SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Methods

**MBD4 targeted-sequencing**

Germline DNA of UM patients 1 to 1,099 from the UM consecutive series (prior to the removal of the 6 abovementioned patients) and tumor DNA of patients UMT1 to UMT192 from the M3 UM tumor series were plated in 138 pools (consecutive series) of 8 samples (except for 1 pool of 9 including a positive control, 1 pool of 7 and 2 pools of 6) and 48 pools (tumor series) of 4 samples, in equimolar amounts. Pooled DNA samples were used to amplify the 8 coding exons of *MBD4* by 2 multiplex-PCRs yielding fragments between 200 and 485bp (Supplementary Table 3), according to manufacturer’s instructions (Phusion High-Fidelity DNA Polymerase, New England Biolabs). Libraries and index adaptors for exon-sequencing were prepared using the AmpliSeq Library PLUS kit (Illumina). Final NGS libraries were sequenced with paired-end primers generating two 300bp reads on an Illumina MiSeq instrument, generating an output of ~25 million sequencing reads. Full workflows from *MBD4* targeted-sequencing to identification of deleterious variants for both the germline consecutive series and the tumor M3 series are described in Supplementary Figures 1A and 1B, respectively. Deconvolution of the identified pooled DNA samples containing one patient with an *MBD4* variant was carried out by Sanger sequencing. DNA sequences were visualized under FinchTV chromatogram viewer and the identified variants were confirmed in both sequencing directions. Zoomed-in images of chromatograms for the 28 variants are displayed in Supplementary Figure 5.

**MBD4 variant calling and filtering**

For data processing and analysis of MBD4-targeted sequencing, FastQC was used to control the quality of sequencing data. Sequenced reads were aligned to the chromosome 3 of the human
genome (hg19 assembly) with BWA MEM (version 0.7.15). The primers were soft-clipped with BAMclipper (1). Base quality score recalibration was applied to the BAM files according to GATK Best Practices (2) (version 4.0.11.0). Four tools were used to detect the variants in the pooled samples in single sample mode: Freebayes (3) (version v1.2.0-2-g29c4002), HaplotypeCaller (version 4.0.11.0), Mutect2 (version 4.0.11.0) and Bcftools mpileup (4) (version 1.9). The ploidy arguments were set to NumberOfSample*2 for germline calls and NumberOfSample*4 for somatic calls. The union of all the variants detected was annotated with ANNOVAR (5) according to different databases: ensGene, avsnp150 (6), cosmic84 (7), popfreq_all_20150413 and dbnsfp33a. UTR variants were filtered out. Variants with a position depth (DP) inferior to 500 or with a variant allele frequency (VAF) inferior to 1.5% (<2% for tumor variants) were also taken out. Finally, variants with a frequency in the general population > 1% and/or those with a germline frequency > 1% in the tested population (>2% for tumor variants) were filtered out. Intronic variants >30bp away from the nearest exons were also removed. In silico tools SIFT (v5.2.2) (8) and PolyPhen-2 (v2.2.2) (9) were used to predict the deleterious effect of the identified variants (Supplementary Table 1).

Quality control of the targeted-sequencing pipeline

To check the sensitivity of the pipeline, the frequency of the common SNPs (Minor Allele Frequency, MAF>1%) was estimated by the cumulative VAF found in positive pools for each variant. All common SNPs present in the targeted sequence were found at the expected frequencies (compared to the Non-Finnish European population subset of GnomAD) (Supplementary Table 4).

Evaluation of splice-site mutations by exon-trapping

The online tool Human Splicing Finder was used to predict cryptic acceptor and/or donor sites among MBD4 missense and intronic variants located <30bp away from the nearest exon. For each
candidate variant, SNP-centered amplicons of ~250bp were generated by PCR amplification of genomic DNA from UM patients harboring the MBD4 variants and from HEK293T cells, using specific primer sets (Supplementary Table 3). Resulting amplicons were cloned with In-fusion HD cloning kit (Clontech) into the BamH1 site of a pET01 ExonTrap vector (Mobitec) containing functional donor and acceptor sites. Plasmid DNA was extracted and sequences were verified by Sanger sequencing. HEK293T cells were then transfected with minigene constructs containing the candidate splice site mutations using Lipofectamine 2000 reagent (Invitrogen) following the manufacturer’s instructions. After 48 hours, total RNA was extracted from cells and used as a template for cDNA synthesis with the High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems). Synthesized cDNA was then amplified by RT-PCR using a universal forward primer and reverse-specific primers or vice-versa, depending on the splice site (donor or acceptor) being tested (Supplementary Table 3). Fragments were analyzed on a 2.5% agarose gel (Supplementary Figure 2).

