

## Supplementary information

### Supplementary Material and Methods

**Plasmid construction** The transposable element vectors for inducible expression of RFP-FUS<sup>wt</sup> and EGFP-FUS<sup>R521C</sup> and EGFP-FUS<sup>P525L</sup> were derived from the enhanced piggyBac (ePiggyBac) vector epB-Bsd-TRE described in Rosa and Brivanlou, 2011. Briefly, a cassette encoding for the rtTA-Advanced protein (Clontech) was fused to the Puromycin or Blasticidin resistance coding sequences through a T2A self-cleavage peptide element, and put under the control of the ubiquitous pUbc promoter in the epB-Bsd-TRE vector. The resulting plasmids (epB-Puro-TT and epB-Bsd-TT) hold on the opposite direction the tetracycline-responsive promoter element (TRE), followed by a short multicloning site. Therefore both elements of the TET-ON system are present in the same vector. The RFP and EGFP coding sequences, devoid of the stop codon, were then inserted in the epB-Puro-TT and epB-Bsd-TT plasmids, respectively, generating the epB-Puro-TT-RFP and epB-Bsd-TT-EGFP. Finally, the coding sequences of FUS, wild type or mutated, were cloned in frame with the fluorescent proteins, generating the epB-Puro-TT-RFP-FUS<sup>wt</sup>, epB-Bsd-TT-EGFP-FUS<sup>R521C</sup> and epB-Bsd-TT-EGFP-FUS<sup>P525L</sup>.

**Drosha *in vitro* processing.** *In vitro* processing assay was carried out as previously described (Lee and Kim, 2007). Pri-miRNA substrates were prepared by *in vitro* transcription, using T7 RNA polymerase (Promega), from PCR amplified templates (oligonucleotides are listed in Table II), in the presence of [ $\alpha$ -32P]UTP (Perkin-elmer). 100'000 cpm of each pri-miRNA transcript were incubated with 15 mg of SK-N-BE nuclear extract cells at 37°C for 90 minutes.

### Supplementary references

Lee Y, Kim VN (2007) *In vitro* and in vivo assays for the activity of Drosha complex. *Methods Enzymol* **427**: 89-106

Rosa A, Brivanlou AH (2011) A regulatory circuitry comprised of miR-302 and the transcription factors OCT4 and NR2F2 regulates human embryonic stem cell differentiation. *EMBO J* **30**: 237-248

### Supplementary Figure Legends

**Figure S1.** (A) miRNA and protein levels during SK-N-BE cells differentiation. SK-N-BE cells were induced to differentiate with retinoic acid (RA) and incubated for the indicated times (0, 1, 3, 6 and 10 days). miR-9, miR-125b and miR-132 were analyzed by Northern blot using corresponding specific oligonucleotides. 5.8S rRNA was used as internal control. The histogram indicates the relative levels normalized for the 5.8S signal. Lower panel: Western blot analysis of N-Myc and FUS proteins at the same time points. (B) miRNA profiling in SK-N-BE and HeLa cells treated with anti-FUS siRNA (siFUS) or with AllStars Negative Control siRNA (siScr). SK-N-BE cells were cultured in RA for 6 days. Pie charts and tables showing the percentage of miRNA deregulated more than 0,2 fold.

**Figure S2.** FUS interference. (A) Levels of neuronal-specific miRNAs in RA-treated SK-N-BE cells in two different sets of RNAi experiments where the residual FUS levels were 45% and 20% respectively. AllStars Negative Control siRNA (siScr) were utilized as control. Left panels: Western blot analysis of FUS and GAPDH proteins. Relative quantification (RQ) of FUS versus GAPDH is shown with respect to the siScr condition set to a value of 1. Right panels: histograms of miRNA levels analysed by qPCR normalized for the snoRNA-U25 internal control. The values are

the average from 3 independent experiments and are expressed with respect to the siScr condition set to a value of 1. **(B)** SK-N-BE cells were treated with siRNAs against the 3'UTR of FUS (siFUS-3') or scrambled siRNA (siScr) and maintained in retinoic acid (RA) for 6 days. miRNA levels were analyzed by RT-qPCR. The histogram represents the average of 3 different measurements. miRNA levels were normalized for the snoRNA-U25 internal control.

