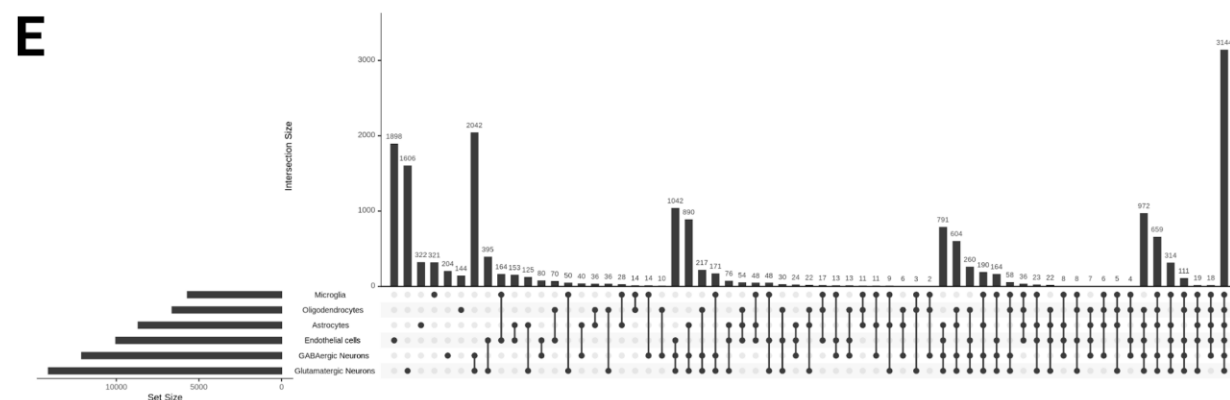
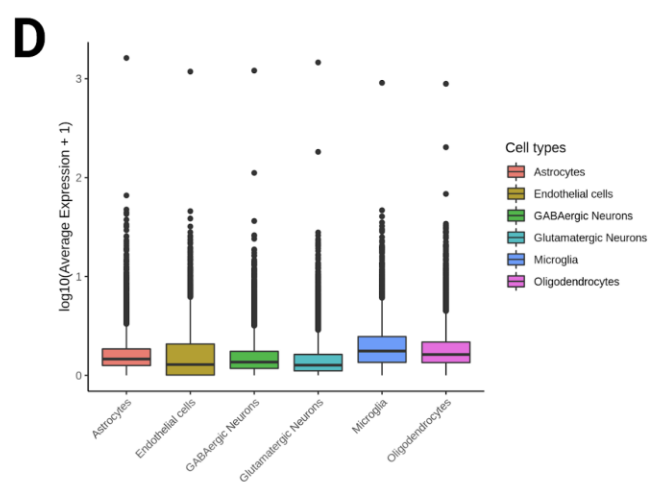
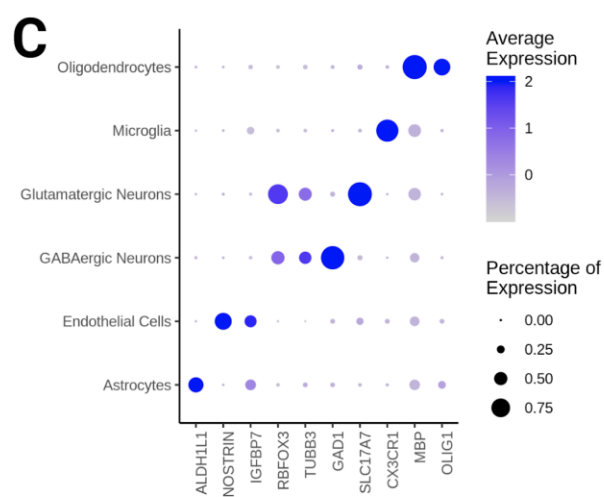
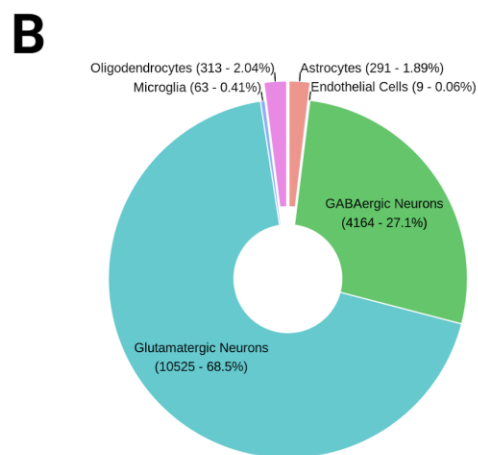
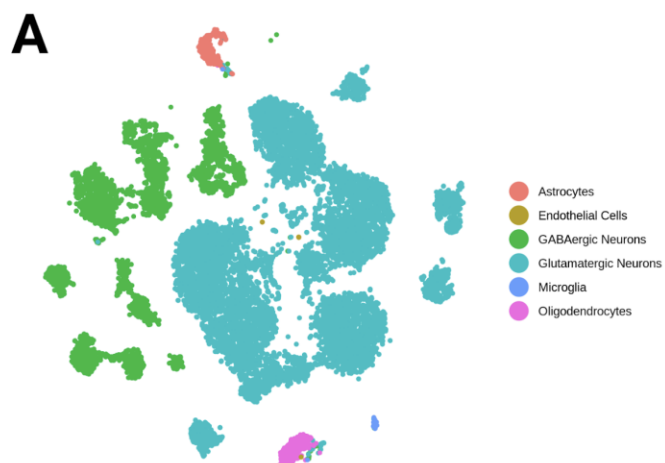


