

Supporting Information

Detection of novel fusion-transcripts by RNA-Seq in T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma

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1.- Bioinformatic tools and arguments used

(1) Quality check with FastQC

perl /SOFTWARE/FastQC_v0.10.1/fastqc -o outputDir --noextract <input Fastq>

(2) Trimming of 76bp reads to 50bp with seqtk (Version: 1.0-r45)

/SOFTWARE/seqtk/seqtk-master/seqtk trimfq -b 0 -e 26 <input Fastq>

(3) Alignment of reads with Tophat 2.0.10, using Bowtie 1.0.0 and Samtools 0.1.19

export PATH=\$PATH:/SOFTWARE/bowtie-1.0.0:/SOFTWARE/samtools-0.1.19/

/SOFTWARE/TopHat/tophat-2.0.10.Linux_x86_64/tophat --bowtie1 -p 4 --read-edit-dist 2 --read-gap-length 2 --GTF Homo_sapiens.GRCh37.74.gtf --no-coverage-search --max-multihits 5 --mate-inner-dist 10 --mate-std-dev 80 --fusion-search --library-type fr-firststrand --read-mismatches 2 --segment-mismatches 1 --segment-length 20 --splice-mismatches 0 -o outputDir
/REFERENCES/Homo_sapiens/UCSC/hg19/Sequence/BowtieIndex/genome
<sample_R1.fastq> <sample_R2.fastq>

****The genome fasta file (UCSC.hg19) was downloaded from:**
<https://ccb.jhu.edu/software/tophat/igenomes.shtml>

****The Homo_sapiens.GRCh37.74.gtf annotation file was downloaded from:**
ftp://ftp.ensembl.org/pub/release-74/gtf/homo_sapiens/Homo_sapiens.GRCh37.74.gtf.gz

****For those samples where trimming of reads was required to adjust read size, trimmed Fastq files were used as input for Tophat.**

(4) Quantification of expression with Cufflinks 2.2.1 (cuffquant and cuffnorm)

export PATH=\$PATH:/SOFTWARE/samtools-0.1.19:/SOFTWARE/cufflinks-2.2.1.Linux_x86_64/

cuffquant -p 4 --library-type fr-firststrand --frag-bias-correct
/REFERENCES/Homo_sapiens/UCSC/hg19/Sequence/BowtieIndex/genome.fa --multi-read-correct --max-bundle-frags 500000 --seed 123L -o outDir
Homo_sapiens.GRCh37.74.gtf <input.bam>

cuffnorm -p 4 --library-type fr-firststrand --seed 123L --library-norm-method geometric
-o outDir --labels <label1,...,labelN> Homo_sapiens.GRCh37.74.gtf <sample1.cxb>..
<sampleN.cxb>

****cxb input files for cuffnorm are previously generated by cuffquant (5) Fusion detection with Tophat-Fusion**

(5) Fusion detection with Tophat-Fusion

- Database and annotation files obtained from the authors web page at:
https://ccb.jhu.edu/software/tophat/fusion_tutorial.shtml

Run fusion detection:

```
export PATH=$PATH:/SOFTWARE/TopHat/tophat-2.0.10.Linux_x86_64/:/SOFTWARE/bowtie-1.0.0/:/SOFTWARE/samtools-0.1.19/:/SOFTWARE/blast/ncbi-blast-2.2.29+/bin:/SOFTWARE/blast/blast-2.2.20/bin;
```

```
tophat-fusion-post -p 4 --num-fusion-reads 1 --num-fusion-pairs 1 --num-fusion-both 0 --fusion-read-mismatches 2 --fusion-multireads 4 /REFERENCES/Homo_sapiens/UCSC/hg19/Sequence/BowtieIndex/genome
```

(6) Fusion detection with EricSript

- Database from GRCh37/hg19 obtained from EricSript download page, at <https://sites.google.com/site/bioericscript/download>

Run fusion detection:

```
perl ericscript.pl -p 12 -db EricSript_db/ericscript_db_homosapiens_GRCh37/ - -refid homo_sapiens -name <label> -o <output_folder_name> <sample_R1.fastq> <sample_R2.fastq>
```

(7) Fusion detection with ChimeraScan

- Get hg19 chromosomes from UCSC:

```
o rsync -avzP  
rsync://hgdownload.cse.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/hg19/bigZips/chromFa.tar.gz .
```

```
o Uncompress it: tar -zxvf chromFa.tar.gz
```

```
o Concatenate all files in 1: cat chr1.fa chr2.fa .... chr???.fa> hg19.fa
```

- Obtaining transcriptome annotations

```
o Downloading transcriptome annotations from UCSC:
```

```
Visit the UCSC Tables page at http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgTables?command=start  
Set the clade, genome, and assembly flags to match the genome you downloaded  
In the group list select "Genes and Gene Prediction Tracks" From the track list select "UCSC Genes" (or another list of your choice)
```

From output format select "selected fields from primary and related tables"

In the file type returned box enter a file name of your choice
Click 'get output'. You will be redirected to a second page that allows you to select tables fields to include in the output.