**Generation of MBD4 mutant vectors by site-directed mutagenesis**

To assess the enzymatic activity of wild-type and mutant MBD4 proteins, full length MBD4 cDNA (NCBI Reference Sequence NM_003925.2) coding for MBD4 protein isoform 1 (longest variant with a length of 580 amino acids, NP_003916.1), was obtained by genomic PCR amplification from a lymphoblastoid cell line followed by reverse-transcription using standard procedures. MBD4 cDNA was then cloned into a pET28b bacterial expression vector (Merck) carrying an N-terminal 6-His-tag using the In-Fusion directional recombination cloning kit (primers described in Supplementary Table 3) following the manufacturer’s protocol (Clontech Laboratories). Successful cloning was verified by Sanger sequencing of the full MBD4 sequence. To generate the MBD4 mutants containing the missense variants (p.Asn551Ser, p.Arg468Trp and p.Asn467Ser) and the stop gain variant (p.Trp569*) within the glycosylase domain, the QuikChange XL Site-Directed
Mutagenesis kit (Agilent) was used according to the manufacturer’s protocol, with 4 distinct primer pairs (Supplementary Table 3).

**Expression and purification of human recombinant MBD4**

Wild-type and mutant pET28b-MBD4 vectors were expressed in One Shot® BL21 Star (DE3) *E. Coli* bacteria cells (Thermo Scientific), along with pRare vector (Thermo Scientific). They were grown in 2x YT medium supplemented with kanamycin (50μg/mL) and chloramphenicol (34μg/mL) and incubated for 16 hours at 37°C with shaking. Cells were diluted to OD$_{600nm}$=0.1 and cultured in 2x YT medium until it reached an OD$_{600nm}$ of 0.6 to 0.8. Cell cultures were then induced with 1mM IPTG in 2x YT medium with appropriate antibiotics and incubated for 16 hours at 20°C with shaking. Cells were then pelleted by centrifuging 15min at 4,000rpm at 4°C and re-suspended in lysis buffer (PBS1X, 350mM NaCl, 20mL imidazole pH 7.4, 10mM MgCl$_2$, 0.5% Triton X-100, 1mg/mL lysozyme, 0.2μL/mL benzonase, 1X protease inhibitor) before incubation at 4°C for 1 hour. To collect the insoluble fraction, containing the MBD4 proteins expressed as inclusion bodies, cell lysates were centrifuged for 1 hour at 20,000rpm at 4°C and the insoluble pellet was re-suspended in wash buffer containing 350mM NaCl, 8M urea and 20mM imidazole. The 6His-MBD4 protein was isolated from the crude lysate in with a histidine-tagged purification resin (Ni Sepharose 6 Fast Flow, GE Healthcare) loaded onto a resin Ni Sepharose 6 Fast Flow column (GE Healthcare) and eluted with cold elution buffer containing 8M urea, 350mM NaCl and 250mM imidazole in 1X PBS. Directly after elution, the MBD4 wild-type and mutant proteins were refolded overnight at 4°C in a refolding buffer (0.2M Tris-HCl pH7.4, 10mM EDTA, 0.6M L-Arginine HCl, 20% glycerol, 50mM NaCl and 1mM DTT). Finally, soluble MBD4 was dialyzed in a 300X volume buffer containing 20mM Tris-HCl, 20% glycerol, 150mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA and 1mM DTT. Proteins were verified by SDS-PAGE using 4-20% polyacrylamide Mini-PROTEAN® TGX Stain-Free Precast Gels (Bio Rad) with Tris-Glycine-SDS running buffer at 180V for 40 minutes, and
visualized using the ChemiDoc imaging system (Bio Rad). Bradford protein assay (Bio Rad) was performed to quantify proteins.

