

SUPPLEMENT S2: RT-QPCR METHODS

Table S2.1 – Experimental design

<i>Definition of experimental and control groups</i>	Experimental: Madison (MSN) mouse strain. Control: outbred hsd:ICR (ICR) mouse strain.
<i>Number in each group</i>	8 MSN, 8 ICR. All mice were male.
<i>Assay carried out by core or investigator's laboratory</i>	Carried out in investigator's laboratory.
<i>Authors' contributions to qPCR section</i>	C. Michael Saul: all molecular work, half of dissection work, writing. Griffin M. Gessay: half of dissection work. Stephen C. Gammie: bred mice, provided funding and lab space, writing.

Table S2.2 – Tissue Samples

<i>Description</i>	Fresh frozen whole hippocampus.
<i>Volume or Mass of sample</i>	See table S2.10.
<i>Dissection Type</i>	Gross dissection of hippocampal tissue from brain.
<i>Processing Procedure</i>	Animals were euthanized by cervical dislocation under isoflurane anesthetic, decapitated, and their hippocampi were immediately dissected from their brains.
<i>If frozen, how quickly?</i>	Samples frozen immediately on dry ice upon dissection.
<i>Sample storage conditions</i>	Stored at -80°C for no more than 12 weeks prior to RNA extraction.

Table S2.3 – Nucleic Acid Extraction

<i>Procedure and/or instrumentation</i>	Mortar and pestle disruption, guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform extraction, and spin column cleanup and purification.
<i>Name of kit and details of any modifications</i>	Bio-Rad Aurum Total RNA Fatty and Fibrous Tissue Kit (catalog number 732-6830) used according to the manufacturer's specifications.
<i>Sources of additional reagents used</i>	Chloroform (Acros Organics, catalog number AC42355-0250) Ethanol (Fisher Scientific, catalog number BP2818-500)
<i>Details of DNase treatment</i>	On-column treatment with DNase I according to manufacturer's specifications.
<i>Contaminaion assessment of input RNA</i>	NanoDrop curves used to assess presence of presence of protein, salt, and organic contaminants. All curves indicated clean samples.
<i>Nucleic acid quantification</i>	See table S2.10.
<i>Instrument and method of nucleic acid quantification</i>	NanoDrop spectrophotometer, absorbance at 260nm.
<i>Purity (A_{260}/A_{280})</i>	See table S2.10.
<i>Yield</i>	See table S2.10.
<i>RNA integrity instrument</i>	Agilent RNA 6000 Nano Chips with Agilent BioAnalyzer 2100.
<i>RIN</i>	See table S2.10.
<i>Inhibition testing</i>	C_q dilution, 1:8 using Ywhaz. As expected, diluted samples ran ~3 cycles behind undiluted samples.

Table S2.4 – Reverse Transcription

<i>Complete reaction conditions</i>	500 μ M dNTP mix, 20mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.4), 50mM KCl, 5mM MgCl ₂ , 2.5mM dT 20mers, 10mM DTT, 2U/ μ L RNaseOUT, 10U/ μ L SuperScript III RT.
<i>Amount of RNA and reaction volume</i>	25 μ L reactions, 2 μ g total RNA used in each reaction. 1.25 μ L RNase H added after reaction termination.
<i>Priming oligonucleotide and concentration</i>	oligo-dT 20mers, final reaction concentration of 2.5mM.
<i>Temperature and time</i>	Prior to cDNA synthesis, RNA, primers, and dNTPs were denatured together at 65°C for 5 min. cDNA synthesis took place at 50°C for 50 min followed by an 85°C reaction termination step for 5 min. After reaction termination, the RNase reaction ran at 37°C for 20 min.
<i>Manufacturer of reagents and catalog number</i>	Invitrogen SuperScript III First-Strand Synthesis System for RT-PCR (catalog number 18080-051)
<i>C_q with and without RT</i>	See table S2.10 for no RT C _q s. While some gDNA contamination is present, its effect on experiments are negligible and stochastic according to hypothesis testing on no RT controls. This contamination is mostly a source of random error.
<i>Storage conditions of cDNA</i>	Stored at -80°C for no longer than 6 months.

Table S2.5 – qPCR Target Information

<i>Gene symbol</i>	See table S2.11.
<i>Accession number</i>	See table S2.11.
<i>Location of amplicon</i>	See table S2.11.
<i>Amplicon length</i>	See table S2.11.
<i>In silico specificity</i>	All primers screened for specificity using NCBI Primer-BLAST.
<i>Homologs amplified</i>	No primers amplified pseudogenes or retropseudogenes.
<i>Sequence alignment</i>	Aligned in NCBI Primer-BLAST.
<i>Location of each primer by exon or intron</i>	See table S2.11.
<i>Targeted splice variants</i>	Each primer set targets all splice variants for every transcript of interest as they are documented in the NCBI RefSeq RNA database.

