

## Supplemental Information, Harding *et al.*

### Supplemental Methods

#### Small RNA-seq library preparation and sequencing

Total RNA was obtained by Trizol extraction from *X. tropicalis* embryos and treated with DNase I (Worthington Biochemical Corporation). Small RNA libraries were prepared as described (Hafner *et al.* 2008). Briefly, small RNAs of 18–30 nt were size-selected by gel purification and RNA adapters ligated on using T4 RNA ligase (Promega). cDNA was synthesized and used as a template to amplify the small RNA library by PCR. The PCR library was adjusted to 10 nM concentration and single-end sequenced using the small RNA sequencing primer (Illumina) on the Illumina platform on a Genome Analyzer IIx at the Cambridge Research Institute. The small RNA libraries were sequenced in a technical repeat at the London Research Institute. In both sequencing runs, 36 bp of sequence was obtained.

#### mRNA-seq library preparation and sequencing

Total RNA was obtained by Trizol extraction from *X. tropicalis* embryos and the mRNA-seq sample prep kit (Illumina) was used to prepare the mRNA libraries. Briefly, polyadenylated RNA was selected, fragmented and cDNA was synthesized using Superscript II reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen). Double-stranded cDNA was then synthesized using T4 DNA polymerase and used for Illumina sample preparation. 72 bp of single-end mRNA sequence was obtained.

#### Novel miRNA prediction pipeline

Unannotated small RNA tags (Table S2) with read numbers > 10 and length of 22–23 nt were aligned to the genome with up to two mismatches. Overlapping small RNA reads form tag-contigs. Bases in the tag-contig were assigned a weighted depth and tag-contigs with a maximum weighted depth greater than one and contiguous length

greater than 22 nt were retained for the next step of novel miRNA prediction. The genomic sequence of the tag-contig was extended by 10 nucleotides 5' and 60 nucleotides 3' or vice versa to form a candidate miRNA precursor sequence whose secondary structure was predicted using Mfold (Ambros et al. 2003; Zuker 2003). Putative miRNA hairpins were manually screened against Ambros criteria (Ambros et al. 2003) to select candidate miRNAs for experimental detection.

### **Cell culture**

The mammalian cell lines were all cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% FCS except the HUVECs which were cultured in EGM-2 Bullet-Kit media with supplements (CC-3162, Lonza) in collagen pre-coated flasks (BD Biocoat) at 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. NCI-H460 cells were cultured in RPMI/10% FCS. Total RNA was extracted as described for *X. tropicalis* above.

## Primers

small RNA qPCR primers	
poly(T) adapter for cDNA synthesis	5'GCGAGCACAGAATTAATACGACTCACT ATAGGTTTTTTTTVN
miRNA qPCR reverse primer	5' GCGAGCACAGAATTAATACGACTCAC
Forward primers	
miR-F	5' GAGAAAGTGCTTCTCGTCGGCTGA
xtr-miR-427	5' AAAGTGCTTCTGTTGGCG
xtr-miR-A	5' AGCAAATCTGTTGGTTGTACAAAC
xtr-miR-C	5' TGCCTCGGTGGATAGAAGACGTGA
xtr-miR-148a	5' TCAGTGCAC TACAGAACTTTGT
xtr-miR-206	5' TGGAAATGTAAGGAAGTGTGTGG
bta-miR-140	5' TACCA CAGGGTAGAACCA CGGA
gga-miR-30a-3p	5' CTTTCAGTCGGATGTTGCAGC
Control primer pairs	
<i>X. tropicalis odc</i>	F: GGCCACACTGGCAACTCATGC R: CGGTGTGCGCTCAGTTCTGGT
<i>X. tropicalis U6</i>	F: ATGGCCCCTGCGCAAGGATG R: miRNA qPCR reverse primer
Human <i>gapdh</i>	F: CTTCAACAGCGACACCCACT R: GTGGTCCAGGGGTCTTACTC

