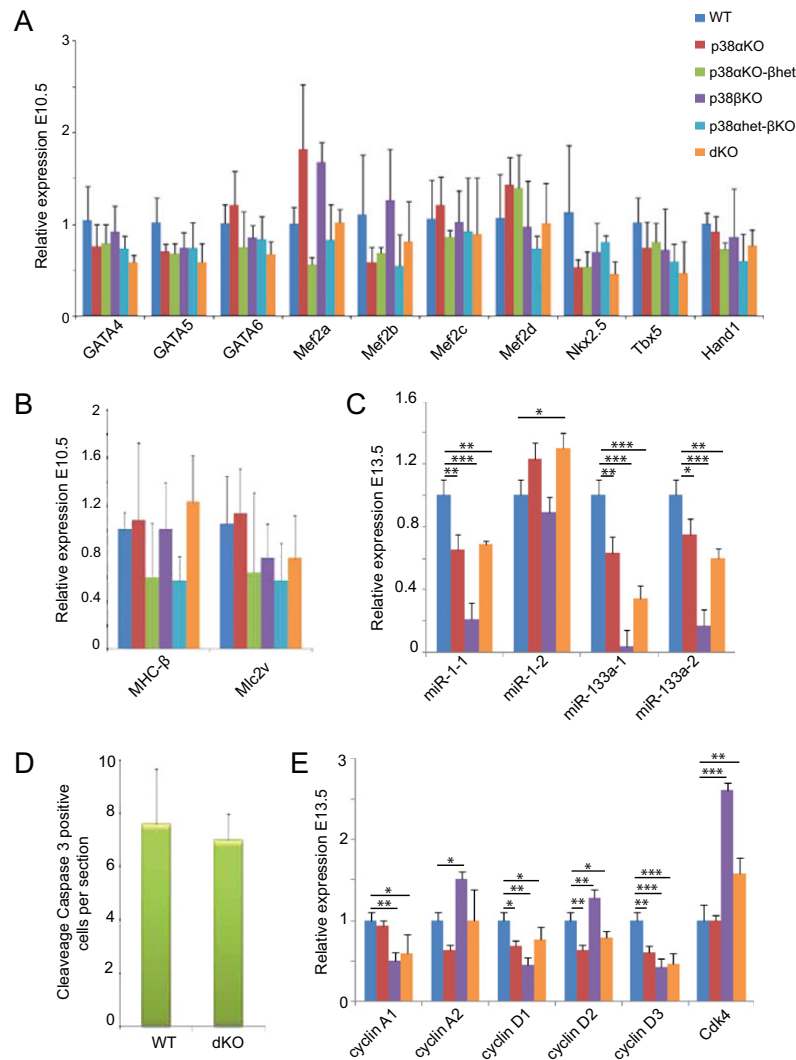


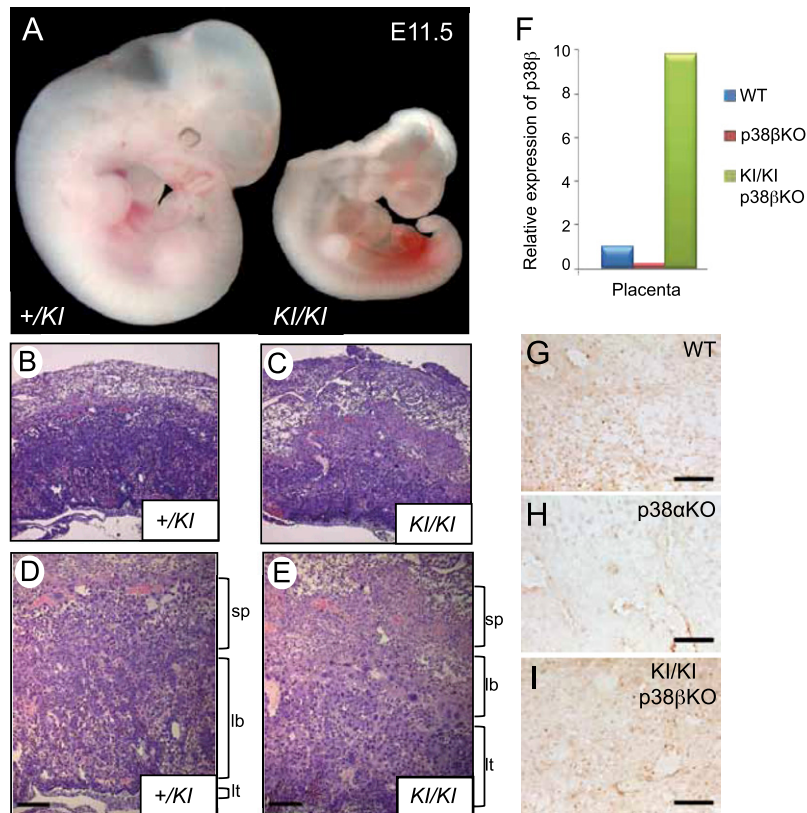
# Supporting Information

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**Fig. S1.** Modulation of cardiac gene expression and apoptosis. Expression of the indicated genes was analyzed by quantitative RT-PCR in biological triplicates of the following genotypes: wild-type (WT),  $p38\alpha^{\Delta/\Delta}$  *Sox2-Cre* (p38αKO),  $p38\alpha^{\Delta/\Delta}$   $p38\beta^{+/+}$  *Sox2-Cre* (p38αKO-βhet),  $p38\beta^{-/-}$  (p38βKO),  $p38\alpha^{\Delta/+}$   $p38\beta^{-/-}$  *Sox2-Cre* (p38αhet-βKO) or  $p38\alpha^{\Delta/\Delta}$   $p38\beta^{-/-}$  *Sox2-Cre* (dKO). RNA was isolated from three individual hearts in E10.5 embryos, and from three pools of three hearts each (nine hearts total) in E13.5 embryos. (A) No significant variation was detected in the expression of various cardiac transcription factors in E10.5 hearts. (B) Expression of the contractile proteins MHC-β and Mlc2v was not altered in E13.5 hearts. (C) The microRNAs miR-1-1, miR-133a-1, and miR-133a-2 were down-regulated in E13.5 p38βKO hearts. (D) No differences in apoptosis were detected in E13.5 dKO hearts by cleavage Caspase3 staining. Positive cells were counted in three sections for each genotype. (E) Cell-cycle regulators Cyclin A2, Cyclin D2, and Cdk4 were up-regulated in E13.5 p38βKO hearts, whereas dKO hearts showed a general down-regulation of cyclins A and D. MHC-β, myosin heavy chain-β; Mlc2v, myosin light Chain2v; Error bars indicate SD. Statistical