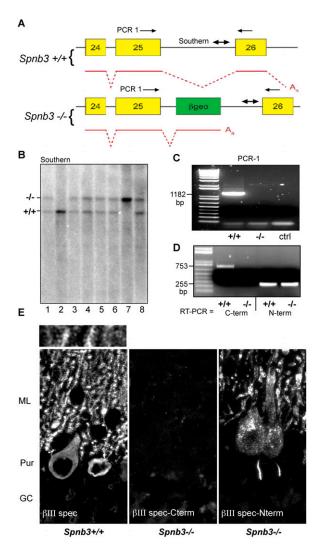
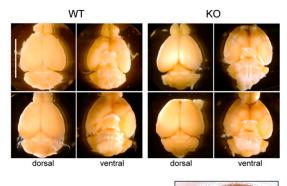
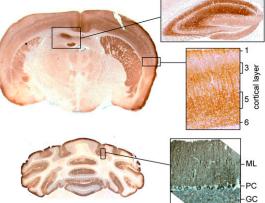
## **Supporting Information**

## Stankewich et al. 10.1073/pnas.1001522107

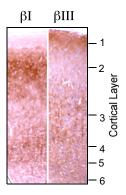


**Fig. S1.** Exon trapping of *Spnb3* generates mice lacking  $\beta$ III spectrin. (*A*) The location of the  $\beta$ *geo* insertion between exons 25 and 26 of the *Spnb3* gene. PCR1 was used to detect the WT gene; the double arrow marks the location of the hybridization probe used for Southern blotting. (*B*) Southern blot of eight littermates. Lanes 2 and 7 are homozygous for the WT and the exon-trapped  $\beta$ III spectrin gene, respectively. (*C*) PCR analysis of genomic DNA documenting the locus of the  $\beta$ *geo* insertion. (*D*) RT-PCR (nonquantitative) analysis demonstrating persistence of shortened mRNA transcripts of *Spnb3* in the exon-trapped animals. (*E*) Indirect immunofluorescence of PCs with antibodies directed to either the N- or the C-terminal portions of  $\beta$ III spectrin. The truncated  $\beta$ III spectrin gene coincident with Golgi, lysosome, or aggresome markers. The truncated  $\beta$ III spectrin is present in whole brain extracts at a level  $\approx 1-3\%$  of the normal level of WT  $\beta$ III spectrin.

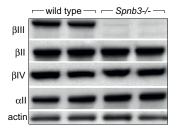


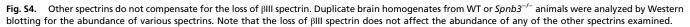


**Fig. 52**. Spnb3<sup>-/-</sup> mice display normal brain morphology. (Upper) The external appearance of brains in the Spnb3<sup>-/-</sup> mice (KO) is normal. (Lower)  $\beta$ III spectrin in the WT brain is concentrated in layers 1, 3, 5, and 6 of the neocortex, the hippocampus, and cerebellar PCs and dendrites in the molecular layer (ML), but absent in the granular layer (GC).



**Fig. S3.** βl and βlll spectrin occupy complementary layers in the cortex. Cortical sections of WT mouse brain were immunostained for βl or βlll spectrin. These two proteins occupy primarily complementary layers in the cortex with little overlap.







Movie S1. Seizure activity of the Spnb3-/-mouse.

Movie S1