Northern blot oligos	
miR-F	5'TCAGCCGAACGAGAAGCACTTTCTC

siteRNA cluster qRT-PCR oligos	
<i>arhgef10l</i>	F: AGTAGTAGGGGGCGCAACCAAA R: CCCTTCCCTTGTGTCTCTCCCTTGT
<i>map7d2</i>	F: GGTGCAACCAAACGATTGCTC R: CACTACATCTTCCCTTGTGTCTCT
<i>gabbr2</i>	F: AGGAGTCGGCCAGGAACACAT R: CCTTCTCTAACCTCAAAGCTCTC
<i>polr3b</i>	F: AACCAA ACTATTGCTCTGTGAGG R: TCTCTCCCTCGTGTCTGTAT
<i>kiaa1468</i>	F: CAAATGATTGCTCTGGGAGG R: GGAATGCCCTCCCTGATTTAA
<i>Common group 6</i>	F: ACGAAGGAGTCGGCCAGGAA R: TTCCTCTGCTCCTCACTACATCT
<i>cdk15</i>	F: AGTAAGGGCAGGGGCACG R: TCCGTTCGTCTCCGCCTACT
<i>Gabbr1</i>	F: AGTACCAAGAAGCCAGAGAGGATTA R: TCCGCCTACTACCTGCTCG
<i>galk2</i>	F: ATTGAATATGTGGGTAAGAGCTGAAG R: AGTCTGAAATTCTCAGCTCTGT
<i>tdp1</i> cluster 1	F: TGGCAAGCAAAGGGCACGA R: ACTCAGCCTGCCTGACGACGA
<i>tdp1</i> cluster 2	F: TGGATAATCAGAATAGTCAGG R: TGGTGC TTCTGAGCCTGTG

mRNA qRT-PCR oligos	
<i>arhgef10l</i>	F: GCTCCGGGCAGCACCAACTT R: CAGGACGTACCGAGGGCCGA
<i>map7d2</i>	F: GGCTCTGCCGAAGCGCTCAT R: ACCGGTGACACCTTGGGGCT
<i>gabbr2</i>	F: TGATGCCGCTTCCGCCTG R: TCAGCACCAAGGGAGAGCGCA
<i>polr3b</i>	F: TGCCCAGCAAGAGGGTCCC R: GGCGCACTTCCCACAGACG
<i>kiaa1468</i>	F: TTGTGGGGCCCAGCACAAAGC R: AAGCAAGCGAGGCAGCAGGG
<i>cdk15</i>	F: AAGGGCTCGGAGTAACAGCG R: TTCCAAAAGGCAGGCCCCCTC
<i>gabbr1</i>	F: CTCAGCCCCATCTGAATGAT R: AGACGTGCCTGACACACAAG
<i>galk2</i>	F: TGCCTTGGTCTGCTGTGCTG R: ATGGATTGGTCCATGCCGCC
<i>tdp1</i>	F: CCCTGCTGGTGGCTATTGCC R: ACCATGCCAGGTGCTGGGAA
<i>xbra</i>	F: CCTGTGGATGAGGTTCAAGG R: CACGCTCACCTTAGAACTGG

ChIP qPCR oligos	
<i>arhgef10l</i> TSS	F: ACTACTGGCGGGGCACTACT R: CCTAATACATGGTAGCCAGC
<i>arhgef10l</i> small RNA cluster	F: AGTAGTAGTGGGGGGCGCAACCAAA R: CCCTCCCTTGTGTCTTCCCTTGT
<i>jak2</i> TSS	F: GTAATACCAAGTAATCCCCAT R: ATGACTGAAATCGATGGAACC
<i>jak2</i> small RNA cluster	F: GTTGTGCCGTCACCAAGGGG R: CCAATTCCCAC TGAGGTGCAAGC
<i>tdp1</i> TSS	F: GGTAGGACCTCAGCTTCCCAA R: ATGCCTTCTGGCATCGGAGC
<i>tdp1</i> small RNA cluster	F: TGGCAAGCAAAGGGGCACGA R: ACTCAGCCTGCCTGACGACGA
<i>kiaa1468</i> TSS	F: TTGGGTGTTGTGGGGCCCAGCA R: TGAAGGTAGCGAGAAGCAAGC
<i>kiaa1468</i> small RNA cluster	F: CAAATGATTGCTCTGCGAGG R: GGAATGCCCTCCCTGATTTAA
<i>derl2</i> TSS	F: CACCGGTGGAATCTGCATATA R: CCATTGGAGGCAGAGCGTACTG
<i>derl2</i> small RNA cluster	F: GGGGCACAACCAAGCGTTT R: CAAAGAATATCTTACAAACTCCTTC
<i>Gabbr1</i> TSS	F: GCTCAGGGACAGCCAATGT R: ATAACACCATGGCGTGCCCC
<i>Gabbr1</i> small RNA cluster	F: AGTACCAAGCCAGAGAGGAGGATTA R: TCCGCCTACTACCTGCTCG

