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An siRNA-based functional genomics screen for the identification of regulators of ciliogenesis and ciliopathy genes

A full list of authors and affiliations appears at the end of the article.

These authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract

Defects in primary cilium biogenesis underlie the ciliopathies, a growing group of genetic disorders. We describe a whole genome siRNA-based reverse genetics screen for defects in biogenesis and/or maintenance of the primary cilium, obtaining a global resource. We identify 112 candidate ciliogenesis and ciliopathy genes, including 44 components of the ubiquitin-proteasome system, 12 G-protein-coupled receptors, and three pre-mRNA processing factors (PRPF6, PRPF8 and PRPF31) mutated in autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa. The PRPFs localise to the connecting cilium, and PRPF8- and PRPF31-mutated cells have ciliary defects. Combining the screen with exome sequencing data identified recessive mutations in PIBF1/CEP90 and C21orf2/LRRC76 as causes of the ciliopathies Joubert and Jeune syndromes. Biochemical approaches place C21orf2 within key ciliopathy-associated protein modules, offering an explanation for the skeletal and retinal involvement observed in individuals with C21orf2-variants. Our global, unbiased approaches provide insights into ciliogenesis complexity and identify roles for unanticipated pathways in human genetic disease.

Keywords

cilia; ciliopathies; reverse genetics; whole-genome siRNA screen; Jeune syndrome; Joubert syndrome

The primary cilium is a microtubule-based organelle present on the apical surface of most vertebrate cells. Primary cilia are regarded as cellular signalling hubs, regulating diverse signalling pathways, with particularly important roles during embryonic development and

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Correspondence to: Dan Doherty; Hannah M. Mitchison; Ronald Roepman; Colin A. Johnson.

⁺corresponding authors

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Please refer to Supplementary Note for methodological details of the primary, secondary and tertiary screens.

Please refer to Supplementary Note for methodological details of patient ascertainment and sample preparation, and genetic analyses including SNP genotyping arrays, linkage analysis, whole exome sequencing and Sanger sequencing.

the patterning of the developing neural tube¹. Defects in primary cilia are associated with heterogeneous inherited developmental conditions known as the ciliopathies that often present with cystic kidney disease, and other diverse multi-organ phenotypes that affect the central nervous system, eye and skeleton². As a group, ciliopathies are comparatively common Mendelian inherited conditions with an overall estimated prevalence of 1 in 2000³.

The importance of the primary cilium has only become apparent in the last decade, and therefore processes involved in cilia formation and maintenance remain poorly characterised. To address this in the most comprehensive way, we have carried out a high-throughput cilia characterisation assay to interrogate the involvement of every gene in the formation of the primary cilium. This represents a global, hypothesis-neutral approach to identify genes involved in ciliogenesis. It also provides a complementary approach to traditional linkage analysis, candidate gene, or whole exome sequencing (WES) approaches for gene discovery. Previously, several cell-based medium- or small-scale screens of ciliogenesis have been published, performed on subsets of target genes such as a druggable library (7784 targets)⁴ and uncharacterised components of the cilia proteome (40 targets)⁵. Here, we present a whole genome knockdown screen in a ciliated cell line that provides a comprehensive view of critical factors involved in ciliogenesis and offers numerous candidate genes for ciliopathies.

RESULTS

Genome-wide siRNA screen for ciliogenesis

We used small interfering RNA (siRNA) to knockdown and ascertain the function of 19059 Entrez RefSeq (B37.1) mouse genes across the genome. The siRNA screen was carried out in the mouse inner medullary collecting duct (mIMCD3) ciliated cell-line using a Thermo Fisher siGENOME library containing pools of four siRNA duplexes per gene (see **On-line Methods** and Supplementary Note for further details). We assayed for a loss-of-cilium phenotype 72 hours after transfection by imaging at three focal planes to detect the nucleus (DAPI), cytoplasm (TOTO3) and cilium (acetylated α -tubulin) (Figure 1a). The cilia could be identified as single spots above the nucleus of the cell (Figure 1b,c), allowing the use of simple cilia recognition protocols based on optimised Perkin-Elmer spot detection algorithms (Figure 1b).

The statistical significance of effects on cilia and cell number after siRNA knockdown was tested by calculating robust z scores⁶ (Figure 1d, Suppl. Table 1). To ensure normalisation of data and exclusion of batch-specific effects, data were analysed within processed batches (Figure 1e,f). Duplicate assays of batches resulted in little variation, with a median Pearson's correlation coefficient between replicates of 0.71 (Figure 2a), and an average strictly standardised mean difference (SSMD) value for all batches of 1.717 (Figure 1e). Robust z scores for cell number (z_{cell}) and the percentage of cells with a single cilium (z_{cilia}) were calculated for all results, compared to the median and median absolute deviation (MAD) of all positive and negative controls in a processed batch (Figure 2a,b, Suppl. Table 1). This allowed application of meaningful statistical cut-off values ($z_{\text{cilia cutoff}}$ and $z_{\text{cell cutoff}}$) for the identification of significant "hits" affecting ciliogenesis based on the median and MAD of positive and negative controls per 10-plate batch⁷ (Figure 1f).

Filtering strategy, bioinformatics analysis, and validation screens

In total, 2174 siRNA pools significantly decreased the percentage of cells with a single primary cilium ($z_{\text{cilia}} < z_{\text{cilia cutoff}}$ in a processed batch for both replicates, where $z_{\text{cilia cutoff}} =$ median z of all positive controls), with 1956 hits targeting a gene with a human orthologue (Figure 2c, Suppl. Table 2). We filtered out potential non-specific siRNAs comprising those with predicted off-target effects or with microRNA-like effects (see Supplementary Note) leaving a total of 1829 mouse genes with a human orthologue (Suppl. Table 2). The list of 1829 genes was significantly enriched in known ciliary components (the SYSCILIA Gold Standard⁸; $p=6.7 \times 10^{-4}$ hypergeometric test, observed 48, expected 31.2). Functional annotation clustering with enrichment analysis using DAVID^{9,10} and relevant literature information was used to select representative functional candidate hits for further validation in a secondary screen. We selected a total of $n=40$ hits that were components of significantly enriched pathways (Figure 2d left panel, Suppl. Table 3) including the spliceosome, the proteasome, and the ubiquitin-proteasome system (UPS).

To exclude the effect of proliferation on ciliogenesis, we filtered the 1829 primary screen hits to prioritise those that significantly affected the percentage of cells with a single cilium but did not have a significant effect on cell number ($z_{\text{cell}} > z_{\text{cell cutoff}}$) in a processing batch for both replicates, where $z_{\text{cell cutoff}} =$ median $z - 2\text{MAD}$ for all negative controls; see **On-line Methods**). This filtering gave a total of $n=154$ hits (Suppl. Table 3) that were significantly enriched in known ciliary components ($p=7.7 \times 10^{-4}$ hypergeometric test, observed 9, expected 2.5), and were taken forward for validation. DAVID analysis of this list identified enrichment of GPCRs, and components of the non-motile primary cilium and the photoreceptor outer segment (Figure 2d right panel). In total, 194 functional candidates were taken forward for validation in a secondary screen.

Secondary screening in mIMCD3 cells validated a total of $n=68/194$ mouse genes that had a significant effect on cilia number ($z_{\text{cilia}} < z_{\text{cilia cutoff}}$) for $n \geq 1$ out of 4 individual siRNAs in duplicate, and $n=29/194$ for $n \geq 2$ out of 4 individual siRNAs in duplicate (Table 1, Suppl. Table 3). Validated hits included genes identified previously in functional genomics of centriole biogenesis in human cells¹¹ including *PLK4* and *CEP120*, and other hits with known ciliary roles including *CCDC41*¹² and *OFD1*^{11,13}. *PLK4* is implicated in the regulation of both centriole biogenesis and cilia-dependent processes, with mutations causing microcephaly, growth failure and retinopathy^{14,15}. In addition, mutations in *CEP120* are a cause of the skeletal ciliopathy Jeune asphyxiating thoracic dystrophy¹⁶, suggesting that our screen has a high predictive value to identify genes involved in ciliary processes. Functional classifications for a selection of these validated genes are shown in Figure 3a. Interestingly, the two hits *PRPF8* and *PRPF38A* have also been implicated in the process of centriolar under-duplication¹¹.

Tertiary screening in hTERT-RPE1 cells using pooled siRNAs enabled the assessment of increase or decrease in both cilia number and/or cilia length. From the hits that were validated by the secondary screen, $n=37/68$ human genes had defects in cilia number and/or length (using conventional cut-offs of $z < -2$ or $z > +2$) including: *C21orf2*, *CCDC41*, *OFD1*, *PIBF1* and *PLK4*, and several PRPFs (*PRPF31*, *PRPF6* and *PRPF8*; Table 1, Suppl. Table

3). Since the tertiary screen validated representative UPS hits (*HUWE1* and *USP39*; Table 1, Suppl. Table 3), we used hTERT-RPE1 cells and individual siRNAs in a secondary screen to investigate all enriched human UPS components from the primary screen (n=57/1829). This validated a total of n=44/57 genes that had a significant effect on cilia number and/or cilia length (using cut-offs of $z < -2$ or $z > +2$) for n \geq 2 out of 3 individual duplexes (Suppl. Table 4; see Supplementary Note for further details). Interestingly, out of the 24 proteasome subunits represented in this secondary screen, knockdown of the majority (n=17/24) caused a significant increase in cilia number (Suppl. Table 4).

Validation screens identify PRPFs and GPCRs as components of ciliogenesis pathways

Based on our significance analyses, functional categorisation, relevant literature information, and availability of validated reagents, we chose a total of 15 genes encoding GPCRs, PRPFs, and predicted centrosomal proteins for further study. For each gene we measured a reduction in mRNA levels by quantitative PCR (Figure 3b), and, when possible, decrease in protein levels by western immunoblot analysis (Figure 3c). We confirmed the decrease in cilia number was accompanied by a reduction in immunostaining of the knocked-down protein by immunofluorescence (IF) microscopy (Figure 3d, Suppl. Figure 1a). 3D spheroid culture of mIMCD3 cells was also used as a more physiologically relevant model to confirm the effect of *Plk4* knockdown on cilia number (Figure 3e).

PRPFs were selected for further analysis since *PRPF6*, *PRPF8* and *PRPF31* are all mutated in autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa (RP types 60, 13 and 11, respectively). The pathogenic mechanism for these forms of RP remains poorly understood, and none have been characterised as non-syndromic retinal ciliopathies. Although *PRPF6*, *PRPF8* and *PRPF31* predominantly localised to the nuclear speckles as expected (Figure 3d, 4a-c), we also detected co-localisation of these proteins to the base of the cilium in diverse human and mouse ciliated cell-lines (Figure 4a) and to the cilium of photoreceptor cells in adult mouse retina (Figure 4b). Immunoelectron microscopy staining showed that *PRPF6* and *PRPF8* localised to the apical inner segment, basal body complex, apical connecting cilium of photoreceptor cells (Figure 4d) and post synapse of secondary retinal neurons (data not shown).

We obtained adult dermal fibroblasts from three RP11 families carrying the heterozygous *PRPF31* frame-shift mutation c.1115_1125del¹⁷. Fibroblast lines from individuals either mildly or severely affected with RP had statistically significant decreases in the length and/or number of cilia, compared to an age-matched disease-control individual with age-related macular degeneration (ARMD) and healthy control individuals (Figure 4e). Furthermore, a *Caenorhabditis elegans* strain (MR247; see **On-line Methods**) containing a homozygous splice-site mutation (*rr40*) in the *PRPF8* orthologue (*prp-8*) previously associated with reduced spliceosome function in the germline¹⁸, had a partial ciliogenesis defect (Figure 4f). The microtubule singlet (A-tubule)-containing distal segments (DS) of at least 4 (of 10) amphid channel sensory cilia were truncated or missing entirely, and in those distal segments that remained, A-tubule numbers were abnormally low (Figure 4f). A few axonemes in the distal segment/middle segment (MS; microtubule doublets) boundary also had reduced microtubule numbers (Figure 4f).

Many of the human GPCRs identified as hits in our validation screen were neuroactive GPCRs. We therefore investigated the localisation of these proteins in a human ciliated neuroblastoma cell-line (SH-SY5Y) with neuronal-like characteristics that differentiate by extending neurites. We identified the localisation of most of these GPCRs (HTR1B, P2RY14, MAS1, OPRL1, and CRHR2) to the base of the cilium in differentiated SH-SY5Y cells (Figure 5a, Suppl. Figure 1a) and to the ciliary region of photoreceptors of murine retinas (Figure 5b). Higher resolution fluorescence and immunoelectron microscopy of a sub-set revealed localisation at the basal body and adjacent centriole of the connecting cilium, at the apical part of the connecting cilium (outer segment base), and in the axoneme of the outer segment of photoreceptor cells (Figure 5c,d). We confirmed the localisation of several GPCRs (SREB3, MAS1, P2RY14 and CRHR2) to the base of primary cilia in the marginal zone (layer I), sub-plate zone (layer IV) and ventricular zone (layer VI) of embryonic mouse neocortex (Suppl. Figure 1b). In knock-out mouse embryos mutated for the transition zone orphan receptor TMEM67 (meckelin)¹⁹, the ciliary localisation of these GPCRs was lost (Suppl. Figure 1b) suggesting that they require the structural or functional integrity of the transition zone to maintain their ciliary localisation. We hypothesised that ligand binding to GPCRs may promote the earliest stages of ciliogenesis. However, treatment of proliferating mIMCD3 cells and hTERT-RPE1 cells with a range of concentrations of antagonists against CRHR2, HTR1B and OPRL1 over 6-72 hours had no effect on ciliogenesis (data not shown). Inhibition of ligand binding was therefore not sufficient to inhibit cilia formation, suggesting that other mechanisms regulate ciliogenesis through GPCRs *e.g.* endocytic membrane trafficking²⁰.

Validated screen hits *PIBF1* and *C21orf2* predict new ciliopathy disease genes for Joubert syndrome and Jeune syndrome

We next investigated whether our list of validated ciliogenesis effectors could be used to prioritise predicted pathogenic variants identified from WES of ciliopathy patients including Joubert syndrome and Jeune syndrome. Joubert syndrome (JBTS; OMIM #213300) represents a classic ciliopathy characterised by hypotonia, ataxia, cognitive impairment, and a distinctive brain malformation (the so-called “molar tooth sign”), with retinal dystrophy, cystic kidney disease, liver fibrosis and polydactyly occurring in subsets of patients²¹. Jeune asphyxiating thoracic dystrophy (JATD; Jeune syndrome, OMIM #611263) is a chondrodysplasia within the short-rib polydactyly syndrome ciliopathy spectrum, characterised by shortened limbs and ribs and a narrowed chest. Additional features include polydactyly, kidney cysts and renal failure, retinal degeneration and liver disease²².