In the upper table (mine reads "Select Fields from hg19.knownGene") select all fields EXCEPT proteinID and alignID.

In the lower table (mine reads "hg19.kgXref fields") select "geneSymbol" and no other fields.

Click 'get output' again. Save the file and note the path.

If you downloaded a compressed (gzipped) transcriptome annotation file, uncompress it as follows:

```
$ gunzip <genes.txt.gz>
```

- Running the chimerascan indexer:

```
python /bin/chimerascan_index.py hg19.fa genes.txt <index_folder>
```

Run fusion detection:

```
chimerascan_run.py <index_folder> <sample_R1.fastq> <sample_R2.fastq>  
<output_folder_name>
```

2.- Legends of Supplementary Tables and Figures

Supplementary Table S1. - Human primary T-LBLs and control samples provided by Spanish Biobanks.

Supplementary Table S2. - Total significant fusion-transcripts identified by using the three methods of detection: *TopHat-Fusion*, *EricScrip* and *ChimeraScan*.

Supplementary Table S3. - Accurate details of the characteristics of the 55 selected fusions detected by at least two different detection methods in the same sample. In the columns headed by sample codes (C-M), the letter **t** is the abbreviation of *TopHat-Fusion*, **e** represent *EricScript*, and **c**, *ChimeraScan*. The numbers **0** and **1** indicate negative and positive detections. The presence/absence and topography of each fusion in the Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology (URL <http://AtlasGeneticsOncology.org>) is indicated in the columns V and W.

Supplementary Table S4. - Primers list. All primers used in this study. In those instances in which no reference is indicated, primers were our own design using the Primer3 software (<http://frodo.wi.mit.edu/cgi-bin/primer3/>).

Supplementary Table S5.- Novel fusions confirmed by Sanger-sequencing. **Positives (grey) and negatives (white)**, indicating PCR validation of fusion transcripts. Dark yellow indicate fusions confirmed for all the samples (both tumor and control samples). N.D. Not Done.

Supplementary Table S6.- Detailed description of the fusion transcripts identified by the *EricScrip* algorithm, with indication of break points, DNA strands, fusion-type, junction sequences and gene expression data.

Supplementary Table S7.- Number of reads sequenced per sample and the overall read mapping rate given by TopHat.

Supplementary Figure S1.- Validation of the fusion junction sequences of the novel fusion transcripts by Sanger sequencing. A., Fusions confirmed in all samples. B, fusions confirmed in only a fraction of tumour and control samples. Vertical black-bars indicate the fusion junctions. All validations were performed at the transcript level.

Supplementary Figure S2.- The 3'UTR of *JAK3* and *INSL3* with indication of the recognition sites for multiple miRNA according to the TargetScan database (http://www.targetscan.org/cgi-bin/targetscan/vert_71/; Vikram Agarwal George W Bell Jin-Wu Nam David P Bartel (2015) Predicting effective microRNA target sites in mammalian mRNAs. eLife 2015;4:e05005 doi: 10.7554/eLife.05005).

Supplementary Table S1.

