

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Alternative splicing regulation of cell cycle genes
by SPF45/SR140/CHERP complex
controls cell proliferation

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MARTIN ET AL. SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1 – Related to figure 1. DHX15 is distinctively linked to SPF45, SR140 and CHERP. (A) Splicing perturbation profiles upon SPF45, SR140, CHERP or DHX15 knockdowns as in figure 1A. (B-C) Validation of AS events from the perturbation profiles in A assessed by RT-PCR followed by capillary electrophoresis. PSI (Percent Spliced In) values are presented upon SPF45, SR140, CHERP or DHX15 knockdowns in HeLa and U2OS cells. Data are represented as mean \pm SD of three biological replicates and p-values are calculated comparing to siCNT by Student's t-test (* p < 0,05; ** p < 0,01; *** p < 0,001). (D) Western blot analyses of SPF45, SR140 and CHERP (and GAPDH as loading control) upon their individual siRNA-mediated knockdowns in HeLa cells. The results (equivalent to those of Figure 1B) are representative of three independent experiments.

Figure S2 – Related to figure 3. The SPF45/SR140/CHERP complex is required for cell proliferation, cell cycle progression and inhibition of apoptosis. (A) Same as in figure 3A using a second set of shRNAs (#2). (B) Same as in figure 3B using shRNAs #2. (C) Same as in figure 3C using shRNAs #2. The U2OS experiment was performed in biological duplicates. (D) Same as in figure 3D using shRNAs #2.

Figure S3 - Related to figure 3. Effects of SPF45 / SR140 / CHERP knock down on apoptosis and cell cycle. (A) Proportion of viable, early apoptotic and late apoptotic/necrotic HeLa or U2OS cells after lentivirus-mediated knockdown of SPF45, SR140 or CHERP measured by PI and annexin V-FITC staining and flow cytometry analyses. Data are represented as mean \pm SD of three biological replicates with p-values calculated comparing to shCNT by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test (* p < 0,01; ** p < 0,001). See also figures S2-S3. (B) Flow cytometry analysis of HeLa cells stained with propidium iodide and phospho-H3 serine 10 antibody to discriminate between G2 and mitotic cells.

Figure S4 - Related to figure 3. Changes in expression of genes with functions related to extracellular space and plasma membrane upon lentivirus-mediated knockdown of SPF45, SR140 or CHERP. (A) Pie charts of differentially expressed genes upon SPF45, SR140 or CHERP knockdown in HeLa cells. Total RNA from duplicates of each condition was used for RNA-seq analysis and differential gene expression (\log_2 fold change $\geq 0,6$ or $\leq -0,6$) was quantified using Cuffdiff. (B) Venn diagram of the overlap of differentially expressed genes upon knockdown of SPF45, SR140 and CHERP. (C) GO analyses of differentially expressed genes upon knockdown of SPF45, SR140 or CHERP in HeLa cells performed using GOrilla. (D) Venn diagrams of the overlaps between alternatively spliced (AS) and differentially expressed genes (GE) upon knockdown of SPF45, SR140 or CHERP.

Figure S5 – Related to figure 4. SPF45, SR140 and CHERP co-regulate a program of AS events. (A-B) Validation of events detected by VAST-TOOLS by RT-PCR followed by capillary electrophoresis using two sets of shRNAs (#1 and #2) to knockdown SPF45, SR140 or CHERP in HeLa and U2OS cells. Data are represented as mean \pm SD of three biological replicates and p-values are calculated relative to shCNT by Student's t-test (* $p < 0,05$; ** $p < 0,01$; *** $p < 0,001$). (C) Venn diagrams of the overlap of all alternatively spliced events, alternative 3'ss, alternative 5'ss and RI between knockdown of SPF45, SR140 and CHERP according to VAST-TOOLS. (D) Summary of the number of CEx (y axis) changing towards inclusion ($\Delta\text{PSI} \geq 15\%$) or towards skipping ($\Delta\text{PSI} \leq -15\%$) in at least two of the knockdowns of SPF45, SR140 and CHERP, displayed as double overlaps (colored bars inside grey bars). (E) Distribution of exon lengths (y axis) for alternative exons more included ($\Delta\text{PSI} \geq 15\%$, up) or more skipped ($\Delta\text{PSI} \leq -15\%$, down) upon the knockdown of the three factors (triple overlap) compared to non-changing alternative exons. (F) Mann analysis of the length of introns flanking exons differentially spliced upon the knockdown of SPF45, SR140, CHERP or all three (triple overlap) compared to non-changing alternative exons. The statistical significance of the differences in the median length between each condition and non-

changing alternative exons was assessed using Mann-Whitney U-tests (* $p < 0,05$; ** $p < 0,01$; *** $p < 0,001$).

Figure S6 – Related to figure 4. Features of introns modulated upon knockdown of SPF45, SR140 or CHERP. (A) Mann analyses of splicing regulatory sequence features, GC content and length of more retained ($\Delta\text{PSI} \geq 15\%$) and more spliced ($\Delta\text{PSI} \leq -15\%$) introns upon knockdown of SPF45, SR140, CHERP or all three (triple overlap) compared to a stratified control set of non-changing introns. Sequence features analyzed include 5'ss and 3'ss strengths (maximum entropy scores), best predicted BP sequence score and Py sequence strength and length. The statistical significance of the normalized differences in the median of the scores of each feature between each condition and non-changing introns was assessed using Mann-Whitney U-tests (* $p < 0,05$; ** $p < 0,01$; *** $p < 0,001$). (B) Intron length (y axis) of retained ($\Delta\text{PSI} \geq 15\%$) and spliced ($\Delta\text{PSI} \leq -15\%$) introns upon knockdown of the three factors (triple overlap) compared to non-changing introns. (C-D) GO analyses of alternative exons differentially spliced upon knockdown of SR140 or CHERP in HeLa cells using GOrilla. (E) Prediction of the impact on the corresponding coding sequences of alternative exons more included upon knockdown of SPF45, SR140 or CHERP compared to the background exons. For each condition and background, the percentage of events (y axis) disrupting or preserving the coding sequence (CDS) (or not confidently predicted -CDS uncertain-) upon exon inclusion or skipping, affecting 3'UTR, 5'UTR or a non-coding RNA, are indicated.

Figure S7 – Related to figure 5. SPF45/SR140/CHERP regulate FOXM1 AS. (A) Same as figure 5B using a second set of shRNAs (#2). (B) Quantification of FOXM1 exon 6 by RT-PCR followed by capillary electrophoresis upon knockdown of SPF45, SR140 or CHERP using shRNAs #1 and #2 in HeLa and U2OS cells. Data are represented as mean \pm SD of three biological replicates and p-values are calculated comparing to shCNT by Student's t-test (* $p < 0,05$; ** $p < 0,01$). (C-D) Western blot analyses of FOXM1 protein levels (and tubulin as loading control), in HeLa and U2OS

cells upon knockdown of SPF45, SR140 or CHERP with shRNAs #1 or #2 series. Right panel: quantification of relative band intensities using ImageJ. Data are represented as mean \pm SD of three biological replicates with p-values calculated comparing to shCNT by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test (none are significant). (E) Expression fold change over shCNT of two FOXM1 targets upon knockdown of SPF45 and rescue of FOXM1 AS changes using AONs targeting exon 9 (experiments shown in Figures 6 B-C) measured by RT-qPCR. Data are represented as mean \pm SD of three biological replicates and p-values are calculated by one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test on $\Delta\Delta C_t$ values (none are significant).