**Figure S3.** Coomassie staining showing the quality of purified recombinant GST-FUS<sup>WT</sup> and GST-FUS<sup>R521C</sup>. Different amounts of BSA protein are used as quantity control. Marker of molecular weight is also shown.

**Figure S4.** Intracellular localization of wild type and mutated FUS proteins. **(A)** Schematic representation of the epB-Puro-TT-RFP-FUS<sup>wt</sup>, epB-Bsd-TT-EGFP-FUS<sup>R521C</sup> and epB-Bsd-TT-EGFP-FUS<sup>P525L</sup> constructs. Triangles indicate the 5' and 3' Terminal Repeats (TR) of the epiggyBac vector. **(B)** SK-N-BE cells were co-transfected with epB-Puro-TT-RFP-FUS<sup>wt</sup> and epB-Bsd-TT-EGFP-FUS<sup>R521C</sup> (top panels) or with epB-Puro-TT-RFP-FUS<sup>wt</sup> and epB-Bsd-TT-EGFP-FUS<sup>P525L</sup> (bottom panels), together with a plasmid encoding for the epiggyBac transposase. After selection with 1µg/ml Puromycin and 10 µg/ml Blasticidin, stably transfected cells were induced with 0,2µg/ml Doxycyclin for 3 days. Images were taken with a Zeiss Axio Observer A1 fluorescence microscope at 20X magnification. Scale bar=20 µm.

**Figure S5.** FUS depletion does not affect Drosha-mediated processing *in vitro*. *In vitro* processing with <sup>32</sup>P-UTP labelled pri-miR-9-2, pri-miR-125-b and pri-miR-132 using nuclear extracts from SK-N-BE cells treated either with AllStars Negative Control siRNA (siScr) or siRNA against FUS (siFUS). The mock samples with no extract are used as controls.