	Sample ID	Type	Organ	Sex	Age	% Tumor cells	TdT	Pax5	CD3	CD4	CD8	CD2	CD1a	CD34	CD117	MPO	Characterization
Discovery Cohort	840	Tumor	Lymph node	Male	Pediatric	70%	+		ic +	-	-	+/-		+	-	-	ProT-immature T-LBL
	238	Tumor	Lymph node	Female	Adult	80%	+	-	+	-	-	+/-	-	-	-	-	PreT / Immature T-LBL
	521	Tumor	Lymph node	Male	Pediatric	90%	+	-	+/-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	Cortical / Common T-LBL
	408	Tumor	Lymph node	Female	Adult	80%	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	-	-	-	Cortical / Common T-LBL
	192	Tumor	Lymph node	Male	Adult	90%	+	-	+	+/-	+	+	+/-	-	+	-	pre-T-Cortical / Common T-LBL
	346	Tumor	Mediastinum	Male	Adult	95%	+/-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+/-	-	Cortical / Common T-LBL
	460	Tumor	Lymph node	Male	Pediatric	70%	+	-	+	-	+			-	-		Medullar / Mature T-LBL
	104	Tumor	Lymph node	Male	Pediatric		+		+	+/-	+	+					Cortical / Common T-LBL
	554	Tumor	Lymph node	Female	Adult	85%	+	-	+	+	+		+	-	+/-	-	T-LBL
	404	Control	Fetal thymus														
Extended Cohort	405	Control	Fetal thymus														
	526	Tumor	Mediastinum	Male	Pediatric	70%	+/-	-	+/-	-							T-LBL
	829	Tumor	Lymph node	Male	Adult	88%	+		+					+		+/-	Immature T-LBL
	188	Tumor	Lymph node	Male	Adult												T-LBL
	135	Tumor	Lymph node	Male	Adult		+		+	+	+	+	+/-	-	+/-		Medullar / Mature T-LBL
	154	Tumor	Lymph node	Female	Pediatric	80%		-	+	-	-		-	-			Immature T-LBL
	685	Tumor	Mediastinum	Male	Adult	80%	+	-	+	+	+						Cortical/Medullar Mature T-LBL
	153	Tumor	Lymph node	Male	Adult	90%	+	+	-	+	+						T-LBL
	038	Tumor	Thymus	Male	Pediatric												T-LBL
	001	Tumor	Lymph node	Male	Pediatric		+		+	-	-						PreT/ProT Immature T-LBL
	639	Tumor	Thymus	Male	Pediatric	80%	+	-	+	-	+/-		-	-	-	-	Medullar / Mature T-LBL
	402	Control	Fetal thymus														
	403	Control	Fetal thymus														
	892	Control	Pediatric thymus														
	601	Control	Pediatric thymus														
	030717	Control	Pediatric thymocytes														
