

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS FOR
Trans-splicing enhances translational efficiency in C. elegans

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Supplemental Materials include Supplemental Methods, Supplemental References, Supplemental Tables S1-10, and Supplemental Figures S1-9.

SUPPLEMENTAL METHODS

Sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation and fraction collection

The frozen worms were crushed with a mortar and pestle in a liquid nitrogen bath, and the resulting powder was transferred to three volumes of ice-cold polysome lysis buffer (200 mM Tris pH 8.0, 200 mM KCl, 35 mM MgCl₂, 1% Triton, 5 mM DTT, 100 µg/ml cycloheximide, and 0.5 mg/ml Heparin). After thawing on ice, the extract was centrifuged at 20,000 g for 10 min at 4°C. The supernatant was collected.

Ribosomes in the supernatant was enriched by centrifugation at 33,500 rpm (TY 70Ti rotor, Beckman) for 18 hours through a sucrose cushion. The sucrose cushion contains 400 mM Tris pH 9.0, 200 mM KCl, 35 mM MgCl₂, 60% (w/v) sucrose, 5 mM DTT, and 100 µg/ml Cycloheximide. The ribosome pellets were resuspended in resuspension buffer (200 mM Tris pH 9.0, 200 mM KCl, 35 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM DTT, and 100 µg/ml cycloheximide).

The dissolved ribosomes were separated through a 5%–50% sucrose gradient (40 mM Tris pH 8.0, 20 mM KCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, and 10 µg/ml cycloheximide, generated by the Gradient Master, BioComp) by centrifugation at 35,300 rpm for 3 h at 4°C (SW41Ti rotor, Beckman). The gradient was then fractionated by the Piston Gradient Fractionator (BioComp), and the absorbance at 254 nm was detected by the Model EM-1 Econo UV Monitor (BioRad).

RNA extraction and RT-qPCR (reverse transcription and quantitative PCR)

Total RNA was extracted from each sucrose fraction with hot acidic phenol assay. Specifically, 75 µl 10% SDS and 750 µl phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1, pH < 5.0) was added to each fraction of sample. The mixture was incubated at 65°C for 5 minutes with vortex, and was kept on ice for another 5 minutes. Supernatant was separated from the organic phase by centrifugation at 16,000 g for 15 min. RNA was precipitated from the supernatant by adding 1 µl glycogen (Invitrogen, AM9516), 1/10 volume 3 M ammonium acetate, and 1 volume of 100% isopropyl alcohol. RNA was resuspended in 10 µl nuclease-free water.

To synthesize complementary DNA (cDNA), 2 µg total RNA of each sample was reverse transcribed with GoScript™ Reverse Transcriptase (Promega, A5001) with random hexamers. The product was inactivated at 70°C for 15 minutes and was 10-fold diluted with nuclease-free water. Quantitative PCR was performed on Mx3000P qPCR System (Agilent Technologies) with Maxima SYBR Green/ROX qPCR Master Mix (Thermo Scientific, K0221).

In principle, we could also perform RNA-seq in each fraction to quantify the SL1/Non-SL ratio. However, because only a small proportion of sequencing reads (those covering trans-splicing sites) are informative, we chose to use qPCR instead.

Generation of SL1 *trans-splicing* mutants

We used the CRISPR-Cas9 system to remove the consensus sequence of *trans-splicing* sites of the *GFP* fusion genes in strains JH3203, JH3205, and JH3207, respectively. The guide sequences and their potential off-target sites were predicted using the CRISPR Design Tool (<http://crispr.mit.edu/>). Two guide sequences targeting two digesting sites were designed for each gene (Supplemental Table S4). To construct the sgRNA expression plasmids, the guide sequences were introduced into pDD162 plasmid (Addgene plasmid # 47549) by circular PCR (Supplemental Table S5) following previous protocols (Paix et al. 2014). The amplification products were digested by DpnI (NEB, R0176V) and were transfected into *E. coli* strain DH5 α . Repair template sequences were designed to remove *trans-splicing* sites (Fig. 4C). These sequences (Supplemental Table S6) contain ~400bp homologous sequences for efficient repair and were inserted into pPD95.77 (Addgene plasmid # 37465) plasmid (between AgeI and PstI restriction sites). A KpnI restriction site was designed within repair templates, for the purpose of efficient mutant screening.

Before worm transfection, all plasmids were purified with the PureLink PCR Micro kit (Invitrogen, K310050). For each strain, two Cas9-sgRNA plasmids, a repair template plasmid, and an editing reporter plasmid pRF4 (causing roller phenotype) were mixed and injected into the distal arm of the gonad at a final concentration of 50 ng/ μ l each. Roller F1 worms were recognized at the L4 stage and individual worms were separately transferred onto new plates. After laying enough eggs, single F1 worm on each plate was transferred into lysis buffer (1×PCR buffer, 1 μ g/ μ l proteinase K) for genomic DNA extraction. The Cas9 targeting region was identified by single worm PCR in combination with following KpnI digestion (Supplemental Table S7). The mutation status of the target sites were further confirmed by DNA sequencing. For each gene, two individual SL1 *trans-splicing* site deletion strains were obtained.

It is also worth noting that the removal of the *trans-splicing* site TTTCAG in three SL1 mutants may also lead to the change of other sequence features. For example, although the Kozak context in the *lin-15B* and *deps-1* mutants kept largely unchanged, the Kozak context of *mes-2* significantly altered, which may also contribute to the decreased translational efficiency (Fig. 4C). It was also possible in principle that the mutations generated on SL1 *trans-splicing* sites and surrounding regions (e.g., silent mutations to prevent Cas9 from re-cutting) created new stable mRNA secondary structures in the non-*trans-spliced* transcripts of SL1 mutants. To examine this possibility, we calculated the SMFEs of these transcripts and confirmed that stable secondary structure was not

introduced in these mutants. Taken together, the results of three reporter genes suggest that the removal of uAUG and stable structures are likely important determinants of SL1 *trans-splicing* mediated translational regulation.

