### Identifying Novel Genes and Variants in Immune and Coagulation Pathways Associated

### with Macular Degeneration

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Johanna M. Seddon, M.D., ScM Dept. Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences University of Massachusetts Medical School 55 N Lake Ave, Worcester, MA 01655 Email: johanna.seddon@umassmed.edu Supplementary Figure 1: Multiple sequence alignment and conservation of proteincoding variants in ADAM15 and F2RL2. Rectangles show the location of rs757672473 [Arg288Cys] in *ADAM15* (A) and rs147969213 [Leu289Arg] in *F2RL2* (B).

# Α

Human	<mark>RP</mark> LNV <mark>R</mark> VALV <mark>GLEAWTQ</mark> RDLVEISPNPAVTL ENFLHW	RAHLL <mark>PRLPHDSAQLVT</mark> G <mark>TSFSGP</mark> TVGMAIQN SI <mark>CSP</mark> D
Rat	Q <mark>PLNVR</mark> VALV <mark>GLEAWTQ</mark> RDLI <mark>E</mark> MSSNPAVLL DNFLRW	RTDLLPRLPHDSAQLVTVTSFSGPMVGMAIQN SICSPD
Mouse	Q <mark>PLNVRVALVGLEAWTQH</mark> NLI <mark>E</mark> MSSNPAVLL DNFLRW	RTDLLPRLPHDSAQLVTVTSFSGPMVGMAIQN SICSPD
Dog	<mark>RPLNVR</mark> VVLV <mark>GLEAWTQHDLVEIS</mark> QD <mark>P</mark> GL <mark>TL</mark> DNFLHW	RVDLLPRLPHDSAQLVTATSFSGPTVGMAVQN SICSPD
Rabbi t	R <mark>P</mark> LNVRVALV <mark>GLEAWTQHD</mark> LVDVSPDAAVTL DNFLHW	R R SICS-D
Bos	R <mark>PLNVRVALVGLEAWTQHD</mark> LVDVSPDA <mark>AVTL</mark> DNFLHW	R QADLLPRLPHDSAQLVTGISFSGPVVGMTMQN SICS-D
Pig	<mark>RPLNVRVALVGLEAWTQHD</mark> LI <mark>EIS</mark> QD <mark>P</mark> GLTL DSFLHW	R R SICSPD

# В

Human	<mark>CE</mark> SSS <mark>P</mark> FQL <b>YY</b> FISLAFF <mark>G</mark> FLI <mark>P</mark> FVLIIYC YAAII <mark>RT</mark>	L	NAY <mark>DHR</mark> WLWYVKASLLILVIFTI <mark>S</mark> FAPSNII LIIHHA <mark>N</mark>
Rat	<mark>CES</mark> P <mark>SPFQ</mark> F <mark>YYFVSLAFF<mark>G</mark>FLI<mark>P</mark>FVV</mark> SVF <mark>C</mark> YTTLIHK	L	NAQ <mark>D</mark> CKWLR <mark>Y</mark> IKAVLLILVIFTICFAPTNII LIIHHA <mark>N</mark>
Mouse	<mark>CES</mark> PSSFRF <mark>YY</mark> FV <mark>SLAFFGFLIPFVIIIFC YT</mark> TL <mark>I</mark> HK	L	KSK <mark>D</mark> RIWLGYIKAVLLILVIFTICFAPTNII LVIHHAN
Chick	CETVSSFOFYYYVSLAIFGFLMPLAIIIFC YIS <mark>IIR</mark> T	L	KTH WF <mark>WYVK</mark> V <mark>SLLILTIFAIOFVPSNIILIIHH</mark> I N
Frog	PIMLF- F <mark>YYFIS</mark> MVV <mark>FG</mark> FLI <mark>P</mark> FS <mark>V</mark> VAF <mark>CY</mark> FSII <mark>R</mark> A	L	TTNEWKRF <mark>WYVK</mark> ITV <mark>L</mark> FFI <mark>IF</mark> AL <mark>C</mark> FT <mark>PSN</mark> LI LLIHQVR
Zebrafi sh	Y <mark>E</mark> EA <mark>S</mark> YQ- LZFHTDLICI <mark>GF</mark> VF <mark>P</mark> SL <mark>VRIY</mark> LRIIYH	L	NRSSQD <mark>W</mark> KR <mark>YIKAS</mark> TLVFVIFLVCFAPCNLL LFAHYVK

**Supplementary Figure 2: F2RL2 expression levels measured in RNA-seq and single-cell RNA-seq.** The figures are generated by the human protein atlas (more information are provided by <u>https://www.proteinatlas.org/</u>). (A) F2RL2 RNA expression in different tissues. Consensus Normalized expression (NX) levels for 55 tissue types and 6 blood cell types, created by combining the data from the three transcriptomics datasets (HPA, GTEx and FANTOM5) using the internal normalization pipeline. Color-coding is based on tissue groups, each consisting of tissues with functional features in common. (B) The distribution of log transformed TPM values for 18,156 genes in 60 tissues from FANTOM5. (C) Single-cell RNA-seq of F2RL2 expression in human retinas. The single-cell RNA-seq data are from Menon M et al. (Reference 28). pTPM: protein-transcripts per million.



log-transformed-scaled TPM

#### Α





