Xu et al., http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.201303146/DC1

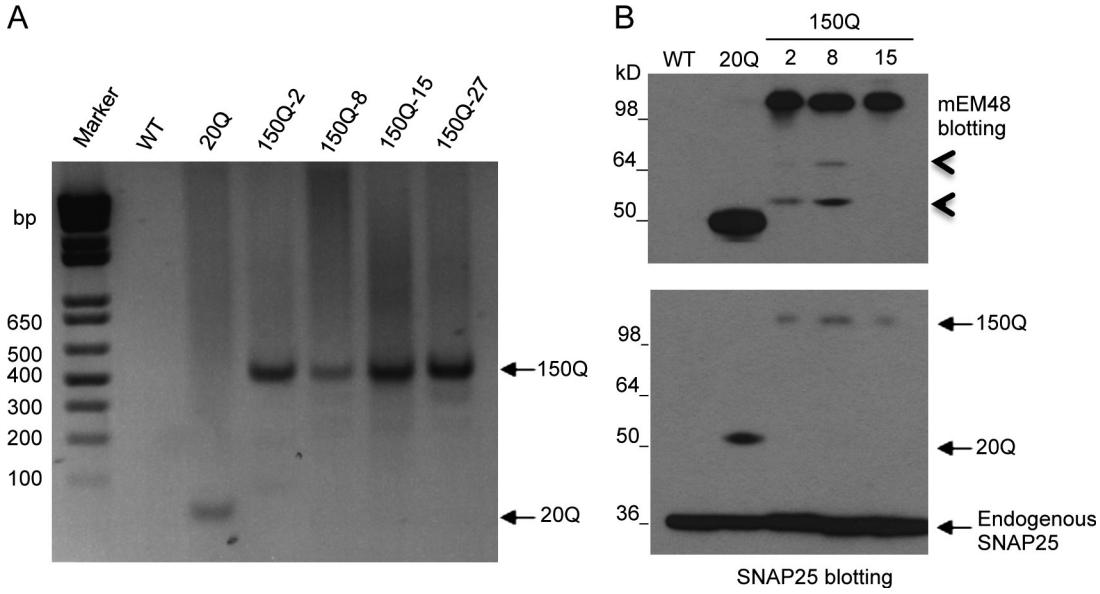

Figure S1. **Expression of transgenic htt in transgenic mice.** (A) PCR genotyping of transgenic mouse lines. PCR was performed with primers to amplify the CAG repeat in human htt DNA. Note that expanded CAG repeats are similar in length in different mutant mouse lines. (B) Western blot analysis of brain cortex of different transgenic mouse lines. The blot was probed with anti-htt (mEM48; top) and anti-SNAP25 (bottom). Note that there are proteolytic products (arrows) of mutant htt. Arrowheads indicate degraded products of transgenic htt.

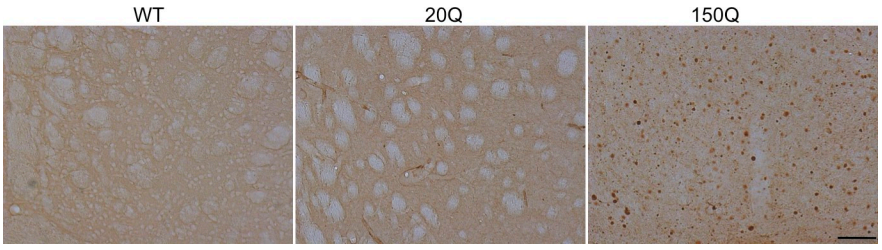

Figure S2. **Immunohistochemical staining of transgenic mouse brains.** EM48 selectively immunolabels mutant htt in the brain cortex of SNAP25-150Q (150Q; line-8), but not wild type (WT) or SNAP25-20Q (20Q), mice at 1 yr of age. Bar, 20 µm.