	120717	Control	Pediatric thymocytes														

ic, intra-cytoplasmic

Supplementary Table S4.**Primer sequences RT-PCR and for Sanger DNA sequencing**

Target gene	Primer sequences (5'-3')	Size (bp)
TFG-ADGRG7 ¹	ATGAACGGACAGTTGGATCTAA	421
	AAGTAAACCCATATAGGTACTAT	
JAK3-INL3	GCTCTTCACCTACTGCGACA	228
	AGGTCCCAGCGTGAGATTAC	
KANSL1-ARL17A ²	AGTGGCATAGCCAATTGAG	399
	CTTCTGGCACCTTTTGTGTT	
RIC3-TRBC2 ²	CGTACTCCACAGTGACAGAGA	429
	AGAGCCCGTAGAACTGGACT	
ZMYM2-FGFR1 ³	TCCCTGTGCCTGTGTATATCCC	204
	GAGGGTCTTCGGGAAGCTCATA	
COMMD3-BMI1-TRBJ2	AAAAGCGATCGGTCTTAAAT	152
	GTCCTGGCCGAAGAAC	
CLN6-CALML4	CGGCTGCTTTACTGCCTCTA	219
	ACGCCATGACGTAACCTTTC	
GYLT2-PPP4R2	GAGGCGCTTACCATGACGAT	248
	TAGGGTTGGGAGGACCTCTT	
XPO7-NPM2	CCATGCACCTGTGTTTGAG	242
	GGCTGCATCTTCTTGCTCTC	
DNAJC4-VEGFB	CCTTCAGGAAGGTGAAGCAG	217
	CATGAGCTCCACAGTCAAGG	
UTP6-COPRS	AAGGAGCAAGAATCCTGCAA	188
	GGCAGGAGCTGTCAATAGGA	
TUT1-EEF1G	CTGGAGCCAGCATAAATGT	216
	AGAACGCTGAACGCAAATCT	
OPN3-CHML	CACCTCCTCTGGTCAACAT	184
	TTGTCCGCCATTTTAGGAAG	
KANSL1-LRRC37A	TGACCTGGTGCTTCTGTGTC	182
	GACTAGCGTTGTCCCATGTC	
SAV1-GYPE	GGAGACTCTGGTCCCGATA	197
	GCCACACCACTGGTACTTGA	
GALT-IL11RA	CTGTCCGGAATTCATGGTT	226
	GCAGTCACTCCAGGACAACA	
DNAAF3-TNNI3	AATCAGCTCTGGGCAACACT	214
	CGTTTGGAGGTCAGTGAG	
SSSCA1-FAM89B	CCTCCTCCAAGACAAACAGC	178
	CTTCCCAGCTCCTCAGACT	
KANSL1-ARL17B	TCGAATTCGTCAGCAAACAG	226
	CATCATTTGTGCCAGTGACC	
GPC2-GAL3ST4	ACTGGGACACGACCTGGAC	211
	GGAAGGGTGAGGTGACAGAG	
GAL3ST4-C7orf43	TCCCTAGAGGGGCAAAAGAT	105
	ACGGTGAGTGGGAAGATGAC	
DPP6;ACTR3B	CTGGCAAGATCAACACCTC	250
	CAGTGTTCCTGCGTAGC	
SNX29;PLA2G10	GTCTTTGAACGGGAGTTTG	214
	GGAGTAGCGCTCTGCTTGG	
BPTF-LRRC37A2	CAGTTACTGCACGGAAAGCA	114
	CGGGCTTGTAACACCTTCAT	
SPN-QPRT	CCCTTCCATCCTCCAAGAG	216
	ACCAAGGCTGCGTAGTTGAG	
NFYC-TAL1	GTTCTCCGTGACGCACACT	185
	GGGGAAGGTCTCCTCTTCAC	
PTCRA-CNPY3	CTGAGGGTCACAGCAGGAGT	125
	AAAGGCTGACTTCAGCTCCA	
PPRC1-NOLC1	GCCCTTTGATCTCTGCTTTG	125
	GCCTGTAACTTCGCTCTGG	
KANSL1-LRRC37A2	TGACCTGGTGCTTCTGTGTC	182
	GACTAGCGTTGTCCCATGTC	
DTX2-UPK3B	GCCAGTGCTACCTCCAGAC	117
	ATGTAGTGGCCATCGGTGAG	