significance ( $n = 3$ ) was determined by using one-way ANOVA-Tukey's test. Changes are referred to the expression levels in WT hearts (given the value of 1 for each gene) and indicated as \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .





**Fig. 54.** Phenotypic analysis of  $p38\alpha^{(bKI/bKI)}$  mutant embryos and placenta at E11.5. (A) Severe growth retardation in  $p38\alpha^{(bKI/bKI)}$  embryos compared with  $p38\alpha^{(bKI/+)}$  littermate embryos. (B–E) Hematoxylin and eosin staining of placental sections. (B and C) Abnormal layering in  $p38\alpha^{(bKI/bKI)}$  placentas compared with  $p38\alpha^{(bKI/+)}$  placentas. (D and E) Magnification showing the reduced size of the labyrinthine layer and the thickening of the labyrinthine trophoblast in  $p38\alpha^{(bKI/bKI)}$  placentas. Abbreviations:  $+/KI$ ,  $p38\alpha^{(bKI/+)}$ ;  $KI/KI$ ,  $p38\alpha^{(bKI/bKI)}$ ; lt, labyrinthine trophoblast; lb, labyrinthine layer; sp, spongiotrophoblast layers. (Scale bars: 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .) (F) Quantitative RT-PCR analysis showing placental expression of  $p38\beta$  mRNA under control of the endogenous  $p38\alpha$  promoter in  $p38\beta$  null background ( $p38\alpha^{(bKI/bKI)}$  $p38\beta^{(-/-)}$ ). (G) Immunohistochemistry analysis showing similar levels of phospho-p38 MAPK in placentas  $p38\alpha^{(bKI/bKI)}$  $p38\beta^{(-/-)}$  ( $KI/KI$   $p38\beta$ KO) and wild-type (WT). Placentas  $p38\alpha^{(-/-)}$  ( $p38\alpha$ KO) were analyzed as control.