A rare, homozygous missense variant (NM_006346.2: c.1910A>C, p.Asp637Ala) in *PIBF1* (also known as *C13orf24* or *CEP90*) was identified by WES in an affected JBTS individual of Schmiedeleut Hutterite descent (H1-3) and a similarly affected brother (H1-4; Figure 6a-c, Suppl. Figure 2a-c, Suppl. Table 5), in the absence of pathogenic mutations in known JBTS genes (Suppl. Table 5). The c.1910A>C variant segregated with the phenotype (Suppl. Figure 2b), was absent in the Exome Variant Server (EVS) and Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC) datasets, and was identified as homozygous in the affected individuals from a further three Hutterite families (H2, H3 and H4; Suppl. Figure 2b) suggesting a founder effect. Imaging findings for *PIBF1*-mutated individuals ranged from the classic

molar tooth sign to moderate vermis hypoplasia with mildly thick superior cerebellar peduncles and characteristic superior cerebellar dysplasia (Figure 6a-c, Suppl. Figure 3, Suppl. Table 6). All individuals for whom information was available had ataxia and developmental delay, ranging from mild to moderate (Suppl. Table 7). Targeted molecular inversion probe sequencing (MIPS) of known JBTS genes and WES (Suppl. Table 5) identified a further seven families in which the affected individuals carried heterozygous truncating *PIBF1* variants (out of 643 additional families sequenced) in the absence of pathogenic mutations in known JBTS genes. Although exogenous expression of human wild-type PIBF1 rescued ciliogenesis in mIMCD3 cells following siRNA knockdown of endogenous *Pibf1*, expression of PIBF1 containing the p.Asp637Ala Hutterite variant was unable to rescue normal ciliogenesis suggesting that it is a pathogenic missense mutation (Suppl. Figure 4).

We next cross-compared WES data from patients with JATD to validate ciliogenesis candidate genes from the screen. Compound heterozygous missense changes in *C21orf2* (NM_004928.2: c.218G>C, p.Arg73Pro and c.671T>C, p.Leu224Pro) were identified in two affected siblings of non-consanguineous Caucasian northern European descent (UCL-111.1 and UCL111.2; Suppl. Table 5, Suppl. Figure 5a) with a clinical diagnosis of JATD. Compound heterozygous mutations (p.Leu161Serfs*9 and predicted intronic splice site mutation c.96+6T>A) were also found in a non-consanguineous Caucasian northern European individual UCL78.1 (Suppl. Table 7, Suppl. Figure 5f). All variants were either very rare or absent from the EVS and ExAC datasets, predicted damaging by Polyphen2 and/or Mutationtaster, and/or were non-conservative changes in highly conserved regions (see **On-line Methods** for further details). The three affected individuals presented with narrow thorax (Figure 6d-g,i,j, Suppl. Table 7) and pelvic bone malformation (Figure 6h) in skeletal radiological surveys. All developed retinal degeneration due to cone-rod dystrophy in childhood but none had impairment of renal function (Figure 6k,l, Suppl. Table 7). Further screening of *C21orf2* identified a homozygous missense change shared with the UCL-111 family (p.Arg73Pro) in individual GC4693.1 and four siblings, all of whom have cone-rod dystrophy, severe scoliosis and hip dysplasia (Suppl. Figure 5b, Suppl. Table 7). Sanger sequencing confirmed that all variants segregate with the disease (Suppl. Figure 5a-f). Exogenous expression of both the p.Arg73Pro and p.Leu224Pro variants in *C21orf2* partially rescued ciliogenesis in mIMCD3 cells following siRNA knockdown of endogenous *C21orf2*, suggesting that they are hypomorphic mutations (Suppl. Figure 4).

Homozygous mutations in *C21orf2* were also found in patients that initially presented with isolated cone-rod dystrophy (Figure 6l), consistent with a previous report that *C21orf2* is mutated in non-syndromic retinal degeneration²³. Re-assessment of these individuals revealed previously unidentified skeletal involvement in CR-F024.1 (c.103delA, p.Ile35Phefs*10; Figure 6l,j, Suppl. Table 7, Suppl. Figure 5c). These findings indicate that mutations in *C21orf2* (Figure 6m) cause both syndromic and non-syndromic forms of retinal dystrophy, with a variable spectrum of skeletal involvement.

The validated screen hit C21orf2 forms a ciliary functional module with NEK1 and SPATA7

C21orf2 (also known as LRRC76) is an LRR-containing protein conserved from *C. elegans* to human (Figure 6m). Although a small-scale siRNA screen suggested that knockdown impairs ciliogenesis and Hedgehog (Hh) signalling in mammalian cell cultures⁵, the exact role of this protein in ciliogenesis is unclear. C21orf2 localises to the basal body in mIMCD3 and hTERT-RPE1 cells and to the base of the connecting cilium in mouse photoreceptors (Figure 3d, Suppl. Figure 6a). Immunostaining confirms expression in tissues consistent with the phenotype of JATD, including developing ribs and hip joint in mouse embryos (Suppl. Figure 6b). Tandem affinity purification followed by mass spectrometry (MS) analysis identified a total of 88 unique proteins co-purifying with Strep-tag II/FLAG (SF-TAP) tagged C21orf2 in n 2/3 experiments (Suppl. Table 8). Affinity proteomics (Figure 7a) and co-immunoprecipitation assays (Figure 7b,c) revealed that C21orf2, NEK1, and a retinal ciliopathy protein, SPATA7²⁴, are part of the same protein complex. Furthermore, co-immunoprecipitations with anti-NEK1 (Suppl. Figure 7a) followed by MS analysis of unique peptides (for three concurrent repeats of the experiment) showed that NEK1 pulled down endogenous C21orf2 from bovine retinal lysates (Suppl. Table 9). Immunofluorescence studies showed that C21orf2 co-localises with NEK1 and SPATA7 at the basal body in hTERT-RPE1 cells (Suppl. Figure 6c), and GST pull-down of SPATA7 from bovine retinal lysates efficiently recovered endogenous C21orf2 and NEK1 (Suppl. Figure 7b, Suppl. Table 9). Collectively, these data indicate the existence of a ciliary functional module that includes NEK1-C21orf2-SPATA7, which occurs endogenously in ciliated cells (Suppl. Table 9). Importantly, both the p.Arg73Pro and p.Leu224Pro mutations in C21orf2 abolished the interaction with NEK1 (Figure 7c).

The association of C21orf2 with NEK1 could provide an explanation for the variable JATD skeletal phenotype observed in *C21orf2*-mutated individuals (Figure 6d-j), since mutations in *NEK1* cause short-rib polydactyly syndrome type II (SRPS type II; Majewski syndrome, OMIM #263520) in humans²⁵, a ciliary chondrodysplasia related to JATD. Furthermore, the association of C21orf2 with SPATA7 could explain the prominent retinal phenotype (which tends to be only an occasional feature of typical JATD) in individuals with *C21orf2* mutations, since mutations in *SPATA7* cause the retinal dystrophies Leber congenital amaurosis type 3 (LCA3) and juvenile RP (OMIM #604232). Knockdown of *nek1* in zebrafish using antisense morpholino oligonucleotides (MO; verified in Suppl. Figure 7c) produced classical ciliopathy phenotypes, with a ventrally curved body axis, hydrocephalus, otolith abnormalities and abnormal craniofacial cartilage development (Figure 7d). Knockdown of *nek1* also resulted in retinal defects including loss of photoreceptors (Suppl. Figure 7f-d-g) and cilia length defects in the pronephros (Suppl. Figure 7h,i). Co-injection of human wild-type (WT) C21orf2 RNA with the *nek1* MO partially rescued these phenotypes (Figure 7e), consistent with the functional interaction between C21orf2 and NEK1. RNA expressing C21orf2 with the missense mutation p.Arg73Pro rescued the *nek1* morphant phenotype less effectively than wild-type, whereas C21orf2-p.Leu224Pro had little effect (Figure 7e), confirming the predicted hypomorphic effect of both variants observed *in vitro* (Suppl. Figure 4).

DISCUSSION

Here we present a whole genome siRNA-based functional genomics screen to identify genes whose activity is required for ciliogenesis and/or cilia maintenance. By interrogating every gene for a role in these processes, we obtained a global resource for investigation and interventions into the processes that are critical for the ciliary system. Our visual assay was primarily designed to test the presence or absence of cilia in the primary screen, and we provide all numerical features for this cellular phenotype as a functional resource to investigate aspects of cilia biology (Suppl. Table 1). In addition, we also imaged other cellular phenotypes during data acquisition (cilia intensity and nuclear morphology) and include these other numerical features (Suppl. Table 1) to enable the scientific community to interrogate and further annotate our screen data-set.

To minimise the false positive rate, we extensively characterised a widely used cellular model system (ciliated mIMCD3 cells) by arrayCGH, and our siRNA library was filtered for off-target effects, partial on-target effects and microRNA-like effects (Figure 2c, Suppl. Table 1). Using stringent filters and robust statistical cut-offs, we identified 194 genes which significantly affected ciliogenesis and were of particular functional interest, and took these on for validation by further knock down experiments in mIMCD3 and hTERT-RPE1 cells.

In total, we present a high confidence list of 68 validated genes that play significant roles in ciliogenesis in mIMCD3 cells, of which 37 were further found to affect ciliogenesis in hTERT-RPE1 cells (Table 1, Suppl. Table 3). A parallel secondary screen validated a further 44 genes encoding components of the UPS (Suppl. Table 4). Validated hits include *CEP120*, *KCNQ1*, several GPCRs (*CRHR2*, *HTR1B* and *OPRL1*) and PRPFs (*PRPF6*, *PRPF8*, *PRPF31* and *PRPF38A*) (Figure 3a-b, Table 1, Suppl. Table 3). The specificity of the screen for targeting mediators of ciliogenesis is demonstrated by the number of genes that have been independently implicated in this process. These include *CCDC41*¹², *OFD1*¹³, *CEP120*¹⁶ and *PIBF1*²⁶. *C21orf2* has been suggested to have a role in ciliogenesis from a previous small-scale siRNA screen⁵. In a complementary functional genomics study, *PLK4*, *CEP120*, *PRPF8* and *PRPF38A* have all been implicated in the process of centriolar under-duplication¹¹. Furthermore, *PLK4*, *OFD1*, *CDC27*, *PRPF6* and *PRPF8* were identified in the Mitocheck screen as important effectors of cell division²⁷. Shared hits across multiple independent functional genomics studies indicate that our screen is a useful resource for the identification of proteins and functional modules that are essential for cilia biology and related cell biological processes.

This study also demonstrated the power of an unbiased screen to discover cellular or molecular processes that play a role in cilium biology. To illustrate this point, our screen unveiled neuroactive GPCRs as one of the functionally enriched groups of proteins affecting ciliogenesis (Figure 3a, Table 1, Suppl. Figure 1). GPCRs may play sensory or signalling roles in the ciliary vesicle or procilium at the earliest stages of ciliogenesis both in the developing brain and in other tissues²⁸. In support of this hypothesis, adenylyl cyclase III co-localises with GPCRs at proximal ciliary regions in the developing neocortex, and over-expression of specific ciliary GPCRs, including the 5-HT₆ serotonin receptor, in cortical neurons causes cilia elongation²⁹.

Although the role of the PRPFs in the spliceosome is well-known and well-studied, we identified a group of seven splicing factors including PRPF6, PRPF8, PRPF31 and PRPF38A (Table 1) that are required for ciliogenesis. We demonstrate that PRPFs mutated in retinitis pigmentosa localise specifically to the base of the primary cilium in several different cell-types (Figure 3d, Figure 4a) and to the basal body complex and connecting cilium in photoreceptors (Figure 4b,d). We speculate that some of the splicing factors fulfil an additional ciliary function independent of their nuclear role in splicing. In support of this notion, two previous studies of the centrosomal proteome have suggested that splicing factors, including two of the splicing factors identified in our screen (PRPF6 and PRPF8), may be true centrosomal proteins^{30,31}. However, it seems less speculative to hypothesise that these proteins may be required for the correct splicing of an unidentified subset of genes that are involved in cilia formation. In support of the possible involvement of pre-mRNA processing factors in ciliogenesis, previous screens have identified that several splicing factor hits are important in related cellular processes of microtubule formation and regulation, namely centriolar biogenesis (PRPF8, PRPF38A)¹¹ and cell division (PRPF6, PRPF8)²⁷.

Several hits in our screen have a known function in the ubiquitin proteasome system (UPS), reflecting an importance of specific proteostasis mechanisms in mediating or regulating ciliogenesis which could be mediated through, for example, ubiquitination or SUMOylation of ciliary transcription factors or chaperoning of ciliary proteins to the base of the cilium. Remarkably, 5/7 of our splicing factor hits (LSM2, PRPF6, PRPF8, PRPF31 and USP39) are implicated in the ubiquitin-dependent regulation of the spliceosome³². It is interesting to note that the interaction of PRPF8 with ubiquitinated PRPF3 is regulated by the deubiquitinating enzyme USP4, and that loss of USP4 prevents the correct splicing of mRNAs including those for α -tubulin³². In support of this mechanism, we observe that a viable *C. elegans* strain possessing a splice site mutation in *PRPF8/prp-8* has structural and numerical defects of axonemal microtubules in the primary cilia of amphid sensory neurons (Figure 4f). Thus, UPS and/or PRPF proteins could act as multifunctional “nexus molecules” that are involved in multiple aspects of proteostasis of ciliary proteins or their trafficking (for example, the ubiquitin-mediated internalisation and endosomal sorting of GPCRs). Alternatively, or additionally, these specific PRPFs could also ensure the correct splicing of transcripts encoding proteins important for ciliogenesis, including structural components of the cilium such as α -tubulin^{32,33}.