Table S2.6 – qPCR oligonucleotides

<i>Primer sequences</i>	See table S2.11.
<i>Probe sequences</i>	Not applicable; dsDNA binding dye chemistry used.
<i>Location and identity of any modifications</i>	No modifications.
<i>Manufacturer of oligonucleotides</i>	UW-Madison Biotechnology Center DNA Synthesis Facility.
<i>Purification method</i>	Standard desalting and lyophilization.

Table S2.7 – qPCR protocol

<i>Complete reaction conditions</i>	2X Bio-Rad SsoFast EvaGreen Super Mix without ROX (catalog number 172-5204) used with no modifications.
<i>Reaction volume and amount of cDNA/DNA</i>	20 μ L reactions; 2 μ L 1:5 diluted cDNA used in each reaction.
<i>Primer Concentration</i>	500nM forward and 500nM reverse primer for all primer sets.
<i>Mg²⁺ concentration</i>	3.0mM MgCl ₂ .
<i>dNTP concentration</i>	200 μ M each of dATP, dTTP, dCTP, and dGTP. 800 μ M dNTP total.
<i>Polymerase identity</i>	Bio-Rad SsoFast Taq Fusion Polymerase.
<i>Polymerase concentration</i>	Proprietary concentration.
<i>Buffer identity and manufacturer</i>	Bio-Rad qPCR buffer provided with SsoFast EvaGreen Supermix.
<i>Exact buffer chemistry</i>	Proprietary composition.
<i>PCR additives used</i>	No additives used.
<i>Manufacturer of plates and catalog number</i>	Applied Biosystems MicroAmp Fast 96-Well Reaction Plates (catalog number 4346907).
<i>Complete thermal cycling parameters</i>	Incubation stage: 30s at 95°C. Cycling stage: 40 cycles, 3 steps: 5s at 95°C, 20s at annealing temperature (see table S2.11 for the specific annealing temperature used with each primer set), and 20s at 72°C.
<i>Reaction setup</i>	Manual using Eppendorf single channel adjustable volume pipettes.
<i>qPCR instrument</i>	Applied Biosystems StepOnePlus.

Table S2.8 – qPCR validation

<i>Evidence of optimization</i>	Prior to analysis, we ran each primer set at several annealing temperatures. We used the annealing temperature with the earliest C _q and the highest efficiency.
<i>Specificity</i>	Stringent <i>in silico</i> testing of primers prior to qPCR using Primer-BLAST, dissociation curve test of specificity <i>in vitro</i> .
<i>C_q of NTC</i>	C _q > 40 for all NTCs for all genes.
<i>Calibration curves with slope and y-intercept (m, b)</i>	See table S2.12.
<i>Efficiency calculated from slope</i>	See table S2.12.
<i>r² of calibration curve</i>	See table S2.12.
<i>Linear dynamic range (LDR)</i>	See table S2.12.
<i>C_q variation at Limit of Detection</i>	LOD measurements not necessary for relative quantification.
<i>Evidence for LOD</i>	LOD measurements not necessary for relative quantification.
<i>If multiplex, efficiency and LOD for each assay</i>	Not applicable; dsDNA binding dye chemistry used.

Table S2.9 – Data analysis

<i>qPCR analysis program</i>	Relative Expression Software Tool (REST)
<i>Method of C_q determination</i>	Used ABI StepOnePlus software to determine ABI's C_t value.
<i>Outlier identification and disposition</i>	Our experiments contain no outliers.
<i>Results from NTC</i>	All NTCs have no amplification.
<i>Justification of number and choice of reference genes</i>	The combination of <i>Sdha</i> and <i>Ywhaz</i> was found to be the most stable combination of reference genes by Gubern et al. (2009).
<i>Description of normalization</i>	Data normalized for baseline fluorescence.
<i>Number and stage (reverse transcription or qPCR) of technical replicates</i>	3 qPCR technical replicates.
<i>Statistical methods for results significance</i>	Randomization test for significance.
<i>Software (source, version) of stats</i>	StepOnePlus 2.1; REST 2009.