**Figure S1**

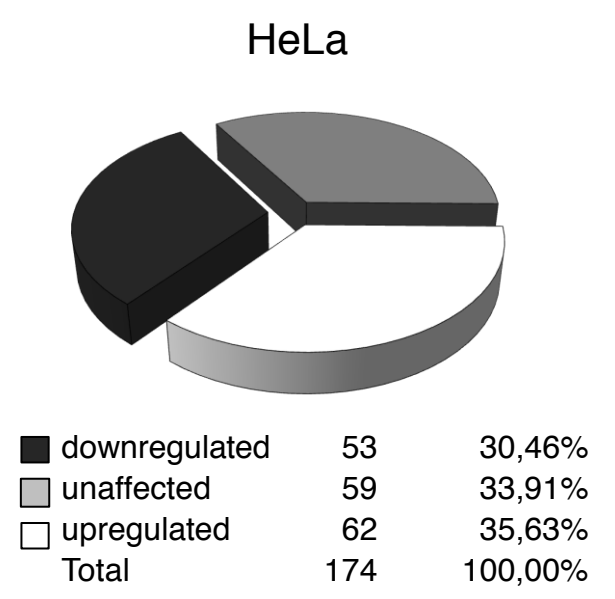
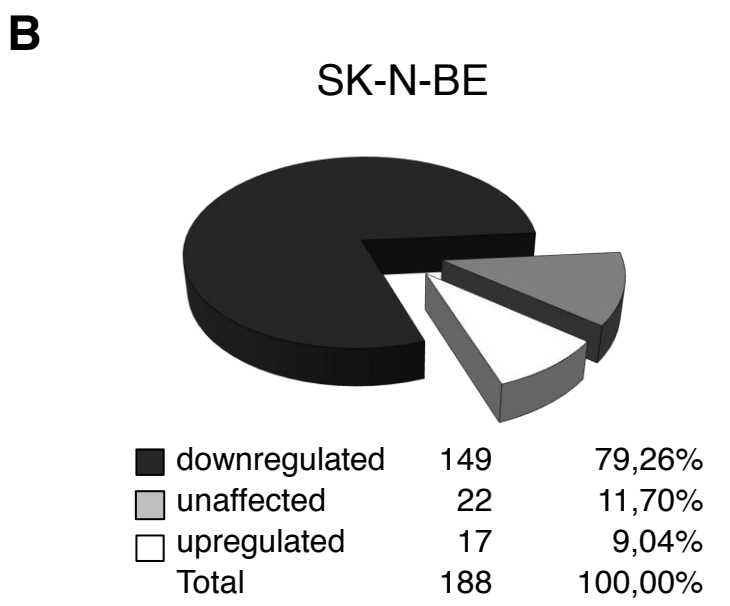