**Glycosylase activity assay**

*In vitro* MBD4 glycosylase assay testing wild-type and mutant MBD4 proteins was performed as previously described (10,11) using the following 32-bp FAM-labeled DNA probes:

FAM-5’TCCGATGTTGTTGGTCAG(C/T)GCATGATGTA-3’

5’ TACACTATCATGCCTAGACCACACATCCGA-3’ Double-stranded matched and mismatched oligonucleotides were hybridized as previously described (10,11). 0.5µM of purified human recombinant MBD4 (wild-type or mutant) was added to 0.5µM FAM-labeled 32bp oligonucleotides and enzymatic activity was assessed by denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Single-stranded, FAM-labeled products were visualized using the ChemiDoc imaging system (Bio Rad). A blot of the glycosylase assay using both perfectly-matched and mismatched oligonucleotides is presented in Supplementary Figure 6.

For the loading control presented in Figure 1B, the same amount (0.5µM) of each recombinant MBD4 protein was loaded onto a 4-20% polyacrylamide Mini-PROTEAN® TGX Stain-Free Precast Gel (Bio Rad). Following SDS-PAGE, the gel was imaged with ChemiDoc Stain-Free mode.

**Whole-Exome Sequencing and mutation calling**

Samples of the 9 UM patients harboring *MBD4* variants with both germline and tumor samples available (UM75, UM102, UM350, UM605, UM656, UMT45, UMT61, UMT88 and UMT162) were histologically reviewed by a pathologist prior to DNA extraction. DNA was extracted by the Centre
de Ressources Biologiques (Institut Curie tumor biobank), purified on Zymo-Spin IC (Zymo Research), and quantified by Qubit (Thermo Fisher Scientific). 500ng to 1ug DNA was used to prepare 100bp paired-end multiplexed WES libraries following the Sureselect Agilent-XT2 protocol (Agilent technologies). Libraries were sequenced on the NovaSeq 6000 System (Illumina) and coverage depth was set up a priori at 30X for germline and 100X for somatic DNA. After removing duplicates, WES data underwent variant calling for SNVs and indels using the combination of two variant callers: HaplotypeCaller (12) and SAMtools mpileup. Union of variants detected with these 2 algorithms were annotated using ANNOVAR, with the following databases: ensGene, avsnp150 (6), popfreq_all and dbnsfp33a. Somatic variants with less than 10 reads of DP in germline and/or less than 10 reads of somatic DP and/or at least 1 read of germline AD and/or less than 5 reads of somatic AD and/or a population frequency higher than 1% (popfreq_all>0.01) and/or with significant strand bias (p-value from Fisher’s exact test less than 0.05) were filtered out. Finally, all somatic mutations called by this procedure were controlled manually using the Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV) by at least two authors. Because alterations of BAP1, EIF1AX and SRSF2 in UM may be difficult to call, these genes were entirely checked on IGV in all samples. A list of all somatic variants called using this pipeline in the 9 UM tumors, and the individual tumor mutational profiles are displayed in Supplementary Table 5 and Supplementary Figure 3, respectively. Results for tumor mutation burden and for mutational status of MBD4, GNAQ, GNA11, BAP1, EIF1AX and SF3B1 are displayed in Figure 1C and Supplementary Table 2. Copy number and tumor cellularity were obtained using Facets (13), with 20 as minimal mapping quality, 13 as minimal base quality, and between 25 and 1000 read depth to output a position. Cancer Cell Fraction (CCF) of all mutations was obtained using PyClone (14) with binomial model and default parameters. A plot of the VAF distribution for each of the 7 exomes of patients with deleterious MBD4 mutations is presented in Supplementary Figure 4.
Survival Analysis