Table S2.10 – Sample quality control

<i>ID</i>	<i>Strain</i>	<i>Tissue Mass</i>	<i>RNA Concentration</i>	<i>RNA Yield</i>	<i>C_q (RT/no RT)[†]</i>	<i>$A_{260} : A_{280}$</i>	<i>RIN</i>
1	MSN	35.8 mg	222.34 ng/ μ L	35.574 μ g	18.20/36.78*	2.11	8.2
2	MSN	36.7 mg	248.83 ng/ μ L	39.813 μ g	17.84/40.00*	2.12	8.3
3	MSN	35.7 mg	271.41 ng/ μ L	43.426 μ g	18.01/31.40	1.99	8.3
4	MSN	35.8 mg	235.50 ng/ μ L	37.680 μ g	17.75/38.96*	2.12	8.2
5	MSN	60.0 mg	454.53 ng/ μ L	72.725 μ g	18.09/36.62	2.08	8.4
6	MSN	48.2 mg	331.09 ng/ μ L	52.974 μ g	17.88/35.23	2.11	8.2
7	MSN	41.0 mg	290.64 ng/ μ L	46.502 μ g	17.83/38.10*	2.11	8.5
8	MSN	46.0 mg	263.10 ng/ μ L	42.096 μ g	17.78/38.97*	2.11	8.3
9	ICR	50.7 mg	347.06 ng/ μ L	55.530 μ g	18.03/34.77	2.09	8.5
10	ICR	32.2 mg	215.83 ng/ μ L	34.533 μ g	17.66/36.45	2.12	8.2
11	ICR	44.2 mg	261.85 ng/ μ L	41.896 μ g	17.77/33.17	2.13	8.3
12	ICR	38.2 mg	247.66 ng/ μ L	39.626 μ g	17.83/39.20*	2.12	8.3
13	ICR	42.0 mg	278.96 ng/ μ L	44.634 μ g	17.97/37.30*	2.11	8.9
14	ICR	37.2 mg	274.48 ng/ μ L	43.917 μ g	17.98/38.91*	2.12	8.7
15	ICR	30.7 mg	236.85 ng/ μ L	37.896 μ g	17.83/36.06	2.12	9.2
16	ICR	43.3 mg	288.02 ng/ μ L	46.083 μ g	18.02/35.53	2.12	9.4

[†]RT versus no RT data were collected using the reference gene *Ywhaz*. $C_q = 40$ indicates no amplification detected.

*No amplification was detected in at least 1 of the replicates in these no RT controls.

Table S2.11 – Primers

<i>Gene Symbol</i>	<i>RefSeq Accession</i>	<i>Primer Sequence (5'-3')</i>	<i>Product Length</i>	<i>Amplicon Location</i>	<i>T_m</i>
Ywhaz	NM_01174	F: TCCTTATTCCCTCTTGGCAG R: ATGGAAGCTACATTAGCGGTTT	92 bp	Exon 5; 2432-2523 (3' UTR)	58°C
Sdha	NM_02328	F: CCGTCCTACTGATGAAACC R: GCGCAACTCAATCCCTTAC	179 bp	Exon 12; 2015-2193 (ORF, 3' UTR)	58°C
P2x7	NM_011027	F: CGAATTATGGCACCGTCAA R: TCTCCGTCACCTCTGCTATG	150 bp	Exons 1, 2; 234-383 (ORF)	57°C
Epor	NM_010149	F: GTCCGATTCTGGCATCTCA R: GGACAAGGCTGTTCTCATAG	107 bp	Exon 8; 1519-1625 (ORF)	58°C
Fhit	NM_010210	F: CAAACGATTCCCAAGGCATAA R: GGGTACAATAAAGAGTGGTTAG	89 bp	Exon 7; 697-763 (3' UTR)	58°C
Cmklr1	NM_00815	F: ATCTTACACCATCATGCCACG R: GTATACACACTGAAGCAAAGAGC	95 bp	Exon 3; 2003-2097 (3' UTR)	58°C
Npsr1	NM_175678	F: GTAGAGGAGCCAATTAACAAGTA R: TAGACCAGAACTTGACAGAGAT	106 bp	Exon 10; 2866-2971 (3' UTR)	57°C
Tac1	NM_009311	F: ACGCACTATCTATTCATCTTCATC R: AGAATTACAAGGCTTATTGGCA	167 bp	Exon 7; 502-668 (3' UTR)	58°C
Cat	NM_009804	F: TTCCCACTTGGATTATGTTGATG R: CTGAAAGCAACCAAACACGG	119 bp	Exon 13; 2358-2476 (3' UTR)	56°C

Table S2.12 – qPCR quality control

<i>Gene Symbol</i>	<i>PCR Efficiency</i>	<i>Linear Dynamic Range</i>	<i>r²</i>	<i>Slope</i>	<i>y Intercept</i>
Ywhaz	98.375%	C _q : 17.60-27.71	0.998	-3.362	25.020
Sdha	97.271%	C _q : 17.97-28.19	0.998	-3.389	25.472
P2x7	96.354%	C _q : 27.06-33.29	0.989	-3.412	34.583
Epor	99.573%	C _q : 25.42-31.47	0.998	-3.332	32.743
Fhit	104.902%	C _q : 26.25-33.86	0.990	-3.210	33.346
Cmklr1	98.375%	C _q : 27.92-35.92	0.994	-3.362	35.382
Npsr1	99.305%	C _q : 30.68-34.69	0.989	-3.339	38.136
Tac1	97.414%	C _q : 23.69-29.79	0.997	-3.385	31.181
Cat	97.228%	C _q : 28.24-34.31	0.987	-3.390	35.793