Small RNA library oligos	
5' RNA Adapter (26 nt)	5' GUUCAGAGUUCUACAGUCCGACGAUC
3' RNA Adapter (23 nt)	5' P-UCGUAUGCCGUCUUCUGCUUGUiT
RT primer	5' CAAGCAGAACGACGGCATACGA
PCR Primer 1	5' CAAGCAGAACGACGGCATACGA
PCR Primer 2	5' AATGATAACGGCGACCACCGACAGGTTAGA GTTCTACAGTCCGA
Small RNA Sequencing Primer	5' CGACAGGTTAGAGTTCTACAGTCCGACGAC

**Table S1.** Small RNA-seq mapping statistics for the original sequencing run and a technical repeat.

small RNA library	Number of raw reads	% of raw reads aligning to genome with 0 mismatches	Number of small RNA tags
stage 8	15,824,233	57.7	672,032
stage 8 technical repeat	23,119,446	54.7	696,569
stage 10	15,338,864	59.3	387,173
stage 10 technical repeat	21,565,804	57.1	358,909
stage 18	14,739,870	54.7	566,646
stage 18 technical repeat	27,893,758	48.9	599,334
stage 10 animal	14,297,841	57.2	551,798
stage 10 animal technical repeat	20,704,206	56.0	528,987
stage 10 vegetal	15,171,802	48.8	718,228
stage 10 vegetal technical repeat	26,455,794	44.8	834,281

**Table S2.** Annotation of the *X. tropicalis* small RNAome in early development.

small RNA library	% reads annotated as miRNAs	% reads annotated as piRNAs*	% Rfam reads	% Fantom3 reads	% Hinv, EVOFOLD, Antisense ncRNA pipeline and literature data set reads	% Unannotated genomic reads
stage 8	0.17	0.37	1.10	0.21	$3.8 \times 10^{-4}$	98.1
stage 8 technical repeat	0.15	0.35	1.45	2.47	0.35	95.2
stage 10	0.32	0.31	1.19	0.15	$5.0 \times 10^{-4}$	98.0
stage 10 technical repeat	0.27	0.33	1.79	1.27	0.21	96.1
stage 18	1.56	0.56	1.17	0.26	$3.3 \times 10^{-4}$	96.5
stage 18 technical repeat	1.21	0.56	1.94	2.25	0.29	93.8
stage 10 animal	0.67	0.88	2.20	0.49	$1.1 \times 10^{-3}$	95.8
stage 10 animal technical repeat	0.49	1.04	3.13	4.91	0.21	93.2
stage 10 vegetal	0.33	0.68	1.41	0.32	$8.2 \times 10^{-4}$	97.3
stage 10 vegetal technical repeat	0.25	0.70	2.94	4.91	0.29	90.9

Summary of the percentage of trimmed reads that align with zero mismatches to miRNA sequences (mature miRNAs, miRNA-star and hairpin sequences from miRbase v14 and miRNAs from RNAdb 2.0 ([http://research.imb.uq.edu.au/rnadb/rnadb2\\_archive.htm](http://research.imb.uq.edu.au/rnadb/rnadb2_archive.htm))), \*piRNA sequences (from RNAdb 2.0), Rfam sequences (Rfam 9.1), Fantom3 sequences (mouse non-coding RNAs) and other non-coding RNA databases in the small RNA libraries from the original sequencing run and a technical repeat sequencing run. The percentage of unannotated reads that align to the genome is shown.

