control (shCtrl) or p53 targeting shRNA (shP53c) (n=3, biological replicates). (B) Relative number of rosettes formed in WT-DYS0100 WT-CRL(S)23, JMS-cl.2 JMS-cl.2 shCtrl and JMS-cl.2 shP53c upon neural differentiation (n≥3, biological replicates). (C-H) RT-qPCR analysis of: *NES/NESTIN* (C), *TUBB3/TUJ1* (D), *DCX* (E) *CDKN1A/p21* (F), *GADD45a* (G) and *BAX* (H) upon neural differentiation of WT-DYS0100 WT-CRL(S)23, JMS-cl.2 JMS-cl.2 shCtrl and JMS-cl.2 shP53c (n=3, biological replicates). (I) Immunofluorescence analysis of TUJ1 in WT-DYS0100 WT-CRL(S)23, JMS-cl.2 JMS-cl.2 shCtrl and JMS-cl.2 shP53c at day 13 of neural differentiation. Error bars indicate mean ± SEM; statistical significance was calculated using one-way ANOVA with Dunett post-test (A); one-way ANOVA with Tukey post-test (C-H); *p≤0.05, **p≤0.01, ***p≤0.001, ****p≤0.0001, n.s≥0.05.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE

 Table S1. Oligonucleotides used in the study, Related to Figure 1, 3, 4, S1, S2, S4 and S5. (see STAR Method)

Sequence (indicated in 5'-3' direction)	Source	Target
GGTACCCCTGCAACGCTTTGCTGC	Microsynth	HECT_JMS Fw
GCAGCAAAGCGTTGCAGGGGTACC	Microsynth	HECT_JMS Rev
GCAGGATCCTTCCATTGAGA	Microsynth	GADD45α Fw
AGCTCCTGCTCTTGGAGACC	Microsynth	GADD45α Rev
GTAAGGGCAGGAGTCCCAT	Microsynth	BBC3/PUMA Fw
GACGACCTCAACGCACAGTA	Microsynth	BBC3/PUMA Rev
TCTTTCCACCAGGCCCCCGGCTC	Microsynth	OCT4 Fw
TGCGGGCGGACATGGGGAGATCC	Microsynth	OCT4 Rev
GGCGCACCTCAAGATGTCC	Microsynth	NES/NESTIN Fw
CTTGGGGTCCTGAAAGCTG	Microsynth	NES/NESTIN Rev
GCAACTACGTGGGCGACT	Microsynth	TUBB3/TUJ1 Fw
TCGAGGCACGTACTTGTGAG	Microsynth	TUBB3/TUJ1 Rev
TCAGGGAGTGCGTTACATTTAC	Microsynth	DCX Fw
GTTGGGATTGACATTCTTGGTG	Microsynth	DCX Rev
CATGTTTTCTGACGGCAACTTC	Microsynth	BAX Fw
AGGGCCTTGAGCACCAGTTT	Microsynth	BAX Rev
GGCACTCAGAGGAGGCGCCAT	Microsynth	CDKN1A/p21 Fw
TAGCGCATCACAGTCGCGGC	Microsynth	CDKN1A/p21 Rev
GTGTCCCAGACGTTCTCAGTC	Sigma	GATA4 Fw
GGGAGACGCATAGCCTTGT	Sigma	GATA4 Rev
TGTTCGAGTCACAGAGGATCG	Sigma	FOXC1 Fw
ACAGTCGTAGACGAAAGCTCC	Sigma	FOXC1 Rev
GAGTCAACGGATTTGGTCGT	Microsynth	GAPDH Fw
TTGATTTTGGAGGGATCTCG	Microsynth	GAPDH Rev
GTTACAGGAAGTCCCTTGCCATCC	Microsynth	ACTB/b-actin Fw
CACCTCCCCTGTGTGGACTTGGG	Microsynth	ACTB/b-actin Rev