

Figure S1. Comparison of gene borders between TAIR10 and Araport11. Pairs of TAIR10 and Araport11 genes were matched by gene identifiers. The frequency polygon plot shows the distribution of differences (in bp) between 5' or 3' borders (left and right panels, respectively) of the matched gene pairs. A negative difference value means that the gene has a more upstream coordinate in Araport11 than in TAIR10. Similarly, a positive value means that the coordinate is downstream in Araport11 relative to TAIR10. The plot shows that Araport11 genes often start upstream and end downstream from their mates in TAIR10, i.e. are in general wider.

Figure S2. Metagene plot of PAS signal around TSS of sppRNA-containing genes. Triads of called genes, TAIR10 and Araport11 genes were matched by overlaps of genomic coordinates. The triads were subsetted to sppRNA-containing genes ($n = 1326$). Genomic windows (600 bp) were produced around the TSS positions. TIF-seq reads from the exosome mutant *hen2-2* sample were resized to their last bases (which correspond to the empirical PAS sites). The PAS signal was plotted along each of the 3 sets of genomic windows, and the metagene plots were overlaid. The vertical line corresponds to the TSS position. The average PAS signal plotted in TSS-centered windows predicted by the called genes (green) forms the most sharp peak at 100 bp downstream from the TSS. This means that 5' borders of the called genes are in a better agreement with the PAS sites of sppRNAs than 5' borders of the same genes in the existing annotations.

Figure S3. Example of a novel gene encoding transient RNA. Features on forward and reverse strands are shown in red and blue, respectively. The called transient RNA dubbed "Nascent_0037" is encoded on the forward strand. i.e. in antisense orientation to the AT1G05010 gene (ethylene-forming enzyme). This novel RNA transcript has no support from Nanopore Direct RNA-seq data (not shown). It was called from plaNET-seq data only, thus suggesting its transient and/or non-polyadenylated nature. The existence of this transcript was validated by two independent datasets (pNET-seq and chrRNA-seq) which are enriched for nascent RNA species. As expected, it is not visible in RNA-seq dataset, which explains why it is lacking from both TAIR10 and Araport11.

Figure S4. Example of a gene misannotated in TAIR10 and Araport11. Features on forward and reverse strands are shown in red and blue, respectively. The AT3G20270 (AtLBR-2) gene involved in pathogene response is annotated as a single gene in both TAIR10 and Araport11. However, TranscriptomeReconstructoR shows that it consists of two non-overlapping genes in tandem orientation. Both of these genes were classified as High Confidence, because they were supported by Nanopore Direct RNA-seq (not shown), CAGE-seq and PAT-seq data. The presence of two individual transcripts was further validated by independent TIF-seq data (the lowest track).