Measuring the SL1 *trans-splicing* frequency for *GFP* fusion genes

Worms were collected and immediately frozen at -80°C in two volumes of lysis buffer (200 mM Tris pH 8.0, 200 mM KCl, 35 mM MgCl₂, 1% Triton, 5mM DTT). The pellets were thawed, mixed, and refrozen in liquid nitrogen for three times. After that, RNA was isolated by hot acidic phenol assay and was quantified by qPCR (Supplemental Table S8). We used the ratio of (non-*trans-spliced* / total) rather than the ratio of (SL1 *trans-spliced* / total) to quantify the SL1 *trans-splicing* frequency (Supplemental Fig. S7) for two reasons. First, because the SL1 sequence is shared by thousands of transcripts in the genome, using it as the upstream primer to amplify SL1 *trans-spliced* transcripts leads to reduced amplification specificity, and thus inaccurate RNA quantification. Second, because SL1 *trans-splicing* may take place at multiple sites in SL1 mutants, we could not design specific primers as we did in Fig. 3B. When comparing total mRNA levels of the reporter genes between the wild-type and SL1 mutants, the mRNA abundance of *GFP* was normalized to a tubulin gene (*tba-1*) (Supplemental Fig. S7 and Supplemental Table S8). For each genotype, two biological replicates and three technical replicates were performed.

Image collection and quantification

Embryos were mounted following a well-established protocol with minor modifications (Bao and Murray 2011). Briefly, embryos were collected and mounted in M9 buffer (22 mM KH₂PO₄, 42 mM Na₂HPO₄, 85 mM NaCl, 1 mM MgSO₄) containing 20 µm microspheres (Polyscience, Warrington, PA), and were sealed between two cover slips. Fluorescence micrographs were taken using spinning disk confocal microscopy (Perkin Elmer) with Hamamatsu Flash4.0 and 9100-23B cameras. Images of the center focal plane were acquired and GFP intensities were quantified by ImageJ. Average intensity was measured in cells (*deps-1*) or an entire embryo (*lin-15B* and *mes-2*) with the background signal subtracted, which was estimated as the average intensity of three randomly picked areas in the same image without a visible fluorescence signal.

Phenotype analysis

Lifetime fecundity: Single worms were grown on plates at 21°C and the total number of viable animals in the F1 generation was used to measure lifetime fecundity. Animals were transferred daily till the cease of egg-laying. Viable offspring were counted one day after each parent transfer.

Embryonic lethality: More than 100 eggs were obtained by allowing 5-10 adult worms to lay eggs for one day on plates at 21°C. Parent worms were then removed. The proportion of embryos that failed to hatch in one day was estimated.

Sterility: About 50 synchronized L1 stage worms were grown on plates at 21°C for three days. Worms without eggs in the uterus were defined as sterile animals.

Definition of one-to-one orthologous genes with difference in *trans*-splicing status

We observed more *trans*-spliced genes in *C. elegans* than in the other three species (Supplemental Fig. S4), which we believe is an experimental artifact for the following reasons. SL1 *trans*-splicing may be subject to regulation itself, and thus, transcriptomic data in more developmental stages and environments facilitate a more thorough identification of SL1 *trans*-spliced genes. Indeed, compared to the other 3 nematode species, the transcriptome of *C. elegans* has been examined in more developmental stages and under more environmental perturbations (Allen et al. 2011). Therefore, to avoid false discovery of orthologous genes with *trans*-splicing turnover, we focused on the one-to-one orthologous genes with SL1 *trans*-splicing evidence in *C. briggsae*, *C. remanei*, or *C. brenneri*, but without *trans*-splicing evidence in *C. elegans* (Fig. 2).

Calculation of initiation score

RNA sequences around the start codons of annotated open reading frames (ORFs) were extracted from the *C. elegans* genome, and a sequence logo was created (Fig. S2A) with WebLogo (Schneider and Stephens 1990; Crooks et al. 2004). Consensus sequences were observed at the positions -3 to -1 relative to the first base of the start codon, which was consistent with previous studies (Ramani et al. 2009). Thus, for each gene, sequences at position -3 to -1 were used to estimate an “initiation score”, which measures the similarity of a sequence to the consensus Kozak sequence. The initiation score of each gene was calculated as follows. First, the uncertainty of position *i* (H_i) was calculated:

$$H_i = - \sum_1^4 f_{N,i} \times \log_2 f_{N,i}$$

where $f_{N,i}$ is the fraction of base *N* (one of A, C, G, and U) at position *i* (in [-3, -1]) among all annotated ORFs. Second, the information content at position *i* (R_i) of a specific sequence was given by:

$$R_i = (2 - H_i) \times f_{S,i}$$

where *S* is the base at position *i* in the sequence. The initiation score of the sequence is defined as the sum of R_i :

$$\text{initiation score} = \sum_{i=-3}^{-1} R_i$$

Codon adaptation index (CAI)

Synonymous codons are used with bias in the *C. elegans* genome. Following Sharp and Li (1987), we calculated the CAI, which measures the codon usage similarity of a gene to a set of 1,000 most highly expressed genes in *C. elegans* (Supplemental Table **S10**). The relative synonymous codon usage of codon k encoding amino acid m ($RSCU_{k,m}$) in these 1,000 genes was calculated as follow

$$RSCU_{k,m} = \frac{n_m \times N_{k,m}}{N_m}$$

where $N_{k,m}$ is the number of codon k among these 1,000 genes, N_m is the amino acid m among these 1,000 genes, and n_m is the number of synonymous codons of amino acid m . The CAI of a gene was calculated by the following equation:

$$CAI = \sqrt[L]{\prod_{i=1}^L (RSCU_i / RSCU_{imax})}$$

where $RSCU_i$ is the $RSCU$ value of the codon at position i of a gene and L is the total number of codons in the gene. $RSCU_{imax}$ is the maximum $RSCU$ value of the amino acid encoded by the codon at position i .

Minimum free energy (MFE)

The MFE in a 5' UTR was estimated with RNAfold version 2.1.8 (Lorenz et al. 2011). Because of the inequality of 5' UTR lengths among genes, a sliding window was used (size 22 nt, step 1 nt). The length of 22-nucleotides was used because it is the shortest 5' UTR length after SL1 *trans*-splicing. The smallest MFE among all the sliding windows in a 5' UTR was used as the folding energy of the most stable secondary structure.

SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES

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SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Supplemental Table S1. Primers used for qPCR in polysome profiling experiments in Figure 3.