Differential transcript usage unravels gene expression alterations in Alzheimer's disease human brains

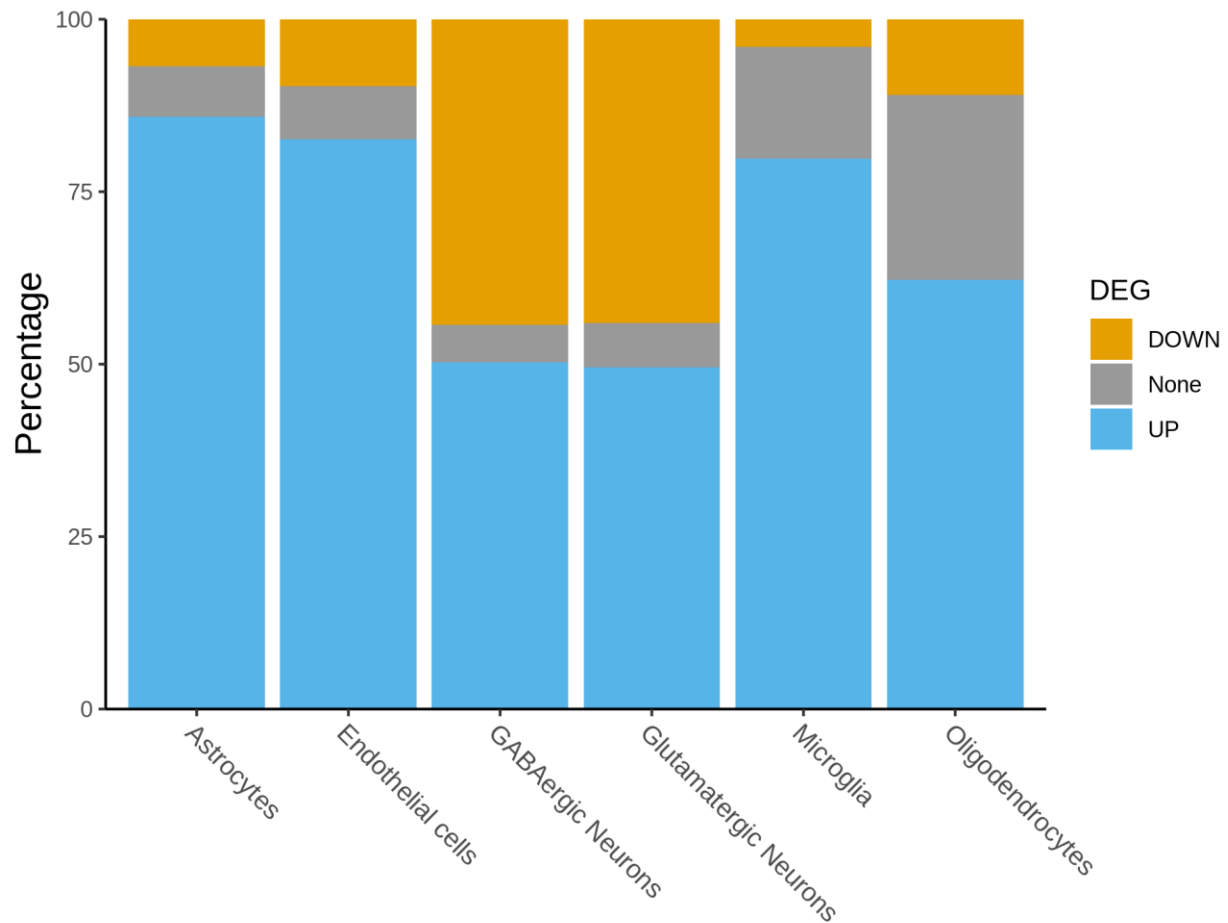
Diego Marques-Coelho^{1,2}, Lukas Iohan da Cruz Carvalho^{1,2}, Ana Raquel Melo de Farias^{1,3}, Amandine Flaig³, The Brainbank Neuro-CEB Neuropathology Network⁴, Jean-Charles Lambert³, Marcos Romualdo Costa^{1,3,*}

