SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Nuvolone et al., http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20151610/DC1

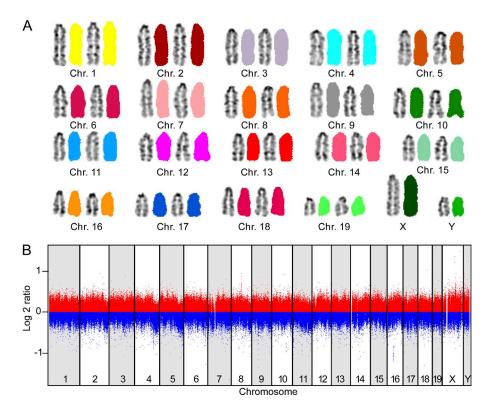


Figure S1. **C57BL/6J-***Prnp*^{ZH3/ZH3} mice do not have chromosomal aberrations. (A) G-banding and spectral karyotyping from a fibroblast cell line obtained from a $Prnp^{ZH3/ZH3}$ mouse show a normal 40,XY karyotype. For each chromosome, G-banded image (left) and false-colored spectral image (right) are shown. (B) Whole-genome copy number variation profile obtained with aCGH. gDNA from an individual $Prnp^{ZH3/ZH3}$ mouse and an individual C57BL/6J control mouse were analyzed. The ordinate represents log_2 -transformed ratios between the intensities of $Prnp^{ZH3/ZH3}$ and C57BL/6J DNA. White intervals represent genomic regions with low probe coverage in the array.

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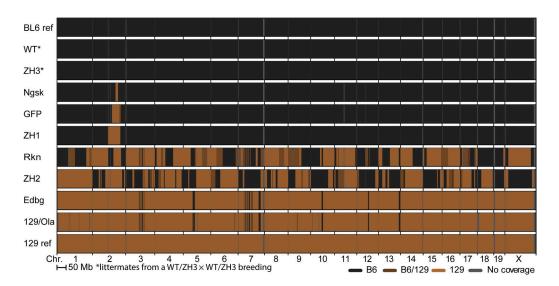


Figure S2. **Whole-genome SNP** analysis. Of 1,449 single SNPs analyzed, 865 mapped SNPs (concordant for C57BL/6 substrains and informative between C57BL/6 and 129 strains) are shown, based on their physical location. Color code for SNPs is indicated in the legend. BL6 ref. and 129 ref.: reference data for C57BL/6 and 129S6/SvEvTac strains, respectively. For each line, one mouse was analyzed. WT, $Prnp^{WT/WT}$ littermate from $Prnp^{WT/ZH3}$ x $Prnp^{WT/ZH3}$ breeding; ZH3, $Prnp^{ZH3/ZH3}$; Ngsk, $Prnp^{Ngsk/Ngsk}$; GFP, $Prnp^{GFP/GFP}$; ZH1, $Prnp^{ZH1/ZH1}$; Rkn, $Prnp^{Rkn/Rkn}$; ZH2, $Prnp^{ZH2/ZH2}$; Edbg, $Prnp^{Edgb/Edbg}$; 129/Ola, 129, 129/Ola strain.