\*These sequences were annotated as piRNAs, but the majority also match fragments of tRNAs and snoRNAs.

**Table S3.** The most frequently sequenced microRNAs in *X. tropicalis* early development.

small RNA library	microRNA	% of total miRNA reads
stage 8	hsa-miR-423-5p	9.9
	xtr-let-7c	6.3
	xtr-let-7f	6.0
	xtr-miR-148a	5.5
	xtr-miR-101a	5.3
stage 10	hsa-miR-423-5p	11.6
	dme-miR-184	7.9
	bmo-miR-184	7.8
	xtr-let-7f	6.1
	xtr-let-7c	5.0
stage 18	xtr-miR-206	42.4
	mmu-miR-10b	5.7
	rno-miR-10a-3p	5.7
	xtr-miR-130b	4.7
	mmu-miR-466i	4.3
stage 10 animal	dme-miR-184	13.3
	bmo-miR-184	13.2
	hsa-miR-423-5p	7.6
	xtr-let-7f	4.8
	xtr-let-7c	4.2
stage 10 vegetal	hsa-miR-423-5p	9.9
	xtr-let-7f	6.1
	bmo-miR-184	5.5
	xtr-miR-101a	5.3
	cfa-miR-378	4.6

## Supplemental Figure legends

### Figure S1. qPCR validation of dynamic and localized miRNA expression.

Total RNA from whole *X. tropicalis* embryos at stages 8, 10 and 18 and stage 10 embryos dissected into animal (A) and vegetal (V) hemispheres was prepared for qPCR (see Methods). miRNAs present in the small RNA libraries were detected by qPCR and RNA levels were calculated relative to *odc* or, in the case of xla-miR-148a, *U6*. Error bars are standard deviations from triplicate repeats. qPCR profiles (blue) were compared to the normalized miRNA read number (orange) obtained by small RNA sequencing.

### Figure S2. Unannotated small RNAs map to introns and upstream of genes.

(A) Small RNAs map to introns of the *tdp1* gene reproducibly in all five small RNA libraries.

(B) Small RNA alignments and mRNA-seq alignments to the *gnai2* gene are shown. This is an example of a cluster of siteRNAs that is antisense to the gene.

(C) An example of small RNA alignments upstream of *tmem5* is shown.

The small RNA-seq and mRNA-seq reads are visualized in IGV as described in the legend to Figure 5.

