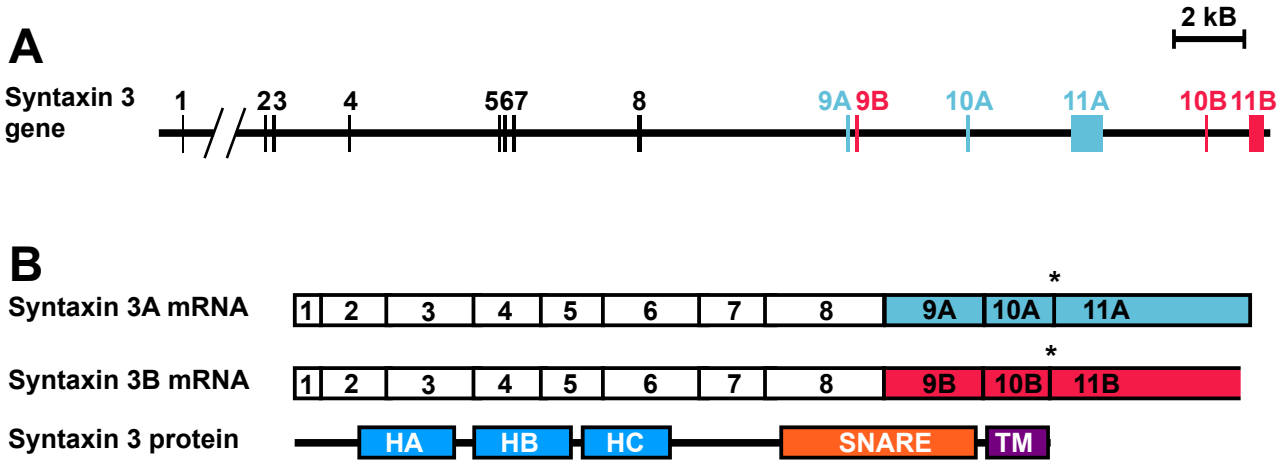
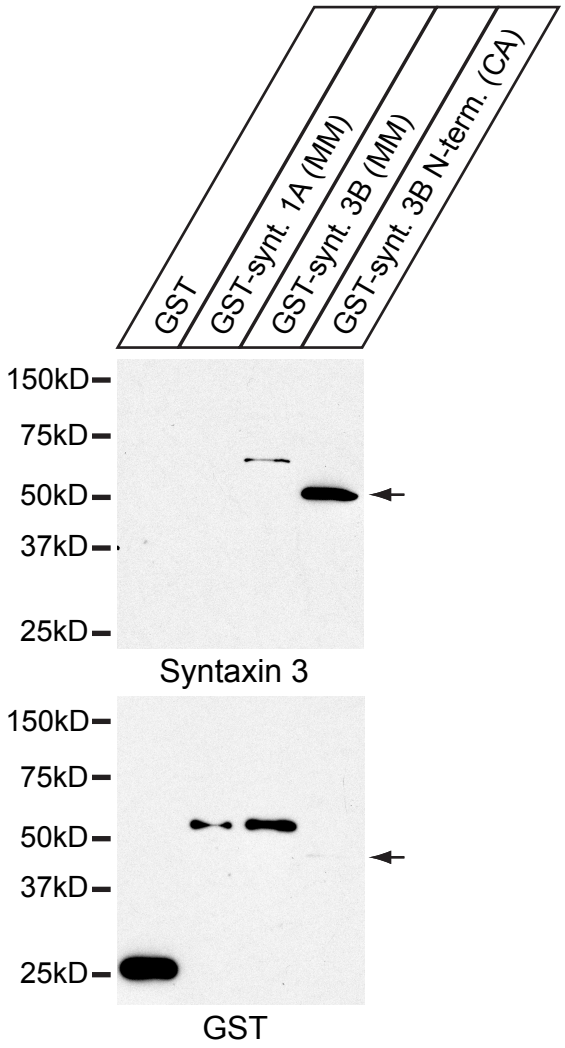
Figure legends

Supplementary figure S1.
Different syntaxin 3 isoforms are generated by differential splicing of the zebrafish syntaxin3 gene.
A. The exon/intron structure of the syntaxin 3 gene is depicted with exons labeled by numbers. Differentially spliced exons are depicted in different colors that correspond to the differential spliced mRNAs depicted below: exon 9A, 10A, 11A, blue; exon 9B, 10B, 11B, red. B. Structure of the mRNAs of the different isoforms of syntaxin 3. The position of the different exons in the mRNA is depicted. The same colors as in A. are used to label the different exons. The position of the stop codons at the end of the translated regions are marked by an asterisk. The domain structure of the syntaxin3A protein is shown underneath the corresponding mRNA. The different domains are of the protein are marked: HA, HB and HC domains (HA, HB, HC), SNARE domain (SNARE), transmembrane domain (TM).

Supplementary figure S2.
Analysis of the specificity of the syntaxin 3 antibody.
GST (lane 1) and GST-fusion proteins of the full length mouse syntaxin 1A (lane 2), mouse syntaxin 3B (lane 3) and the N-terminus of goldfish syntaxin 3B (lane 4) were separated by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by western blotting with the purified goldfish syntaxin 3 antibody (top panel). The antibody reacts strongly with the GSTgoldfish syntaxin 3B (arrow), but only weakly with syntaxin 3B from the mouse. In contrast no reactivity with mouse syntaxin 1A or with GST is detectable under these conditions. The same blot was then stripped and probed again with a GST antibody to control for the amount of GST fusion protein loaded (bottom panel).



Supplementary figure S1



Supplementary figure S2