Supplementary Figures:

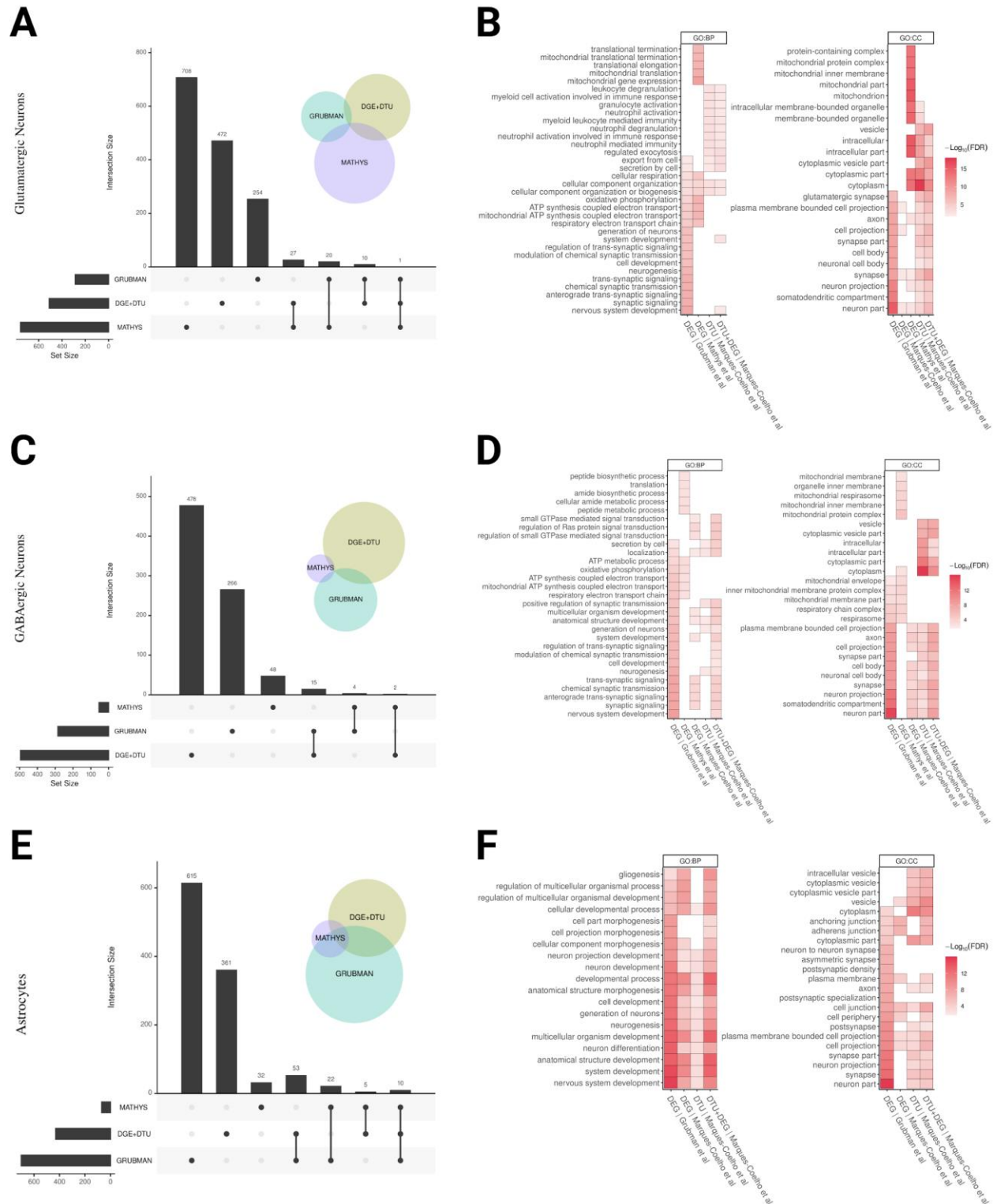
Supplementary Figure 1. Allen Brain Atlas scRNAseq MTG dataset information. A) tSNE representation showing distribution of single cells in two dimensions; B) Donut plot explaining percentage of cell types among all groups with absolute number of cells; C) Dotplot showing cell type known markers elucidating cell clusters findings; D) Boxplot demonstrating distribution of average expression among all cell types; E) UpsetR exhibiting number of genes expressed in each cell type combination.



Supplementary Figure 2. scRNAseq signatures comparison with Grubman and Mathys et al works in Glutamatergic Neurons, GABAergic Neurons and Astrocytes. A,C,E) UpsetR and Venn Diagram illustrate intersection among different studies; B,D,F) Gene-set enrichment analysis (GSEA) with cell-type signatures among all studies. As a threshold for GSEA, FDR < 0.01, intersection size > 3 and precision > 0.05. Analyses were made for glutamatergic neurons (A-B), gabaergic neurons (C-D) and astrocytes (E-F).



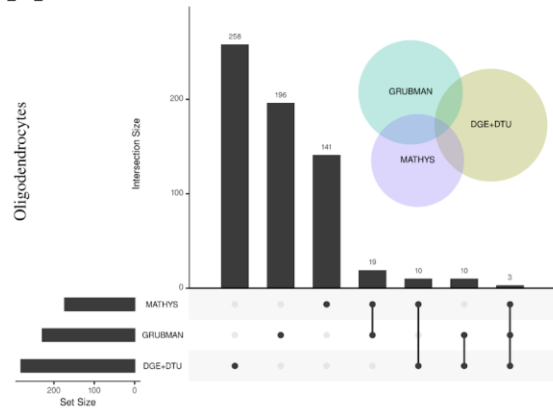
Supplementary Figure 3. Percentage of DEGs regulation among cell types. Graphic showing the percentage of genes UP (blue) and DOWN (yellow) regulated in both TL datasets (Mayo and MSBB_TL), as well as genes altered in discordant directions in these two datasets (grey). Observe that neurons have about half of the genes altered in each direction, whereas astrocytes, oligodendrocytes, microglia and endothelial cells have a predominance of up regulated genes.