We also show the specificity and clinical utility of the screen as a tool for disease-gene discovery. When combined with large variant datasets, for example WES of ciliopathy patients, the functional data from our siRNA screen allowed the filtering and prioritisation of variants to identify pathogenic mutations. Although previous studies have indicated both *PIBF1* and *C21orf2* as functional candidate genes for ciliopathies^{5,23}, we formally demonstrate the utility and validity of a systems biology approach by the identification of mutations in these genes in JBTS and JATD patients, respectively (Figure 6, Suppl. Table 7). Furthermore, our affinity proteomics data provides an explanation of the mechanism for the variable phenotype in this form of JATD. We propose that the retinal phenotype observed in *C21orf2*-mutated patients may result from a dysfunctional SPATA7-C21orf2-

containing module in the photoreceptors of these patients. Conversely, the skeletal phenotype observed in both *C21orf2*- and *NEK1*-mutated human patients probably has a common origin in the disruption of the *C21orf2*-*NEK1* interaction. *NEK1* is a serine-threonine kinase and two serines (positions 136 and 177) in *C21orf2* have been previously found to be phosphorylated³⁴. In light of this, our affinity proteomics findings, and the incomplete rescue of *NEK1* knockdown effects in zebrafish by *C21orf2* overexpression, *C21orf2* might represent a substrate of *NEK1*.

In conclusion, our findings highlight the utility of combining different systems biology approaches, namely high-content functional genomic screening, WES, and affinity proteomics. Our approach has identified ciliary roles for well-studied proteins, identified disease-causing genes, allowed the refinement of patient phenotypes, and highlighted potential disease pathways that could provide deeper insights into cilium biology. This work demonstrates the utility of a systems biology approach in providing a compendium of candidate genes and offering insights into pathogenic mechanisms for an increasingly important group of Mendelian conditions, the ciliopathies.

ON-LINE METHODS AND MATERIALS

Human subjects

All samples used in this study were obtained with informed consent according to the protocols approved by the ethical committees of the Institute of Child Health/Great Ormond Street Hospital (REC ref. no. 08/H0713/82), South Yorkshire Research Ethics Committee (11/H1310/1), King Faisal Hospital, Saudi Arabia (RAC# 2070 023), and the University of Washington, Seattle WA (Protocol #28853). Informed consent was obtained for the publication of all patient photographs.

Cell culture

Mouse inner medullary collecting duct (mIMCD3), human telomerase reverse transcriptase-transformed retinal pigment epithelium (hTERT-RPE1) and human neuroblastoma (SH-SY5Y) cells were derived from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). The genomic status of the cell-lines were assessed by array CGH and karyotyping, and SH-SY5Y cells were authenticated by STR profiling (May 2013). All cell-lines were tested every three months for mycoplasma. Cell-lines were maintained in DMEM/Ham's F12 medium supplemented with 10% foetal calf serum (FCS), under standard conditions (37°C, 5% CO₂). Cells were passaged at a split ratio of 1:10 twice a week, with low passages (<25) for both mIMCD3 and hTERT-RPE1 cells. mIMCD3 cells were obtained from ATCC at passage 13 and were used for screening purposes between passage 17 and 25. SH-SY5Y cells were differentiated over 6 days by retinoic acid (RA) treatment followed by brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) treatment. Cells were plated in standard culture medium for 24 hours, in standard medium containing 10µM RA for 3 days and in serum-free medium containing 50ng/ml BDNF cells for 3 days. Human dermal fibroblasts were derived from skin biopsies and cultured in fibroblast growth medium (Genlantis). hTERT-RPE1 cells were serum starved in normal media with 0.2% FCS for 48 hours to induce ciliogenesis.

Mice

C57Bl/6J wild-type mice and the B6;129P2-*Tmem67^{tm1Dgen/H}* line were kept on a 12 h light-dark schedule with unlimited access to food and water. For all experiments a minimum of n=3 wild-type animals were used, and, where required, compared to n=3 age-matched *Tmem67^{-/-}* knock-out mutants from the same litter. For retinal immunofluorescence microscopy studies, adult mice (n=2 male, n=2 female) were used at post-natal day 30 (P30) as described previously³⁵. *Tmem67* mouse embryos were used at embryonic ages E14.5 or E18.5, but unselected for gender since this has no influence on mutant phenotype, localization of transition zone proteins or dysregulation of ciliary signalling¹⁹. No statistical method was used to predetermine sample size, the experiments were not randomized, and the investigators were not blinded to allocation during experiments and outcome assessment. All procedures were in accordance with local laws on animal protection, the ARVO Statement for the Use of Animals in Ophthalmic and Vision Research, and under the guidance issued by the Medical Research Council in *Responsibility in the Use of Animals for Medical Research* (July 1993) in accordance with UK Home Office regulations under the Project Licence no. PPL40/3349.

Plasmids

Full-length Gateway Entry clones for human C21orf2 (IOH23207), SPATA7 (IOH62585), PRPF6 (IOH3880), PRPF31 (IOH41469) and PRPF38A (IOH46080) were kindly provided by Nico Katsanis (Duke University, Durham, USA). Human PIBF1 (kindly provided by Kym Boycott) and NEK1 (NM_012224.2, kindly provided by Andreas Gießl) were cloned into the Gateway system (LifeTechnologies). Full-length NPHP4, amino acids 611-1286 of RPGRIP1 and the LRR domain of LRRK2 constructs were generated as previously described³¹ and cloned into the Gateway system. Entry clones were sequence-verified and further cloned into HA-, GST-, FLAG-, mRFP, eCFP and strep-II tag/FLAG-tandem affinity purification (SF-TAP)-tagged destination vectors using the Gateway system. Missense mutations for PIBF1 and C21orf2 were introduced with the Q5 Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (New England Biolabs), using conditions recommended by the manufacturer.

Generation of hNEK1 specific antibody

A 444 bp hNEK1 (NM_012224) cDNA (hNEK1 H3T1; 1759-2202 bp, encoding amino acids 587-734)³⁶ was cloned into the pGEX-4T3 expression vector (GE Healthcare Life Sciences) using *Bam*HI and *Xho*I restriction sites. Expression and purification of the GST fusion protein was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions (GE Healthcare Life Sciences). After cleavage of the fusion protein with thrombin on the column, hNEK1H3 was eluted with 1 × PBS followed by peptide immunization of rabbits by a commercial supplier (Pineda Antikörper-Service, Berlin, Germany). Polyclonal antisera against recombinantly-expressed hNEK1H3T1 were affinity-purified on high trap N-hydroxysuccinimide columns (HiTrap NHS-Activated HP; product code:17-0716-01; GE Healthcare Life Sciences). Validation experiments for antisera are shown in Suppl. Figure 7a.

Antibodies and staining reagents for immunofluorescence

The following antibodies were used with the indicated titres for immunofluorescent staining: rabbit anti-PRP6 (Santa Cruz sc-48786) 1:100, mouse anti-PRPF8 (Santa Cruz sc-55534) 1:100, rabbit anti-PRPF8 (Santa Cruz sc-030207) 1:100, goat anti-PRPF31 (Abnova PAB7154) 1:100, PIBF1/CEP90 (Novus NBP2-19823) 1:100, rabbit anti-PLK4 (Cell Signalling Technologies 3258) 1:100, rabbit anti-GPR20 polyclonal (Thermo Scientific, PA3-068) 1:100, rabbit anti-SREB3 (Novus Biologicals NBP1-71064) 1:100, rabbit anti-MAS1 (Novus Biologicals NBP1-78444) 1:100, rabbit anti-HTR1B (Novus Biologicals NBP1-01013) 1:100, rabbit anti-P2RY14 (Novus NBP1-70970) 1:100, rabbit anti-CRHR2 (Novus NBP1-00767) 1:100, rabbit anti-OPRL1 (Abcam ab66219) 1:50, rabbit anti-C21orf2 (GeneTex [N1C2], GTX119046) 1:100, mouse anti-acetylated alpha tubulin (Sigma Aldrich clone 6-11 B1 T6793) 1:1000, rat anti-ZO1 (1:400, Santa Cruz), rabbit anti- β -catenin (1:400, BD Bioscience), rabbit anti-gamma tubulin (AbCam ab11317) 1:1000, rabbit anti-ARL13B (Proteintech 17711-1-AP) 1:1000, mouse anti-GT335 monoclonal (Enzo Life Sciences ALX-804-885-C100) 1:1000 and mouse anti-FLAG (Sigma F3165) 1:1000. The mouse monoclonal antibody against centrin-3 has been described previously³⁵. Secondary antibodies were Alexa-Fluor-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG and goat anti-rabbit IgG (Life Technologies Ltd.)

siRNA rescue experiments in mIMCD3

Rescue experiments followed our standard siRNA transfection and image analysis protocols for pooled siRNA mouse siGENOME siRNAs (Thermo Scientific) in mIMCD3 cells for either *Pibfl* or *C21orf2*. Reverse transfections in 96-well assay plates (PerkinElmer View Plates) included 100ng of wild-type or missense mutated FLAG-tagged human PIBF1 or C21orf2 constructs. Our standard high-content image analysis protocol was adapted to include immunofluorescent staining with anti-FLAG to enable quantitation of transfection efficiency.

Immunofluorescence and confocal microscopy of hTERT-RPE1 and mIMCD3 cells

hTERT-RPE1 cells were cultured as described above. To induce ciliogenesis, cells were seeded on coverslips and serum starved (culture medium with 0.2% FCS) for 24 hrs prior to transfection. Subsequently, Lipofectamine2000 (LifeTechnologies) was used to transfect cells with the appropriate vector according to the manufacturer's protocol. 24 hrs post-transfection, ciliated cells were fixed in 2% PFA for 20 minutes, treated with 1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 5 minutes, and blocked in 2% bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS for 30 minutes. Fixed cells were stained for 1 hour with the corresponding primary antibodies: rabbit anti-FLAG (Sigma-Aldrich) 1:1000 and mouse anti-acetylated alpha tubulin (Sigma-Aldrich) 1:1000. Coverslips were then washed in PBS and stained for 45 minutes with AlexaFluor-405 or AlexaFluor-647-conjugated secondary antibodies (1:500, LifeTechnologies). Coverslips were washed again with PBS and briefly with milliQ water before mounting in Vectashield with or without DAPI (Vector Laboratories). mIMCD3 cells were seeded at 2.5×10^5 cells/well on sterile glass coverslips in six-well plates and fixed in ice-cold methanol. Cells were blocked in 1% non-fat milk for 5 min each. Immunofluorescence staining was performed as described previously³⁷.

Confocal images were obtained using a Zeiss Axio Imager ZI fluorescence microscope (Zeiss), equipped with a 63x objective oil lens, or a Nikon A1R confocal microscope with x100 oil objective lens controlled by NIS-Elements AR 4.20.01 (Nikon) software. Optical sections were generated through structured processed using Axiovision 4.3 (Zeiss) or NIS-Elements AR 4.20.01 (Nikon) software. Images were analysed using Adobe Photoshop CS and FIJI software. Images were assembled with Adobe Illustrator CS.

mIMCD3 spheroid assay

1×10^4 mIMCD3 cells per well were seeded in a 48 well-plate and transfected using Lipofectamine RNAiMax (LifeTechnologies) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Cells were trypsinized 24 h post-transfection and resuspended cells were then mixed 1:1 with growth factor-depleted Matrigel (BD Bioscience) in Labtech chamber slides. After polymerization for 20 min at 37°C, warm medium was dripped over the matrix until just covered. The mIMCD3 cells formed spheroids with cleared lumens 3 days later. Medium was removed by pipetting and the gels were washed three times for 10 min with warm PBS supplemented with Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} . The gels were then fixed in fresh 4% PFA for 30 min at room temperature. After washing three times in PBS, the cells were permeabilized for 15 min in gelatin dissolved in warm PBS (350 mg/50 ml) with 0.5% Triton X-100. Primary antibody (mouse anti-acetylated tubulin, Sigma, 1:20,000), rat anti-ZO1 (1:400, Santa Cruz) and rabbit anti- β -catenin (1:400, BD Bioscience) was diluted in permeabilization buffer and incubated overnight at 4°C. After washing the spheroids three times for 30 min in permeabilization buffer, goat anti-mouse-Cy5, donkey anti-rabbit-TRITC, and goat anti-rat-FITC secondary antibodies (1:500, LifeTechnologies) were each diluted in permeabilization buffer and incubated with the spheroids for 4 hr at room temperature. Spheroids were washed three times in permeabilization buffer for 10 min per wash and then incubated for 1 hr with DAPI, before being washed an additional three times in PBS, and finally mounted in Fluoromount-G (Cell Lab, Beckman Coulter). Images and z-stacks were taken with a Zeiss LSM700 confocal microscope. Cilia were counted manually from maximum projections of z-stacks, with axonemes $>1 \mu\text{m}$ in length scored as positive, as described previously³⁷.

Confocal immunofluorescence microscopy and high resolution immunofluorescence analysis of mouse photoreceptor cells

Images were obtained using a Nikon Eclipse A1 scanning confocal microscope, controlled and processed using Nikon Elements software. For high magnification and high resolution immunofluorescence analysis eyes of C57Bl/6J mice were cryofixed, sectioned, and immunostained as previously described^{38,39} for two independent experiments. Cryosections were double stained for PRPF6, PRPF8 (A5463), GPR20, MAS1, SREB3, HTR1B (1:200) and centrin-3 (1:100) as a molecular marker for the connecting cilium, the basal body, and the adjacent centriole of photoreceptor cells⁴⁰. Subsequently, cryosections were incubated with the according secondary antibodies conjugated to Alexa 488 or Alexa 555 (LifeTechnologies), counterstained with DAPI (Sigma-Aldrich), and mounted in Mowiol 4-88 (Hoechst). Specimens were analysed and deconvoluted in a Leica LEITZ DM6000B microscope (Leica). Images were processed with Adobe Photoshop CS using different tools including contrast and colour correction as well as pixel extrapolation.

Immunoelectron microscopy of mouse photoreceptor cells

For immunoelectron microscopy of mouse photoreceptor cells, the pre-embedding labelling protocol was used, as described previously^{41,42}. Ultrathin sections were analysed in a transmission electron microscope (TEM) (Tecnai 12 BioTwin, FEI). Images were obtained with a charge-coupled device camera (SIS MegaView3, Olympus) and processed with Adobe Photoshop CS.

Transmission electron microscopy on *C. elegans* amphid channel cilia

TEM was performed on the amphid channel cilia of strain MR247: *prp-8(rr40);cdc-25.1(rr31) unc-13(e450); rrls01*. This strain was obtained in a forward genetic screen for suppressors of the cell cycle phosphatase *cdc-25.1(rr31)*, which is a dominant maternal effect gain-of-function missense allele (G47D) sensitizing the intestinal lineage to an extra cell division⁴³. The *rr40* suppressor is a homozygous donor splice site mutation (hypomorphic) in intron 8 of *prp-8*. MR247 also contains an undefined (likely missense) mutation (*e450*) in the neurotransmitter vesicle release regulator *unc-13* (used to map the *prp-8(rr40)* mutation), and an integrated intestinal GFP marker (*rrls01*)⁴⁴. Although the *prp-8* splice-site mutation is the likely cause of the ciliogenesis defect in this strain, we cannot formally exclude the possibility that a dominant missense mutation in *cdc-25.1* or an undefined (likely missense) mutation in *unc-13* could be causative for these defects. Young adult worms were processed and imaged essentially as described previously⁴⁵, except that MR247 worms were fixed overnight at 4°C in 2.5% glutaraldehyde and 1% paraformaldehyde in Sørensen's buffer.

