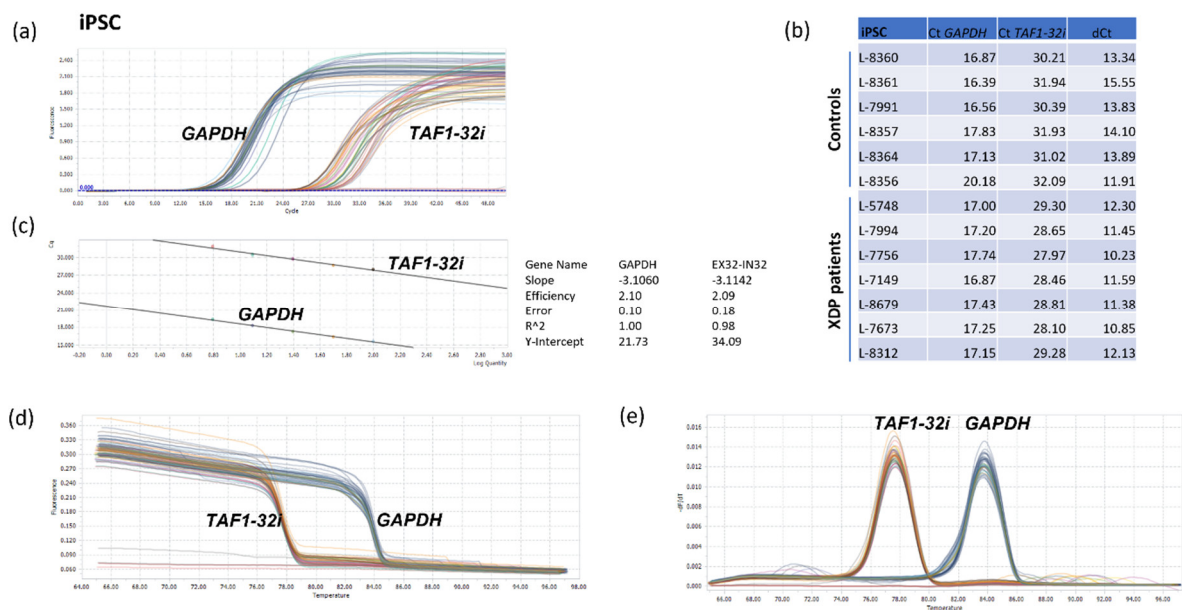
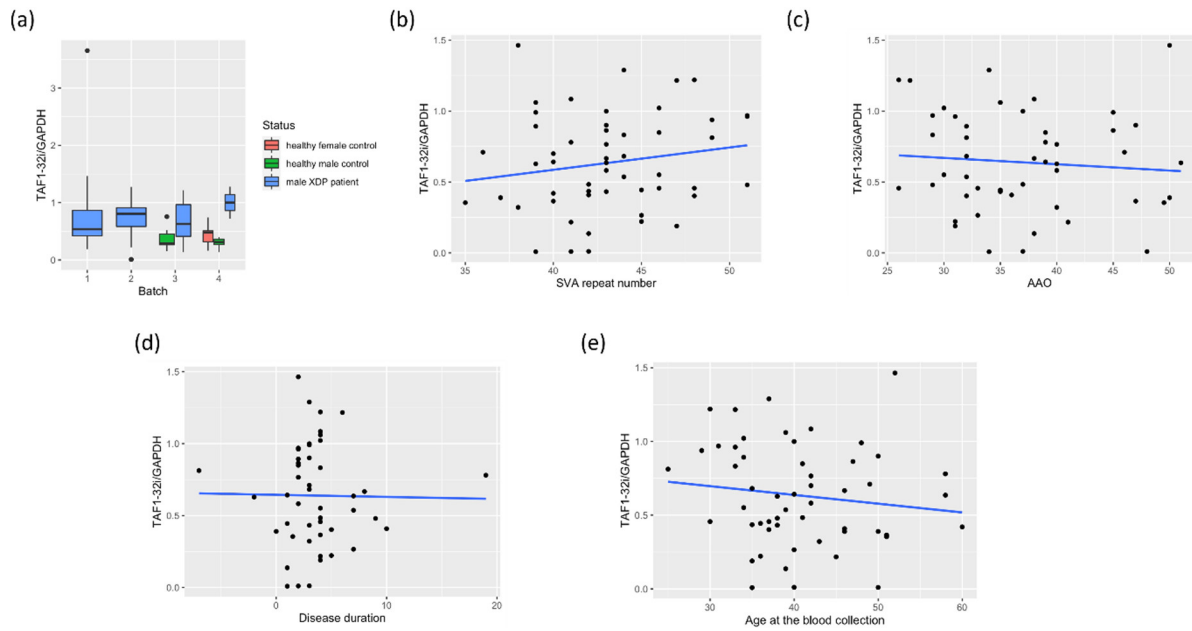