Primer	DNA Sequence (5'-3')
CE05167-S-F	cccaagtttagTTTCCATCA [†]
CE05167-SN-R	GCTCGTCGAAGTCACCATT
CE05167-N-F	tgttttgtatcagTTTCCATCA
CE09020-S-F	caagtttagTTGATTCAATT
CE09020-SN-R	TCACATCCCGGATCACAAA
CE09020-N-F	ctgttatttagTTGATTCAATTCA
CE13385-S-F	tacccaagtttagGCTTTGA
CE13385-SN-R	TCGCTTCATAGTCTCGCCA
CE13385-N-F	agttccagGCTTTGAATATGGA
CE16053-S-F	ccaagtttagGCTTATATCACA
CE16053-SN-R	TGGATGCTCTGGATCGTTGA
CE16053-N-F	gcttaattccagGCTTATATCAC
CE16882-S-F	acccaagtttagCTGAAATGC
CE16882-S-R	CGAGTACGCATCGCTTAATGT
CE16882-N-F	cgaaaatctttacagCTGAAATGC
CE16882-N-R	TCCGCAATCGTTCGAAATCA
CE19166-S-F	tacccaagtttagATTACT
CE19166-SN-R	TTGCGTGGCTGTATTGTG
CE19166-N-F	ttgccattatacagATTACTC
CE19511-S-F	cccaagtttagAAAGACTACTG
CE19511-S-R	TCAGCGGTAATTGATGAGGAGA
CE19511-N-F	gaaatttcagAAAGACTACT
CE19511-N-R	GAATACCTCATGAAGAACTG
CE22417-S-F	ttacccaagtttagAATCACA
CE22417-SN-R	TTCCCATGTTCCATCTCCAA
CE22417-N-F	ttttgctgcagAATCACACA
CE27244-S-F	ttacccaagtttagACACA
CE27244-SN-R	TTGGGCCCATAGTGACAGA
CE27244-N-F	ttttcagACACAAAAGATGCTT
CE31579-S-F	ccaaagtttagGGAATATCGGTCT
CE31579-SN-R	GCTTCAATACCTAGCCGCA

CE31579-N-F	ttcgcatGGAATATCGGTCT
CE34242-S-F	ccaagtttagCCATGACAA
CE34242-SN-R	TCTTGAAGGCACGAAGACAA
CE34242-N-F	ttataattttagCCATGACAATT
CE34630-S-F	cccaagtttagTGCTGTT
CE34630-S-R	TCTACCATGTCGAGCCAACA
CE34630-N-F	ttgttcagTGCTGTTCAAAC
CE34630-N-R	TTTCTACCATGTCGAGCCAA

[†] SL1 or non-*trans*-spliced specific sequences are in lower case.

Supplemental Table S2. Strain information

Strain	Genotype	Description
JH3203	<i>mes-2(ax2059[mes-2::GFP]) II</i>	<i>GFP</i> was inserted at the 3'-terminus of <i>mes-2</i> .
SYS39	<i>mes-2(dev22), mes-2(ax2059[mes-2::GFP]) II</i>	<i>Trans-splicing site of mes-2</i> (TTTCAG, 1 bp upstream of start codon) was removed by CRISPR-Cas9.
JH3205	<i>lin-15B(ax2061[lin-15B::GFP]) X</i>	<i>GFP</i> was inserted at the 3'-terminus of <i>lin-15B</i> .
SYS24	<i>lin-15B(dev8), lin-15B(ax2061[lin-15B::GFP]) X</i>	<i>Trans-splicing site of lin-15B</i> (TTTCAG, 6 bp upstream of start codon) was removed by CRISPR-Cas9.
JH3207	<i>deps-1(ax2063[deps-1::GFP]) I</i>	<i>GFP</i> was inserted at the 3'-terminus of <i>deps-1</i> .
SYS42	<i>deps-1(dev25), deps-1(ax2063[deps-1::GFP]) I.</i>	<i>Trans-splicing site of deps-1</i> (TTTCAG, 6 bp upstream of start codon) was removed by CRISPR-Cas9. The mutants exhibited partial embryonic lethality and some adults were sterile. The mutants were maintained at 20°C.

Supplemental Table S3. The 5' UTRs of pre-mRNA and SL1 *trans*-spliced mRNA of three reporter genes.

Gene	5' UTR of pre-mRNA [†]	5' UTR of SL1 <i>trans</i> -spliced mRNA
<i>lin-15B</i>	ACTTGCCTCACGCTCTACTCTCTCGTTC CCGCATTGTATTCCTCTCGCACGCAGAT TTGAAAATTATAATAAACGACAAAAAT TATGTGCTTTTCGTTGAATTGAGTGA ACATTTGAAGTTTCAGTCAAGTAAAAG TTGTAGAATTCAAATATTCACCGTTTTT TTTCGGTTAACCTTATTTCAAATAATA ATGACTTTAACCAATTCTATCATCTTGT CTTAGCGTATTGTATCCTACCGTACTTCC TGATTAAACTTGTGTCTTCTACACGTA TTACCTGCATGATGACCGAATAATTAT TATTTTTTATATTTCAGGTAATT	GGTTTAATTACCCA AGTTTGAGGTAATT
<i>mes-2</i>	ACTTGCAATGTTTTAAAAAATTAAAAATT GTTTGTTCGATTATTCTCTCGTCTTT TCGTCTTAATACAATTCTCCCTTTAA AACGCAATATTCTTCAGA	GGTTTAATTACCCA AGTTTGAGA
<i>deps-1</i>	ACTGCGCCGCGCATCTGATTCTCGTGGG AAATTGTTCGAACCTACGTTTTAC AGATTTCTTTTCGTTCGCTCATC ATTTTTGTTGCAAAAAATCCAATTTC AGACAAAA	GGTTTAATTACCCA AGTTTGAGACAAAA

[†] The 5' UTRs in the wild-type were inferred from the transcription start sites identified in the SL1 mutants.

Supplemental Table S4. Guide sequences used for knocking out the consensus sequence of *trans*-splicing sites by CRISPR-Cas9.

Sequence name	Target gene	Guide sequences (5'-3')
JH3203-1	<i>mes-2::GFP</i>	AAGAATATTGCGTTTAAAAAGG
JH3203-2	<i>mes-2::GFP</i>	CCTGAGGGAGTTGATGTGCTGGG
JH3205-1	<i>lin-15B::GFP</i>	AATTATTCGGTACATCATGCAAGG
JH3205-2	<i>lin-15B::GFP</i>	AGCACGACTTACATCAAACCCGG
JH3207-1	<i>deps-1::GFP</i>	CCGCGCATCTGATTCTCGTGGG
JH3207-2	<i>deps-1::GFP</i>	GATAGTCAAAATATTGGATTGG

Supplemental Table S5. Primer sequences used for Cas9-sgRNA plasmid construction.

