Table S2. PCR conditions in this study

Experiment	Primers FOR	Primers REV	# cycles†	Product	Size	Figure
RT-PCR (gPCR)	LP8	LP4	35§	Math5 full length	1087	3a, 3b, 4b
				ECO	448	
RT-PCR (gPCR)	LP6	LP7	35§		486	3c, 3d, 4c
RT-PCR	LP13	LP4	35	unspliced	567	Suppl 3d
				Cb splice	368	
RT-PCR	LP15	LP4*	33	Cb splice	228	Suppl 3e
3′RACE pA1	LP5	UAP	15	initial RACE	>591‡	
	LP10	UAP	20	nested RACE	>236‡	2d
3′RACE pA6	LP11	UAP	15	initial RACE	>379‡	
	LP12	UAP	20	nested RACE	>342‡	2d
Triplex RT-PCR¶	LP8	LP4*	33	unspliced	567	6b, 6c
	LP13			ECO	448	
Triplex RT-PCR¶	LP8	LP4*	33	unspliced	301	6b, 6c
	LP14		33	ECO	448	
Triplex RT-PCR¶	LP14	LP4*	33	unspliced	301	Suppl 3e
	LP15			Cb splice	228	

Notes:

* End-labeled with 6-FAM (carboxyfluorescein)

† All PCRs had an initial denaturation step (94°C x 3 min); followed by # cycles of 94°C x 30 sec denaturation, 57°C x 45 sec annealing, and 72°C x 60-70 sec extension; plus a final extension step (72°C x 7 min)

§ To generate deletion products, 40 cycles were used in these reactions, with basic *Taq* polymerase (Invitrogen cat. 10342)

‡ Products include a variable polyA tract

¶ Triplex PCRs utilized 3 primers, with 2 FOR primers at 0.1 µM each and 1 REV primer at 0.2 µM.