Primer sequences for Sanger DNA sequencing

Target Gene	Sequence 5'-3'	Size
KANSL1-ARL17A ²	TCATCCACAGGAGTCACCTTAGG	517
	AAGTTCACTTCCCGCTGG	

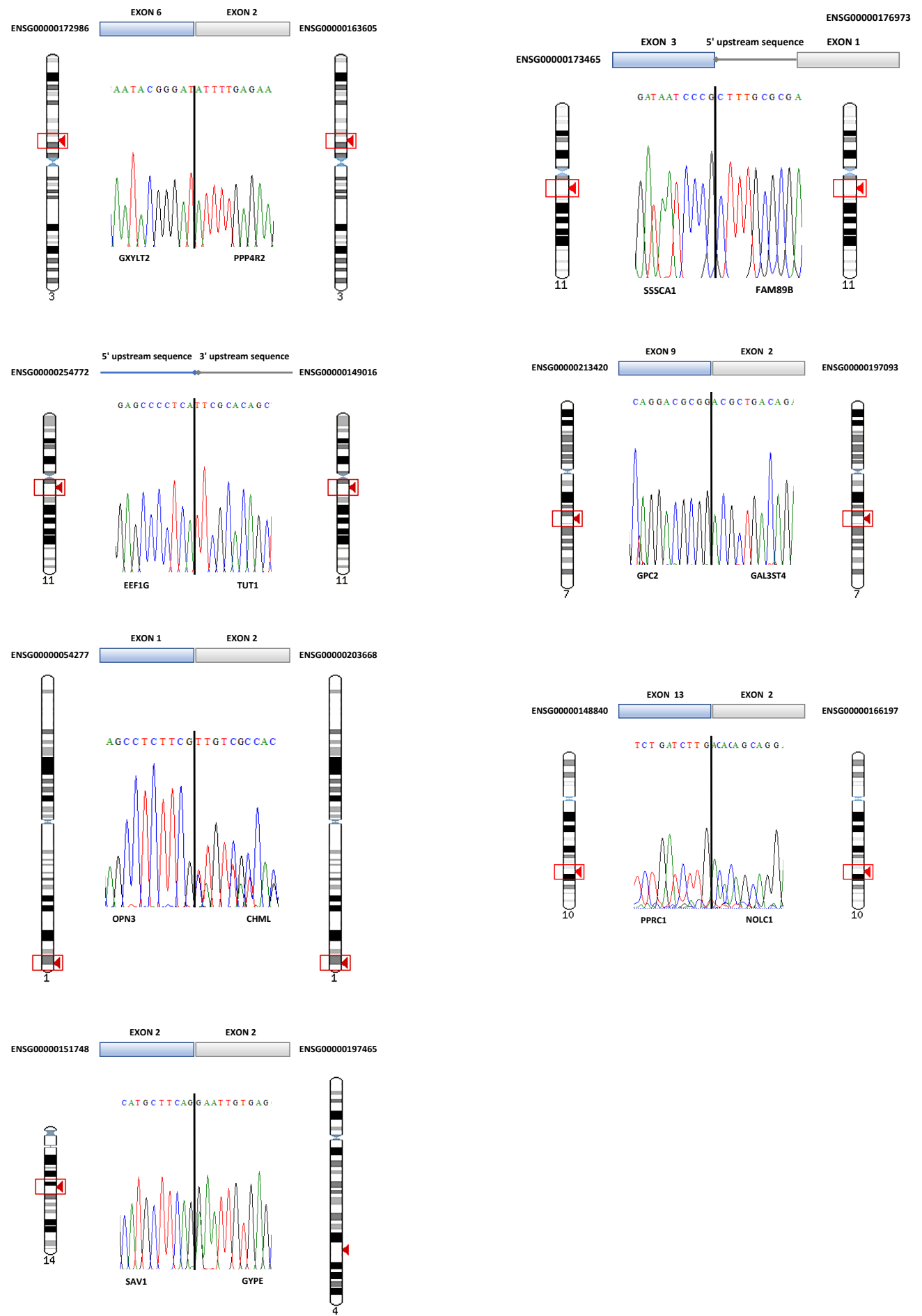
References:

- Chase A, Ernst T, Fiebig A, Collins A, Grand F, Erben P, Reiter A, Schreiber S, Cross NC. TFG, a target of chromosome translocations in lymphoma and soft tissue tumors, fuses to GPR128 in healthy individuals. *Haematologica* 2010;95: 20-6.
- Atak ZK, Gianfelici V, Hulselmans G, De Keersmaecker K, Devasia AG, Geerdens E, Mentens N, Chiaretti S, Durinck K, Uyttebroeck A, Vandenbergh P, Wlodarska I, et al. Comprehensive analysis of transcriptome variation uncovers known and novel driver events in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *PLoS Genet* 2013;9: e1003997.
- Buijs A, van Wijnen M, van den Blink D, van Gijn M, Klein SK. A ZMYM2-FGFR1 8p11 myeloproliferative neoplasm with a novel nonsense RUNX1 mutation and tumor lysis upon imatinib treatment. *Cancer Genet* 2013;206: 140-4.

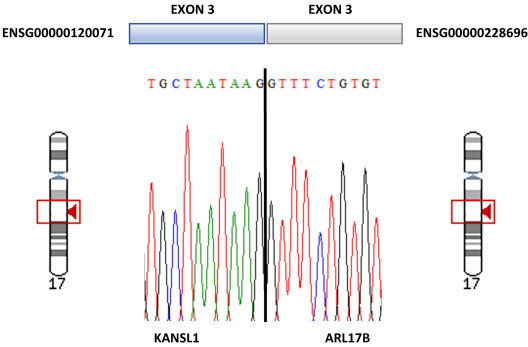
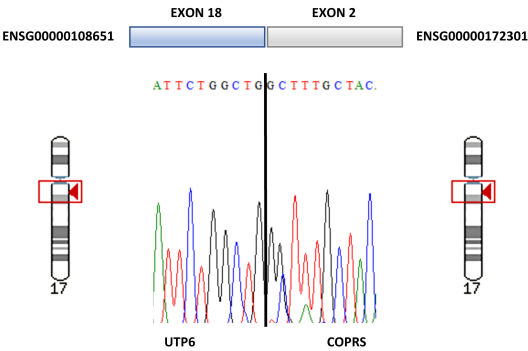
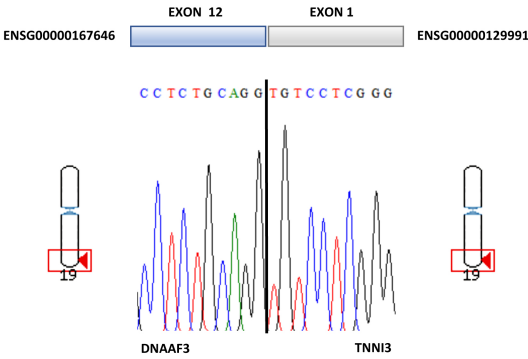
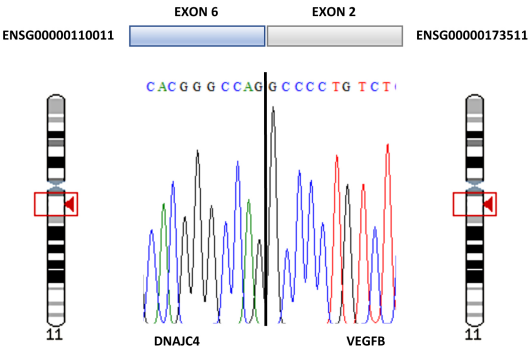
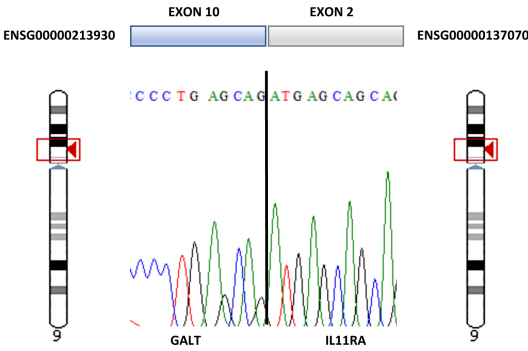
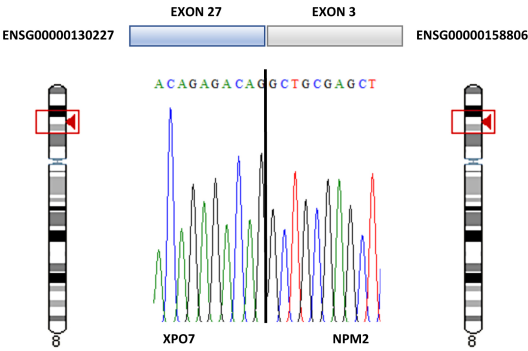
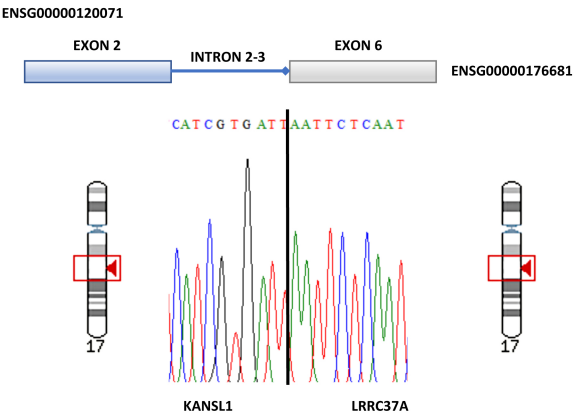
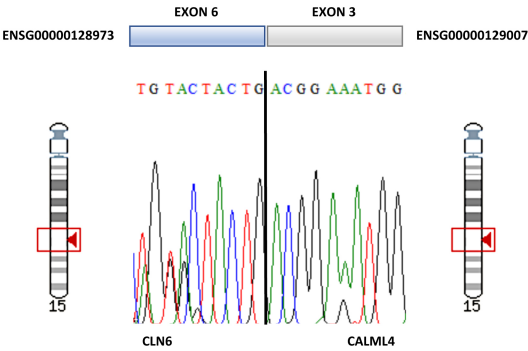
Supplementary Table S7