Primer name	Primer sequence (5'-3')
JH3203-1-F	AGAATATTGCGTTAAAAGTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
JH3203-1-R	TTTAAAACGCAATATTCTCAAGACATCTCGCAATAGGA
JH3203-2-F	CTGAGGGAGTTGATGTGCTGTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
JH3203-2-R	AGCACATCAACTCCCTCAGCAAGACATCTCGCAATAGGA
JH3205-1-F	ATTATTGGTCATCATGCAGTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
JH3205-1-R	TGCATGATGACCGAATAATCAAGACATCTCGCAATAGGA
JH3205-2-F	GCACGACTTACATCAAACCGTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
JH3205-2-R	GGTTGATGTAAGTCGTGCCAAGACATCTCGCAATAGGA
JH3207-1-F	CGCGCATCTGATTCTCGTGTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
JH3207-1-R	ACGAGAAATCAGATGCGCGCAAGACATCTCGCAATAGGA
JH3207-2-F	ATAGTCAAAATATTGGATGTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC
JH3207-2-R	ATCCAAATATTTGACTATCAAGACATCTCGCAATAGGA

Supplemental Table S6. Repair template sequences used for knocking out the consensus sequence of *trans*-splicing sites by CRISPR-Cas9.

Sequence name	Sequence (5'-3')
JH3203-repair	GGGTAACATATTTGCAAAAAGCATTGGTTTCCT TGTCAAGATTCAAATTCCAAACCTCGCGCCAACCTTC ACATTATCAATAGGGCGCGATTGCACGCAACACTT GCAATGTTTAAAAATTAAAAATTGTTGTTTCG ATTTATTCTCTCGTCTTTCTTAATACAATTTC CTGGTACCTTAAAACGCAATATTCAATGAGCAACTC AGAGCCTAGTACTTCTACTCCCTCAGGAAAAACAA AGAAGCGCGGGAAAAAAGTGCAGAAACTTCTATGGGA AAATCGAAGAAATCGAAAAATTGCCTCGCTTGT GAAAATTCAAGCCAATTTCATCTGAAAAAATCAA GGAGACCGTGTGCGAACAGGAATTGAAGAATGTA AACGTATGCTTAAAGGCCACTTC
JH3205-repair	CAGTCAAGTAAAAGTTGAGATTCAAATATTCAC CGTTTTTTTCGGTTAACCTTATTTCAAATAATA ATGACTTTTAACCATTCTATCATCTTGTCTTAGCG TATTGTATCCTACCGTACTCCTGATTAAACTTGTG TCTTCTACACGTATTACGGTACCTGATGACCGAAT AATTATTATTTTTATATGTAATTATGCAAACGC TAAAAACAGCACGACTACTTCTAACCCCTGCATCA ATTCCGACTTCCAGCAGTAGCAGTGCAATGTACGTT TATTCTGATTGATAATTCTATTCAAATGCATT CAACCACATTCAACAAAACATATTTCAGAAGCG CAGCAGCAATTCAAAAGACGCTGATGCCGTGAAT CGCCCACCCAGCAGTCAG
JH3207-repair	CAGAAAAAATAAGTTAAAACAGAATTAAATGG AAAAATAAACGGAAAAATTGAAACTTTTTTCCG CCATTGAACACCAATGTGCCTTAAGGTACGGTAGC TCTCGTGGTGAGACCACTGCGCCGCATCTGATT TCTGGTACCAAATTGTTCGAATCCTACGTTTTA CAGATTTCCTTTTCGTTCGCTCATCATT TGTGCAAAAAATGAATTCAAACAGTCAGAACG GCAGTCGAAATATTGACTATCAAGGTATCGTCAT TTCCTCCACTGGACAAGATAACCAAGATTGGAGA CGGACCTCGTTATCTCATTCAAGCTCATGTACGTG AATTCCCTCCGTTTCAATTAAAATAAGCTC GTTTCAGGGAAAAGCGGC

Supplemental Table S7. Primer sequences used for worm screening after knocking out the consensus sequence of *trans*-splicing sites with CRISPR-Cas9.

Primer name	Primer sequence (5'-3')
JH3203-scr-F	ATTCGATGAAAACCTCCGG
JH3203-scr-R	GCTCGCATCCTTCAACCAAT
JH3205-scr-F	CTACTCTCTGTTCCCGCAT
JH3205-scr-R	CAGGAAAGCTGGCTCATGTG
JH3207-scr-F	ACTTGATCGAAAAGGCCAGCG
JH3207-scr-R	TCCATAGGATGACTTCACCGAAT

Supplemental Table S8. Primer sequences for qPCR in Supplemental Figure S7.

Primer name	Primer sequence (5'-3')
JH3203-nonSL1-F	GTTTCGATTATTCTCTCGTC
JH3203-nonSL1-R	CGATTTCATAGAACGTTCGC
JH3205-nonSL1-F	TCCTACCGTACTCCTGATT
JH3205-nonSL1-R	ACTGCTGGAAGTCGGAATTG
JH3207-nonSL1-F	CGTTCGCTCATCTTTTTGTTGC
JH3207-nonSL1-R	GAGATAAACGAGGTCCGTCTCCGAATC
GFP-F	ATGGCCCTGTCCTTTACCA
GFP-R	CCATGTGTAATCCCAGCAGC
Tubulin-F	GAGCCAAGTGTGTTGATGAGATC
Tubulin-R	CTGCAGTTGTCAGCGAGGCGACG

Supplemental Table S9. Primer sequences used for 5' RACE.

Primer name	Primer sequence (5'-3')
JH3205-RACE	GATTACGCCAAGCTTGCATTGTTGAAGAAGGCGCTGGAGGT
JH3203-RACE	GATTACGCCAAGCTCGGGCGCTCACATTTCTGCCATCGA
JH3207-RACE	GATTACGCCAAGCTTGGCAGGAACGACGCGGGTAAGGAGAT

Supplemental Table S10. One thousand most highly expressed genes used for calculating CAI.

