Supplmentary Figures:

Fig. S1. Control for hypothetical “loop-out” artifact. A. Model of exon-skipping isoform-specific RT-PCR showing non-amplification (note the green sequence 3’ end) (top), isoform-specific RT-PCR (middle), and a hypothetical “loop-out” product amplification (bottom). B. Isoform specific PCR primers in amplification reactions with gel purified full-length cDNA fragments. (Left) a BRCA2 cDNA fragment containing exons 3 through 8 amplified with primers specific for the exon 3-4 junction or the exon 3-8 junction formed in the ?4-7 mRNA isoform. Note the small amount of full-length cDNA amplified by the primer specific for the exon-skipping isoform. This may be due to nuclease activity removing the 3’ terminal isoformspecific bases from the amplification primer or possibly non-specific priming. (Middle) a cDNA fragment containing exons 19 through 21 amplified with primers specific for the exon 19-20 junction or the 19-21 junction formed in the ?20 mRNA isoform. (Right) a cDNA fragment containing exons 17 through 19 amplified with primers specific for the exon 17-18 junction or the 17-19 junction formed in the ?18 isoform. Note some amplification of both full-length and ?18 cDNA, possibly from a loop-out artifact that might occur when PCR conditions include very large amounts of template. C. water control.