Confirmation of siRNA knockdown by qRT-PCR

QRT-PCR was conducted as previously described⁴⁶. The following primers were used: *Plk4*: 5'-CGTTGTCAGTACTCAGTAGAAATGCT, 5'-GGTGTCTGGTCTGCAAATGG; *Prpf6*: 5'-AAGCTGACTCCTGTTCTGA, 5'-TCATTCCACCTGGGTATGGAG; *Prpf8*: 5'-ACTGGAAGCCATTCAGCTAGAG, 5'-AATGTGAACTGCCAGCGTTG; *Prpf31*: 5'-TATCAGCAAGCAAGCCAACG, 5'-CTATCTCCACAGTCAGGTTGTTG; *Prpf38a*: 5'-AAGAGCCAGAACCGAAATGG, 5'-GACTCTCTCACTGTGCAGGA; *Pibf1*: 5'-CCCAGAAAAACATGATGATCGAC, 5'-CTAATCGCAAAGTTAGCAGCTG; *C21orf2*: 5'-ACCTGCTGAGCTACACAGAG, 5'-TTCTTGTGACTCCTCATCGTGT; *β-actin*: 5'-GCTTCTTTGCAGCTCCTTCGT, 5'-AGCGCAGCGATATCGTCAT.

Western blotting

Whole cell extract and western blots were conducted as previously described⁴⁶. Antibodies were used at the following concentrations: rabbit anti-PRPF6 (Santa Cruz sc-48786) 1:500, mouse anti-PRPF8 (Santa Cruz sc-55534) 1:200, rabbit anti-PRPF8 (Santa Cruz sc-030207) 1:200, goat anti-PRPF31 (Abnova PAB7154) 1:500, rabbit anti-PLK4 (Cell Signalling Technologies 3258) 1:500, rabbit anti-C21orf2 1:500 and rabbit anti-NEK1 (H3T1; validated in Suppl. Figure 8a) 1:2000 incubated overnight at 4°C; and mouse anti-FLAG (Sigma Aldrich clone M2 F9291) 1:2000, mouse anti-HA (Sigma Aldrich H9658) 1:1000 and mouse anti-β actin (Abcam ab6276) 1:5000 incubated for 1 hour at room temperature. Membranes were incubated with HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies (Dako Cytomation

P0447 and P0448) for 1 hour at room temperature and immunopositive bands visualized with Supersignal West Femto chemiluminescent substrate (Pierce) on a BioRad ChemiDoc MP system. Full unprocessed western blotting scans are shown in Suppl. Figure 9, with the regions used in main display items indicated by red frames.

Zebrafish experiments

Zebrafish husbandry was undertaken to UK Home Office Rules under standard conditions. Antisense morpholino oligonucleotide (MO; Gene Tools Inc.) for *nek1* (ENSDART00000035239 zv9) were designed against the splice donor sites of exon 6 and exon 8 (exon 6 sequence MO1: AGCATTAAAACACATCTGACCTATT, exon 8 sequence MO2: GATAAGAAAGACAAGCGCACCTTCC). MO injection into embryos was performed at the one- to two-cell stage and embryos were incubated at 28.5°C. Effective doses were defined as the MO concentration that resulted in the least dead fish and the most fish with the phenotypes of interest. *nek1* knockdown resulted in a marked embryonic lethality of about 25% even at low doses due to developmental defects during gastrulation. MO specificity was confirmed by RT-PCR (Suppl. Figure 7c). RNA was extracted at 48 hpf using TRIzol (LifeTechnologies). First-strand complementary DNA was synthesized using random nonamers (Sigma-Aldrich) and Omniscript transcriptase (Qiagen). Standard PCR was carried out using primers in exons 4 and 10 for the *nek1* exon 6 splice MO (expected wild-type product size approx. 750 bp, intron 6/7 length 575 bp), with 60 bp. RT-PCR result suggesting the inclusion of the downstream intron (Suppl. Figure 7c). Amplification of *gapdh* was used as a quantification control. Primer sequences are available on request. For rescue experiments, 150 pg of human *C21orf2* RNA were co-injected with *nek1* MO and embryos assessed for phenotypic features 3 dpf by light microscopy. RNA was generated using the mMessage Machine kit (Ambion) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

For whole-mount immunofluorescence analysis, embryos were dechorionated and fixed in 100% methanol overnight at -20°C. After rehydration, embryos were washed several times in PBST (0.5% Triton X-100/PBS) then blocked in 5% BSA for 1 hour and incubated with anti-acetylated tubulin antibody (Sigma) overnight at 4°C followed by incubation with anti-mouse IgG 488 secondary antibody (Sigma) and staining with DAPI. Embryos were flat mounted on glass slides in Citifluor (Citifluor Ltd) and immunofluorescence analysis was performed using a Zeiss confocal microscope. Image analysis was performed using ImageJ software. Images represent z-stack maximum intensity projections. Alcian Blue staining for cartilage visualization was performed after over-night incubation of dechorionated embryos in 100% methanol at -20°C using a 1% Alcian Blue 70% acidic ethanol solution. Histology of the eye was performed using paraffin embedded embryos and a standard H&E staining protocol. Transgenic zebrafish lines included rhodopsin:GFP (in house heterozygous out-cross of *cu3Tg* to TULP long fin wild-type) and *smo* mutant (in-house heterozygote × heterozygote cross of *smo*^{b641/b641}).

Tandem affinity-purification and mass spectrometry

HEK293T (human embryonic kidney) cells were transfected with constructs encoding either C21orf2, or NEK1, or SPATA7 fused to a strep-II tag/FLAG tag for tandem affinity purification (SF-TAP-tag) using polyethylenimine (PEI, PolySciences) as a transfection

reagent. 48 hours after transfection the cells were lysed in lysis buffer containing 30mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.5% Nonidet-P40 (NP40), freshly supplemented with protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany), phosphatase inhibitor cocktail 2 (Sigma-Aldrich) and Phosphatase Arrest III (GBiosciences) for 20 minutes at 4°C. The streptavidin- and FLAG-based tandem affinity purification steps were performed as previously described⁴⁷. 5% of the final elute was resolved by SDS-PAGE and analysed by silver staining according to standard protocols while the rest was subjected to protein precipitation with chloroform and methanol. Protein precipitates were subsequently subjected to mass spectrometry analysis and peptide identification as previously described⁴⁷.

Exogenous co-immunoprecipitation

Plasmids expressing N-terminal SF-TAP-tagged SPATA7 and N-terminal SF-TAP-tagged NEK1 were co-transfected with plasmids expressing HA-tagged wild-type C21orf2 or mutant constructs C21orf2-p.Arg73Pro or C21orf2-p.Leu224Pro in HEK293T cells. A plasmid expressing functionally unrelated HA-tagged LRR (leucine-rich repeat) domain of LRRK2 was used as a negative control. FLAG-NPHP4 and HA-RPGRIP1 (aa611-1286) were included as positive control as described previously⁴⁷. 24 hrs post-transfection, cells were lysed on ice in lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl [pH7.5], 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40) supplemented with complete protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics). Lysates were incubated with either α -FLAG M2-agarose from mouse (Sigma-Aldrich) or anti-HA affinity matrix (Roche) for 2-3 hrs at 4°C. After incubation, beads with bound protein complexes were washed in ice-cold lysis buffer. Subsequently, 4x NuPAGE sample buffer was added to the beads and heated for 10 minutes at 70°C. Beads were precipitated by centrifugation, and supernatant was run on NuPAGE Novex 4%-12% Bis-Tris SDS-PAGE gels. After blotting overnight at 4°C, blots were stained with either rabbit anti-FLAG (Sigma, 1:1000), mouse anti-FLAG (Sigma, 1:1000), rabbit anti-HA (Sigma, 1:1000) or mouse anti-HA (Sigma, 1:1000). Goat anti-rabbit IRDye800 (Li-COR, 1:20,000) or goat anti-mouse IRDye800 (Li-COR, 1:20,000) were used as secondary antibodies. Fluorescence was analysed on a Li-COR Odyssey 2.1 infrared Scanner. Full unprocessed western blotting scans are shown in Suppl. Figure 8 with the regions used in main display items indicated by red frames.

Endogenous co-immunoprecipitation from retinal extracts

Protein A/G PLUS-agarose beads (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) were washed three times in extraction buffer (10mM HEPES [pH7.9], 10mM NaCl, 3mM MgCl₂, freshly added 1mM DTT, 1mM Na₃VO₄) supplemented with complete protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche) and then coupled to polyclonal anti-NEK1 (H3T1) or polyclonal anti-FLAG (Sigma, F7425) overnight at 4°C. Coupled beads were washed three times in extraction buffer and incubated with fresh bovine retinal lysates overnight at 4°C. Retinas were homogenized by sonication on ice two times for 30 seconds in extraction buffer (10mM HEPES [pH7.9], 10mM NaCl, 3mM MgCl₂, freshly added 1mM DTT, 1mM Na₃VO₄) supplemented with complete protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche). Beads were washed five times with extraction buffer, transferred to microspin columns (GE Healthcare) and washed three times in washing buffer (1xTBS, 0.12% NP-40, supplemented with complete protease inhibitors (Roche)). Then, neutralization buffer (1M Tris/HCl, [pH8.0]) was added. Eluates were retrieved by adding 3x elution buffer (200 mM glycine [pH2.5]) for 20 min. at 4°C and subjected to protein

precipitation with chloroform and methanol. Protein precipitates were subsequently subjected to mass spectrometry analysis and peptide identification as previously described⁴⁸.

GST-pulldown from retinal extracts

In order to produce GST fusion proteins, BL21-DE3 bacteria were transformed with either pDEST15-SPATA7, pDEST15-C21orf2 or pDEST15 alone. Protein expression was induced at 28°C for 3 hours with 0.5 mM IPTG (Sigma-Aldrich) and harvested by centrifugation. Subsequently, cells were lysed with STE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 1 mM EDTA; and 150 mM NaCl) supplemented with 10 mg/ml lysozyme, 0.5% Sarkosyl, 1% Triton X-100, and Complete protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche). Lysates were then incubated for 2 hours at 4°C with glutathione-sepharose 4B beads (Amersham Biosciences). After incubation, beads were washed with STE and TBSTD (TBS with 1% Triton X-100 and 2 mM DTT). The amount of GST fusion proteins bound to the beads was verified on a NuPAGE Novex 4%–12% Bis-Tris SDS-PAGE gel by staining with SimplyBlue SafeStain (LifeTechnologies). Beads with bound GST-fusion proteins were then incubated over-night with bovine retinal extracts at 4°C. After overnight incubation, samples were washed three times with extraction buffer. Protein were eluted from beads in 4X NuPAGE sample buffer and heated for 10 minutes at 70°C. Beads were precipitated afterward by centrifugation. The supernatants were run on NuPAGE Novex 4%-12% Bis-Tris SDS-PAGE gels, followed by immunoblotting overnight at 4°C and staining with rabbit polyclonal α -NEK1 as primary antibody (H3T1; 1:1000) and goat anti-rabbit IRDye800 (LiCOR, 1:20,000) as secondary antibody. Fluorescence was analysed on a Li-COR Odyssey 2.1 infrared Scanner. Full unprocessed western blotting scans are shown in Suppl. Figure 8 with the regions used in main display items indicated by red frames.

For mass spectrometry analysis of the GST pull down, beads were transferred to microspin columns (GE Healthcare), and washed 2 times with filtered TBS(1X). Eluates were retrieved by adding 300 μ l of 100 mM reduced Glutathione (GSH) (Sigma-Aldrich) in 50mM Tris-HCl [pH=8.0] and incubating overnight at 4°C on an Intelli mixer. Eluates were then subjected to protein precipitation with chloroform and methanol. Protein precipitates were subsequently subjected to mass spectrometry analysis and peptide identification as previously described⁴⁸.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Authors

Gabrielle Wheway^{#1}, Miriam Schmidts^{#2,3,4,5}, Dorus A. Mans^{#3,4}, Katarzyna Szymanska^{#1}, Thanh-Minh T. Nguyen^{#3,4}, Hilary Racher⁶, Ian G. Phelps⁷, Grisca Toedt⁸, Julie Kennedy⁹, Kirsten A. Wunderlich¹⁰, Nasrin Soroush¹⁰, Zakia A. Abdelhamed¹, Subaashini Natarajan¹, Warren Herridge¹, Jeroen van Reeuwijk^{3,4}, Nicola Horn¹¹, Karsten Boldt¹¹, David A. Parry¹², Stef J.F. Letteboer^{3,4}, Susanne Roosing¹³, Matthew Adams¹⁴, Sandra M. Bell¹⁴, Jacquelyn Bond¹⁴, Julie Higgins¹⁴, Ewan E. Morrison¹⁴, Darren C. Tomlinson¹⁴, Gisela G. Slaats¹⁵, Teunis J. P. van

Dam¹⁶, Lijia Huang¹⁷, Kristin Kessler¹⁸, Andreas Giessl¹⁹, Clare V. Logan¹, Evan A. Boyle²⁰, Jay Shendure²⁰, Shamsa Anazi²¹, Mohammed Aldahmesh²¹, Selwa Al Hazzaa^{22,23}, Robert A. Hegele²⁴, Carole Ober²⁵, Patrick Frosk²⁶, Aizeddin A. Mhanni²⁶, Bernard N. Chodirker²⁶, Albert E. Chudley²⁶, Ryan Lamont⁶, Francois P. Bernier⁶, Chandree L. Beaulieu¹⁷, Paul Gordon⁶, Richard T. Pon⁶, Clem Donahue²⁷, A. James Barkovich²⁸, Louis Wolf²⁹, Carmel Toomes¹, Christian T. Thiel¹⁸, Kym M. Boycott¹⁷, Martin McKibbin³⁰, Chris F. Inglehearn¹, UK10K Consortium³¹, University of Washington Center for Mendelian Genomics³², Fiona Stewart³³, Heymut Omran³⁴, Martijn A. Huynen¹⁶, Panagiotis I. Sergouniotis^{35,36}, Fowzan S. Alkuraya^{21,37}, Jillian S. Parboosingh⁶, A Micheil Innes⁶, Colin E. Willoughby³⁸, Rachel H. Giles¹⁵, Andrew R. Webster^{35,36}, Marius Ueffing^{11,39}, Oliver Blacque⁹, Joseph G. Gleeson¹³, Uwe Wolfrum¹⁰, Philip L. Beales², Toby Gibson⁸, Dan Doherty^{+,7,40}, Hannah M. Mitchison^{+,2}, Ronald Roepman^{+,3,4}, and Colin A. Johnson^{+,1}