K12G11.3	Y73B3A.18	F48D6.4	C31E10.7	F08B6.2
R03G5.1	K06G5.1	K08C7.3	F46A9.5	T28B11.1
T04C12.6	W05G11.6	F23B2.5	C26D10.2	T23H2.2
T27E9.1	H19M22.2	W02F12.5	C18H7.1	T20H4.5
ZC247.1	K07C5.4	Y54F10AM.8	D2013.7	C12D12.2
F13B10.2	ZK455.1	VW06B3R.1	H05L03.3	H17B01.4
C34E10.6	R53.4	F57F5.1	ZK112.1	C17F4.7
M03F4.2	C29F4.1	F55H2.6	Y39G10AR.8	K06A5.6
F26D10.3	T25B9.9	F46F11.5	Y51F10.7	Y38F2AR.2
F11C3.3	W09C5.8	R12B2.5	C05D11.11	C06G3.5
C05E4.9	K07E12.1	ZK1320.9	VW02B12L.1	H16D19.1
H28O16.1	F54F11.2	T27E9.7	Y54G11A.5	C53C9.2
B0041.4	C37H5.8	R119.4	C41G7.9	W10D5.2
R11A5.4	F54H12.6	ZK945.3	F35B12.9	C54D1.5
B0250.1	R09B5.6	Y48G9A.3	M7.1	T08B2.9
F57F4.4	T10E10.5	Y113G7B.17	Y37D8A.2	M04G7.1
F57F4.3	F54C1.7	C28H8.3	E01A2.10	Y49A3A.5
F53G12.10	T05D4.1	F43G9.1	Y69F12A.2	Y69H2.3
F10B5.1	C25A1.10	Y87G2A.5	D2030.2	T02C12.1
C23G10.3	F29D11.1	T05H10.6	K02D7.4	F10G7.1
ZC434.2	C54C6.1	F48E8.5	C05G5.4	T24A11.1
C09D4.5	K07H8.10	F42A8.2	Y71H10A.1	K02F3.4
Y57G11C.16	Y37D8A.14	T13F2.1	W03F8.5	C25F6.2
R151.3	F21F8.3	C03G5.1	C09B8.6	ZK675.1
F25H2.10	Y105C5B.28	F41C3.3	F22B7.9	W01A8.4
F40F8.10	F01G12.5	F31C3.1	R13A5.12	F35B12.3
Y43B11AR.4	C49C3.4	T05C12.7	Y37E3.9	C08F11.8
F56F3.5	T25C12.3	F56C9.1	C06G4.2	C44E4.6
B0393.1	F27D9.5	C42D4.1	F25B4.9	R57.1
F54C9.5	M01H9.3	Y48B6A.14	T05H4.5	Y48A6B.3
T20G5.2	F08B6.4	C18A11.7	Y71F9AL.9	F32G8.4
F28D1.7	D1025.9	T10B5.5	K10C2.4	Y71H10A.2
F42C5.8	F49E2.5	W10C8.5	K11D2.2	F27D4.4
C47E8.5	T10E10.6	C14B9.1	W06H8.6	W03C9.3
C14B9.7	F25H5.3	C06A8.1	F19C7.1	T25G3.3
C32E8.2	R06C7.10	Y22D7AL.10	F38H4.9	F55C7.7
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F45D11.16	W02D3.5	T08G11.1	T05C3.5	F49C12.13
K02F2.2	F42G8.12	C14B1.1	F53G12.1	B0432.4
D1007.12	C51E3.7	K07A3.1	T16G12.1	C45G9.6
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F54H12.1	W08E12.7	C01G8.5	T25C12.1	T09B4.8
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F02E8.1	F46B6.7	F57H12.1	C34B2.8	F57B9.2
C49G7.3	T21C12.2	Y67D8C.5	Y8G1A.2	T24H7.5
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ZK270.2	Y17G7B.7	W10G6.3	Y102A5A.1	F22B5.2

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R06C1.4	C09H10.3	Y71G12B.4	F33H2.3	F22H10.3
C49F5.1	T05H4.12	T20H4.3	Y34B4A.6	Y65B4A.6
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F32H2.5	T02G5.9	K08F11.3	Y46G5A.4	C01G6.5
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SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

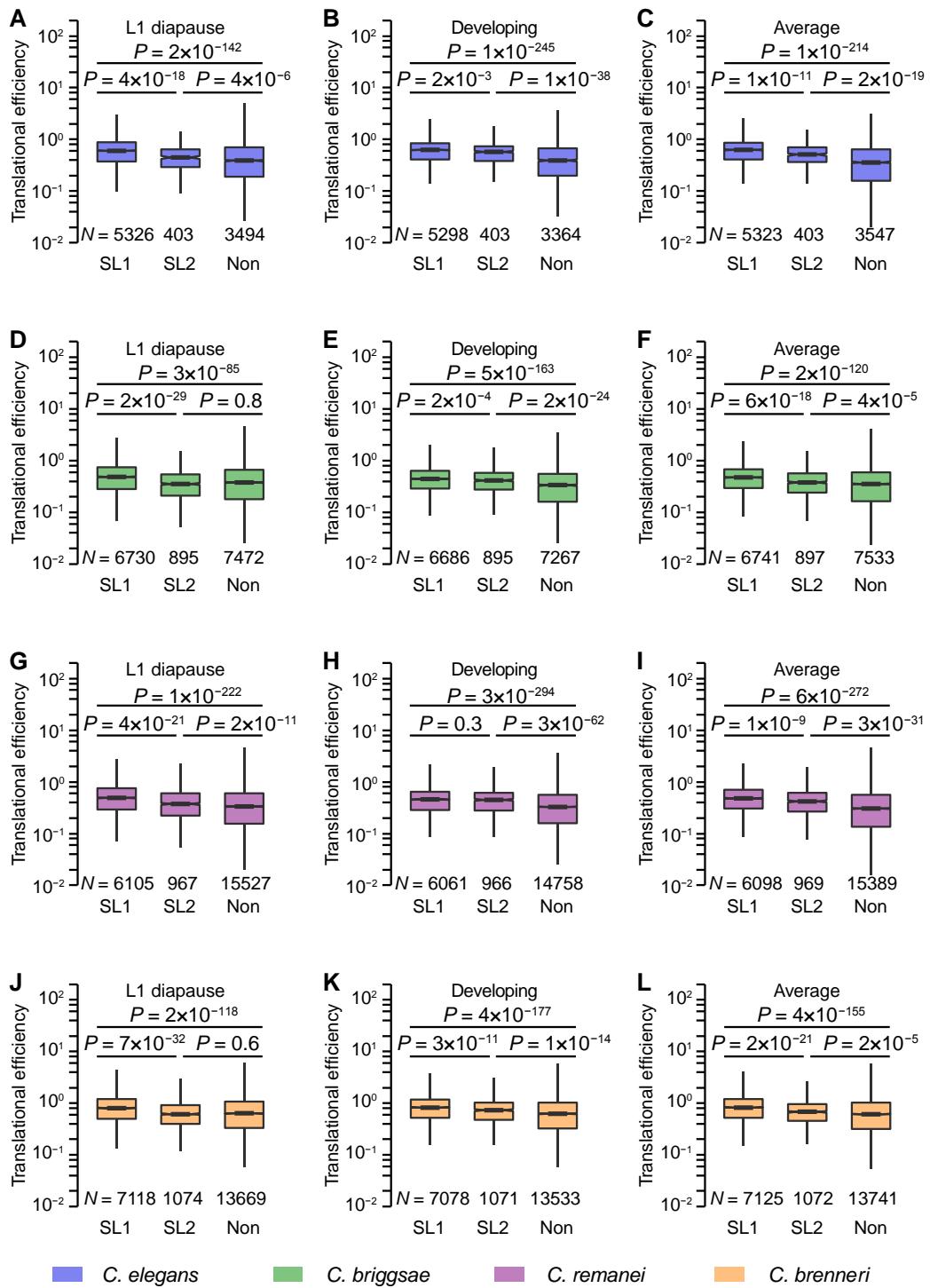


Fig. S1. *Trans*-spliced genes exhibit higher translational efficiencies in nematodes. (A, D, G, J) Translational efficiencies in L1 diapause worms; (B, E, H, K) translational efficiencies in developing L1 worms; (C, F, I, L) average translational efficiencies.

