



Constraint at predicted splicing branchpoints, stratified by reference allele at BP-3 and BP-1 positions. For LaBranchoRpredicted branchpoints with reference A and T nucleotides at the BP0 and BP-2 positions (nTnA motif, n = 165,564), we calculated MAPS after stratifying by the reference allele at BP-3 and BP-1 positions. Sites which are significantly constrained after Bonferroni correction (88 tests, alpha = 0.05, p < 5.8×10^{-4}) are shown with white points. Sites with nominally significant constraint (p < 0.05) are shown with grey points. We are generally underpowered to detect motifspecific constraints at these loci.



Tiering data for splicing DNVs in known monoallelic loss-of-function rare disease genes. Each point represents a DNV in a rare disease proband. Points are coloured by the "tier" of that variant in the GEL annotation pipeline (see Methods).



SpliceAI scores of splicing DNVs in known monoallelic loss-of-function rare disease genes. Each point represents a DNV in a rare disease proband. Points are coloured by SpliceAI score; grey points indicate that no SpliceAI annotation is available.

Fig S4











Functional outcomes for participant samples which were characterised by RT-PCR. Each page illustrates the following: a schematic of variant position relative to the exon/intron junction, a schematic of the splicing consequence of each variant, gel electrophoresis of amplified RT-PCR products for participant and control samples (cropped annotated image for clarity, plus full gel image), Sanger sequencing trace for proband-specific bands.