Affiliations

¹Section of Ophthalmology and Neuroscience, Leeds Institutes of Molecular Medicine, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS9 7TF, UK ²Genetics and Genomic Medicine and Birth Defects Research Centre, Institute of Child Health, University College London, London, WC1N 1EH, UK ³Department of Human Genetics, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, 6525 GA, The Netherlands ⁴Radboud Institute for Molecular Life Sciences, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, 6525 GA, The Netherlands ⁵Pediatric Genetics Section, Center for Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, University Hospital Freiburg, Freiburg 79112, Germany ⁶Department of Medical Genetics and Alberta Children's Hospital Research Institute for Child and Maternal Health, Calgary, T3B 6A8, AB, Canada ⁷Department of Pediatrics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA ⁸Structural and Computational Biology, European Molecular Biology Laboratory, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany ⁹School of Biomolecular and Biomedical Science, University College Dublin, Dublin 4, Ireland ¹⁰Department of Cell and Matrix Biology, Institute of Zoology, Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, 55122 Mainz, Germany ¹¹Division of Experimental Ophthalmology and Medical Proteome Center, Center of Ophthalmology, University of Tübingen, 72074 Tübingen, Germany ¹²Section of Genetics, Leeds Institutes of Molecular Medicine, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS9 7TF, UK ¹³Laboratory for Pediatric Brain Disease, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, The Rockefeller University, 1230 York Ave, Box 268, New York, NY 10065, USA ¹⁴BioScreening Technology Group, Biomedical Health Research Centre, St. James's University Hospital, Leeds, LS9 7TF, UK ¹⁵Department of Nephrology and Hypertension, University Medical Centre Utrecht, Utrecht, 3584 CX, The Netherlands ¹⁶Centre for Molecular and Biomolecular Informatics, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, 6525 GA, The Netherlands ¹⁷Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario Research Institute, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, K1H 8L1, ON, Canada ¹⁸Institute of Human Genetics, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, 91054 Erlangen, Germany ¹⁹Animal Physiology, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, 91054 Erlangen, Germany ²⁰Department

of Genome Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA
²¹Department of Genetics, King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia ²²Department of Ophthalmology, King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Riyadh 11211, Saudi Arabia ²³Department of Ophthalmology, College of Medicine, Alfaisal University, Riyadh, 11533, Saudi Arabia ²⁴Robarts Research Institute, University of Western Ontario, London, N6G 2V4, ON, Canada ²⁵Department of Human Genetics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA ²⁶Department of Pediatrics and Child Health & Department of Biochemistry and Medical Genetics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, R3E 3P5, MB, Canada ²⁷Department of Pediatrics, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 92093, USA ²⁸Department of Radiology, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA 92093, USA ²⁹Department of Pathology, Radboud University Medical Center, Nijmegen, 6525 GA, The Netherlands ³⁰Department of Ophthalmology, Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, St. James's University Hospital, Leeds, LS9 7TF, UK ³¹UK10K Consortium, Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Hinxton, CB10 1SA, UK ³²University of Washington Center for Mendelian Genomics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA ³³Department of Medical Genetics, Belfast City Hospital and Queens University, Belfast, BT12 6BA, UK ³⁴Department of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, University Hospital Muenster, 48149 Muenster, Germany ³⁵Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Foundation Trust and NIHR Ophthalmology Biomedical Research Centre, London, EC1V 2PD, UK ³⁶UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, University College London, London, EC1V 9EL, UK ³⁷Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, College of Medicine, Alfaisal University, Riyadh 11533, Saudi Arabia ³⁸Department of Eye and Vision Science, Institute of Ageing and Chronic Disease, Faculty of Health & Life Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, L69 3BX, UK ³⁹Research Unit of Protein Science, Helmholtz Zentrum München, Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Gesundheit und Umwelt, 85764 Neuherberg, Germany ⁴⁰Divisions of Developmental Medicine and Genetic Medicine, Seattle Children's Research Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105, USA

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Appendix

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

K.S., G.W., S.N., W.H., M.A. and J.H. performed the primary and secondary siRNA screens. K.S., G.W., D.A.M., T-M.T.N. and S.J.F.L. performed and analysed the tertiary and other validation screens. L.W. wrote scripts for UPS validation screen analysis. C.T., S.M.B., J.B., E.E.M., D.C.T. and C.F.I supervised and managed the BioScreening Technology Group and edited the manuscript. S.N. did qRT-PCR analyses, and K.S., G.W. and W.H. did western blot analyses in validation screens. G.W. and Z.A.A. performed and interpreted IF and IHC staining of mouse tissue sections. D.A.P. wrote Perl scripts for automated analysis of siRNA screen data and re-analysed UK10k WES data. K.S. and G.W. performed confocal IF microscopy of primary fibroblasts and cell-lines. G.T. and T.G. developed software and analysed array CGH data, and G.T. analysed siRNA sequences. G.G.S. and R.H.G. performed 3D spheroid cultures of mIMCD3 cells. J.K. and O.B. performed and interpreted all experiments with *C. elegans*. N.S., U.W., and K.A.W. analysed mouse photoreceptor cells by high magnification IF and immunoelectron microscopy. K.K., A.G. and C.T.T. developed and characterised the NEK1 antibody. H.R., C.L.B., P.G., R.T.P., R.L. and F.P.B. ascertained and recruited subjects, performed linkage analysis, WES and Sanger sequencing, and analysed data for Hutterite participants. J.S.P. and A.M.I. diagnosed and enrolled participants, collated clinical documentation and supervised research on Hutterite participants. C.O. analysed and provided data for Schmiedeleut controls. R.H. analysed and provided data for Dariusleut and Leherleut controls. L.H. and K.M.B. provided reagents for work on PIBF1. I.G.P. analysed the Joubert syndrome exomes, designed the MIPS capture and performed the MIPS sequencing and analysis. J.S. conceived of the MIPS method and E.A.B. contributed to MIPS method development. D.D. diagnosed and enrolled participants, collated clinical documentation, supervised the sequencing and edited the manuscript. A.M, B.N.C, A.E.C., C.E.W., K.M.B., P.L.B., F.S.A., M.M., C.T., C.F.I, H.O., C.W., F.S., S.A.H. and P.F. diagnosed and ascertained participants and collated clinical information. A.R.W. diagnosed and ascertained participants, collated clinical information and analysed SNP genotyping data. P.I.S. collated clinical information, prepared samples for WES and analysed WES data. M.A. and S.A. performed RT-PCR experiments. T-M.T.N., D.A.M. and J.v.R. performed and analysed C21orf2 PPI experiments and IF microscopy. N.H., K.B. and M.U. performed, analysed and supervised TAP MS experiments. M.S. performed WES analysis, zebrafish experiments, performed and supervised Sanger sequencing analysis and analysed the data. M.S. and

H.M.M. conceived the human genetics and zebrafish experiments and wrote the manuscript. R.R. and C.A.J. conceived the study, directed and supervised the research, analysed and collated data, and wrote the manuscript.

Web Resources

Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM) (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Omim>)

University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC) Genome Browser (<http://www.genome.ucsc.edu>)

Exome Variant Server, NHLBI GO Exome Sequencing Project (ESP), Seattle, WA (<http://evs.gs.washington.edu/EVS/>) date accessed Dec. 2014

Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC), Cambridge, MA, USA (<http://exac.broadinstitute.org>) date accessed Dec. 2014

The Consensus CDS (CCDS) project (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/CCDS/>)

Copy Number Analyzer for Affymetrix GeneChip (<http://www.genome.umin.jp/>)

GraphPad, Quick Calcs (<http://www.graphpad.com/quickcalcs/chisquared2.cfm>)

Polyphen2 (<http://genetics.bwh.harvard.edu/pph2/>)

Mutationtaster (<http://www.mutationtaster.org/>)

Sorting intolerant from tolerant (SIFT) (<http://sift.jcvi.org/>)

Genomic evolutionary rate profiling (GERP) (<http://mendel.stanford.edu/SidowLab/downloads/gerp>)

PhyloP (<http://genome.ucsc.edu>)

Alamut (<http://www.interactive-biosoftware.com/software/alamut/features>)

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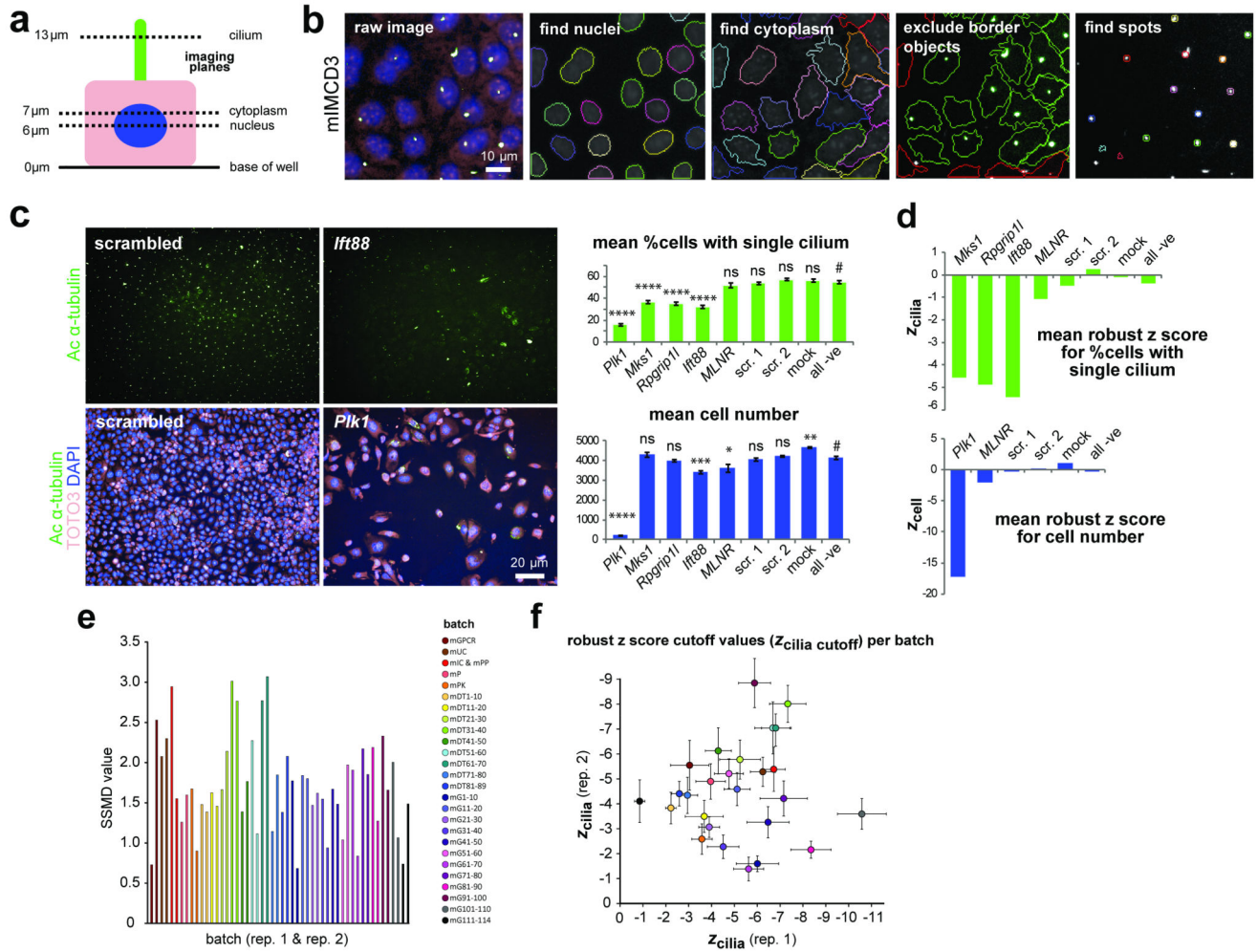


Figure 1. Automated high content imaging, validation of siRNA screen controls and calculation of cut-off values

(a) Schematic of a polarised mIMCD3 cell showing the focal planes used to image nuclei (blue), cytoplasm (pink) and ciliary axonemes (green). (b) mIMCD3 cells imaged using an Operetta high-content imaging system, with representative images from Harmony/Columbus software of cilia recognition (“find spots”). Scale bar = 10 µm. (c) Upper panels: significant effect on ciliogenesis following reverse transfection with positive control siRNA pool against *Ift88* compared to non-targeting scrambled siRNA, imaged by immunostaining for acetylated (Ac) α-tubulin (green). Bar graph (green) quantitates the effect on ciliogenesis (% cells with a single cilium) for positive controls (*Plk1*, *Mks1*, *Rpgrip11*, *Ift88*) and negative (–ve) controls including *MLNR*, scrambled (scr.) siRNAs and mock transfection. Lower panels: positive transfection control siRNA pool against *Plk1* has a significant effect on cell number. Images show cells stained for acetylated α-tubulin (green), TOTO3 (pink) and DAPI (blue). Bar graph (blue) quantitates the effect on cell number following knock-down with control siRNAs. Scale bar = 20 µm. Significance of pairwise comparisons with all negative controls (#): ns, not significant; * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001, **** p<0.0001 (paired two-tailed Student’s t-test), for n=32 independent replicates. (d) Bar graphs showing mean robust z score for % cells with a single cilium (z_{cilia}) and mean robust z scores for cell

number (z_{cell}) for positive and negative siRNA controls. **(e)** Strictly standardised mean difference (SSMD) values for each replicate per batch in the screen. The average SSMD value for all batches was 1.717. Each bar is colour-coded by batch for sub-libraries in the ThermoFisher mouse siGENOME library (m, mouse; GPCR, G protein-coupled receptor; UC, ubiquitin conjugation; IC, ion channel; PP, protein phosphatase; P, protease; PK, protein kinase) or set of 10 plates (DT, druggable targets; G, genome libraries). **(f)** Robust z score cut-off values for cilia number ($z_{\text{cilia cutoff}}$) calculated for each replicate per batch with error bars indicating median absolute deviation, where $z_{\text{cilia cutoff}}$ is the median z score for all positive controls. Dots are colour-coded by batch for sub-libraries as in (e).