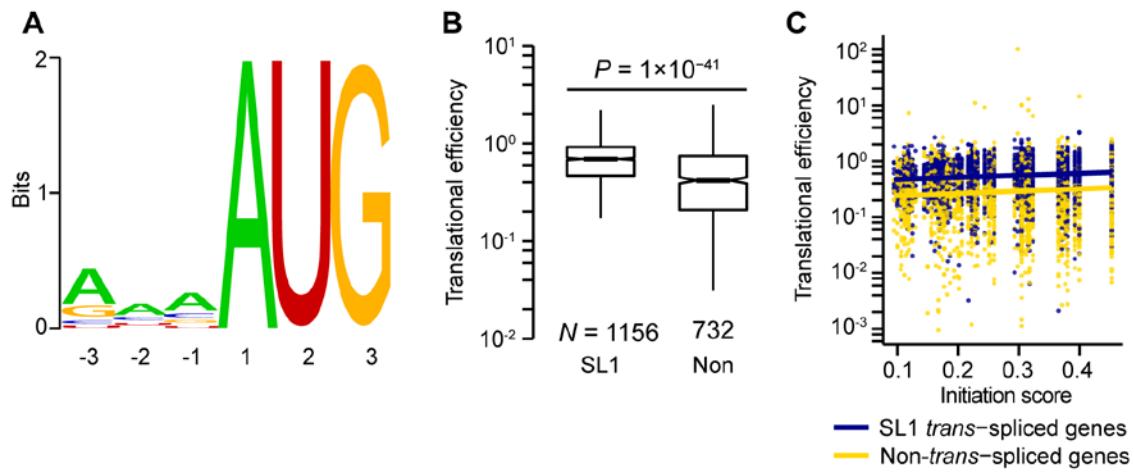


Fig. S2. Initiation codon context does not confound our results. **(A)** The Kozak consensus sequence in *C. elegans*. **(B)** SL1 *trans-spliced* genes exhibit higher translational efficiencies than non-*trans-spliced* genes when both are in perfect initiation context (AAAAUAG). P value was given by the Mann-Whitney U test. **(C)** SL1 *trans-spliced* genes still exhibit higher translational efficiencies than non-*trans-spliced* genes after controlling for the initiation score ($P = 6 \times 10^{-10}$, $N = 8,792$, linear regression model: translational efficiency \sim *trans-splicing* + initiation score). The initiation score is positively correlated with translational efficiency ($\rho = 0.14$, $P = 2 \times 10^{-23}$, $N = 5,262$ for SL1 *trans-spliced* genes and $\rho = 0.10$, $P = 4 \times 10^{-9}$, $N = 3,530$ for non-*trans-spliced* genes). Linear regression lines are shown.

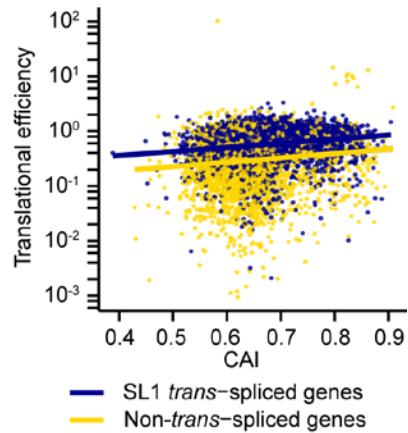


Fig. S3. SL1 *trans*-spliced genes still exhibit higher translational efficiencies than non-*trans*-spliced genes after controlling for CAI ($P = 1 \times 10^{-7}$, $N = 8,870$, linear regression model: translational efficiency \sim *trans*-splicing + CAI). CAI is positively correlated with translational efficiency ($\rho = 0.26$, $P = 2.8 \times 10^{-80}$, $N = 5,323$ for SL1 *trans*-spliced genes and $\rho = 0.14$, $P = 2.2 \times 10^{-17}$, $N = 3,547$ for non-*trans*-spliced genes). Linear regression lines are shown.

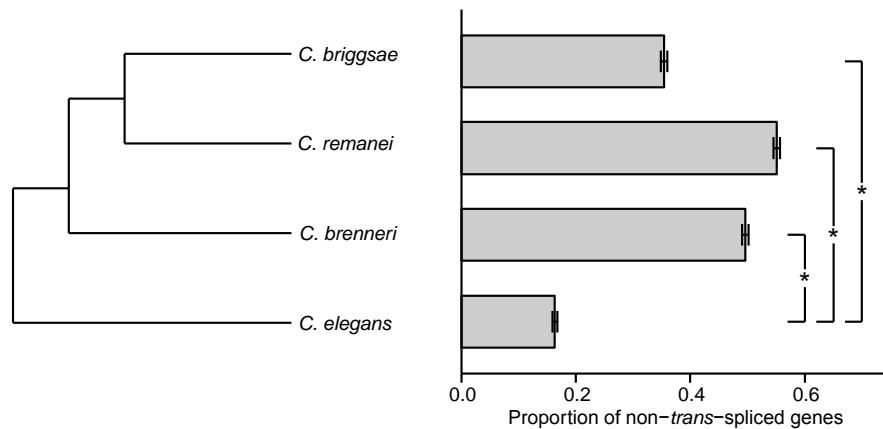


Fig. S4. The proportion of non-*trans*-spliced genes is smaller in *C. elegans*.