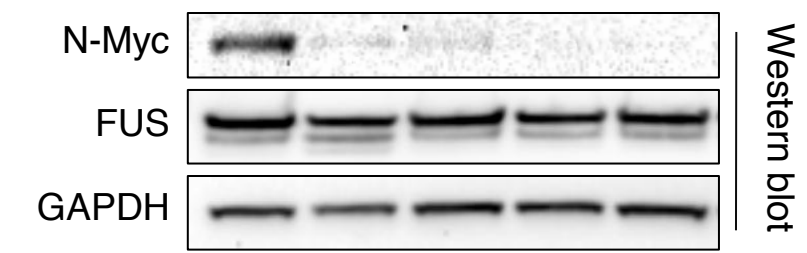
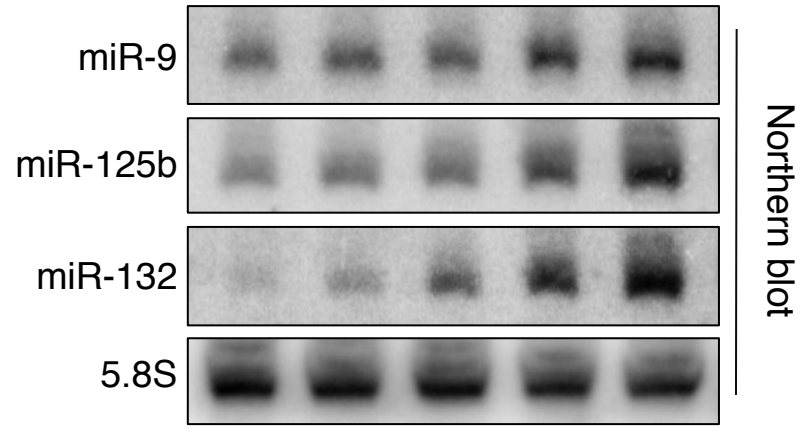
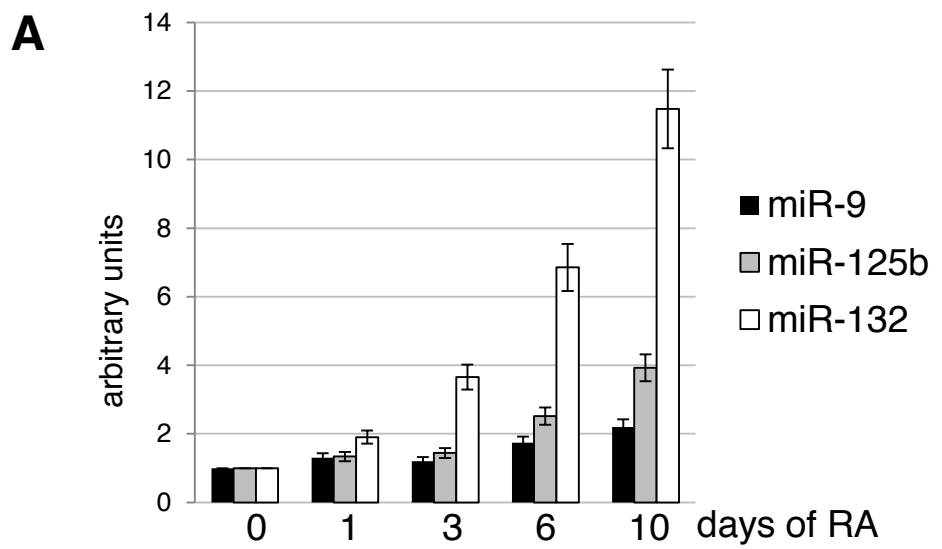