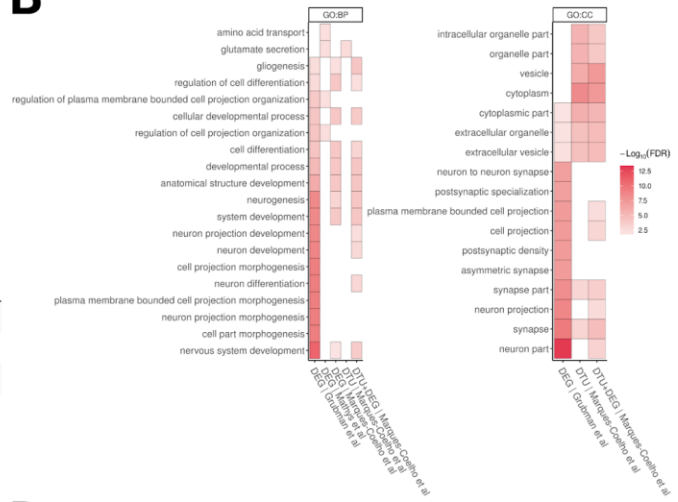
Supplementary Figure 4. scRNAseq signatures comparison with Grubman and Mathys et al works in Oligodendrocytes, Endothelial cells and Microglia. A,C,E) Upset plot and

Venn Diagram illustrate intersection among different studies; B,D,F) Gene-set enrichment analysis (GSEA) with cell-type signatures among all studies. As a threshold for GSEA, $FDR < 0.01$, intersection size > 3 and precision > 0.05 . Analyses were made for oligodendrocytes (A-B), endothelial cells (C-D) and microglia (E-F).