Figure S1

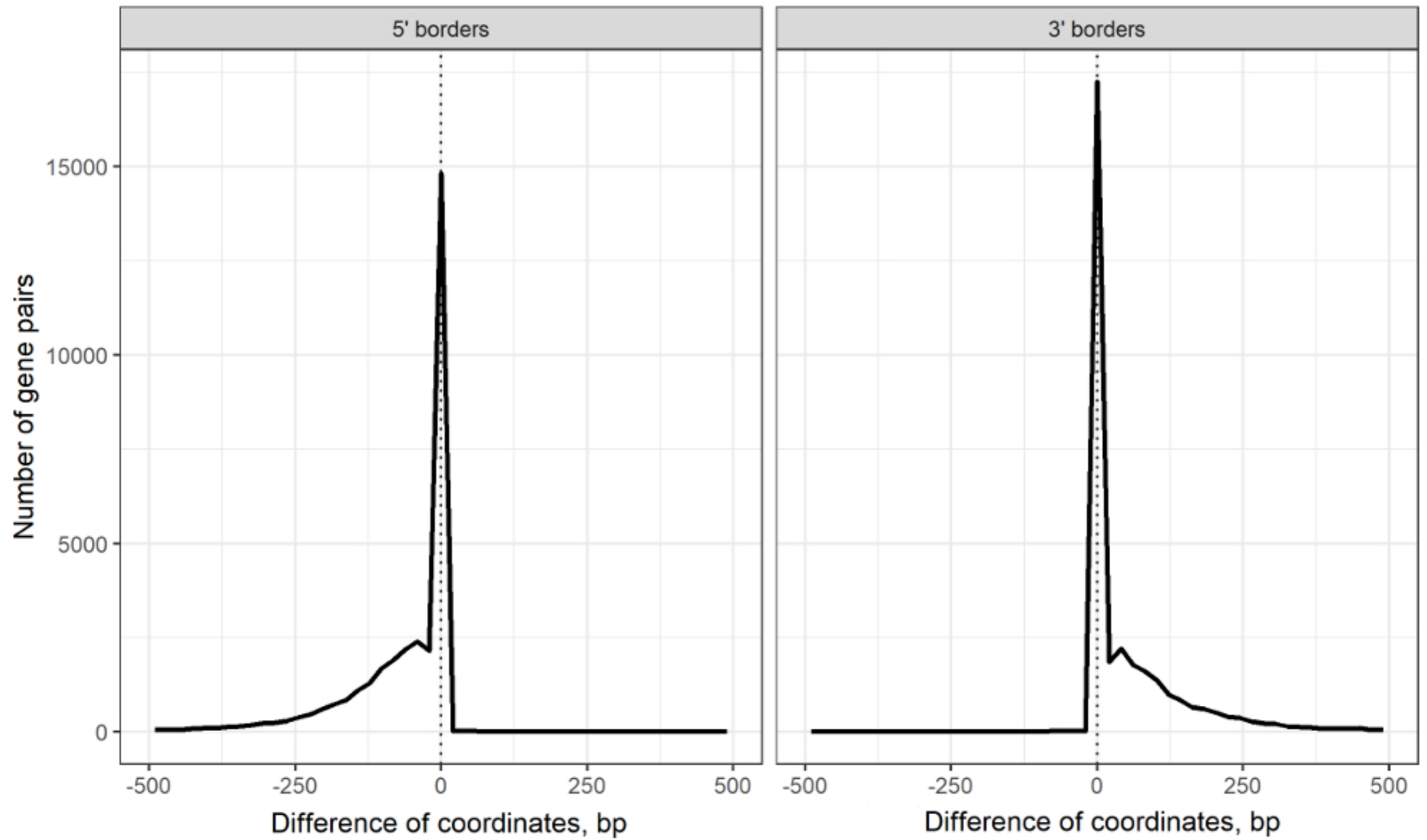


Figure S2

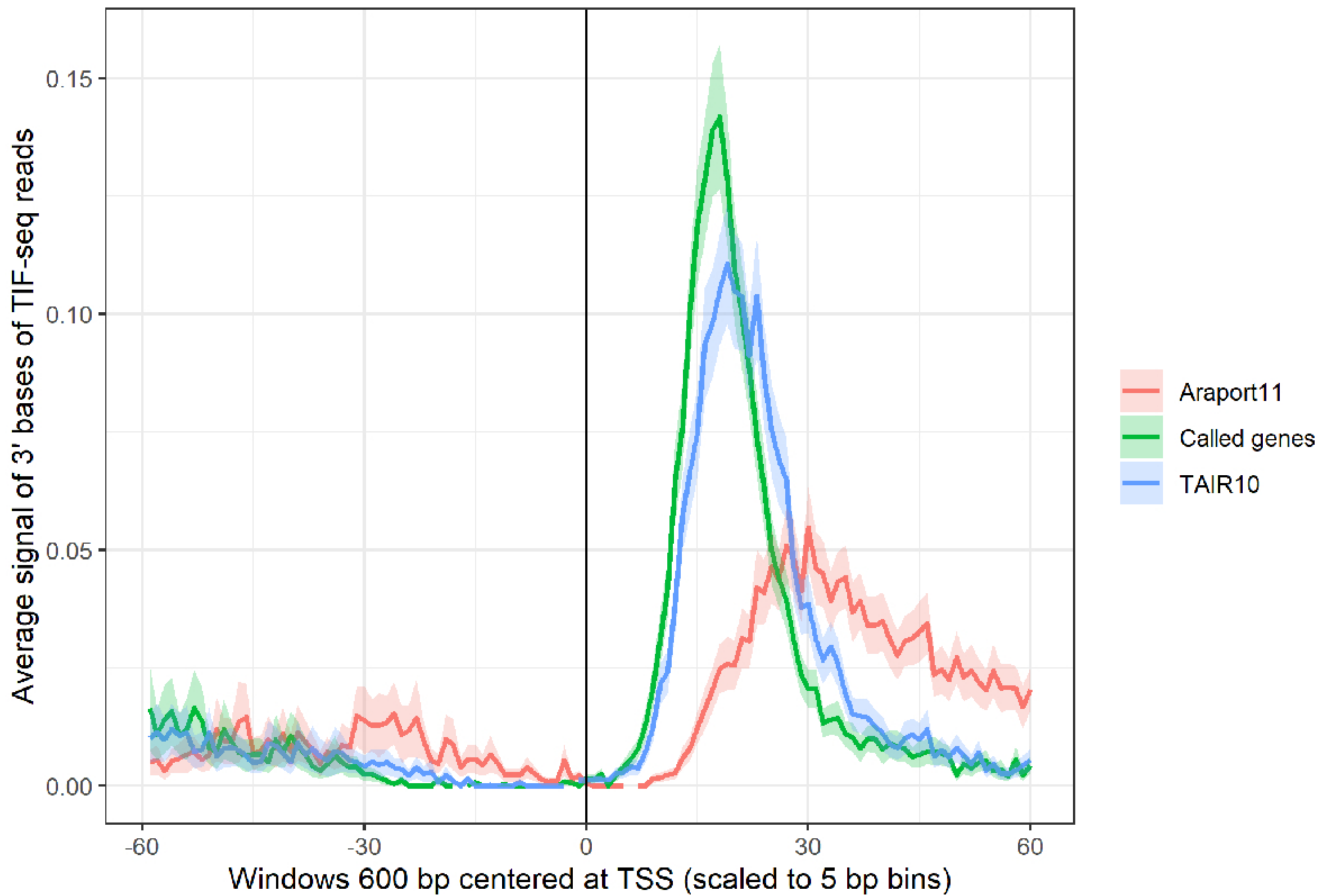