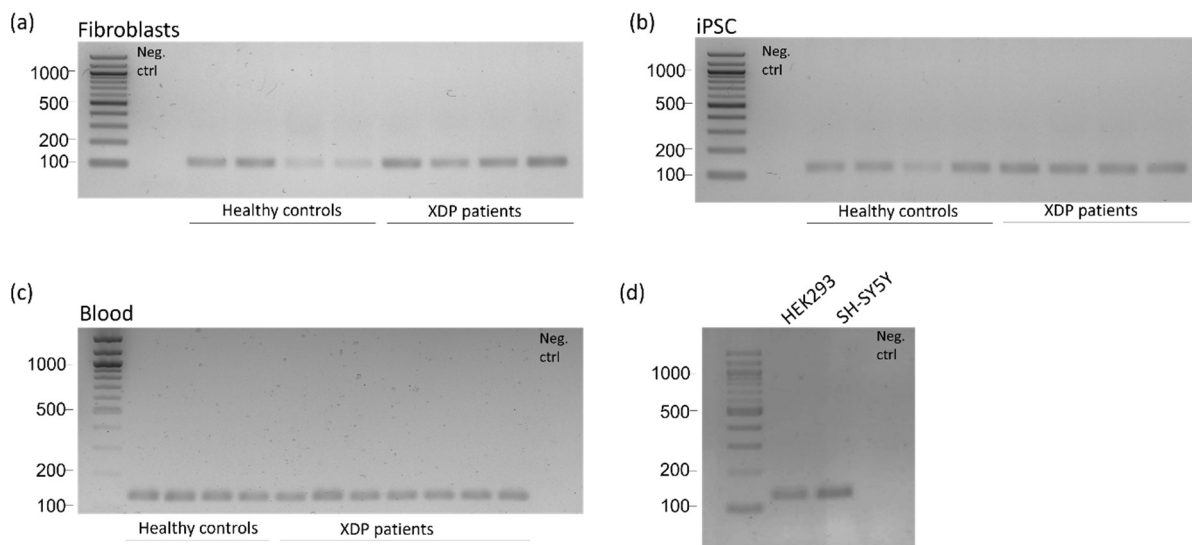
**Figure S1.** Quality control information for *GAPDH* and *TAF1-32i* qPCRs performed in fibroblasts. (a) amplification plots; (b) table with the individual Ct values for both genes, as well as dCt values (Ct *TAF1-32i* – Ct *GAPDH*); (c) standard curves with information including their efficiencies; (d) melting curves representing raw data, i.e., plotting fluorescence over temperature; (e) melting curves representing negative first derivatives ( $-dF/dT$ ).



**Figure S2.** Quality control information for *GAPDH* and *TAF1-32i* qPCRs performed in iPSCs. (a) amplification plots; (b) table with the individual Ct values for both genes, as well as dCt values (Ct *TAF1-32i* – Ct *GAPDH*); (c) standard curves with information including their efficiencies; (d) melting curves representing raw data, i.e., plotting fluorescence over temperature; (e) melting curves representing negative first derivatives ( $-dF/dT$ ).



**Figure S3.** Correlation analysis between levels of *TAF1-32i* relative to *GAPDH* in blood-derived cDNA samples. (a) Corrected values of *TAF1-32i*/*GAPDH* for multiple independent batches; (b) linear correlation between relative *TAF1-32i* levels and the SVA repeat number in male patients with XDP; (c) linear correlation between relative *TAF1-32i* levels and age at disease onset (AAO); (d) linear correlation between relative *TAF1-32i* levels and disease duration; (e) linear correlation between relative *TAF1-32i* levels and age at blood collection.



**Figure S4.** Agarose gels for *TAF1-32i* in various cell lines and tissues, using the same primers that were optimized for the qPCR reaction. (a) fibroblasts; (b) iPSC; (c) blood; (d) HEK293 and SH-SY5Y.