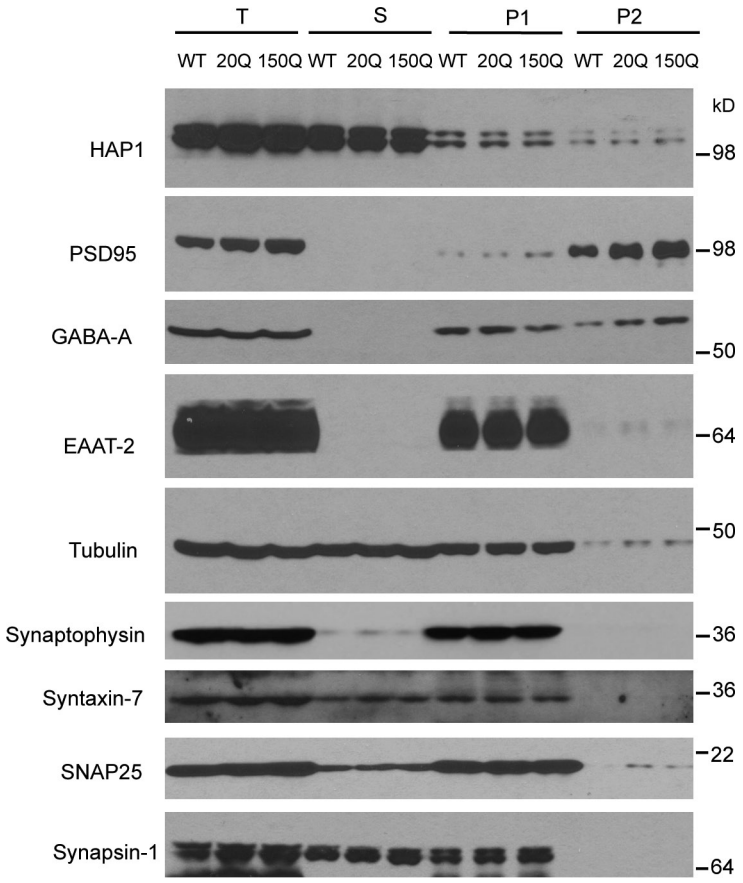

Figure S3. **Western blot analysis of synaptic fractions of mouse brains.** Brain cortex from WT, SNAP25-20Q, and SNAP25-150Q transgenic mice were used to isolate soluble, presynaptic (P1), and insoluble (P2) fractions. The blots were probed with various antibodies as indicated. Note that P1 is enriched in SNAP25 and synapsin-1. Western blots showing the expression of synaptic proteins (HAP1, PSD95, GABA-A, EAAT-A, synaptophysin, and syntaxin-7) in different subcellular fractions from the frontal cortex of WT, SNAP25-20Q, and SNAP25-150Q mice. T, total protein; S, cytosolic protein; P1, presynaptic protein; P2, insoluble fraction.

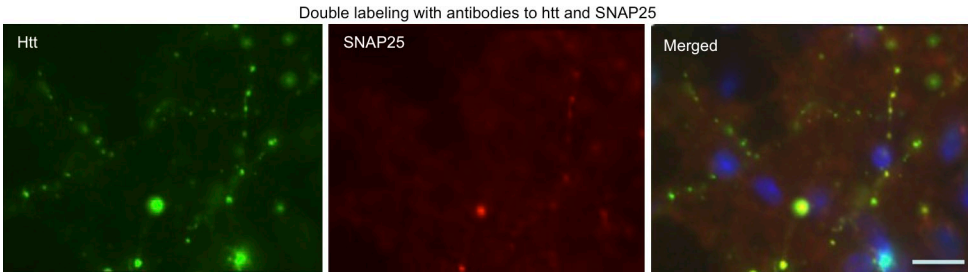

Figure S4. **Double immunofluorescent staining of SNAP25-150Q mouse brain.** Double staining of SNAP25-150Q mouse cortex (line-8 at 6 mo of age) with anti-htt (EM48) and anti-SNAP25. Bar, 10 μm.

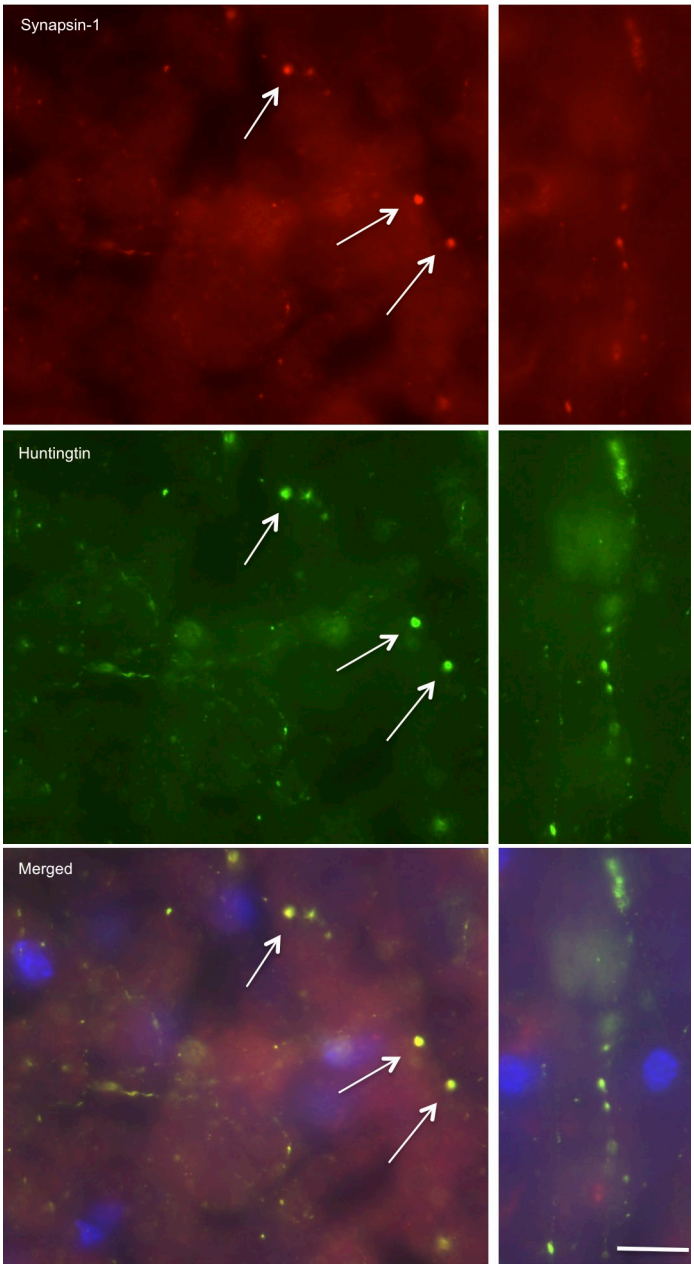

Figure S5. **Colocalization of synapsin-1 with mutant htt aggregates.** Colocalization of transgenic mutant htt with synpasin-1 in synapses in the cortex of line-2 mouse at 6 mo of age. Arrows indicate htt aggregates. Bar, 10 µm.