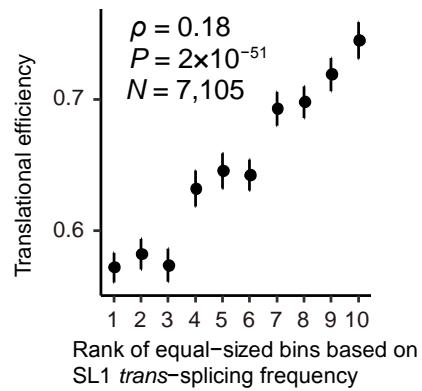


Fig. S5. Translational efficiency is positively correlated with SL1 *trans*-splicing frequency in partially SL1 *trans*-spliced genes. A gene was identified as partial SL1 *trans*-spliced if RNA-seq reads supporting both SL1 *trans*-spliced isoform and non-*trans*-spliced isoform exist. The SL1 *trans*-splicing frequency of a gene was defined as the proportion of reads supporting SL1 *trans*-splicing among all reads covering the *trans*-splicing site. Partially SL1 *trans*-spliced genes ($N = 7,105$) were separated into 10 equal-sized bins. The mean value of translational efficiencies and the standard error of the mean (SEM) within each bin are shown. Spearman's correlation coefficient ρ and the corresponding P value were calculated from unbinned data.

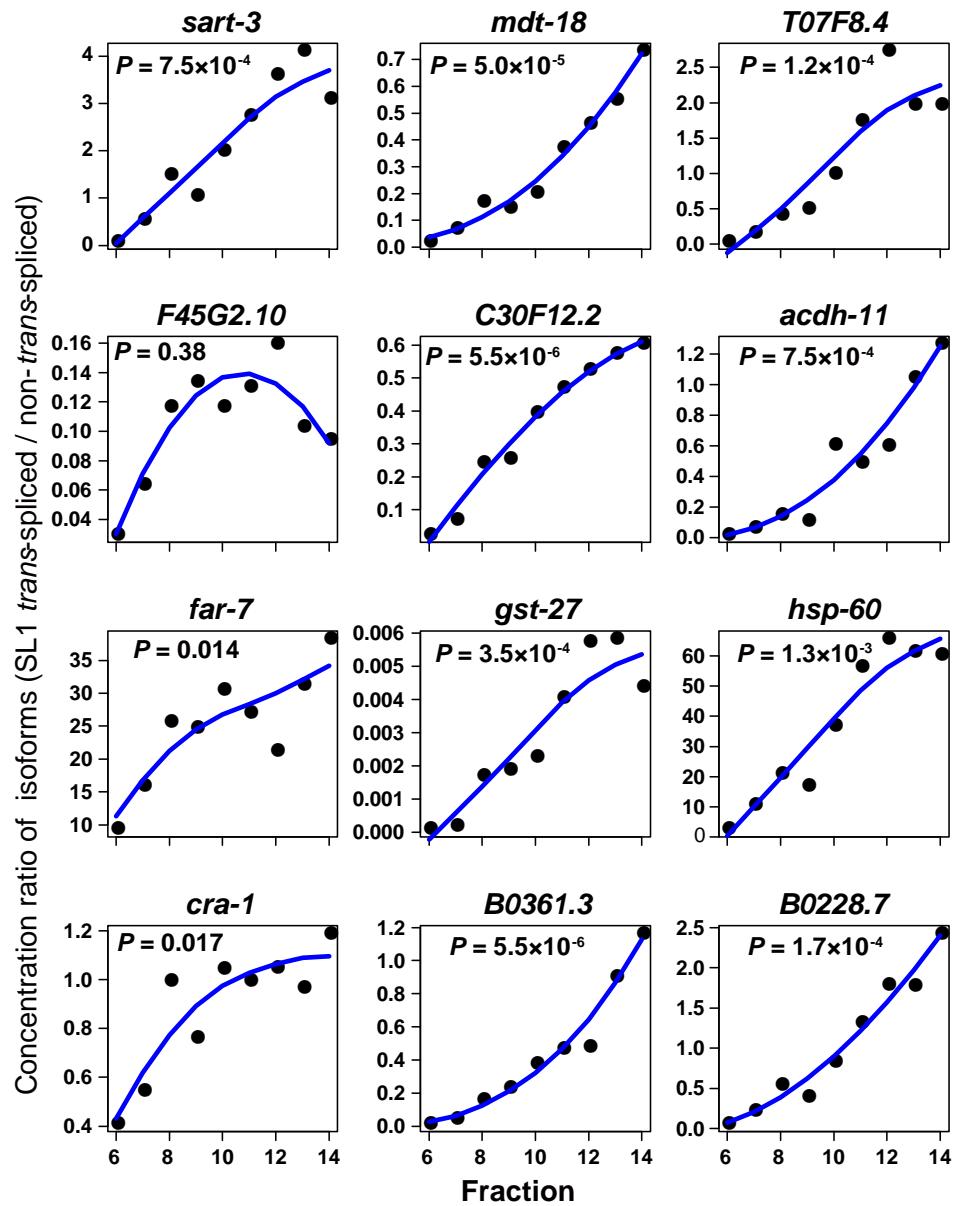


Fig. S6. Concentration ratio of two isoforms (SL1 *trans*-spliced / non-*trans*-spliced) is positively correlated with fraction rank in the sucrose gradient centrifugation experiment. An experimental replicate of **Fig. 3C**.

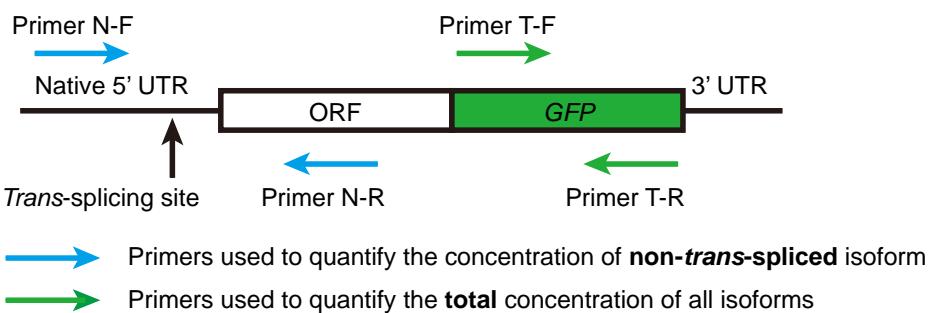
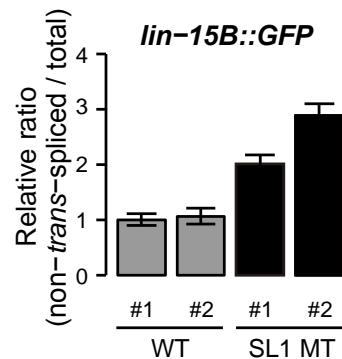
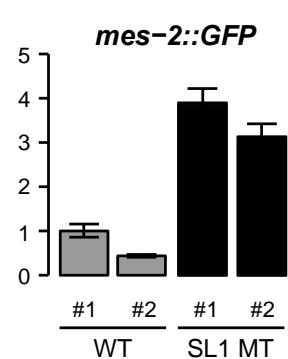
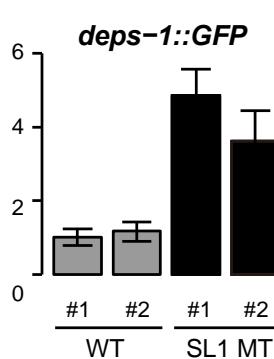
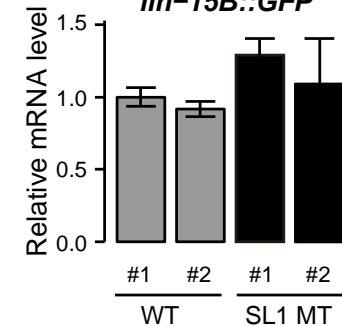
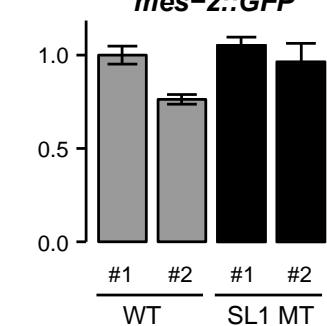
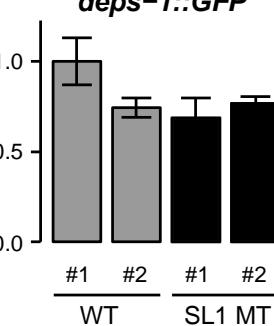
A**B****C****D****E****F****G**