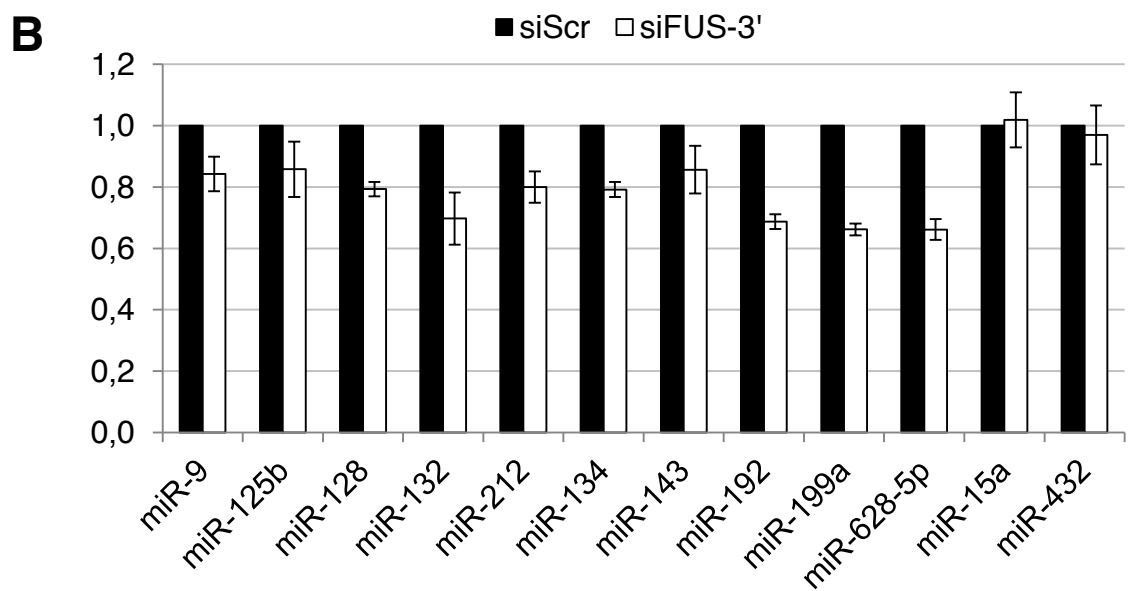
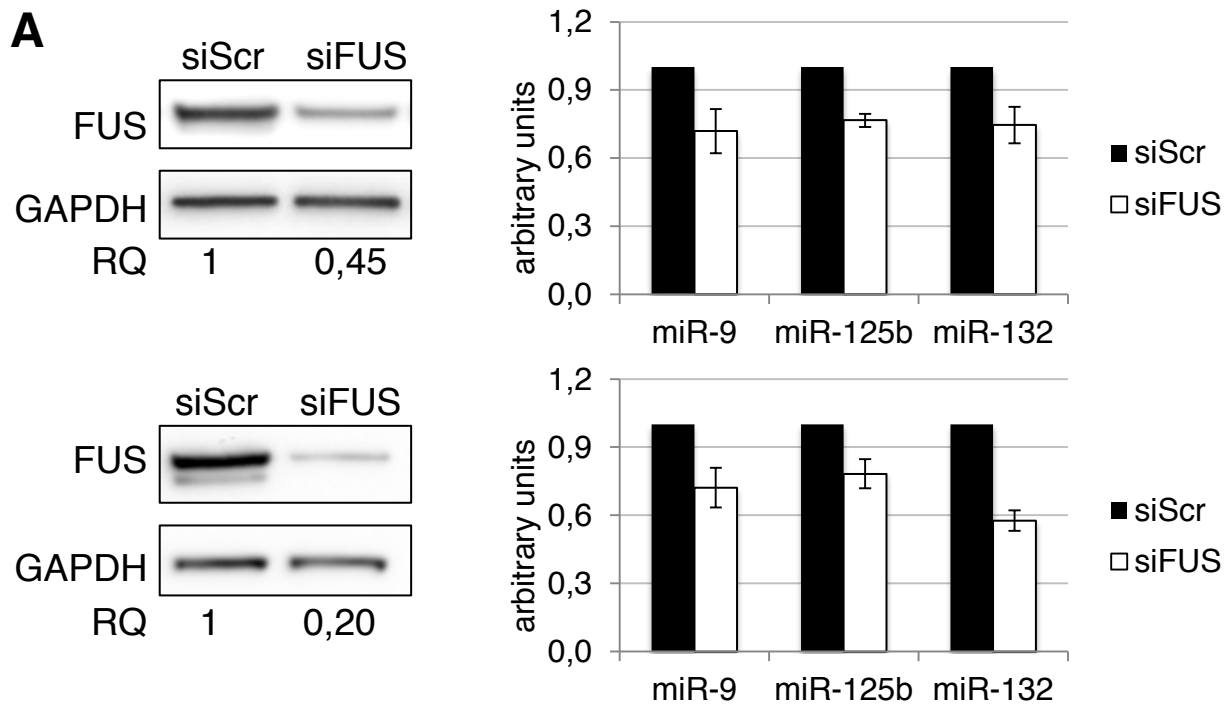
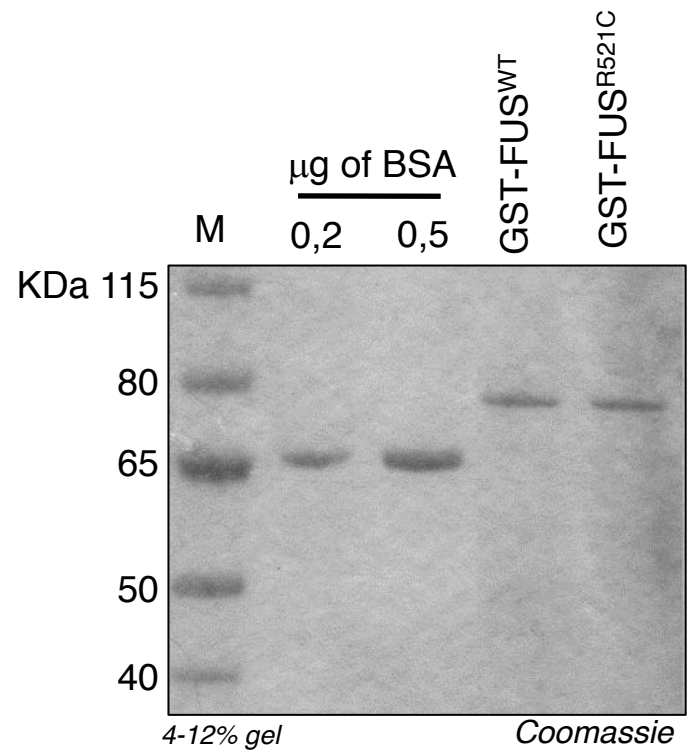