Figure S3

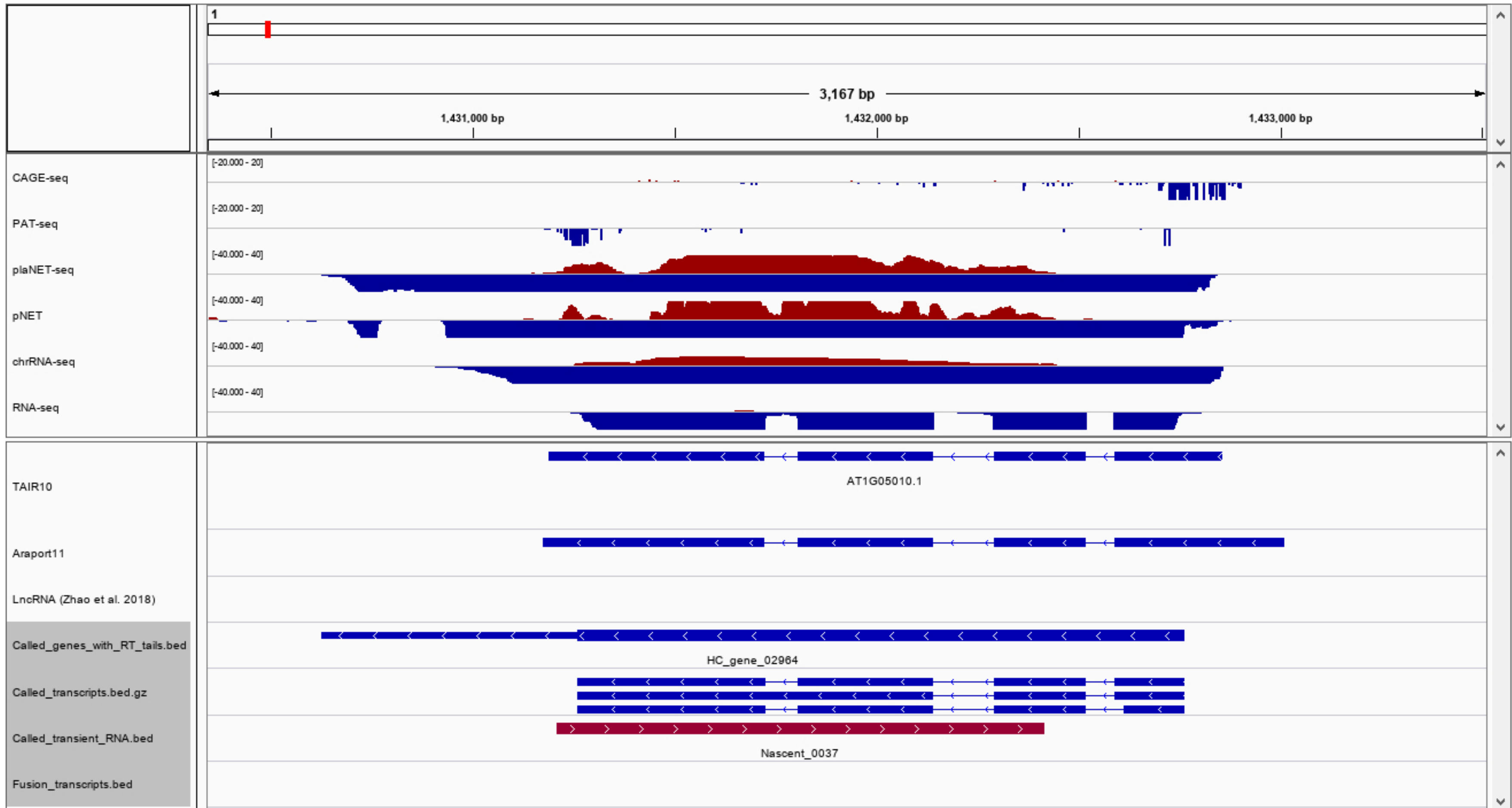


Figure S4

