# SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

## SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure **S1.** Detection  $\alpha_1$  sGC splice forms in BE2 cells by RT-PCR. Lane 1 - Primers PR1 and PR2 (Fig. 1A), specific for N1- $\alpha_1$  sGC splice mRNA, amplify a 1100 bp fragment containing the coding sequence for N1- $\alpha_1$  sGC splice form. Lane 2 - PR3 and PR4 primers, specific for sequences surrounding the start and stop codons of  $\alpha_1$  sGC mRNA, amplify a 427 bp fragment containing the coding sequence for N2- $\alpha_1$  sGC (marked with arrow) and a 2 kb fragment containing the coding sequence of the full size  $\alpha_1$  sGC (top band). Lane 3 - Primers PR5 and PR6, amplify a 380 bp fragment from the full size sGC transcript and a 217 bp fragment containing a deletion specific for C- $\alpha_1$  sGC splice mRNA (AK226125 accession number). Lane 4 - Primers PR7 and PR8, amplify a 468 bp fragment from the full size sGC transcript and a 330 bp fragment containing a deletion specific for C\*- $\alpha_1$  transcript (BX649180 accession number), absent in BE2 cells. Molecular weight marker is a mixture of Lambda DNA-Hind III and  $\varphi$ X174 DNA-Hae III digests (New England Biolabs, USA).

Figure **S2.** Detection C- $\alpha_1$  sGC splice forms in normal human tissues by RT-PCR. A. Primers PR5 and PR6 were used to detect amplicons specific for the  $\alpha_1$  and C- $\alpha_1$  transcripts in the following human tissues: 1, Esophagus; 2, Heart; 3, Kidney; 4, Liver; 5, Lung; 6, Adipose; 7, Bladder; 8, Brain; 9, Cervix; 10, Colon; 11, Testes; 12, Spleen; 13, Thyroid; 14, Thymus; 15, Trachea; 16, Ovary; 17, Placenta; 18, Prostate; 19, Small intestine; 20, Skeletal Muscle. **B**. The bands indicated by arrows obtained from the tissues 1, 2, 14 and 18 were excised from the gel and sequenced to confirm the identity of the amplicons.

Figure **S3.** Detection  $C^*-\alpha_1 \ sGC$  splice forms in normal human tissues by RT-PCR. A. Primers PR7 and PR8 were used to detect amplicons specific for the  $\alpha_1$  and  $C^*-\alpha_1$  transcripts in the following human tissues: 1, Esophagus; 2, Heart; 3, Kidney; 4, Liver; 5, Lung; 6, Adipose; 7, Bladder; 8, Brain; 9, Cervix; 10, Colon; 11, Testes; 12, Spleen; 13, Thyroid; 14, Thymus; 15, Trachea; 16, Ovary; 17, Placenta; 18, Prostate; 19, Small intestine; 20, Skeletal Muscle. **B**. The bands indicated by arrows obtained from the tissues 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 18 were excised from the gel and sequenced to confirm the identity of the amplicons.

Figure S4. Co-expression of N1- $\alpha_1$  sGC inhibits  $\alpha_1/\beta_1$  sGC activity in Sf9 cells. Rate of cGMP production in response to DEA-NO (200  $\mu$ M), BAY 41-2272 (2  $\mu$ M) or both treatments in lysates of Sf9 cell expressing  $\alpha_1/\beta_1$  sGC and different amounts of N1- $\alpha_1$  protein. Data from three independent experiments are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD.

Figure S5. *Ni-agarose pull-down of*  $\alpha_1/\beta_1$  and  $N1-\alpha_1/\beta_1$  proteins from the Sf9 lysate. Sf9 lysates expressing  $\alpha_1$  and 6His-tagged  $\beta_1$  subunits or flagged N1- $\alpha_1$  and 6His-tagged  $\beta_1$  were loaded on 1 ml HisTrap column (GE Healthscience), washed with 10 mM and eluted with 150 mM imidazole.