Among the 1,093 UM patients in the UM consecutive series, 323 had medical records with available tumor chromosome 3 status: the 8 MBD4-deficient patients, 198 MBD4-wild-type M3 patients and 117 MBD4-wild-type D3 patients. All of the above patients underwent a treatment of the primary disease. Liver ultrasound was performed prior to treatment. Local treatment consisted of enucleation for large tumors and proton beam radiotherapy or iodine 125 brachytherapy for small-to-medium-sized tumors. Patients were then seen every 6 months with complete eye examination, ultrasound bio-microscopy and liver ultrasonography or MRI. Suspicion of liver metastasis was systematically confirmed by liver biopsy. Tumor genomic profiles and follow-up events (distant recurrences, death from uveal melanoma or from any other cause) were prospectively collected. The French Death Registry was consulted for patients lost to follow-up. Patients with metastatic disease were treated by an oncologist at our institution. Survival analyses (metastasis-free survival, MFS, and overall survival, OS) were carried out on all the above patients (M3, D3, and MBD4-deficient groups). Time t0 corresponds to the treatment of the primary UM tumor (less than 1 month after UM diagnosis). MFS was defined as the interval between the date of diagnosis of primary UM and the date of distant metastasis (first imaging) or death from any cause, whatever comes first. Survival distributions were estimated by the Kaplan–Meier method and compared using the log-rank test.

Data availability

Sequencing data have been deposited in and are available from the European Genome-phenome Archive database under number EGAS00001003941.
Supplementary References

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Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1

A.

UM patients (n=1,099)

\[ n=6 \text{ patients removed (5 not UM; 1 bone marrow transplant)} \]

MBD4 germline genetic screen

Validation by Sanger sequencing

\[ n=22 \text{ MBD4 germline variants identified} \]

\[ n=7 \text{ LoF variants identified (splice, frameshift deletions, stopgains)} \]

\[ n=12 \text{ variants without predicted splicing consequence} \]

\[ n=2 \text{ variants with no splicing effect} \]

\[ n=8 \text{ MBD4 LoF variants identified out of 1,093 samples Mutation frequency = 0.00073} \]

\[ n=1 \text{ intronic variant with mild effect on splice} \]

Tumor samples of UM patients with M3 (n=192)

MBD4 genetic screen in tumor samples

Validation by Sanger sequencing

\[ n=6 \text{ MBD4 variants identified} \]

\[ n=4 \text{ LoF variants identified (splice, frameshift deletions, stopgains)} \]

Functional validation of variants of unknown significance (n=2 missense variants)

MBD4 glycosylase activity assay (n=1 missense variant in the glycosylase domain)

WES of all available matched germline-tumor DNA samples (n=3):

\[ n=3 \text{ germline LoF variants} \]

WES: n=1 somatic LoF variant

\[ n=5 \text{ MBD4 LoF variants identified out of 192 tumor samples (n=3 germline, n=1 somatic and n=1 unknown) Mutation frequency = 0.026} \]

B.
Supplementary Figure 1. Full workflow for the identification of loss-of-function **MBD4** variants among (A) our in-house cohort of 1,099 consecutive uveal melanoma patients and (B) our monosomy 3 tumor series of 192 uveal melanoma patients. Boxes in dotted lines indicate the patients that were excluded or variants that were either not tested or shown not to have a deleterious effect. UM: uveal melanoma; LoF: loss-of-function; WES: whole-exome sequencing.

**Supplementary Figure 2**

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Exon-trapping assay assessing the splicing activity of variants c.1652A>G, c.1400A>G and c.1277-18T>A predicted to have a potential splice effect by **Splice Site Finder**. Lanes 1-2: c.1652A>G, lanes 3-4: c.1400A>G, and lanes 5-6: c.1277-18T>A. Details regarding the construction of the three minigene vectors are described in Methods and the primers used for RT-PCR amplification are listed in Supplementary Table 3. Bands represent the migration of the various fragments obtained by RT-PCR amplification centered on the 3 SNPs being tested ("WT"= wild-type, "mut"= mutant) on a 2.5% agarose gel. Shifts in band size between WT and mutant SNP indicate the use of an alternative splice site. Molecular weight (MW) ladder indicates DNA size in base pairs (bp).
Supplementary Figure 3
Supplementary Figure 3: Individual mutational patterns of tumors of UM patients with an MBD4 mutation (7 with a deleterious mutation and 2 with benign mutations, UM102 and UM350), based on the relative proportion (y-axis) of each of the 96 types of trinucleotide substitution (x-axis). Dark/bright colors correspond to sense/anti-sense strands.
Supplementary Figure 4. Variant Allele Frequency (VAF) distribution of all somatic variants in the tumors of the 7 MBD4-deficient UM patients with available exome data. The box plot represents the median VAF and Q1 – Q3 quartile interval. The key driver events (mutations in BAP1, GNA11, GNAQ, EIF1AX, SF3B1 and/or MBD4) are indicated, along with the WES coverage depth at the variant position, represented by the circle size. The VAF of each mutation is normalized to the VAF of the GNAQ/GNA11 event set at 50% to account for tumor cellularity. Width of the violin plot represents the number of variants at a given VAF. Tumor cellularity (%) and total number of mutations in each tumor are indicated. A list of all somatic variants detected in the 7 tumors is presented in Supplementary Table 5.
Supplementary Figure 5

