Figure S1 (A)



Figure S1 (B)





Quantitative RT-PCR



Figure S1 (C)



Figure S1 (D)



RACE-PCR



Figure S1 (E)







Northern blot analysis

RACE-PCR







Genomic Topology & Aberrant Transcript



Northern blot analysis











← aberrant ← vector

Figure S2

















Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1 Analysis of aberrant vector transcription in association with dysregulated cellular genes. Data are presented in support of the aberrant vector transcription associated with dysregulated cellular genes diagrammed in Figure 1. Data is presented for (A)the PPP2R4 agene in HT1080 clone 8. (B)the TFIP11 agene in HT1080 clone 37, (C) the NSMCE1 gene in HT1080 clone 74, (D) the NLGN4X gene in HT1080 clone 102, (E) the TCF12 gene in HT1080 clone 104, (F)the TEC gene in HT1080 clone 117, (G)the ZBED5 gene in HT1080 clone 41, and (H)the GNA15 gene in HT1080 clone 271. For each gene/clone combination, the genomic topology and aberrant transcript is shown (derived from Figure 1), along with one or more sources of supporting data, including: quantitative real-time RT-PCR for cellular gene expression 5' and 3' of the VIS; Northern blotting; and RACE-PCR. For the quantitative real-time RT-PCR, the relative expression of cellular gene exons located 5' and 3' of the VIS was assess using RNA from the specific HT1080 cell clones. Signal intensities were normalized to a loading control (the housekeeping gene GAPDH), and are reported as fold-expression versus equivalent signals from untransduced HT1080 cells used as a control. For Northern analysis, blots were prepared using RNA from the specific HT1080 cell clones and untransduced HT1080 cells as a negative control (control). Each blot was hybridized with a probe specific for the dysregulated cellular gene, and imaged by phosphoimager. The specific probes were derived from the same gene segments included in the expression microarrays used to first identify the dysregulated cellular genes. The blots were subsequently stripped and rehybridized with a probe for the housekeeping gene GAPDH as a loading control. For RACE-PCR analysis, RNA was prepared from the specific HT1080 cell clones and untransduced HT1080 cells as a negative control (cntl.). 5' RACE was performed using an anchor primer located in the upackaging sight, while 3' RACE was performed using a primer immediately proximal to the 3' LTR (as for Figure 3b). Expected vector and unexpected aberrant extension products are indicated.

Figure S2 Detection of aberrant vector transcripts by Northern blot analysis of HT1080 clones containing multiple VISs. Northern blots were prepared using RNA from a total of 85 HT1080 cell clones containing multiple copies of the uninsulated vector MGPN2 (clones indicated in red type face, n=41) and this same vector flanked with the cHS4 insulator (blue type face, n=44). These were hybridized with a probe for Neo. The presence of aberrant transcripts (or lack of expected transcripts) are indicated in red. See Table 2 for a summary of results.