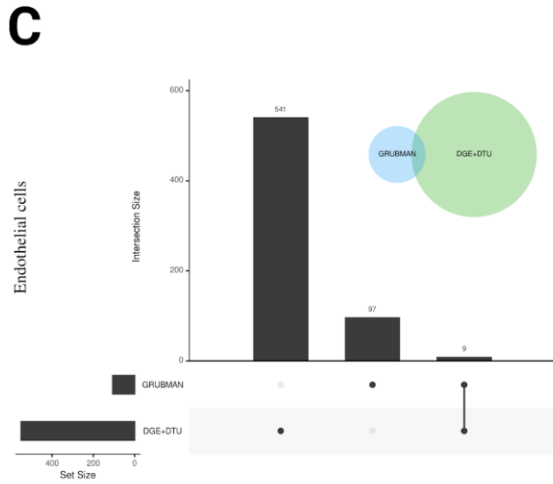
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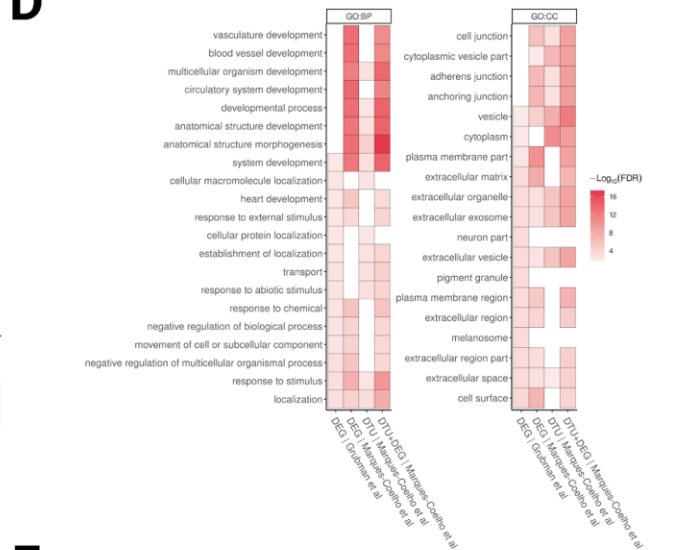
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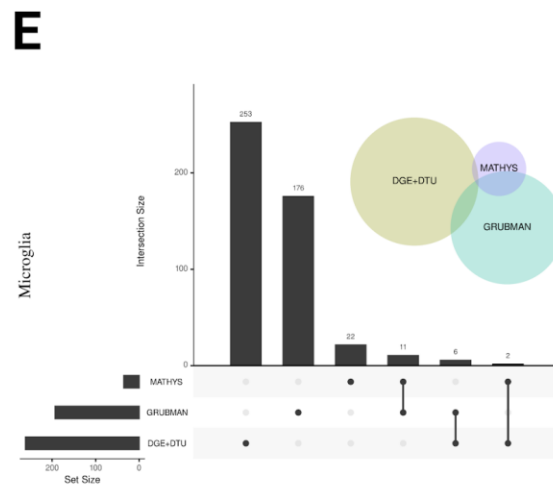