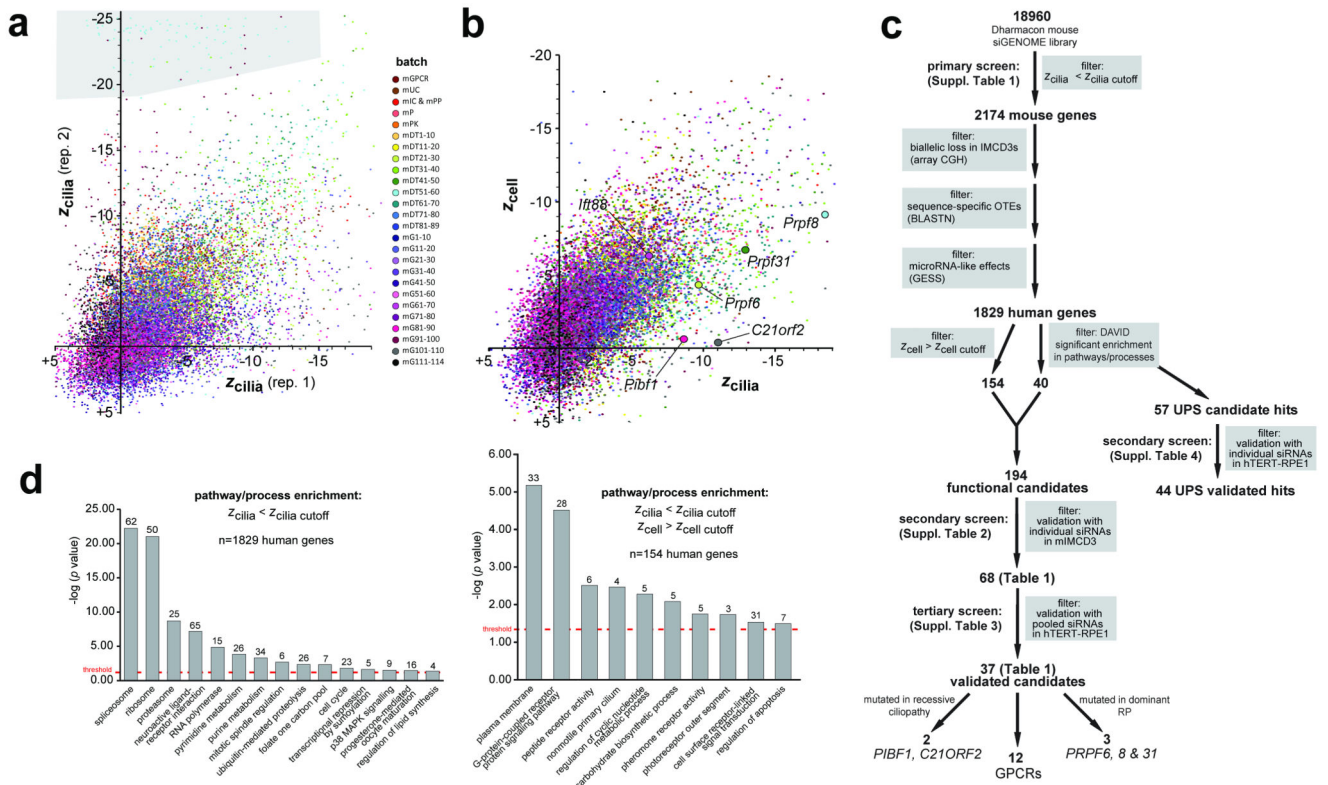


Figure 2. Analysis and data filtering strategy for the whole genome siRNA screen

(a) Scatter plot of z_{cilia} values of two screen replicates (rep. 1 and rep. 2). Each dot represents one targeted gene in the Thermo Fisher mouse siGENOME library, colour-coded by batch for either sub-library (m, mouse; GPCR, G protein-coupled receptor; UC, ubiquitin conjugation; IC, ion channel; PP, protein phosphatase; P, protease; PK, protein kinase) or set of 10 plates (DT, druggable targets; G, genome libraries). The median Pearson's correlation coefficient (R^2) between replicates was 0.71, if failed measurements in batch mDT51-60 were excluded (grey region). (b) Scatter plot of mean z_{cilia} values plotted against robust z scores for cell number (z_{cell}) for each targeted gene in the screen with each batch colour-coded as for (a); candidate hit genes are indicated. (c) Schematic to summarise data filtering steps in the primary, secondary and tertiary screens (complete datasets shown in Suppl. Tables 1-3, respectively). The number of genes filtered at each step are shown in bold, with the filter applied highlighted in grey boxes (see main text and **On-line Methods** for further details). Validated hits are listed in Table 1. (d) Classification enrichment for selected GO terms, or KEGG and BioCarta pathways/processes as determined using DAVID. Left bar graph: $n=1829$ screen hits with a significant effect on cilia number ($z_{\text{cilia}} < z_{\text{cilia}}$ cutoff), without filtering for any effect on cell number, that had a human homologue. Right bar graph: 154 filtered screen hits with a human homologue that showed a significant effect on cilia number ($z_{\text{cilia}} < z_{\text{cilia}}$ cutoff) but no significant effect on cell number ($z_{\text{cell}} > z_{\text{cell}}$ cutoff), where z_{cell} cutoff is the median z - 2MAD of all negative controls. The significance for terms or pathways was determined by a Benjamini-Hochberg q threshold value <0.05 (red dotted

line) to correct for the false discovery rate, with the number of associated human genes shown above each bar.

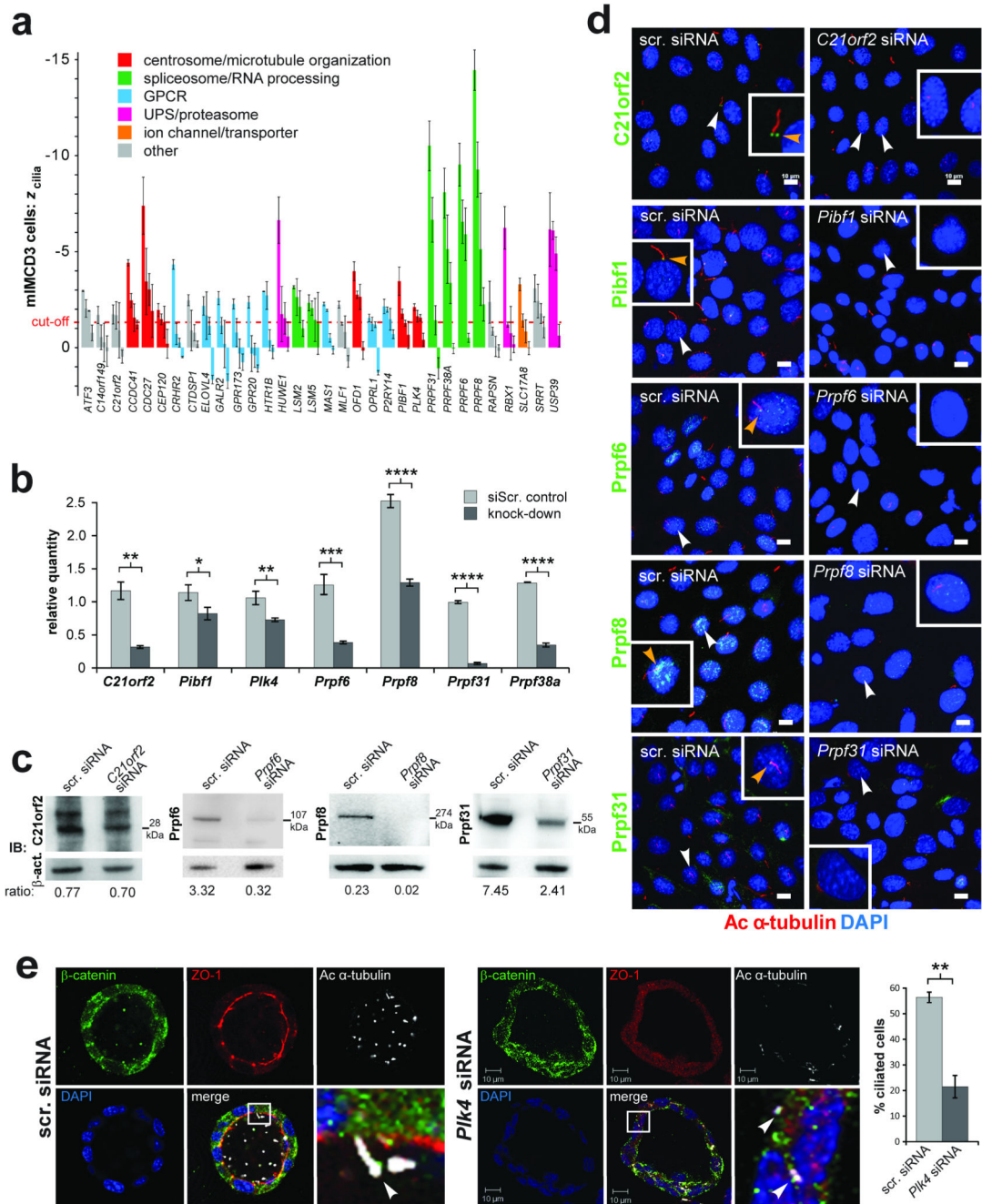


Figure 3. Validation screens of ciliogenesis genes

(a) Robust z scores for % cells with a single cilium (z_{cilia}) for selected validated genes from the secondary screen, each assayed in two replicates with four individual siRNAs in mouse mIMCD3 cells. Error bars indicate the range in values for the replicates. Cut-off value of z_{cilia} cutoff = -1.34 is indicated (red dotted line), calculated as the median z of positive controls. Colours indicate selected functional annotations. (b) Bar graphs for quantitative PCR values for knock-down of the indicated target genes, for all assays when negative control (siScr.) cycle threshold (Ct) values < 30. Transcript levels expressed as relative

quantities, with the statistical significance of the indicted pair-wise comparisons: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ and **** $p < 0.0001$ (unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test), for $n=3$ independent replicates. Error bars indicate s.d. **(c)** Western immunoblots (IB) showing knockdown of expression for the indicated proteins. Loading control is β -actin (act.), with the ratio of band intensities shown below. **(d)** IF confocal microscopy of mIMCD3 cells knocked-down with siRNAs for the indicated validated genes from the screen and immunostained for the cognate protein (green) and acetylated (Ac) α -tubulin (red). Magnified insets for selected cells (white arrowheads) are shown in white frames. All knockdowns cause loss of ciliary-associated protein (yellow arrowheads) and cilia. Scale bars = $10\mu\text{m}$. **(e)** Knock-down of *Plk4* in three-dimensional spheroid cultures of mIMCD3 cells causes statistically significant ciliogenesis defects (visualised by acetylated (Ac) α -tubulin in white); ** $p < 0.01$ (paired two-tailed Student's t-test), for $n=3$ independent experiments. The number of cells analysed were control: 204, 195 and 190; and *Plk4* knockdown: 198, 106 and 212, respectively, for each experiment. Error bars indicate s.d. Scale bars = $10\mu\text{m}$.

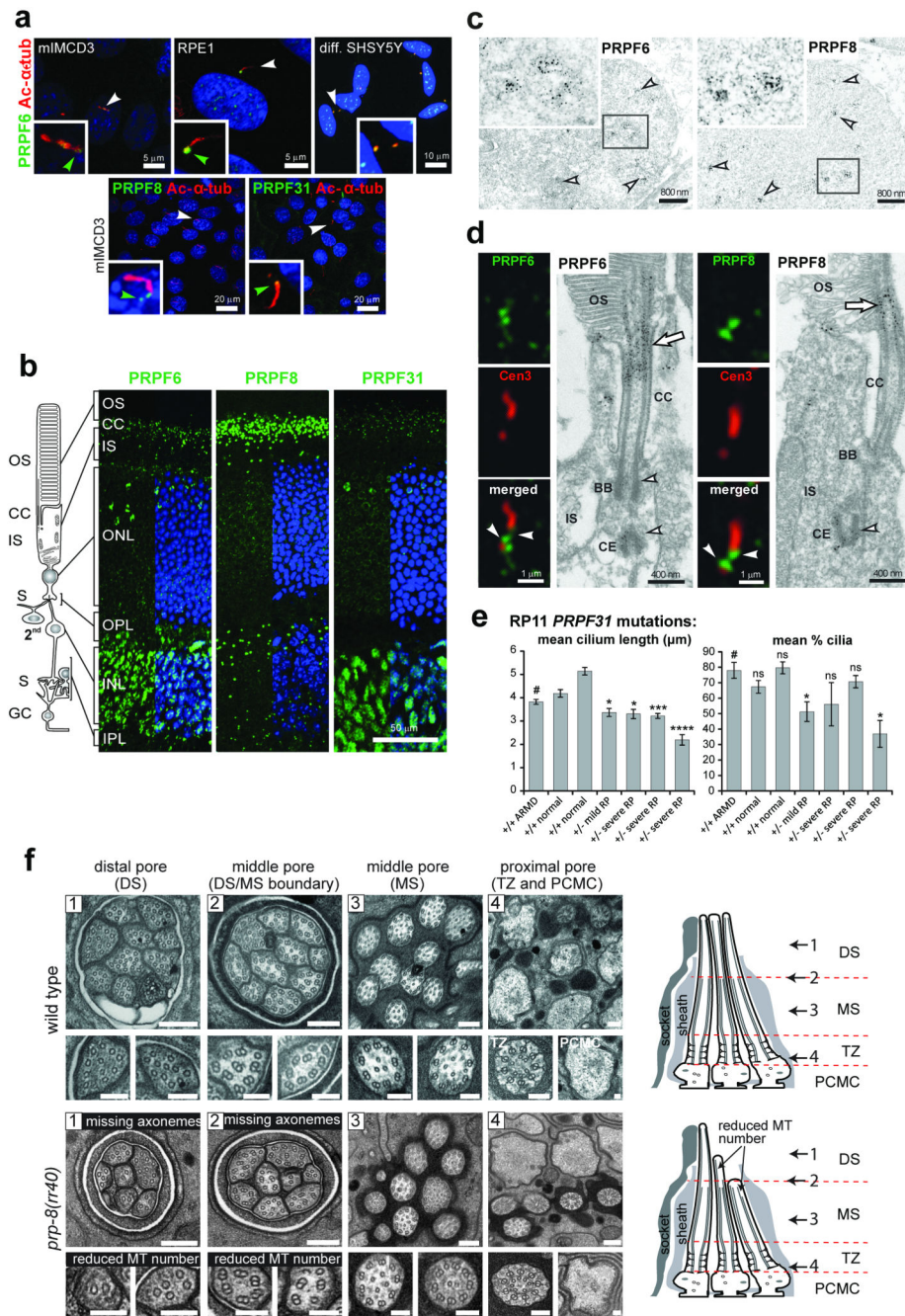


Figure 4. Ciliary localisation and functional effect on ciliary axonemal formation of pre-mRNA processing factors