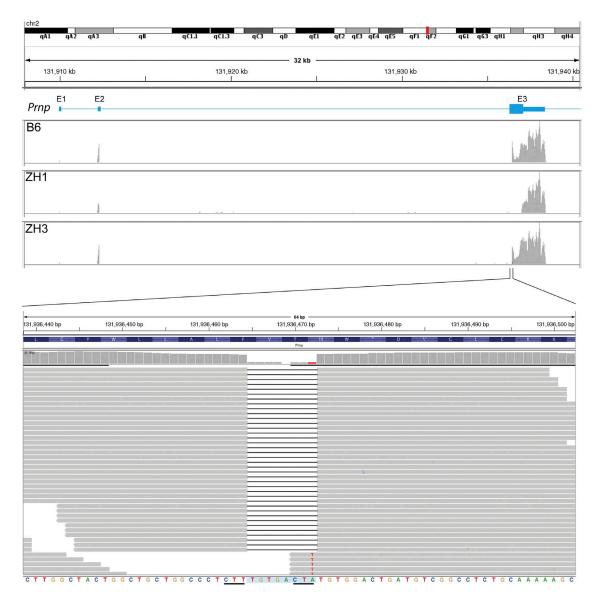


Figure S3. Prnp mRNA coverage. Visualization of RNA sequencing coverage at the Prnp locus, adapted from Integrative Genome Viewer. Top to bottom: ideogram of chromosome 2 region containing the Prnp locus; schematic RefSeg annotation of Prnp gene structure (in blue), with individual exons represented by bars (thin bar, 5'- or 3'-UTR; thick bar, coding region) and introns represented by the connecting lines; representative RNA sequencing read coverage plots of C57BL/6J (B6), $Prnp^{ZH1/ZH1}$ (ZH1), and $Prnp^{ZH3/ZH3}$ (ZH3); for each line, four mice were analyzed. Zoom with RNA sequencing read coverage plot and a subset of individual reads of part of Prnp exon 3 for the Prnp^{ZH3/ZH3} mouse. In Prnp^{ZH1/ZH1} mice, mRNA molecules with a sequence compatible with the 3'-portion of Prnp exon 3 have been reported both in the brain and in peritoneal macrophages in the original description of the line and in subsequent studies. These transcripts have been suggested to represent a fused neo/Prnp mRNA resulting from the transcription of the targeted PrnpZH1 allele where a neo cassette replaces part of Prnp exon 3. In PrnpZH3/ZH3 mice, reads aligned to the 5' region of exon 3 indicate the presence of the 8-bp deletion characteristic of the PrnpZH3 allele (TGTGACTA, in light blue). A minority of reads is shown to align to the last three bases of the 8-bp deletion (CTA) and to carry a mismatch (CTT instead of CTA). This is due to a misalignment of the visualization software and, indeed, this triplet (CTT) should align to the triplet preceding the 8-bp deletion (CTT). Integrative Genome Viewer was used for visualization purposes, whereas read counts and variant identification were performed with different procedures, as detailed in Materials and methods. Within the PrnpZH3 allele, the deletion results in a frame shift and in the formation of a premature stop codon within the sequence encoding PrP^C signal peptide. Because the entire protein-coding DNA sequence of *Prnp* is located in the last exon of the *Prnp* gene (exon 3), the premature stop codon lies after the last exon–exon junction (junction between exon 2 and 3) and, as such, is not expected to be a strong driver of the non-sense-mediated mRNA decay pathway. This would explain why, in Prnp^{ZH3/ZH3} mice, Prnp^{ZH3} mRNA levels (consisting of Prnp mRNA bearing the 8-bp deletion) are only slightly reduced compared to Prnp^{WI/WT} mice.

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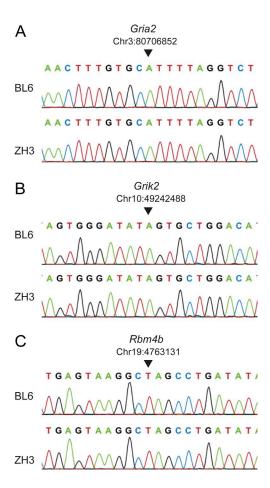


Figure S4. **Sanger sequencing of selected genomic sites undergoing RNA editing.** Sanger sequencing reads of selected genomic loci identified by RNA sequencing of hippocampus as undergoing RNA editing. For each line, one C57BL/6 (BL6) mouse and one *Prnp*^{ZH3/ZH3} mouse (ZH3) belonging to the group included in the RNA sequencing experiment was analyzed. (A) Sequencing of *Gria2*. Arrowhead indicates adenosine at position chr3:80706852, shown by RNA sequencing as edited to a guanosine. (B) Sequencing of *Grik2*. Arrowhead indicates adenosine at position chr10:49242488, shown by RNA sequencing as edited to a guanosine. (C) Sequencing of *Rbm4b*. Arrowhead indicates thymidine at position chr19:4763131, shown by RNA sequencing as edited to a cytosine.

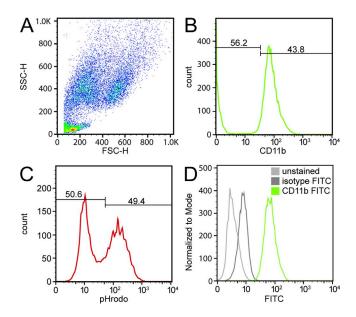


Figure S5. Flow cytometry analysis of phagocytic activity. (A) Forward scatter (FSC) and side scatter (SSC) dot plot. (B) Gating for CD11b⁺ cells. (C) Gating for pHrodo⁺ cells among CD11b⁺ cells. (D) Overlay of unstained, isotype control–stained, and CD11b–stained cells.

