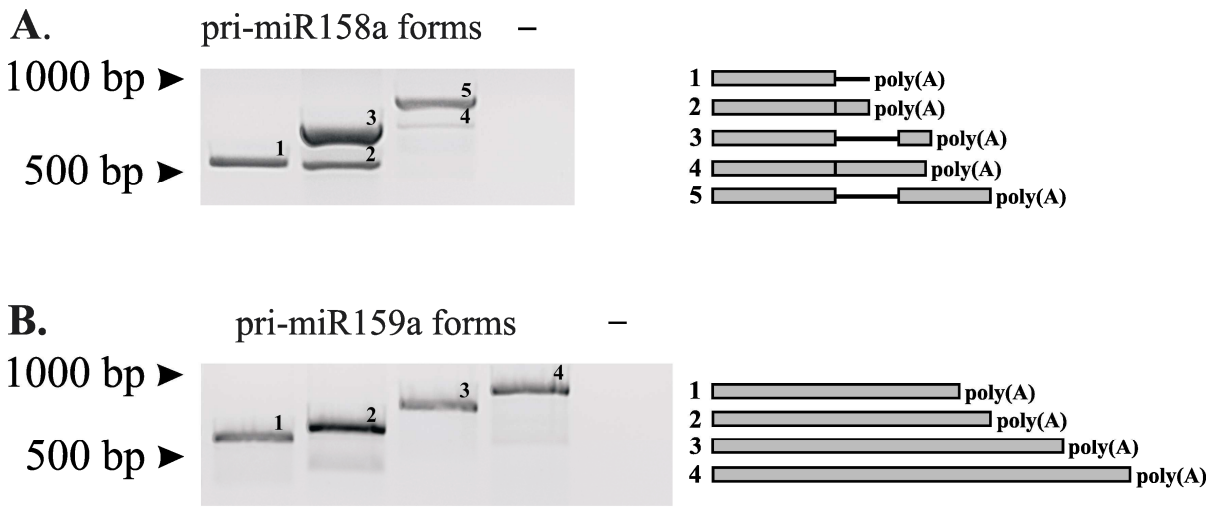

Figure S1 Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products obtained for different forms of *MIRNA* gene transcripts. **A.** pri-miR158a (*MIR158a* gene contain one intron and both intron containing and intronless pri-miR158a variants are detectable in the *hyl1* background). **B.** pri-miR159a (*MIR159a* gene contain no intron). *MIRNA* gene structures presented on the right are drawn to scale. Numbers 1-3 and 1-4 refer to forms of pri-miR158a and pri-miR159a, respectively with different polyadenylation sites. "-" refers to negative control (without template).

Supplementary material and methods:

In the RT-PCR amplifications we used forward primer specific for the longest 5'end (the same as for the full-length transcript amplification); reverse primers were specific for each 3'end (Table S1, Supplementary Materials). Each amplification reaction was carried out in the following steps:

1. PCR performed using *hyl1* cDNA as a template with primer Forward and specific primers Reverse that were complementary to a poly(dT) cDNA tail and 6 nucleotides localized upstream.
2. PCR performed using 10x diluted PCR products obtained in the first rund of amplification, with the same Forward primer and specific primers Reverse that were complementary to a poly(dT) cDNA tail and 11 upstream nucleotides.
3. In some cases (pri-miR158a forms: 2 and 3) additional PCR amplification was performed using 10x diluted PCR products obtained in the second rund of amplification, with the same Forward primer and specific primers Reverse complementary to a poly(dT) cDNA tail and 12 upstream nucleotides.

30 cycles of each amplification reaction were performed. Obtained PCR products were separated on 1,8% agarose gel (1,8%), eluted and sequenced.