Figure S2



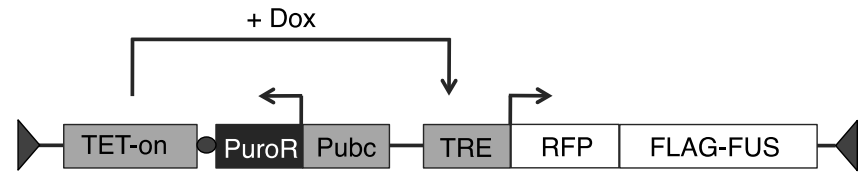
**Figure S3**



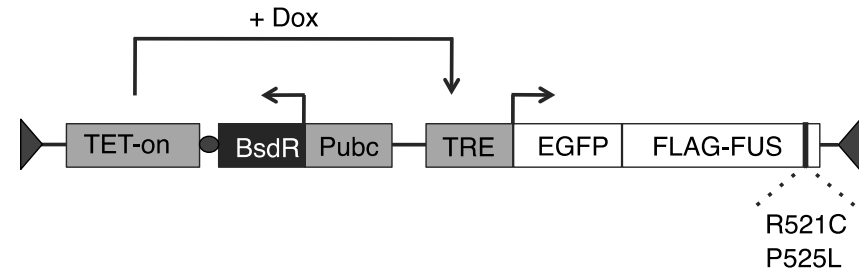
**Figure S4**

**A**

epB-Puro-TT-RFP-FUS<sup>wt</sup>

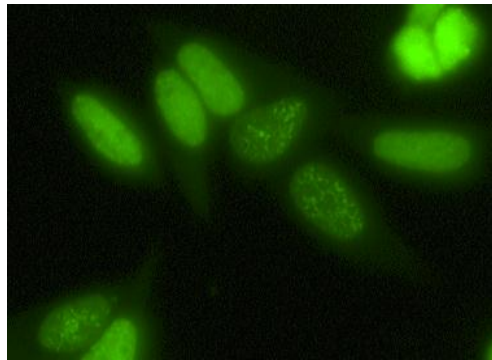


epB-Bsd-TT-EGFP-FUS<sup>R521C/P525L</sup>

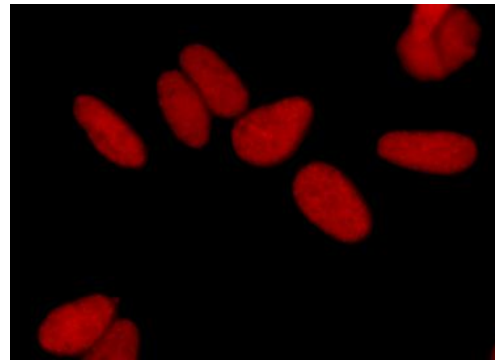


**B**

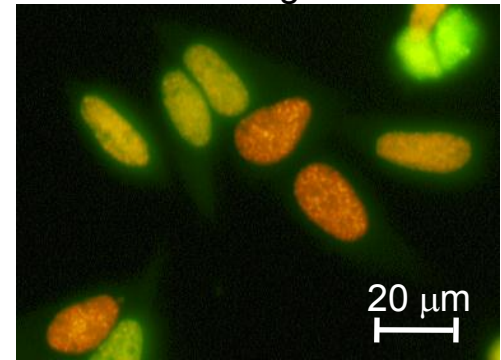
EGFP-FUS<sup>R521C</sup>



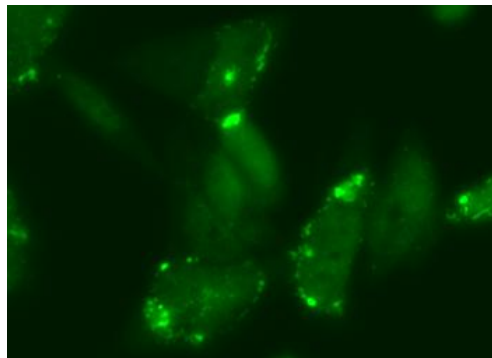
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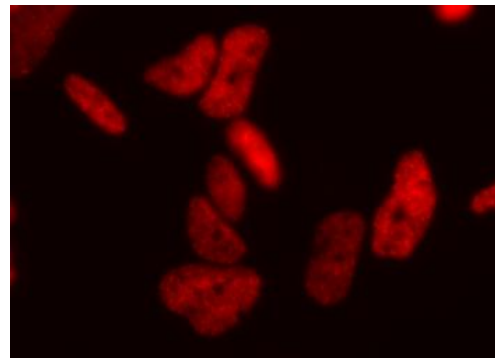
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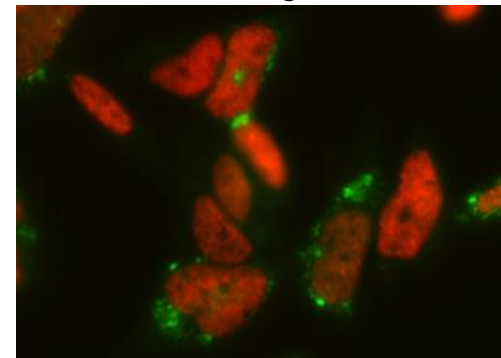
EGFP-FUS<sup>P525L</sup>



RFP-FUS<sup>WT</sup>



merge



**Figure S5**