### Figure S3. siteRNA clustering.

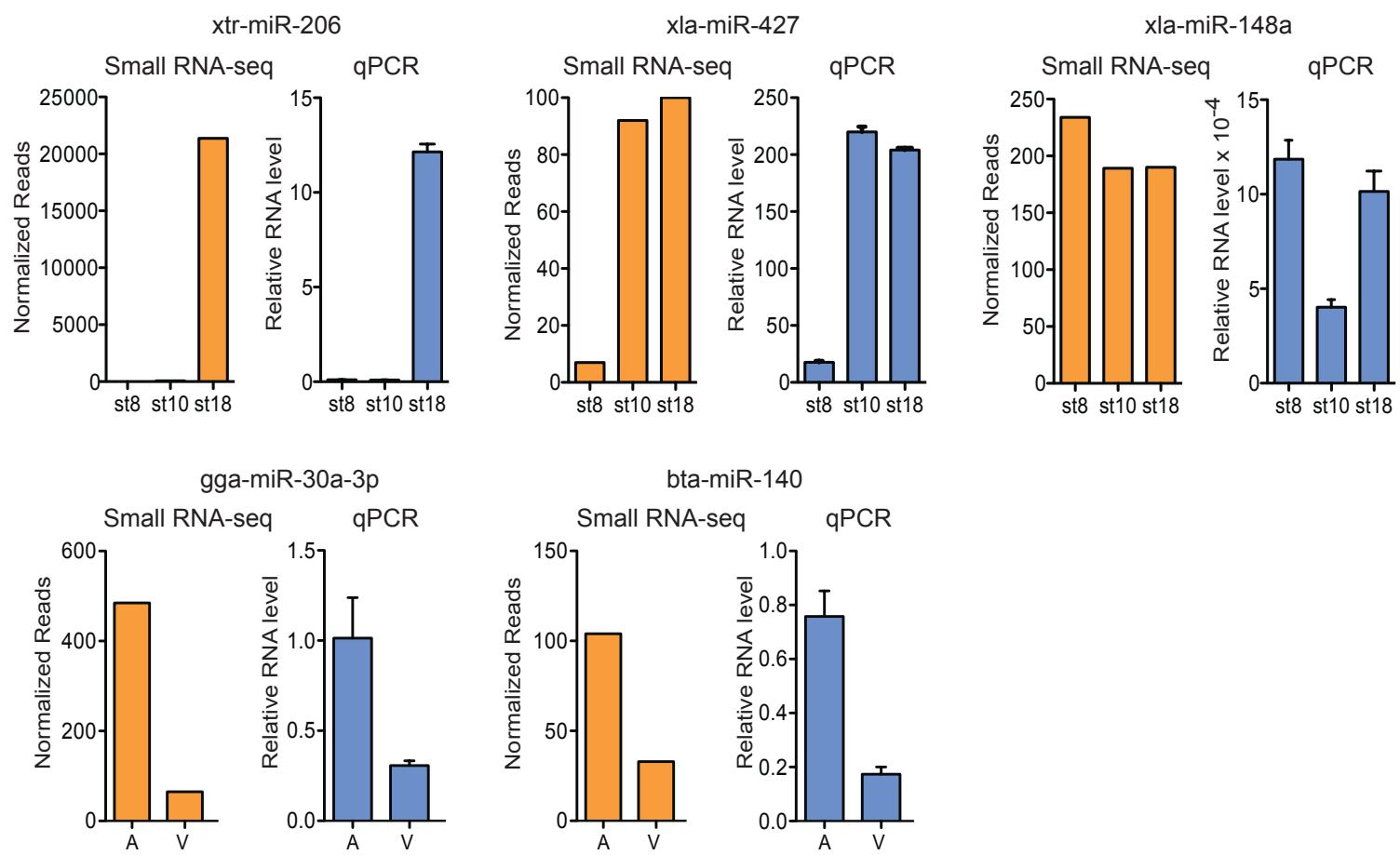
siteRNAs were grouped according to their alignment to regions of TEs (Table 1). Representative siteRNA cluster sequences were aligned using Clustal Omega. Adenine, cytosine, guanine and thymidine are highlighted respectively in yellow, orange, red and blue. Note that the *arhge10l* siteRNA cluster contains three repeats of the group 7 core sequence.