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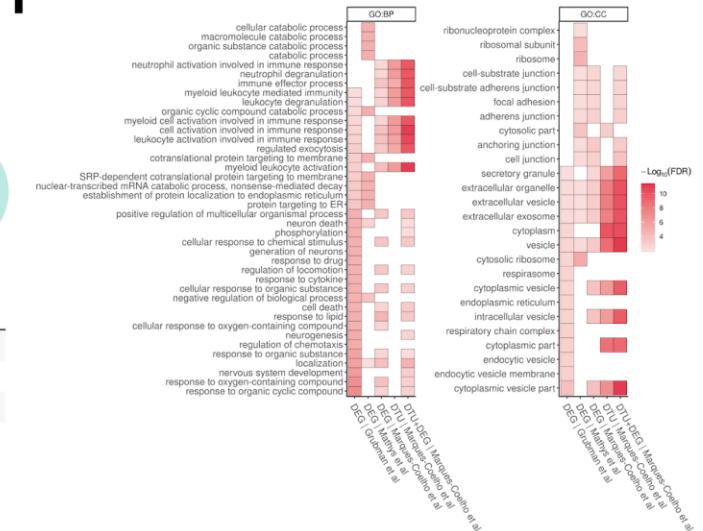
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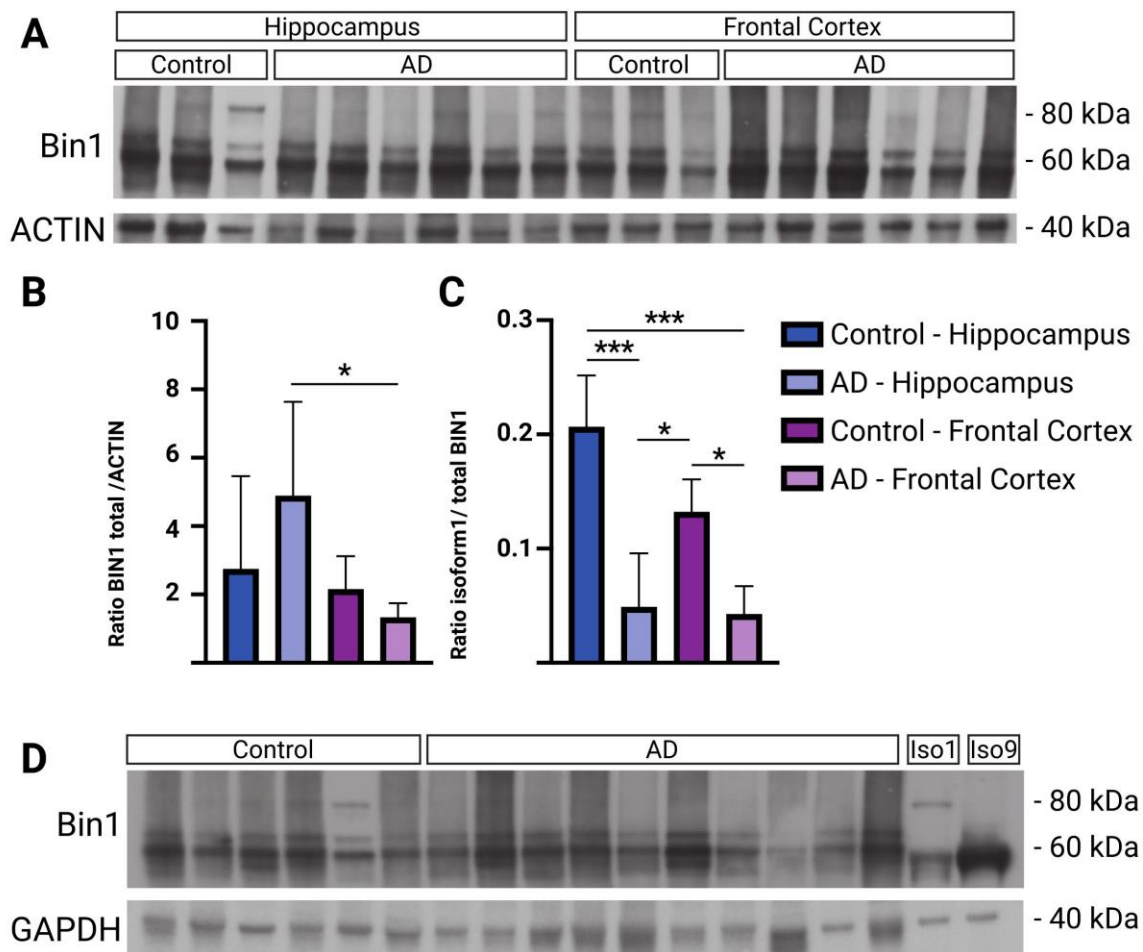


