

**Cell Reports, Volume 40**

**Supplemental information**

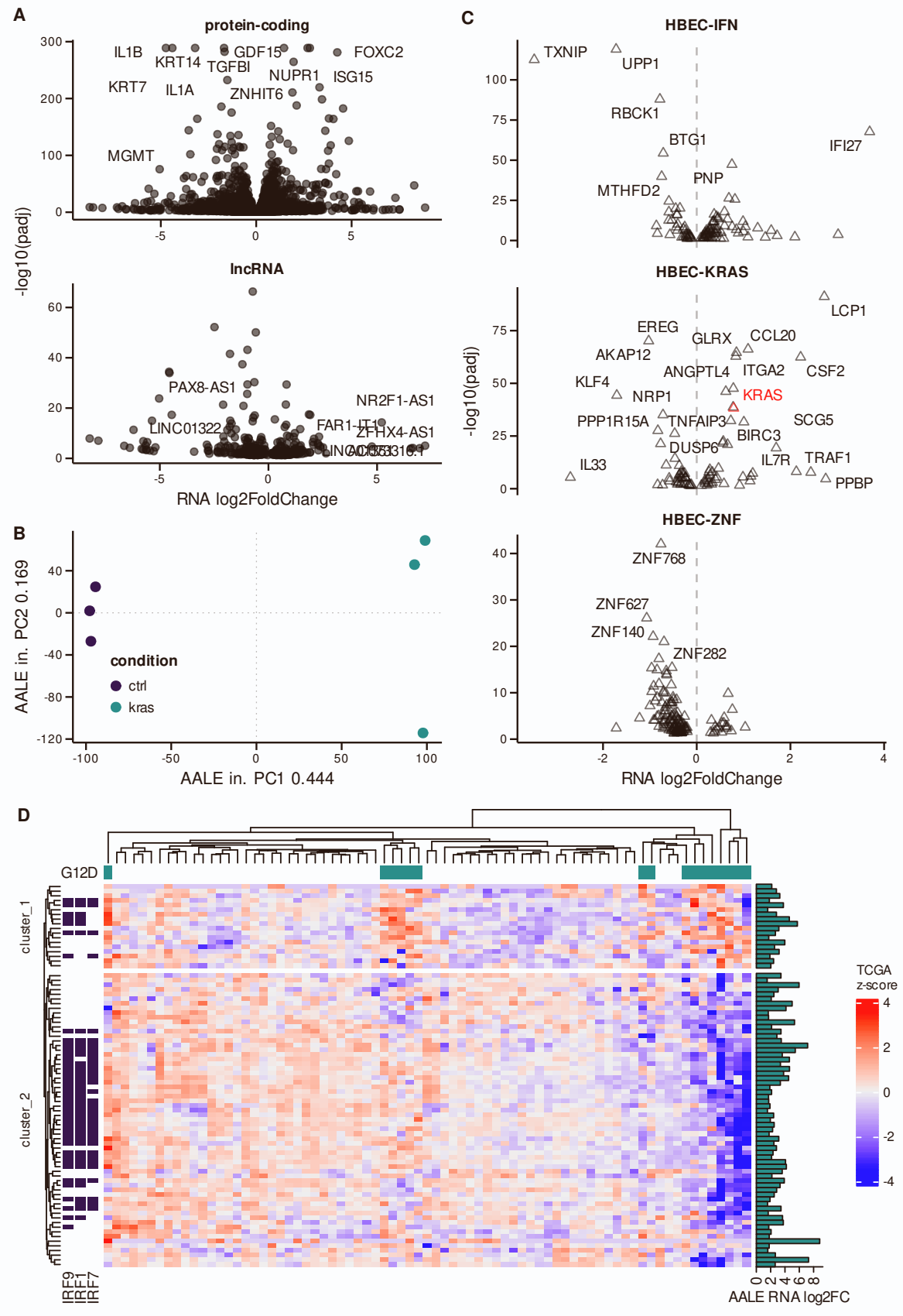
**Mutant KRAS regulates transposable element**