Table S1. Predicted TALEN OTs analyzed

Site	Chr.	TALEN left binding site	TALEN right binding site	Spacer length
Prnp	2	TGGCTGCTGGCCCTCT	TGCAGAGGCCGACATCA	16
OT1	19	T GcCTGCcGaCCCTCT	TaaAaAGcCCcACAgCA	18
OT2	X	T GcCTaCccaCagTCT	TaCAaAaGCCaACATCA	14
OT3 ^a	Χ	T GaCTGCTGaCaCTCT	T GgAGAtGCCtACATCA	22
OT4	5	T GGCTtCTGGCCCTCT	T GCAGAaaCCGAtATgc	19
OT6	5	T caCTGCTGaCCtTCT	TGaAGAaGtCcACATCA	16
OT7	8	T ccCTcCTGcCCCTCT	T cCAGAtGCCaACcTCc	23
OT11	11	T atCTaCTtcCCCTCT	TGCAcAGGtCtACATCA	18
OT12	6	T aaCTGCTGGCCCTCT	TGCAaAcaaacAaAaCA	18

Potential TALEN Pmp OTs were predicted using the TALE-NT algorithm. All sites are $5' \rightarrow 3'$. The initial T bound by the TALEN backbone is shown in bold; mismatches between OTs and the Pmp-binding sites are lowercase. Chr., chromosome.

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^aOT3 in exon 3 of *Srpk3* gene, otherwise noncoding regions.

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Table S2. List of primers and probes used

Primers used for NHEJ repair assays

Prnp_NHEJ Fwd: AGATGTCAAGGACCTTCAGCC

OT1 Fwd: GGAGACTAAGTGGGTGATGTTGT

OT2 Fwd: CTAAGACCCTTGGGTCCATAAGC

OT3 Fwd: TCAAATCCAACTACCAGGGTCTG

OT4 Fwd: CTGTCCTGGTTTGTTTAAGTGGC

OT6 Fwd: AACTGTGGTCAAAGATGGAAGGA

OT7 Fwd: CAATGCTTTTAGGGAATGGCCC

OT11 Fwd: GAAGATGTGCACAAGGAAAGGAC

OT12 Fwd: TGACACTGTTTTGCTAGGTCTGA

Primers and probes used for allelic discrimination assay

Prnp_AD Fwd: CCTGAGGTGGGTAACGGTTG

Prnp_AD WT probe: FAM-AGAGGCCGACATCAGTCCACATAGT-BHQ1
Prnp_AD ZH3 probe: Yakima Yellow-ACATCAGTCCACAAAGAGGGCCAGC-BHQ1

Primers used for RFLP analysis^a

Prnp_RFLP Fwd: AGGGTTGACGCCATGACTTT

Primers for RT-PCR analysis

Prnd Fwd: ATCTAGCCCCGAGTGTTCT Gapdh Fwd: TCCATGACAACTTTGGCATTG Eif2a Fwd: CAACGTGGCAGCCTTACA Utpc6 Fwd: TTTCGGTTGAGTTTTTCAGGA

Primers for Sanger sequencing

Gria2 Fwd: CGAGTGGCACACTGAGGAAT Grik2 Fwd: TCCCCATTGGCAAGGTGAAC Rmb4b Fwd: AGAGCATCAGTACTTTGCCTATGA Pmp_NHEJ Rev: TATGGGTACCCCCTCCTTGG
OT1 Rev: AGGTGATGATTCACTGTGAGCTT
OT2 Rev: GACATAGAAGGCCAATCTGACCA
OT3 Rev: GTGGGGTATCACAGTATCCTTCC
OT4 Rev: AAGATCTTCTCAGCAGGCTTTCA
OT6 Rev: CCCGTGCATAGGGATCAGAATTA
OT7 Rev: CTGACACCTGTATCTTTGACCCA
OT11 Rev: GAGACCACAGCCAATTAGACACT
OT12 Rev: ATGTGAATGTGGGTATTCTGCCT

Prnp_AD Rev: GTCATCATGGCGAACCTTGG

Prnp_RFLP Rev: TATGGGTACCCCCTCCTTGG

Prnd Rev: GGGAGTACTTGGGAGGGACT
Gapdh Rev: CAGTCTTCTGGGTGGCAGTGA
Eif2a Rev: TTTCATGTCATAAAGTTGTAGGTTAGG
Utpc6 Rev: CCCTCAGGTTTACCATCTTGC

Gria2 Rev: GCTTACGCCGACGGTAAAAA Grik2 Rev: ACACCCAAGACGATCAGCAG Rmb4b Rev: GCTGTCCATTACTAGCTCCA

All primers and probes (5' \rightarrow 3') were obtained from Microsynth.

^aAmplicons were digested with Tsp45I (NEB).

Table S3, available as an Excel file, lists DEGs between PrnpZH1/ZH1 and C57BL/6J hippocampi.

Table S4, available as an Excel file, lists DEGs between PrnpZH3/ZH3 and C57BL/6J hippocampi.

Table S5, available as an Excel file, lists differentially expressed exons between PrnpZH1/ZH1 and C57BL/6J hippocampi.

Table S6, available as an Excel file, lists loci with differential RNA editing level between PrnpZH1/ZH1 and C57BL/6J hippocampi.

Table S7, available as an Excel file, lists loci with differential RNA editing level between PrnpZH3/ZH3 and C57BL/6J hippocampi.