(a) PRPF6, PRPF8 and PRPF31 (green) localise to proximal/basal regions of primary cilia (green arrowheads) and nuclear speckles in the indicated cell-lines. Selected cells (white arrowheads) are magnified (insets). (b) PRPF6, PRPF8 and PRPF31 (green) localise to the ciliary regions of photoreceptor cells (connecting cilium, CC) and nuclei of inner nuclear layer (INL) in longitudinal sections of adult murine retinas. Retinal layers are depicted schematically: photoreceptor outer segment (OS), connecting cilium (CC), and inner

segment (IS); secondary neurons (2nd); ganglion cell layer (GC); synaptic region (S) in the outer and inner plexiform layer (OPL and IPL). (c) Immunoelectron microscopy confirms localisation of PRPF6 and PRPF8 in nuclear speckles in the INL (arrowheads). Frames indicate the magnified insets. (d) Immunofluorescence of PRPFs (green) and the ciliary marker centrin-3 (red), and immunoelectron microscopy, reveal localisation of PRPF6 and PRPF8 at the basal body (BB) and adjacent centriole (CE) of the CC (arrowheads) and apical CC (arrow). (e) Primary cilia length and number measurements for dermal fibroblasts from normal healthy controls, age-matched disease-control (ARMD), and four patients with RP type 11 of variable severity carrying heterozygous (+/-) *PRPF31* frame-shift mutation c. 1115_1125delGAAGCAGGCCA. Significance of pair-wise comparisons with the disease negative control (#): ns, not significant; * p<0.05, *** p<0.001, **** p<0.0001 (paired two-tailed Student's t-test), for n=4 independent experiments. Error bars indicate s.d. (f) Transmission EM images of sensory cilia from sequential cross sections (numbered arrows in schematics) of *C. elegans* amphid pore in wild-type (N2) and *prp-8(rr40)* mutants. Wild-type amphid pores contain 10 ciliary axonemes, each consisting of a distal segment (DS; singlet A microtubules), middle segment (MS; doublet A/B microtubules), transition zone (TZ) and periciliary membrane compartment (PCMC). In *prp-8(rr40)* mutants, axonemes are missing in DS and DS/MS boundary, and microtubule (MT) number is reduced. Images are representative of four analysed amphid pores for each strain. Scale bars: (a) 20 μ m and 5 μ m; (b) 50 μ m; (c) 800 nm; (d) 1 μ m and 0.4 μ m; (f) 200 nm (low magnification images), 100 nm (high magnification images).

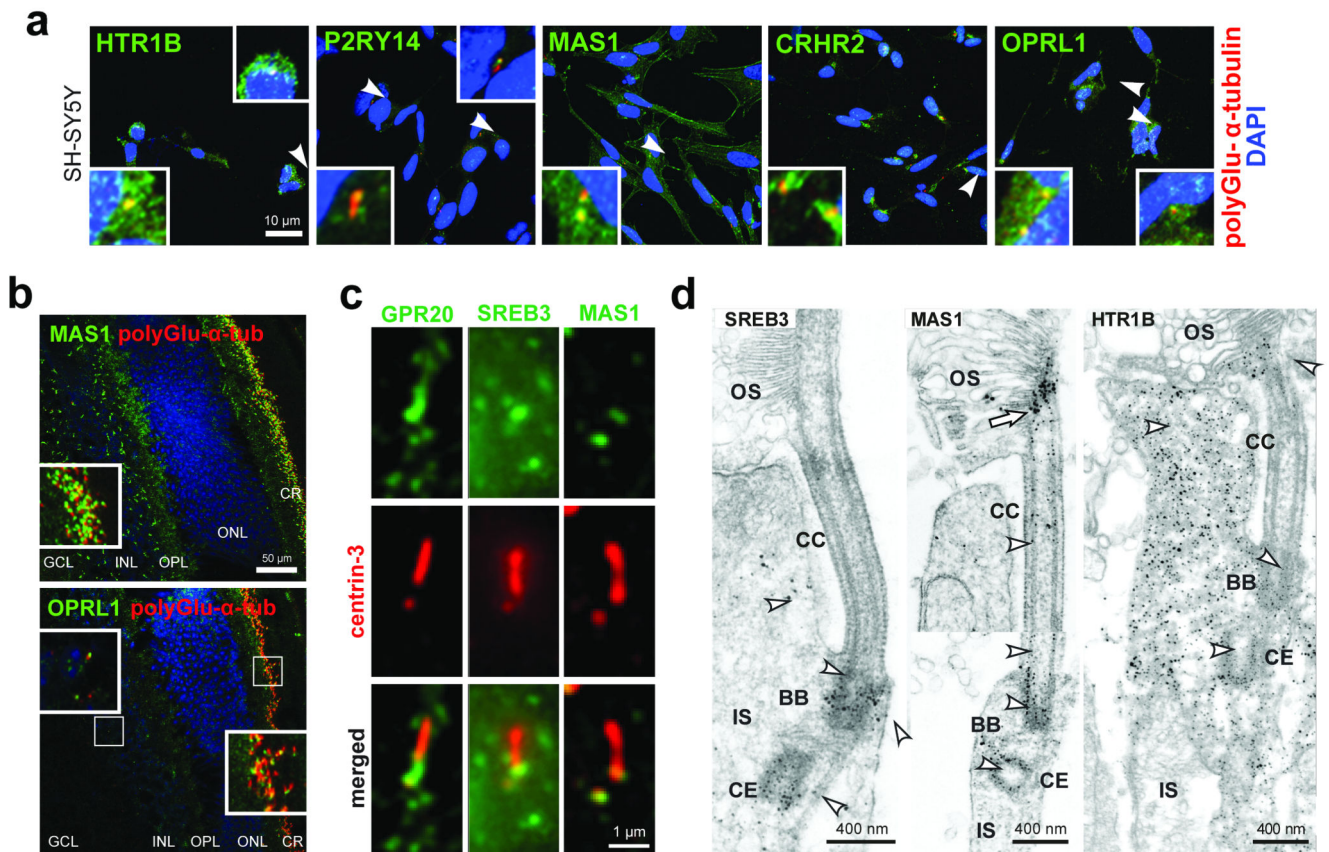


Figure 5. Ciliary localisation of G protein-coupled receptors

(a) Localisation of selected indicated GPCRs (green) to proximal or basal regions of primary cilia (polyglutamylated α -tubulin; red) in differentiated SH-SY5Y neuronal cells. Magnified insets for selected cells (white arrowheads) are shown in white frames. Scale bar = 10 μ m.

(b) Immunofluorescence (IF) labelling of MAS1 and OPRL1 (green) in the ciliary regions of photoreceptor cells (CR) (red; yellow arrowheads in magnified insets) in adult mouse retina. Abbreviations: GCL, ganglion cell layer; INL, inner nuclear layer; OPL, outer plexiform layer; ONL, outer nuclear layer. Scale bar = 50 μ m

(c) High magnification immunofluorescence for GPCRs (green) and centrin-3 (red) reveals localisation of GPR20, SREB3, and MAS1 at the adjacent centriole and the basal body (arrowheads) of the connecting cilium. Scale bars = 1 μ m

(d) IEM reveals SREB3, MAS1, and HTR1B at the basal body (BB) of the connecting cilium (CC) (arrowheads). Immunoelectron microscopy of MAS1 shows additional labelling throughout the CC and at the ciliary tip (arrow; two different images of photoreceptors are merged at the dashed line). Abbreviations: CE, centriole; IS, inner segment; OS, outer segment. Scale bars = 400nm.

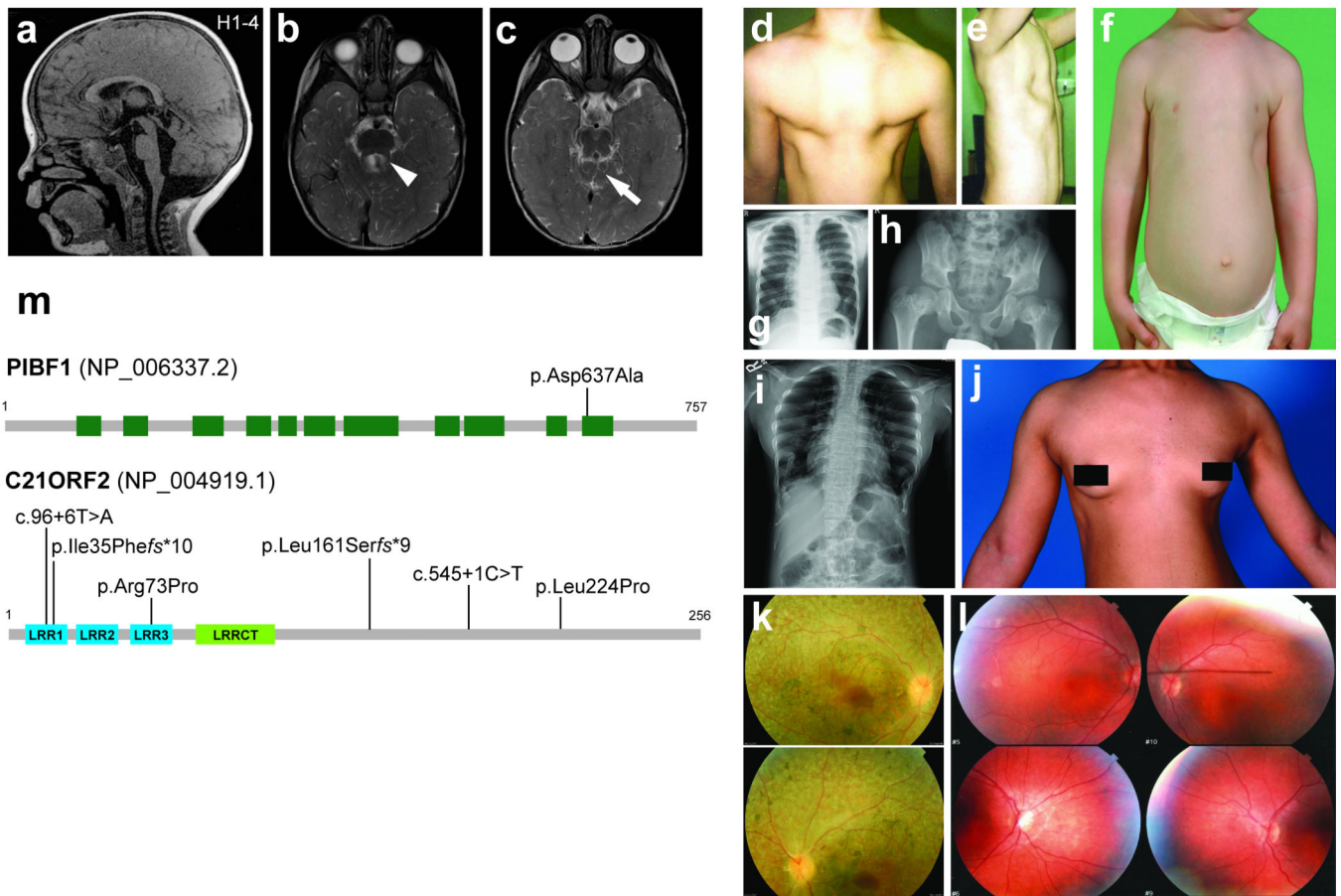


Figure 6. Clinical features of ciliopathy patients with mutations in validated hits *PIBF1* or *C21orf2*

(a-c) Brain MRI findings for *PIBF1*-related Joubert syndrome in individual H1-4. Molar tooth sign with moderate vermis hypoplasia, elevated and thickened superior cerebellar peduncles (arrowhead), and superior cerebellar dysplasia (arrow) indicated. (a) is a T1-weighted and (b-c) are T2-weighted images. (d-l) Clinical features of individuals with *C21orf2* mutations including narrow and deformed thorax in UCL 78.1 (d-f; child), UCL-111.1 (g; child) and CR-F024.1 (i-j; adult). UCL78.1 presented with a slightly dysplastic pelvis (h) in later childhood. Examples of funduscopy images revealing mild pigmentary depositions and some mottling shown for CR-F024.1 (k) and 111.2 (l); both patients were clinically blind at the time of examination. (m) Upper panel: schematic of the *PIBF1* protein (NP_006337.2) showing the approximate positions of coiled coil domains (green boxes) and the p.Asp637Ala mutation. Lower panel: schematic of the *C21orf2* protein (NP_004919.1) showing the positions of three leucine-rich repeats (LRR1-3, blue boxes), an LRRCT motif occurring C-terminal to LRRs (green box) and mutations.