Consecutive germline UM series:

c.1706G>A, p.Trp569* (UM75)

c.1706G>A, p.Trp569* (UM1033)

c.1665+13C>G (UM365)

c.1652A>G, p.Asn551Ser (UM350)

c.1562-1G>T, p.Asp521Profs*4 (UM49)

c.1562-1G>T, p.Asp521Profs*4 (UM1088)
c.1443delT, p.Leu482Trpfs*9 (UM656)
c.1402C>T, p.Arg468Trp (UM293)
c.1400A>G, p.Asn467Ser (UM867)
c.1400A>G, p.Asn467Ser (UM75)
c.1400A>G, p.Asn467Ser (UM547)
c.1384delG, p.Ala462Leufs*29 (UM605)
c.1277-18T>A (UM343)
- c.703G>T, p.Val235Leu (UM616)
- c.335+1G>A, p.Arg83Profs*5 (UM436)
- c.262T>C, p.Cys88Arg (UM1055)
- c.181T>C, p.Cys61Arg (UM402)
- c.181T>C, p.Cys61Arg (UM835)
- c.181T>C, p.Cys61Arg (UM872)
- c.181T>C, p.Cys61Arg (UM552)
Monosomy 3 tumor UM series:

c.181T>C, p.Cys61Arg (UM2)
c.181T>C, p.Cys61Arg (UM102)
c.1562-1G>T, p.Asp521Profs*4 (UM75)
c.1688T>A, p.Leu563* (UM72)
Supplementary Figure 5. Chromatograms of all MBD4 variants validated by Sanger sequencing. These include 22 variants from the consecutive germline UM series and 6 variants from the M3 UM tumor series. Red arrows indicate the variant position. The corresponding variant nomenclature and UM patient harboring it are indicated.
Supplementary Figure 6

Supplementary Figure 6. Glycosylase activity assay of recombinant wild-type MBD4 (MBD4\textsuperscript{WT}) and mutant proteins, using the perfectly-matched (M, in black) and mismatched (MM, in red) probes. Substrate = S; cleaved Product P.

# the Ser428Ile variant is not part of the current study.
Table 1. Full description of the 28 MB04 variants validated by Sanger sequencing, including 22 from the germline consecutive UM series and 6 from the monosomy 3 UM tumor series.

| Patient | Position on chromosome 3 (bp) | Variant Annotation (coding) | Variant Annotation (protein) | dbSNP | Mutation type | PolyPhen2 prediction | SIFT prediction | Glycosylase assay | LDH (WES or Sanger) (%)* | Splice prediction (Splice Site Finder, SSF) | GnomAD v2.1.1 variant allele frequency (general population) | GnomAD v2.1.1 variant allele frequency (Non-Finnish Europeans) |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| UM1275  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1033  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1032  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1031  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1030  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1029  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1028  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1027  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1026  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1025  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1024  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1023  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1022  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1021  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1020  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1019  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1018  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1017  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1016  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1015  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1014  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1013  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1012  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1011  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |
| UM1010  | 1291320811                   | c.1705G>A                      | p.Try568*                      | rs43971619 | stop_gain     | LoF                 | GL1              | i                 | i                      | Inframe                 | Yes (99.5%)                     | ND                              | ND                              |