Fig. S7. Knocking out the consensus sequence of *trans-splicing* sites leads to reduced *trans-splicing* frequency. (A) qPCR primers were designed to quantify the *trans-splicing* frequency and total mRNA level. (B-D) Knocking out the consensus sequence of *trans-splicing* sites reduces the *trans-splicing* frequencies in *lin-15B* (B), *mes-2* (C), and *deps-1* (D). Two biological replicates (#1 and #2) were performed for each genotype. Error bars represent the standard deviation of three technical replicates. (E-G) The mRNA levels of *lin-15B* (E), *mes-2* (F), and *deps-1* (G) were normalized to the mRNA level of a tubulin gene (*tba-1*).

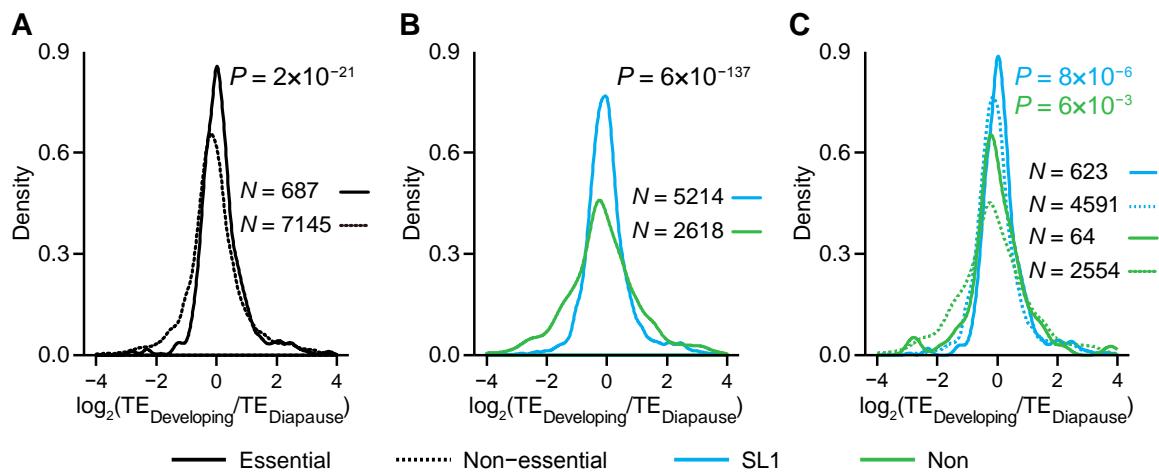


Fig. S8. Environmental robustness of translational efficiency is enhanced by SL1 *trans*-splicing. **(A)** Compared to nonessential genes, the translational efficiencies of essential genes are more robust during L1 diapause exit in *C. elegans*. **(B)** SL1 *trans*-spliced genes have more robust translational efficiencies than non-*trans*-spliced genes. **(C)** After controlling for *trans*-splicing type, essential genes still exhibit stronger robustness of translational efficiencies than nonessential genes.

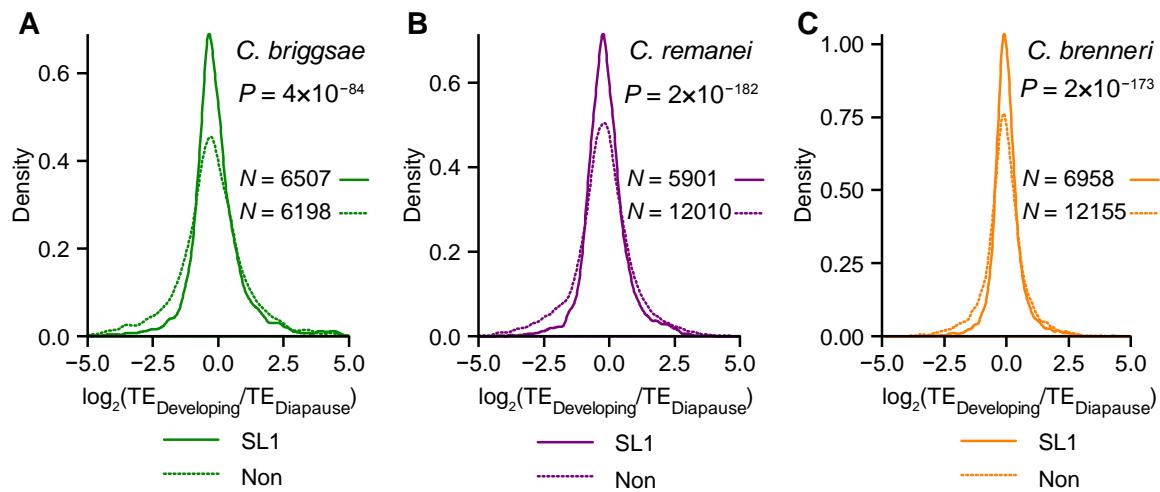


Fig. S9. SL1 *trans*-spliced genes have more robust translational efficiencies than non-*trans*-spliced genes during L1 diapause exit in (A) *C. briggsae*, (B) *C. remanei*, and (C) *C. brenneri*. Similar to Fig. S8B.