## References

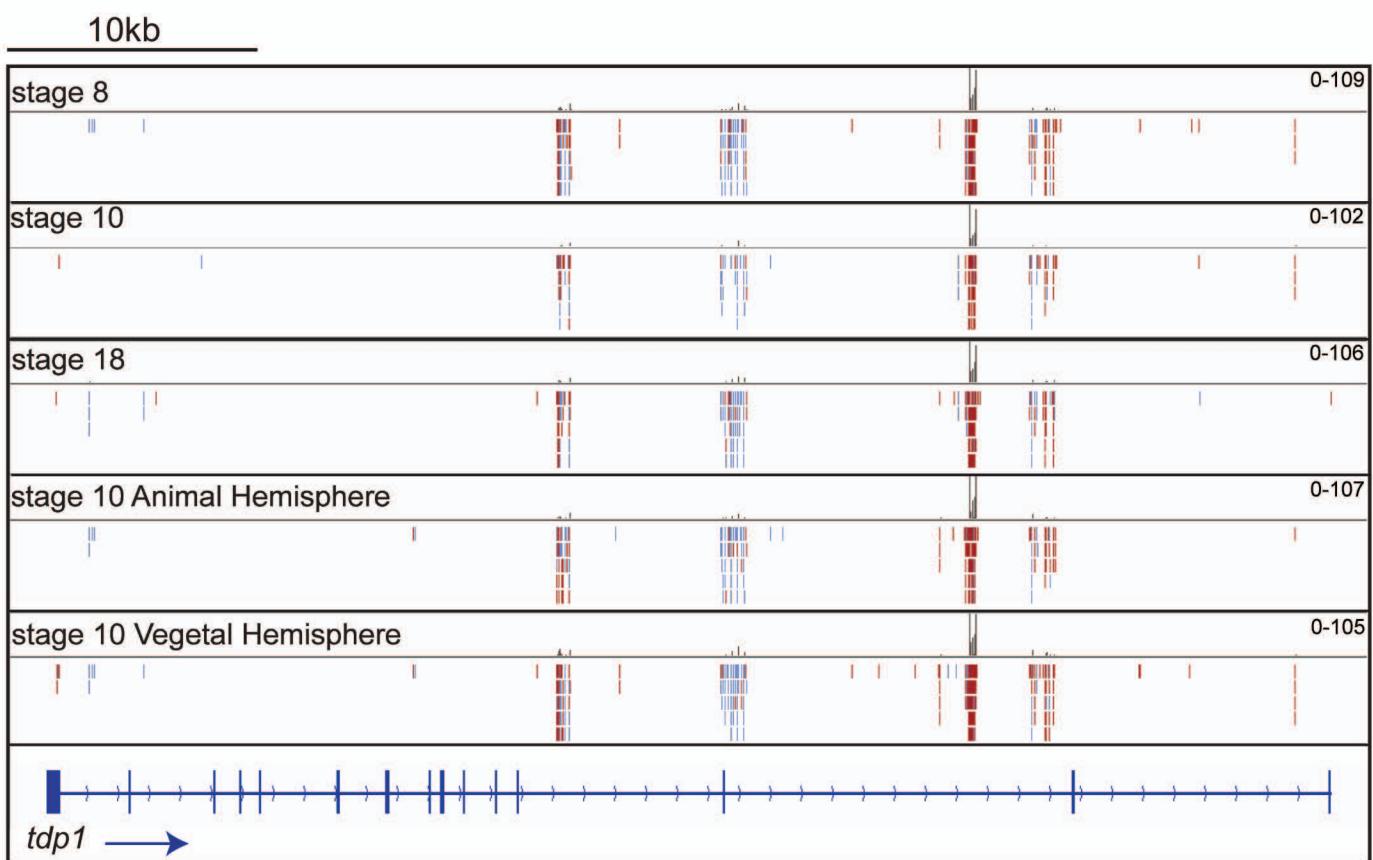
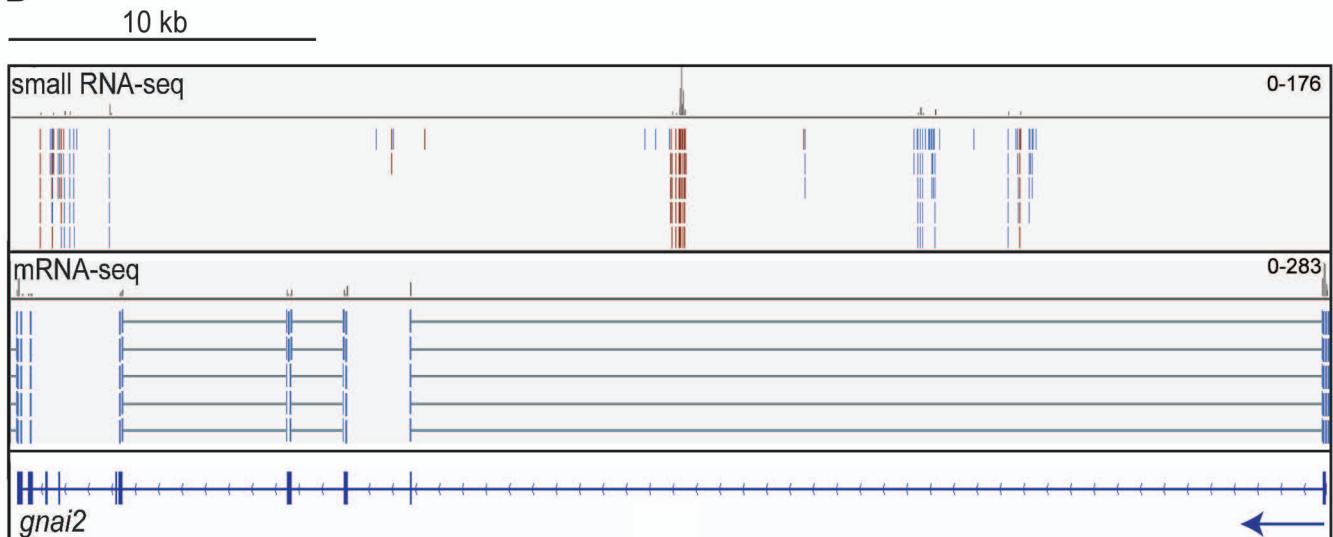
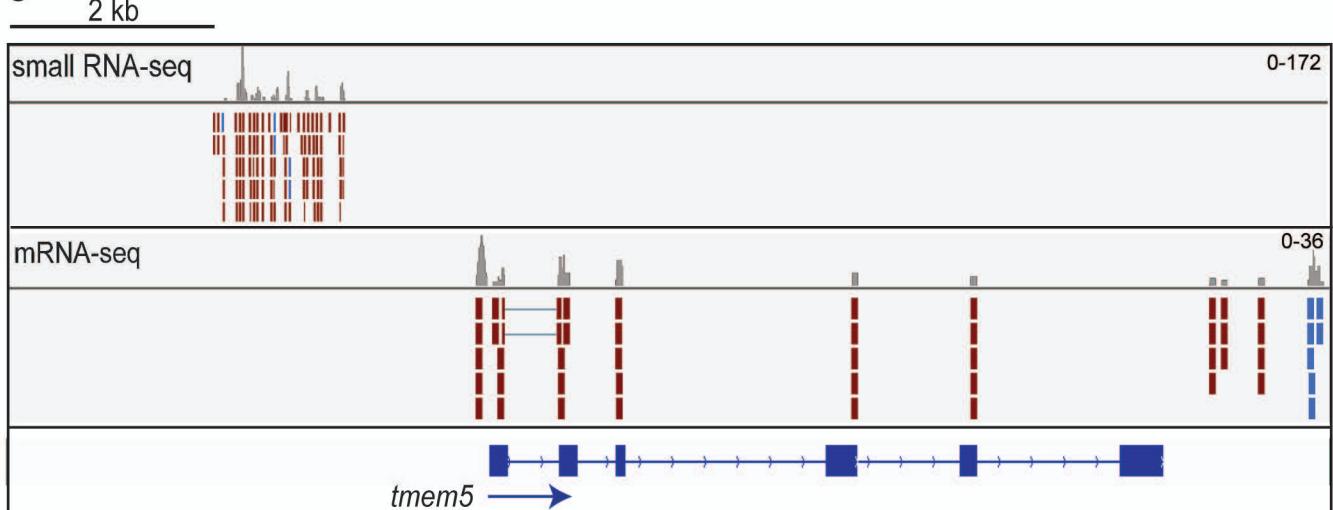
Ambros V, Bartel B, Bartel DP, Burge CB, Carrington JC, Chen X, Dreyfuss G, Eddy SR, Griffiths-Jones S, Marshall M et al. 2003. A uniform system for microRNA annotation. *RNA* **9**: 277-279.

Hafner M, Landgraf P, Ludwig J, Rice A, Ojo T, Lin C, Holoch D, Lim C, Tuschl T. 2008. Identification of microRNAs and other small regulatory RNAs using cDNA library sequencing. *Methods* **44**: 3-12.

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**Figure S1**

**A****B****C****Figure S2**