**Table S1. Expected and observed frequencies of genotypes and phenotypes from breeding  $p38\alpha^{(lox/lox)}p38\beta^{(+/-)}$  and  $p38\alpha^{(\Delta/+)}p38\beta^{(\Delta/+)}Sox2-Cre$  mice**

Genotype*	E13.5									
	Expected	Phenotypes				E16.5		E18.5		
		Observed	SB	E	VSD	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed	
Wild-type	7/112	6/112	0/8	0/8	0/3	3/48	4/48	3/48	3/48	
$p38\alpha^{het} p38\beta^{wt}$	14/112	15/112	0/14	0/14	0/3	6/48	5/48	6/48	7/48	
$p38\alpha^{KO} p38\beta^{wt}$	7/112	6/112	0/6	0/6	0/3	3/48	3/48	3/48	4/48	
$p38\alpha^{KO} p38\beta^{het}$	14/112	13/112	0/13	0/13	0/3	6/48	5/48	6/48	5/48	
$p38\alpha^{wt} p38\beta^{het}$	14/112	16/112	0/15	0/15	0/3	6/48	6/48	6/48	7/48	
$p38\alpha^{wt} p38\beta^{KO}$	7/112	8/112	0/7	0/7	0/3	3/48	4/48	3/48	3/48	
$p38\alpha^{het} p38\beta^{KO}$	14/112	16/112	0/14	0/14	0/3	7/48	8/48	7/48	6/48	
$p38\alpha^{het} p38\beta^{het}$	28/112	26/112	0/13	0/13	0/3	12/48	11/48	12/48	12/48	
$p38\alpha^{KO} p38\beta^{KO}$	7/112	6/112	7/7	2/7	4/4	3/48	2/48	3/48	0 <sup>†</sup> /48	

\* $p38\alpha^{het} p38\beta^{wt}$  include  $p38\alpha^{(\Delta/lox)}p38\beta^{(+/+)}$  and  $p38\alpha^{(\Delta/+)}p38\beta^{(+/+)}Sox2-Cre$  embryos;  $p38\alpha^{het} p38\beta^{KO}$  include  $p38\alpha^{(\Delta/lox)}p38\beta^{(-/-)}$  and  $p38\alpha^{(\Delta/+)}p38\beta^{(-/-)}Sox2-Cre$  embryos; and  $p38\alpha^{het} p38\beta^{het}$  include  $p38\alpha^{(\Delta/lox)}p38\beta^{(+/-)}$  and  $p38\alpha^{(\Delta/+)}p38\beta^{(+/-)}Sox2-Cre$  embryos.

<sup>†</sup>One embryo was reabsorbed.

SB, spina bifida; E, exencephaly; VSD, ventricular septal defects.

**Table S2. Expected and observed frequencies of phenotypes in embryos that express  $p38\beta$  under control of the endogenous  $p38\alpha$  promoter**

Stage	Expected	Observed	Observed phenotype		
			Spina bifida	Exencephaly	Heart defects
E13.5	12/48	13/48	1/13	0/13	7/9
E18.5	14/58	12/58	0/12	0/12	N.A.
P20	8/34	0/34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

$p38\alpha^{(pKI/\Delta)}p38\beta^{(-/-)}Sox2-Cre$  embryos were obtained from breeding  $p38\alpha^{(pKI/+)}p38\beta^{(+/-)}Sox2-Cre$  males with  $p38\alpha^{(lox/lox)}p38\beta^{(+/-)}$  females. Note that the  $p38\beta^{KI/\alpha}$  allele rescued the early lethality phenotype, but no  $p38\alpha^{(pKI/\Delta)}p38\beta^{(-/-)}Sox2-Cre$  mice were found at weaning. Spina bifida and Exencephaly were also rescued whereas heart defects largely remained in  $p38\alpha^{(pKI/\Delta)}p38\beta^{(-/-)}Sox2-Cre$  embryos. N.A., not analyzed.

