

Supplementary Material

Peter A. Bell et al. doi: 10.1242/bio.20135280

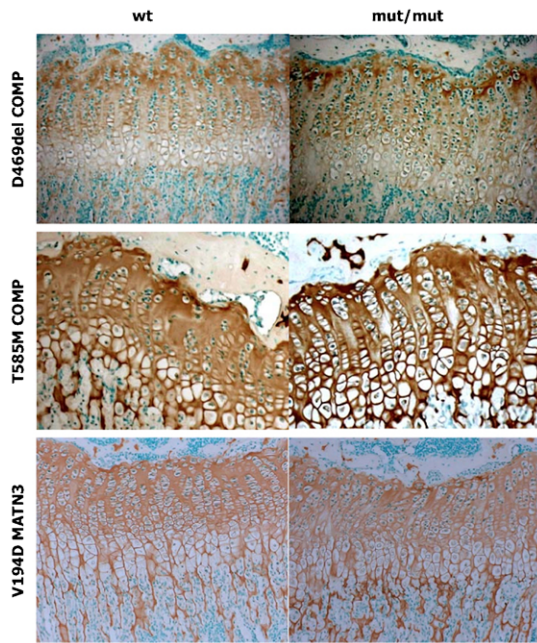


Fig. S1. Immunohistochemistry confirms comparable levels of type IX collagen in the cartilage growth plates of mouse models of PSACH-MED. Representative images of the growth plates of 3-week-old wild-type and mutant mice (*Matn3* V194D, *Comp* D469 del and *Comp* T585M) stained with an antibody raised against type IX collagen.

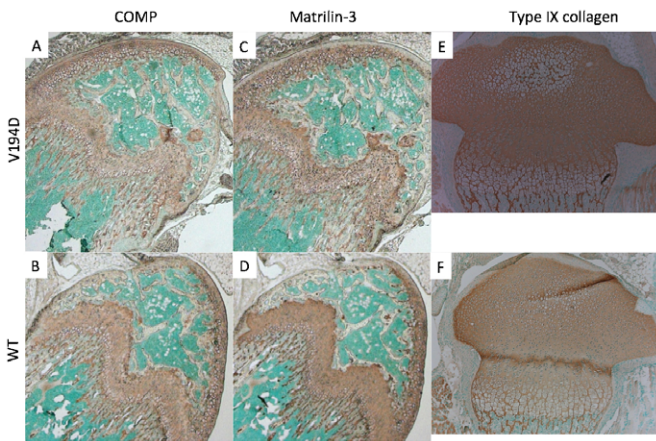


Fig. S2. Immunohistochemistry confirms comparable levels of type IX collagen in the knee cartilage of a mouse model of *Matn3* MED. Representative images of the knee cartilage of 3-week-old wild-type and mutant mice (*Matn3* V194D) stained with antibodies raised against COMP (A,B), matrilin-3 (C,D) and 1-week-old mouse stained with type IX collagen (E,F).

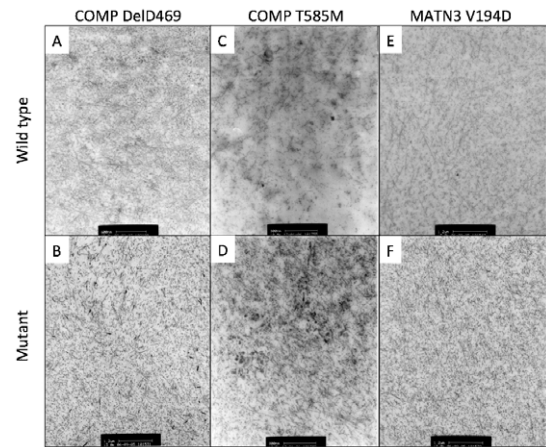


Fig. S3. Transmission electron microscopy of cartilage from 1-week-old mice models of PSACH and MED. Representative TEM images of the knee cartilage of 1-week-old wild-type and mutant mice; (A,B) COMP DelD469, (C,D) COMP T585M and (E,F) MATN3 V194D. The collagen fibrils were more clearly visible in mutant cartilage suggesting that lower levels of fibril surface-associated proteins were decorating individual collagen fibrils. Scale bars: 600nm (A), 1.2µm (B), 800nm (C), 800nm (D), 1.2µm (E), 1.2µm (F).

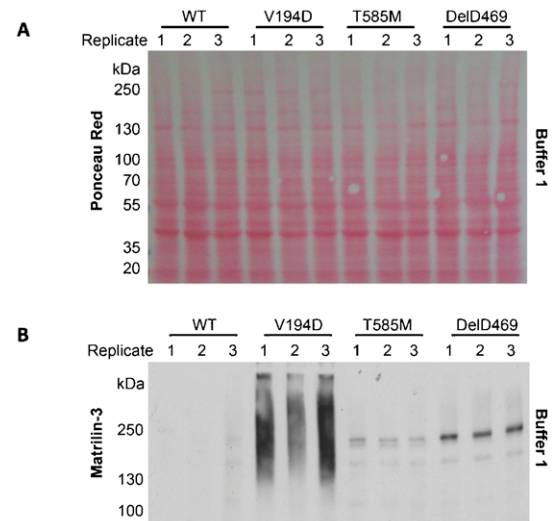


Fig. S4. Loading controls and reproducibility of Western blot analyses of sequential protein extraction of knee joint cartilage. Representative images of cartilage extracted with buffer 1 (3 biological replicate samples per genotype: WT, *Matn3* V194D, *Comp* D469del and *Comp*T585M) separated by SDS-PAGE, transferred to nitrocellulose membrane and (A) stained with ponceau red as a loading control and (B) probed with an antibody raised against matrilin-3.