* loss of function (deleterious) mutation
+ germline mutation
† frameshift mutation
‡ absence of glycosylase activity of the recombinant protein carrying the variant
§ not determined
¶ LOH: loss of heterozygosity status (yes/no), and LOH quantification (%) corresponding to the Cancer Cell Fraction (CCF) carrying the variant as inferred from PyClone
* Genome Aggregation Database v2.1, accessed 22/11/19
** benign variant in LOH but lost in tumor (retention of the wild-type allele)
† no value given due to: absence of rs for the variant (dbSNP), absence of polyphen2, SIFT or splice (SSF) prediction for loss-of-function or intronic variants; absence of the variant in the GnomAD database.
Supplementary Table 2: Tumor characteristics of all samples with MBD4 variants on which Whole-Exome Sequencing was performed. This includes samples from 5 patients in the germline consecutive UM series (Germline), 3 in the tumor monosomy 3 cohort (Tumor), and 1 patient in both series (Both). The total number of mutations per exome represents all single-nucleotide variants and insertions-deletions. Percent of CpG>TpG transitions is calculated relative to the total number of SNVs.

| Patient | UM Cohort | MBD4 variant | MBD4 mutation type | Number of mutations | Number of CpG>TpG SNVs* | Number of INDELS† | Proportion of CpG>TpG SNVs* | Tumor Cellularity§ | HyperMutated status |
|---------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| UM75   | Germline  | c.1706G>A, p.Trp569* | Germline          | 275                 | 265                    | 0               | 96.4%                      | 88.1%            | Yes               |
| UM605  | Germline  | c.1384delG, p.Ala462Leufs*29 | Germline         | 122                 | 102                    | 3               | 85.7%                      | 89.6%            | Yes               |
| UM656  | Germline  | c.1443delT, p.Leu482Trpfs*19 | Germline          | 181                 | 168                    | 0               | 92.8%                      | 86.4%            | Yes               |
| UM162  | Tumor     | c.541G>T, p.Arg181† | Germline          | 269                 | 226                    | 5               | 85.6%                      | 79.9%            | Yes               |
| UMT45  | Tumor     | c.1562T>G, p.Asp521Phefs*4 | Germline          | 288                 | 271                    | 1               | 94.4%                      | 79.6%            | Yes               |
| UMT61  | Germline  | c.1002delTTTG, p.Lys335Phefs*18 | Germline          | 86                  | 53                     | 3               | 63.9%                      | 60.2%            | Yes               |
| UMT88  | Both‡     | c.1402C>T, p.Arg468Trp | Somatic           | 243                 | 223                    | 2               | 92.5%                      | 79.8%            | Yes               |
| UM102  | Germline  | c.1395G>A, p.Gly47Arg | Germline          | 33                  | 0                      | 1               | 0.0%                       | 94.0%            | No                |
| UMT50  | Germline  | c.1652A>G, p.Asn551Ser | Germline          | 40                  | 18                     | 3               | 46.6%                      | 26.5%            | No                |

* single nucleotide variants
† insertions - deletions
‡ patient common to both UM cohorts, but harboring a variant of somatic origin
§ Tumor content is inferred from Whole-Exome Sequencing using Facets.
### Supplementary Table 3. Primer sequences used for MBD4 germline screen and functional validation of variants. FW: forward primer; RV: reverse primer; hMBD4: human MBD4 protein