**RNA and innate immunity**

**via KRAB zinc-finger genes**

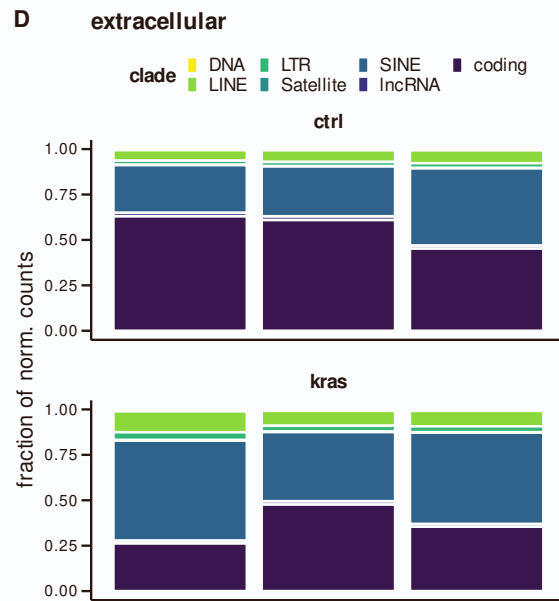
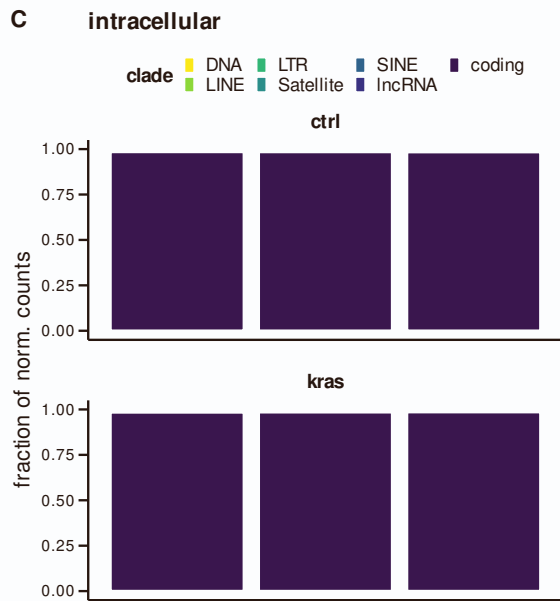
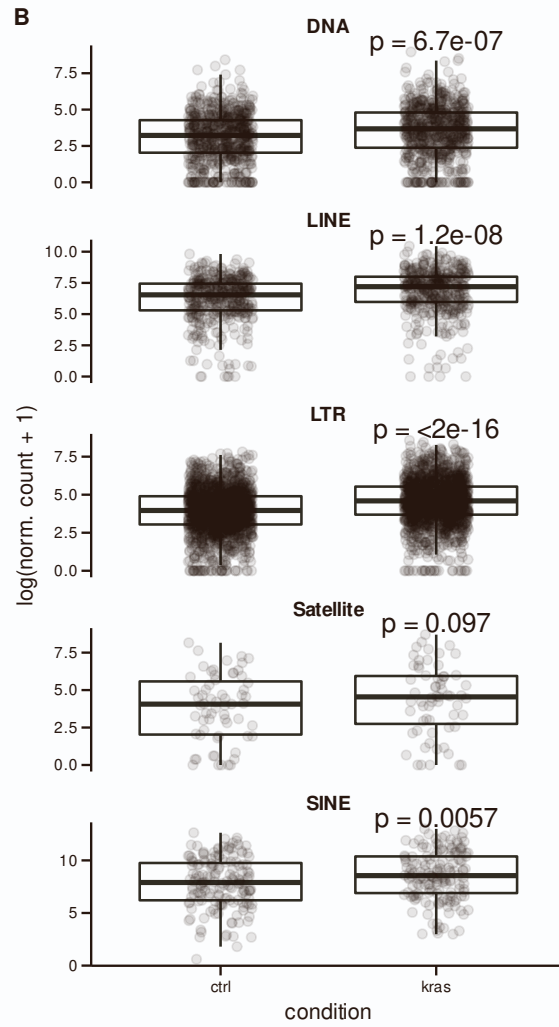
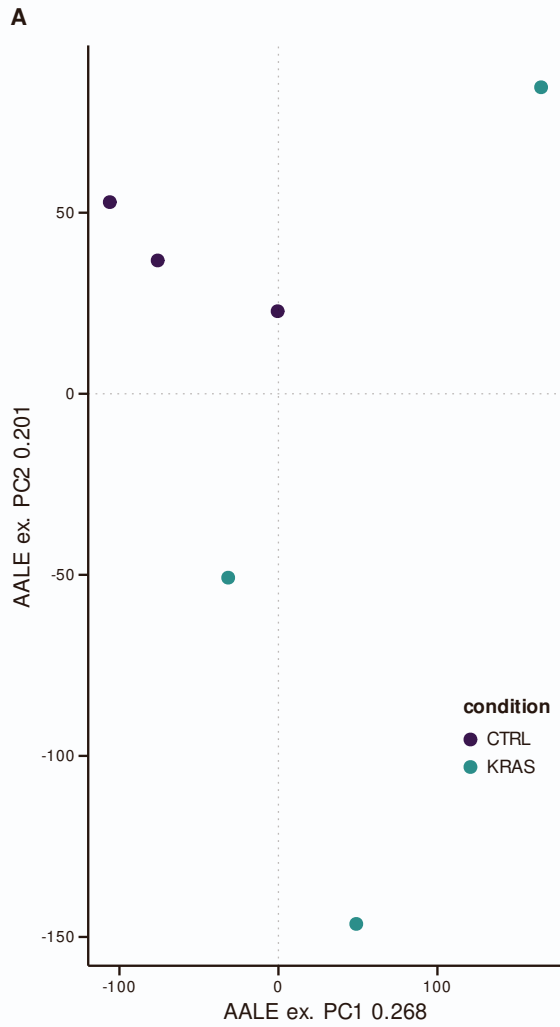
**Roman E. Reggiardo, Sreelakshmi Velandi Maroli, Haley Halasz, Mehmet Ozen, Eva Hrabeta-Robinson, Amit Behera, Vikas Peddu, David Carrillo, Erin LaMontagne, Lila Whitehead, Eejung Kim, Shivani Malik, Jason Fernandes, Georgi Marinov, Eric Collisson, Angela Brooks, Utkan Demirci, and Daniel H. Kim**

## SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



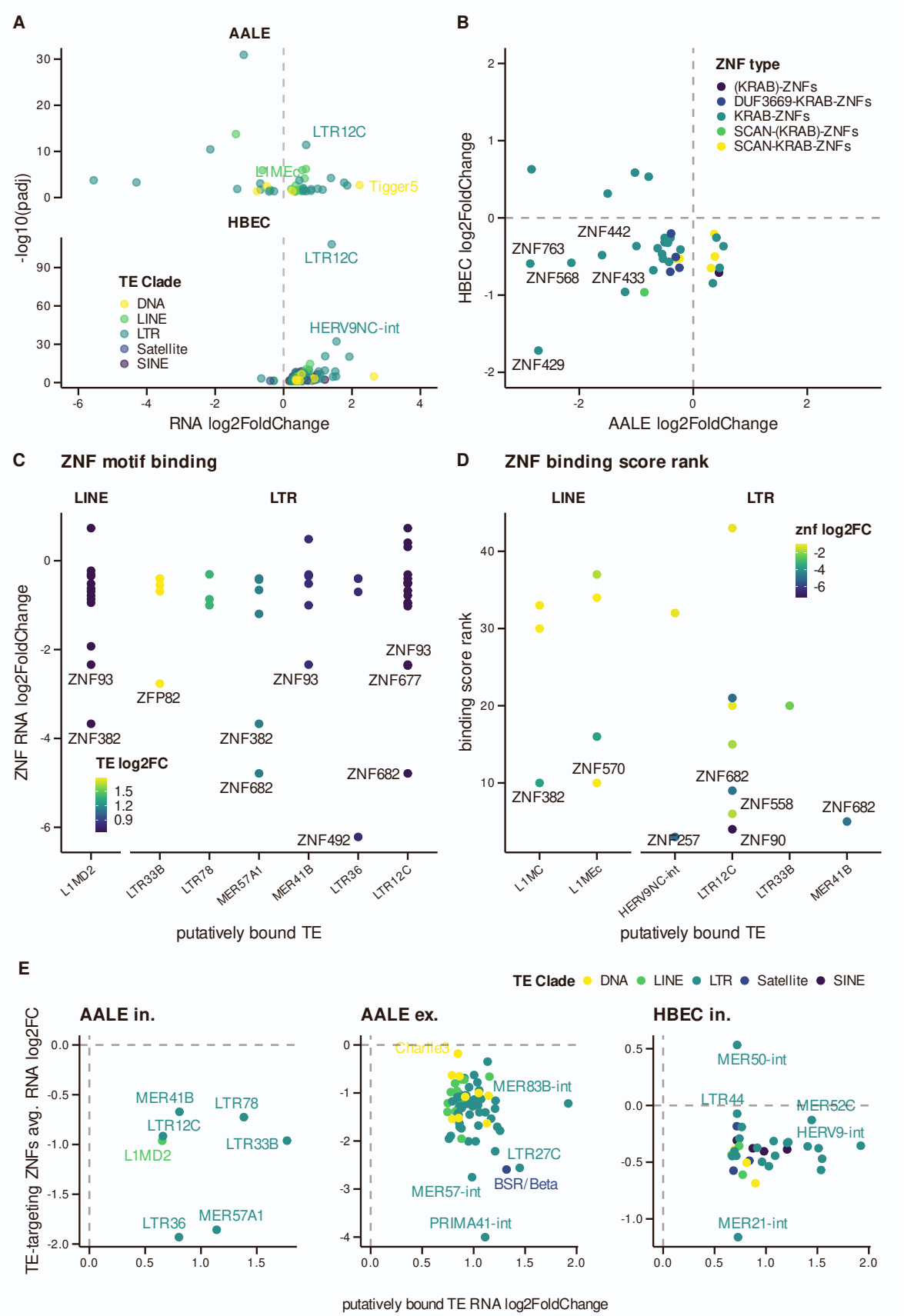
**Figure S1. Mutant KRAS signaling induces global transcriptional changes. Related to Figure 1.**

**A.** Volcano plots of differentially expressed protein coding genes and lncRNAs in mutant KRAS AALEs. **B.** Principal component analysis (PCA) of control (ctrl) and mutant KRAS (kras) AALE RNA-seq libraries. Related to variance explained by each PC displayed with axis label. **C.** Volcano plots of differentially expressed protein coding genes and lncRNAs in mutant KRAS HBECs. **D.** Hierarchical clustering of expression z-scores in TCGA LUAD RNA-seq data for genes upregulated in mutant KRAS AALEs. Related to genes with IRF binding motifs in their promoter regions are labeled.



**Figure S2. Mutant KRAS signaling significantly alters the RNA composition of secreted extracellular vesicles. Related to Figure 3.**

**A.** Principal component analysis (PCA) of control (CTRL) and mutant KRAS (KRAS) AALE extracellular (ex) RNA-seq libraries. Related to variance explained by each PC displayed with axis label. **B.** Distribution of insertion-level abundance for TE clades in extracellular RNA-seq libraries (Wilcoxon). **C, D.** Distribution of counts assigned to GENCODE coding, lncRNA, and TE clades in intracellular and extracellular RNA-seq libraries.