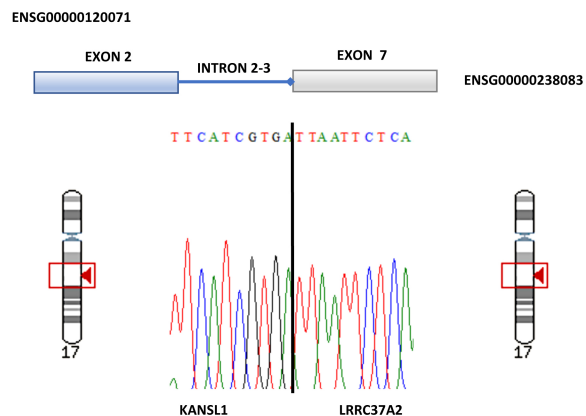
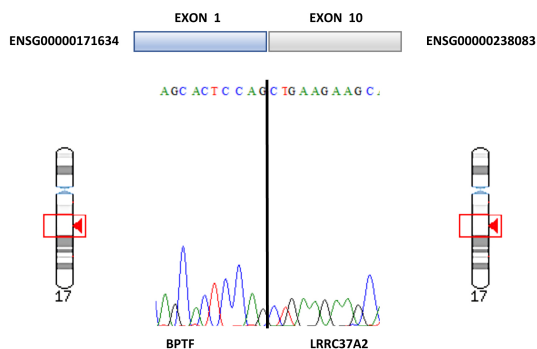
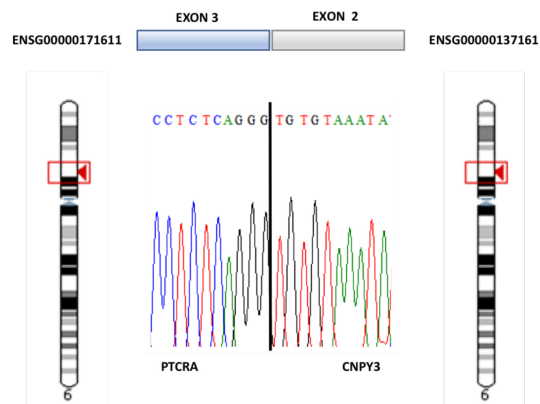
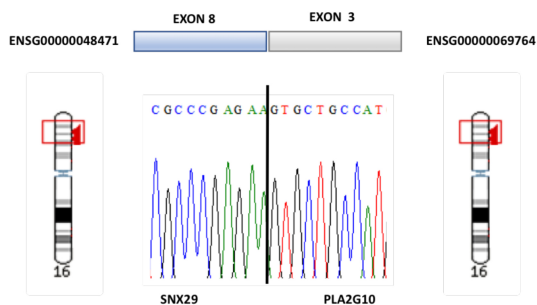
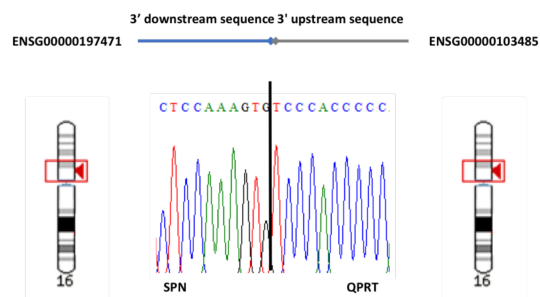
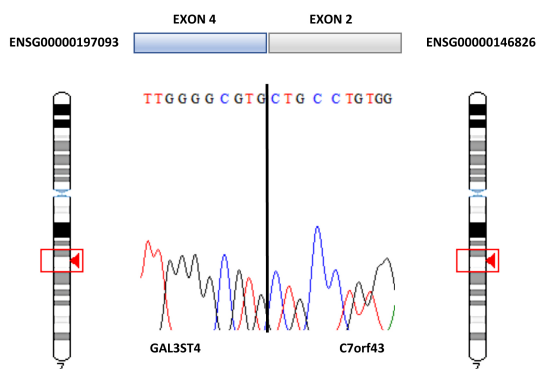
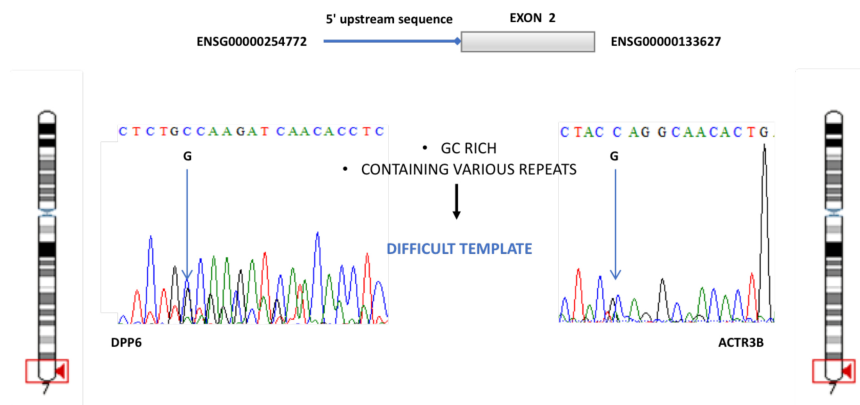
Sample	Number of total reads sequenced per sample	Overall read mapping rate reported by TopHat
554	118840916	96,40%
840	94003166	94,80%
408	88383136	95,20%
405	66730772	94,90%
404	50250596	94,90%
346	57983356	93,40%
460	66188320	94,80%
238	108761560	95,20%
521	64960498	95,50%
192	42618380	93,80%