| Purpose | FW primer sequence (5' - 3') | RV primer sequence (5' - 3') |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| MBD4 Multiplex PCR 1 (exons 1, 3, 6 and 7) | Exon 1 | CCGTGAGCTGAAGAGGTTTC | AGAAAGGCCACACACTGGTC |
| | Exon 3 (part 1) | AAAATTTGATCCTGAACTCAATG | GTGTCGAGGAGGAGAGGAC |
| | Exon 6 | TCTGAAAGTGGCTGTGTTTC | AGTGAGGACTTGGGTTTGG |
| | Exon 7 | CACACATTTTGGGAGGGTG | GGTGGACTTTTTTGGCTCAG |
| MBD4 Multiplex PCR 2 (exons 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8) | Exon 2 | GGTTCCTGCATGTCATGG | GCATGCTTCCACACTGGTC |
| | Exon 3 (part 2) | GGCAGAATACAAGATGCAG | GACCCTCAGTGTGACCAGTG |
| | Exon 3 (part 3) | CATCACCAACCTCCTCCCTTC | CAGATACCTATGGCAACATTTGG |
| | Exons 4-5 | ATAGTGCTTGCGATGTTTGG | ATGGACTTTGAAACCCAGGC |
| | Exon 8 | TGGTATCTGTAATGCTGTTCCC | GTCATGCTTGGAAAAGGTGG |
| Generation of mutant vectors by directed mutagenesis | p.Asn551Ser | CGAATTCTCTCTTGATGAGTTGGAGAGGTCGACAATG | GGTGCACCTGTTCTCAGTGACACAAAGAATGG |
| | p.Arg468Trp | CATCAGCTCATATATTCTTGTTGCGACCT | GCCATTGTTGCTGGTCACATGGGAGAAAAATCAG |
| | p.Asn467Ser | CATCAGCTCATATATTCTTGTTGCGACCT | GCCATTGTTGCTGGTCACATGGGAGAAAAATCAG |
| | p.Trp569* | GACCACAATTAATATATATGACTAGC | CATGATTCTCCAAAAGTCTAGATGATTTTGGG |
| Production of recombinant hMBD4 (cloning of MBD4 cDNA into expression vector) | CCGCAGGCGAGCATATGAGTGCGAGGACACTGGG | GTCATGCTAGCACAATGGAGAAGATAGACTG |
| Cloning of variants with predicted splice effect in pET01 Exontrap vector (minigene constructs) | c.1652A>G | GCAGCCGCGGGGATGCTGACAGTCAA | TAGAACTGATGGATCAGTACTGATGTAACAAAACCCCC |
| | c.1400A>G | GCAGGAGGGGATGCTGACAGTCAA | TAGAACTGATGGATCAGTACTGATGTAACAAAACCCCC |
| | c.1277-18T>A | GCAGGGGAGGGATGCTGACAGTCAA | TAGAACTGATGGATCAGTACTGATGTAACAAAACCCCC |
| Universal primers | 5'FAM-GAGGGATCCGCTTCCTGCCCC-3' | TCCACCCAGCTCCAGTTG |
| RT-PCR primers for fragment analysis of minigene constructs | c.1652A>G | GCAGGAGGGGATGCTGACAGTCAA | TAGAACTGATGGATCAGTACTGATGTAACAAAACCCCC |
| | c.1400A>G | GCAGGAGGGGATGCTGACAGTCAA | TAGAACTGATGGATCAGTACTGATGTAACAAAACCCCC |
| | c.1277-18T>A | GCAGGGGAGGGATGCTGACAGTCAA | TAGAACTGATGGATCAGTACTGATGTAACAAAACCCCC |
| Position on chromosome 3 | Ref* allele | Alt* allele | dbSNP | Mutation type | Number of pools positive for variant allele | Cumulative VAF† in pool population‡ | Estimated variant allele count§ | Total allele count | VAF in total pool population | Variant allele count | Total allele count | VAF in NFE population | Fisher exact test |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 129,151,927              | G           | A           | rs140697 | intron_variant | 124                             | 1553.6                            | 248                             | 2186            | 0.1134                      | 12916           | 129144         | 0.1000                  | 0.0406          |
| 129,152,089              | G           | A           | rs140696 | synonymous_variant | 123                             | 1342.6                            | 214                             | 2186            | 0.0979                      | 12929           | 129113         | 0.0949                  | 0.0534          |
| 129,155,536              | A           | G           | rs140692 | intron_variant | 123                             | 1499.5                            | 228                             | 2186            | 0.1093                      | 129241          | 129032         | 0.0949                  | 0.0249          |
| 129,156,870              | C           | T           | rs10242  | missense_variant | 112                             | 1334.2                            | 212                             | 2186            | 0.0970                      | 129128          | 129128         | 0.0821                  | 0.0213          |
| 129,156,457              | C           | T           | rs140693 | missense_variant | 7                               | 53.3                              | 9                               | 2186            | 0.0041                      | 496             | 129096         | 0.0028                  | 0.7382          |
| 129,155,463              | A           | G           | rs2307289 | missense_variant | 2                               | 15.7                              | 3                               | 2186            | 0.0014                      | 300             | 129070         | 0.0023                  | 0.4992          |

* reference and alternative alleles
† VAF: variant allele frequency
‡ cumulative VAF corresponds to the sum of the VAF in each pool positive for the variant allele
§ calculated from the cumulative VAF and the expected frequency of one allele count in a given pool.