**Figure S3. TE RNAs activated by mutant KRAS are enriched for KZNF motifs.**

**Related to Figures 3 & 4.**

**A.** Volcano plots of differentially expressed TE RNAs in mutant KRAS AALEs and HBECs.

**B.** Comparison of KZNF gene differential expression in mutant KRAS AALEs and HBECs.

**C.** Differential expression of KZNFs with binding motifs in mutant KRAS-activated TE

RNAs in AALEs. **D.** Ranking of KZNFs by binding score for mutant KRAS-activated TE

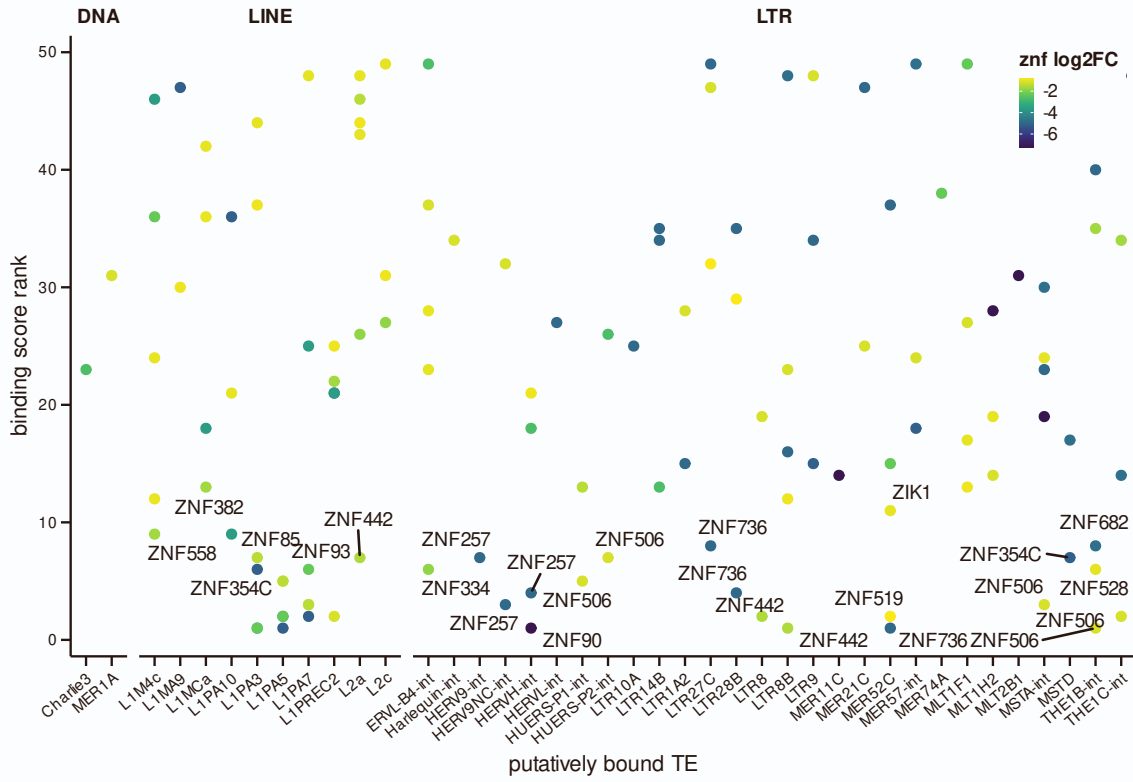
RNAs in AALEs. **E.** Comparison of TE differential expression (x axis) to the average

expression of ZNFs with putative binding sites within the TE based on motif library