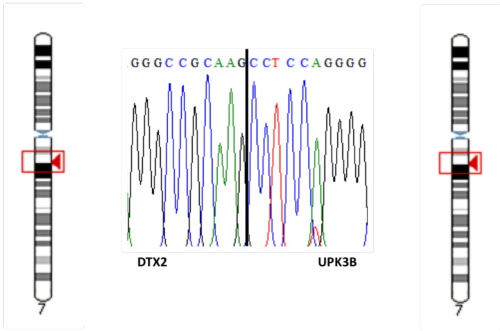
Supplementary Figure S1.A-



Supplementary Figure S1.B-

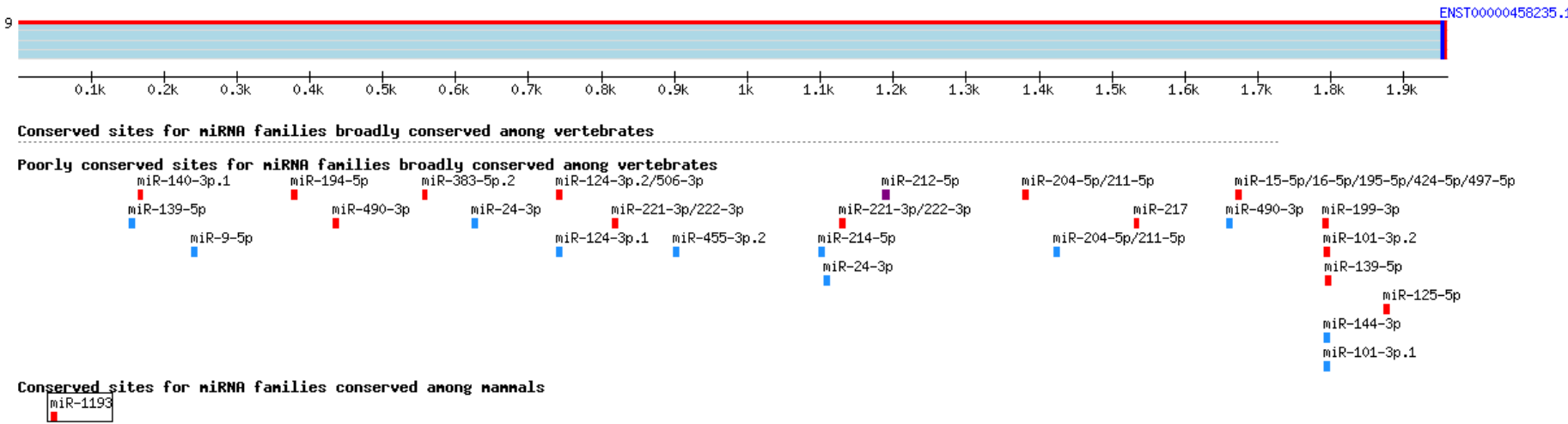




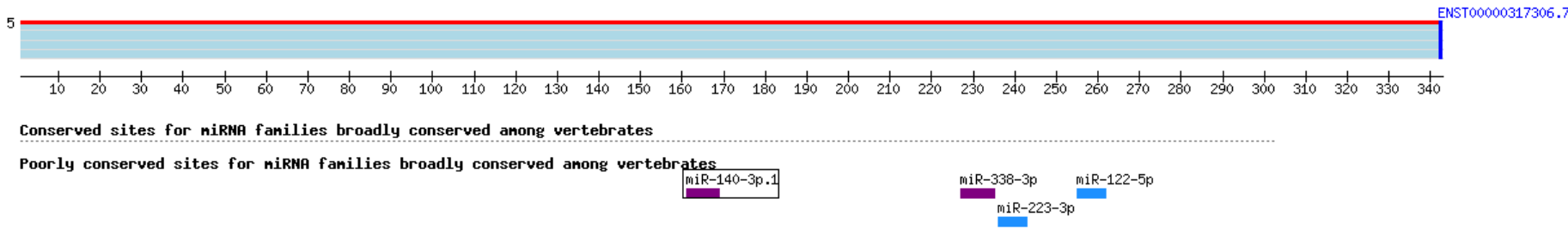


Supplementary Figure S2

Human JAK3 ENST00000458235.1 3' UTR length: 1959



Human INSL3 ENST00000317306.7 3' UTR length: 342



Key:

Sites with higher probability of preferential conservation

- 8mer
- 7mer-m8
- 7mer-A1
- non-canonical

Sites with lower probability of preferential conservation

- 8mer
- 7mer-m8
- 7mer-A1
- non-canonical