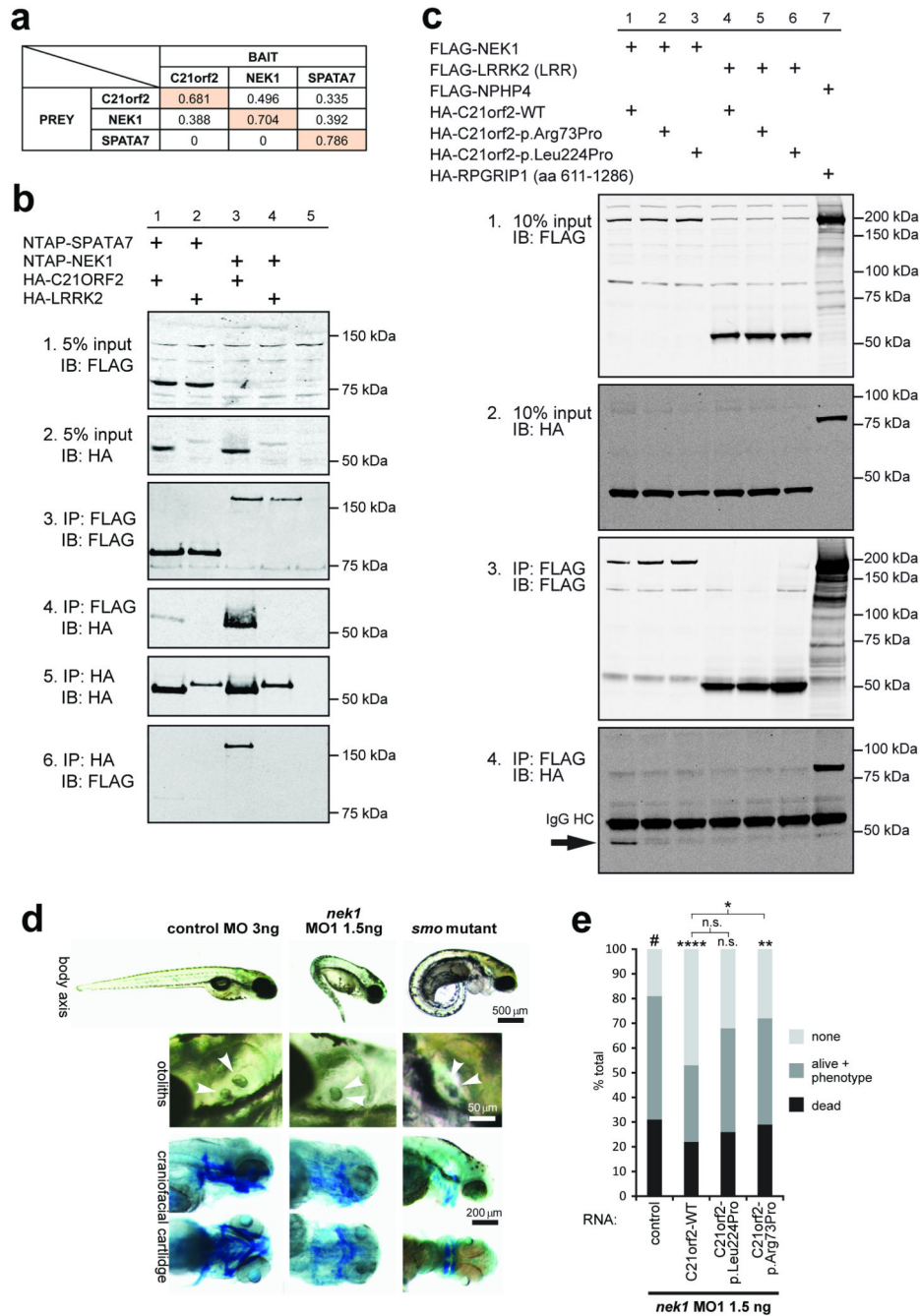


Figure 7. Validated hit C21orf2 forms a ciliary functional module with NEK1 and SPATA7
(a) Interactions between C21orf2, NEK1 and SPATA7 were identified by tandem affinity purification. The values indicate sequence coverage of identified prey peptides (horizontal) co-purified with specific bait proteins (vertical); see Suppl. Table 8 for details. **(b)** Reciprocal coimmunoprecipitation of HA-C21orf2 and both NTAP-NEK1, and NTAP-SPATA7 (5% input: panels 1 and 2; immunoprecipitation (IP) assays in panels 3 to 6), but not the negative control HA-LRRK2 (LRR; panels 4 and 6: lanes 2 and 4) following immunoblot (IB) detection of either the HA or FLAG (Strep-tag II-FLAG, NTAP) epitopes.

(c) FLAG-NEK1 coimmunoprecipitates wild-type (WT) C21orf2 (panel 4, lane 1; indicated by arrow), but not p.Arg73Pro or p.Leu224Pro mutant C21orf2 (panel 4, lanes 2 & 3) or the negative control HA-LRRK2 (LRR; lanes 4 to 6). Positive control co-IP (NPHP4-RPGRIP1L) is in lane 7, 10% input is shown in panels 1 and 2 and IP assays in panels 3 to 6. IgG heavy chain (HC) is indicated in panel 4. (d) Antisense morpholino oligonucleotide (MO1) injection against zebrafish *nek1* resulted in ciliopathy phenotypes (ventrally curved body axis, hydrocephalus, smaller eyes and otolith defects at 3-4 dpf; upper and middle panels, otoliths indicated by arrowheads; scale bars = 500 or 50 μm , respectively). Lower panels: cartilage visualisation using Alcian Blue staining 4.5 dpf revealed impaired craniofacial cartilage development in *nek1* morphants compared to control MO-injected embryos. These defects resembled, but were less severe, than those for zebrafish *smo* mutant embryos. Scale bar = 200 μm . (e) Co-injection of 1.5ng *nek1* MO1 with 150pg human wild-type (WT) *C21orf2* RNA (three independent experiments, total n=76 embryos) caused significant but incomplete phenotypic rescue, whereas RNA expressing the *C21orf2* missense mutation p.Arg73Pro (*C21orf2*-p.Arg73Pro; three experiments, total n=72 embryos) rescued less effectively compared to negative control (#). Co-injection of 150pg *C21orf2*-p.Leu224Pro (three experiments, total n=91 embryos) had a marginal effect on rescue. Significance of pair-wise comparisons with the negative *nek1* MO1-only control (#), or other comparisons indicated by braces, are: n.s., not significant; * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, **** p<0.0001 (unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test).

Table 1
Validated hits from secondary and tertiary screens of ciliogenesis

Secondary screen hits are listed (n=68, validated from a total of 194 functional candidates) that had a significant effect on ciliogenesis in mouse mIMCD3 cells (given by robust z scores if $z_{\text{cilia}} < z_{\text{cilia cutoff}} = -1.34$, calculated as the median z of positive controls) for n>=1/4 individual siRNAs duplexes in duplicate. Tertiary screen hits in human hTERT-RPE1 cells for defects in cilia number and/or length (n=37/68, using cut-offs of $z < -2$ or $z > +2$) for siRNA pools in duplicate. Human and mouse gene symbols, mouse gene IDs, known or inferred protein function and selected OMIM annotations are also listed.

Mouse Gene ID	Mouse Gene Symbol	Human Gene Symbol	mIMCD3 siRNA			hTERT-RPE1 siRNAs		Protein function	OMIM examples (number)	
			#1	#2	#3	cilia number	cilia length			
76719	1700081L11Rik	KANSL1	-2.13				-5.20	-5.05	histone acetyltransferase	Koolen-De Vries syndrome (610443)
67884	1810043G02Rik	C21orf2	-1.72	-1.67				+4.94	centriolar protein	
69612	2310037I24Rik	KANSL2	-2.97	-2.52	-2.28				histone acetyltransferase	
67217	2810055F11Rik	C14orf149	-1.69						isomerase activity	
71617	9130011E15Rik	C10orf76	-4.20						membrane protein	
30806	Adams8	ADAMTS8	-1.78						metalloendopeptidase	
268822	Adck5	ADCK5	-2.28						protein serine/threonine kinase	
11768	Ap1m2	AP1M2	-2.15	-1.62				+2.05	post-Golgi vesicle-mediated transport	
11910	Atf3	ATF3	-2.94	-2.03	-1.90				transcription factor	
242341	Atp6v0d2	ATP6V0D2	-1.34				+14.57	-7.03	ATP hydrolysis/proton transport	
14595	B4galt1	B4GALT1	-2.94				-3.06	+4.24	post-translational protein modification	Congenital disorder of glycosylation IId (607091)
12419	Cbx5	CBX5	-2.55	-2.53					transcription factor	
77048	Ccdc41	CCDC41	-4.41	-2.45			-11.25	-3.37	centriolar protein	
217232	Cdc27	CDC27	-7.38						mitotic cell cycle	
214498	Cdc73	CDC73	-2.35						mitotic cell cycle	Hyperparathyroidism, familial primary (145000)
225523	Cep120	CEP120	-1.95	-1.47					centrosomal protein	Jeune asphyxiating thoracic dystrophy
12922	Crrh2	CRHR2	-4.32						corticotrophin-releasing factor receptor	
227292	Ctdsp1	CTDSP1	-2.46						CTD phosphatase activity	
83603	Elov14	ELOVL4	-2.16				+2.14		detection of visible light	Macular dystrophy, autosomal dominant (600110)
14428	Galr2	GALR2	-2.57				-2.78		galanin receptor	
14563	Gdf5	GDF5	-3.67						growth factor activity	Brachydactyly, type C (113100)
384009	Glipr2	GLIPR2	-1.37						Golgi membrane	
70771	Gpr173	GPR173	-2.27						orphan G-protein coupled receptor	
239530	Gpr20	GPR20	-2.36					+6.45	orphan G-protein coupled receptor	
15107	Hadh	HADH	-2.74	-2.20					fatty acid beta-oxidation	3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (231530)
15551	Htr1b	HTR1B	-2.92	-2.70				-2.93	serotonin receptor	
59026	Huwe1	HUWE1	-6.62				-2.23		base-excision repair	Mental retardation, X-linked, Turner type (300706)
15959	Ifit3	IFIT3	-2.78	-1.86				+2.98	type I interferon-mediated signaling	

Mouse Gene ID	Mouse Gene Symbol	Human Gene Symbol	mIMCD3 siRNA			hTERT-RPE1 siRNAs		Protein function	OMIM examples (number)
			#1	#2	#3	cilia number	cilia length		
16535	<i>Kenq1</i>	<i>KCNQ1</i>	-2.39					potassium ion export	Long QT syndrome-1 (192500)
16663	<i>Krt13</i>	<i>KRT13</i>	-3.22					keratin filament	White sponge nevus (193900)
109594	<i>Lmo1</i>	<i>LMO1</i>	-2.70	-1.99			-2.58	metal ion binding	Leukemia, T-cell acute lymphoblastic (613065)
27756	<i>Lsm2</i>	<i>LSM2</i>	-3.14	-2.62	-2.12	-7.95	-2.35	RNA splicing	
66373	<i>Lsm5</i>	<i>LSM5</i>	-2.32	-2.05		-3.36		RNA splicing	
17171	<i>Mas1</i>	<i>MAS1</i>	-2.26	-1.93				angiotensin type II receptor	
51812	<i>Mcrs1</i>	<i>MCRS1</i>	-3.96	-2.38		-8.30	-3.26	histone acetyltransferase	
17349	<i>Mjfl</i>	<i>MLF1</i>	-2.23				+3.33	transcription, DNA-dependent	Leukemia, acute myeloid (601626)
17751	<i>Mt3</i>	<i>MT3</i>	-2.13				+3.69	protein import into nucleus	
17754	<i>Mtap1a</i>	<i>MAP1A</i>	-1.88				-5.55	microtubule-associated complex	
217166	<i>Nr1d1</i>	<i>NR1D1</i>	-2.19				+2.15	steroid hormone receptor	
192292	<i>Nrbp1</i>	<i>NRBP1</i>	-2.76				1.65	protein kinase	
77976	<i>Nuak1</i>	<i>NUAK1</i>	-3.45			+4.60	-2.94	response to DNA damage stimulus	
237222	<i>Ofd1</i>	<i>OFD1</i>	-3.97	-2.75	-2.63		+2.96	primary cilium protein	Oral-facial-digital syndrome 1 (311200)
404315	<i>Olfir372</i>	<i>ORZ1</i>	-1.57				+3.97	olfactory receptor	
258961	<i>Olfir631</i>	<i>OR51M1</i>	-3.33	-1.44				olfactory receptor	
14539	<i>Opn1mw</i>	<i>OPN1MW</i>	-1.36			-3.79	-3.00	vision perception	Colorblindness, deutan (303800)
12057	<i>Opn1sw</i>	<i>OPN1SW</i>	-2.35					photoreceptor outer segment	Colorblindness, tritan (190900)
18389	<i>Oprl1</i>	<i>OPRL1</i>	-1.54					nociceptin receptor	
140795	<i>P2ry14</i>	<i>P2RY14</i>	-2.14	-1.98				purinergic nucleotide receptor	
93714	<i>Pcdhga6</i>	<i>PCDHGA6</i>	-2.98					calcium ion binding	
52023	<i>Pibf1</i>	<i>PIBF1</i>	-3.45	-1.76		-6.81		centrosomal protein	
20873	<i>Plk4</i>	<i>PLK4</i>	-2.10	-1.63		-4.03	+2.77	mitotic cell cycle	Microcephaly and chorioretinopathy (616171)
68988	<i>Prpf31</i>	<i>PRPF31</i>	-10.50	-6.64			+2.35	spliceosome RNA splicing	Retinitis pigmentosa 11 (600138)
230596	<i>Prpf38a</i>	<i>PRPF38A</i>	-8.07			-8.26		spliceosome RNA splicing	
68879	<i>Prpf6</i>	<i>PRPF6</i>	-9.51	-6.54	-5.89	-3.11		spliceosome RNA splicing	Retinitis pigmentosa 60 (613983)
192159	<i>Prpf8</i>	<i>PRPF8</i>	-14.42	-9.26		-8.65		spliceosome RNA splicing	Retinitis pigmentosa 13 (600059)
74760	<i>Rab3il1</i>	<i>RAB3IL1</i>	-2.00				+4.81	Rab guanyl-nucleotide exchange factor	
19387	<i>Rangap1</i>	<i>RANGAP1</i>	-2.71	-1.53				Ran GTPase activator	
19400	<i>Rapsn</i>	<i>RAPSN</i>	-2.36				+4.84	acetylcholine receptor binding	Myasthenic syndrome, congenital (608931)
56438	<i>Rbx1</i>	<i>RBX1</i>	-6.22					DNA repair	
216227	<i>Slc17a8</i>	<i>SLC17A8</i>	-3.28	-1.41			+2.35	L-glutamate transmembrane transporter	Deafness, autosomal dominant 25 (605583)
20526	<i>Slc2a2</i>	<i>SLC2A2</i>	-1.60					D-glucose transmembrane transporter	Fanconi-Bickel syndrome (227810)
83701	<i>Srrt</i>	<i>SRRT</i>	-3.08	-2.42	-1.77			primary miRNA processing	
66592	<i>Stoml2</i>	<i>STOML2</i>	-3.62					mitochondrial inner membrane protein	
67902	<i>Sumf2</i>	<i>SUMF2</i>	-2.33	-1.93			+3.70	endoplasmic reticulum lumen protein	
78829	<i>Tsc22d4</i>	<i>TSC22D4</i>	-2.05	-1.53				transcription factor	
56085	<i>Ubqln1</i>	<i>UBQLN1</i>	-2.01					regulator of protein ubiquitination	
28035	<i>Usp39</i>	<i>USP39</i>	-6.08	-4.89		-3.64	+8.37	RNA splicing	

Mouse Gene ID	Mouse Gene Symbol	Human Gene Symbol	mIMCD3 siRNA			hTERT-RPE1 siRNAs		Protein function	OMIM examples (number)
			#1	#2	#3	cilia number	cilia length		
74716	<i>Wbp2nl</i>	<i>WBP2NL</i>	-2.12				-3.16	meiotic protein	