Α











Fig. S4



Fig. S5

Accession N	Predicted size of the	Human tissue source	Encodes
	transcript		
BX647200	4.4 kb	salivary gland	full size protein
AK096588	2.6 kb	brain	full size protein
U58855	2.6 kb	kidney	full size protein
Y15723	3.1 kb	brain	full size protein
BC028384	2.7 kb	brain, hypothalamus	full size protein
X66534	3.0 kb	brain, frontal lobe	full size protein
BC095395	2.6 kb	brain, hippocampus	full size protein
BC012627	1.2 kb	prostate	330 aa C-term. deletion
			$(N1-\alpha_1)$
CR618242	1.5 kb	neuroblastoma	564 aa C-term. deletion
			$(N2-\alpha_1)$
CR614534	1.5 kb	placenta	564 aa C-term. deletion
			$(N2-\alpha_1)$
BX649180	4.3 kb	small intestine	240 aa N-term. deletion
			$(C^*-\alpha_1)$
AK226125	4.3 kb	brain	240 aa N-term. deletion
			$(C-\alpha_1)$
1			

# Table S1. Diversity of human $\alpha_1$ sGC mRNAs in NCBI database

## Table S2. Sequence variations in $\alpha_1$ sGC splice forms.

A. Alternative 3' end of exon 7 in N1- $\alpha_1$  sGC transcript. Additional sequence and amino acids are marked in bold. Numeration is according CR618242 sequence.

#### S S R V **R K T \***

# $1400 \ \texttt{tcttcaagg} \texttt{gtaagg} \texttt{aagg} \texttt{aagaaacataatactatcttg} \texttt{aatatgaaagctatttcat}$

### AtttaagagcaagaaacaaaagggtaaaaatatatgcatcacttcaaaTgtt

### tgataaaacatatgtaaaacaatggtaaaagaat 1540

**B**. Alternative 5'end of intron 7 in N2- $\alpha_1$  sGC transcript. New peptide sequence and premature stop site are shown. Numeration is according BC012627 sequence.

G D H W R C L L C S W G I T Q R E \*

 $576\ {\tt ggagaccattggcgatgcctattgtgtagctgggggattacacaaagagagtga}\ 630$ 

# Table S3. Q-PCR assays.

	$\alpha_1$ sGC	N1- $\alpha_1$ sGC	N2- $\alpha_1$ sGC
Accession	Y15723	CR818242	BC012627
number			
5' Primer	2043+ATGCACTGTAC	1358+AGTTTGTTGTA	539+TTGAAAAAAAAAA
	ACTCGCTTCG	CGAGTGAGG	TGCAGAGC
3' Primer	2122-	1434-	606-
	ACAATAGGCATCGCC	AAGATAGTATTATGT	GCTACACAATAGGCAT
	AATGG	TTTCCTTACC	CGC
Probe sequence	2099-	1405-	582-
-	CCACCTTGTAGACAT	AAGATTTTTTCACAG	CCACCTGCTGCAACTG
	CCAGCTCTCCACA	AGTTGTCCCA	
Amplicon	77 bases	79 bases	72 bases
Lowest limit for	190 molecules	180 molecules	200 molecules
quantification			
PCR efficiency	97%	95%	93%

Tissue	Full size α1	N1-type	N2-type
Esophagus	70926.99	62.0	688.0
Heart	349145.8	2350.4	2015.5
Kidney	261295.6	5604.5	3502.8
Liver	58203.7	774.4	612.3
Lung	206587.0	7219	1786.0
Adipose	228441.1	3235.7	2161.9
Bladder	148411.6	0	1775.9
Brain	1125930.0	4651.9	9875.5
Cervix	226653.4	3186.2	2203.1
Colon	211391.3	771.8	2199.0
Testes	42990.1	0	205.0
Spleen	158613.1	2763.0	1943.5
Thyroid	69515.2	0	889.8
Thymus	138170.2	2600.5	1206.0
Trachea	71643.6	1413.7	885.1
Ovary	539106.4	8871.9	7304.3
Placenta	212767.3	0	623.3
Prostate	568469.1	19679.4	4619.9
Small intestine	138709.6	1162.5	1419.6
Skeletal muscle	26445.7	0	399.1

Table S4. Relative numbers of N1- and N2-α<sub>1</sub> sGC transcripts by Q-PCR detection in <u>normal human tissues (normalized to 36b4 levels).</u>