F



Supplementary Figure 5. Expression of BIN1 isoform 1 is reduced in AD brains. A)

Western blot for BIN1 and ACTIN in brain lysates obtained from the frontal cortex (FCx) and hippocampus (Hip) of non-pathology (n=3) and AD (n=6) individuals. B-C) Quantification of total BIN1 normalized per ACTIN (B) and BIN1 isoform 1 normalized by the total BIN1 (C). ANOVA $F_{(3,14)} = 3.36$ and $p = 0.0494$ (B); $F_{(3,14)} = 16.24$ and $p < 0.0001$ (C); Tukey's multiple comparisons test * $P_{adj} < 0.05$ and *** $P_{adj} < 0.001$. D) Western blot for BIN1 in brain lysates from 3 controls and 6 AD individuals (Hip and FCx samples are intercalated) and HEK cells transfected with lentiviral vectors carrying plasmids encoding for BIN1 isoforms 1 and 9. Observe the correspondence between the heavy (~80 kDa) and light (~60 kDa) bands in the brain with those observed after expression of BIN1 isoforms 1 and 9, respectively.



Description of supplementary tables:

Supplementary table 1. Summary statistics for DEG and DTU analyses

Supplementary table 2. List of DEGs and gDTUs in TLI and FLI

Supplementary table 3. GSEA for DEGs and gDTUs in the temporal lobe intersection (TLI)

Supplementary table 4. Summary of splicing events (SE) and events consequences (EC) observed in different datasets

Supplementary table 5. Summary statistics for DTU analysis in MSBB using Braak stages

Supplementary table 6. List of splicing related genes used in this study and their corresponding ontology terms

Supplementary table 7. Expression of genes identified in DEGs and DTU analyses in different cell types/subtypes

Supplementary table 8. GSEA for DEGs and gDTUs in the TLI per cell type

Supplementary table 9. GSEA for DEGs identified in different cell types in previous single-cell RNAseq studies

Supplementary table 10. List of AD risk genes used in this study

Supplementary table 11. Expression of AD risk/causal factors in different cell types/subtypes

Supplementary table 12. Summary of clinico-pathological criteria used in different consortia to classify AD and control subjects

Supplementary table 13. Metadata for all individual samples used in this study