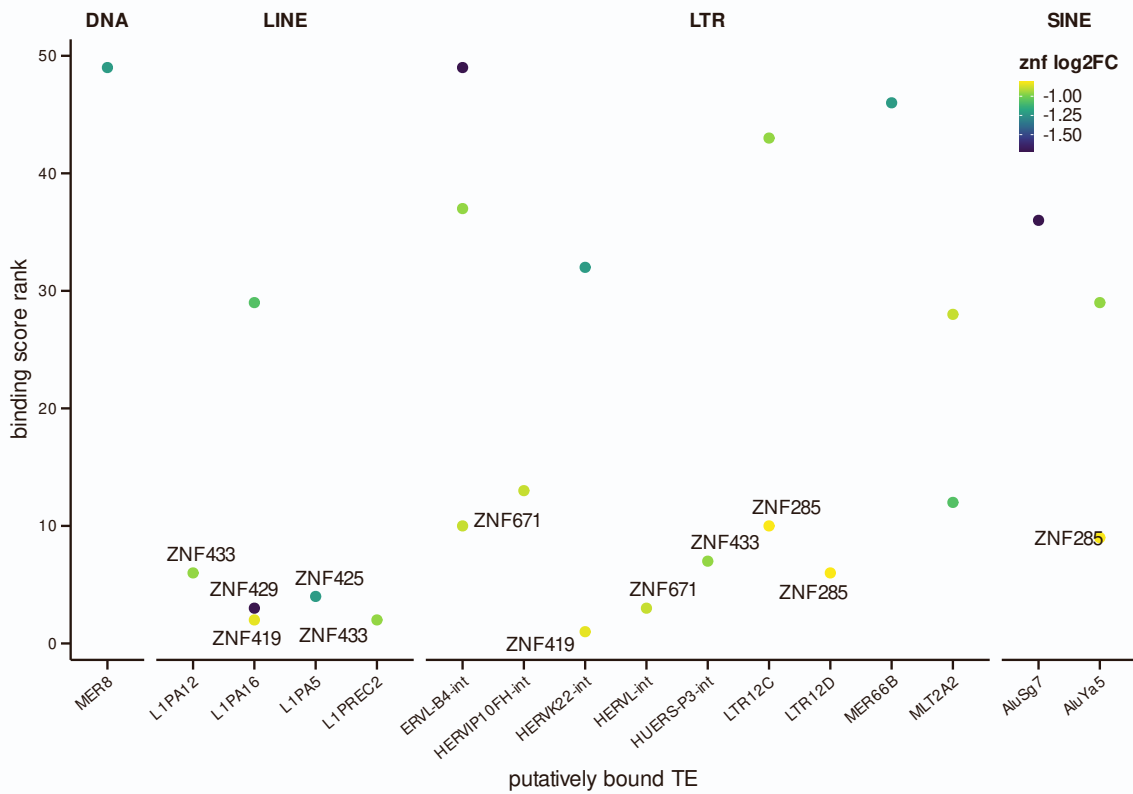
generated by Hughes *et al.*



**A AALE ex. binding score rank**

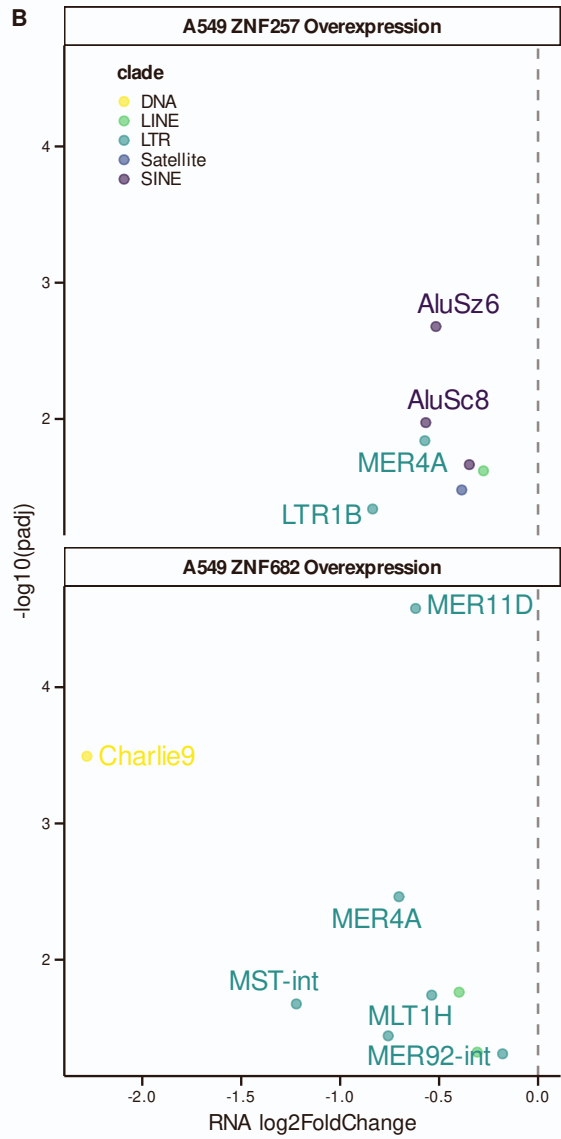
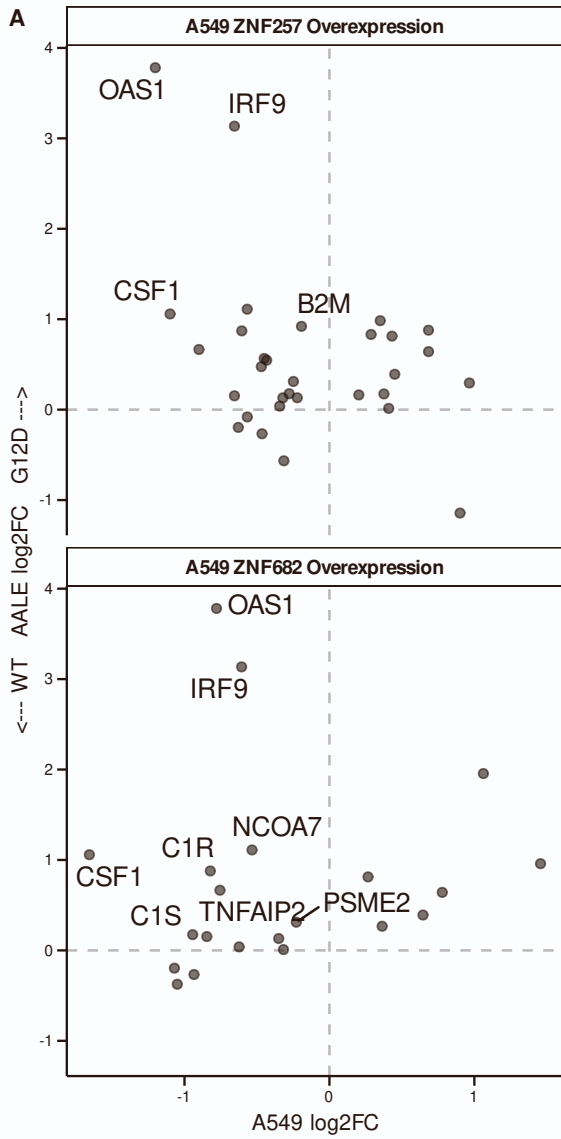


**B HBEC in. binding score rank**



**Figure S4. KZNF binding scores highlight potential regulation of differentially expressed TEs in mutant KRAS AALE EVs and HBEC cells. Related to Figures 3 & 4.**

**A,B.** Ranking of KZNFs by binding score for each upregulated TE RNA in mutant KRAS extracellular (ex) AALE and intracellular (in) HBEC RNA-seq data.



**Figure S5. Mutant KRAS-regulated KZNFs repress ISGs and TE RNAs. Related to Figures 1, 2, 3 & 4.**

**A.** Scatter plots of differentially expressed genes between mutant KRAS A549 lung cancer cells overexpressing ZNF257 or ZNF682 and mutant KRAS AALEs. **B.** Volcano plots of differentially expressed TE RNAs in mutant KRAS A549 lung cancer cells overexpressing ZNF257 or ZNF682.