

ONLINE SUPPLEMENT

cDNA and qPCR

For quantitative gene expression analysis, RNA was first cDNA was generated using M-MLV reverse transcriptase (Promega) under the following protocol and reaction conditions in Table S1. Primers obtained from Sigma and Probes designed and obtained from Roche Universal Probe Library are displayed in Table S2.

Table S1.

Component	Volume (μ L) per Sample	Temperature/Time
RNA	~500 ng (x)	
Random Hexamer	0.5 (final 0.5 μ g)	
Oligo-dT	1.85 (final 0.5 μ g)	
Nuclease free water	Up to 14.7 μ L	Incubate at 70 C for 5 min then return to ice for >1 min
5x Reaction buffer	5	
dNTPs (10 mM)	1.25	
RNase Inhibitor (40 U/ μ L)	0.625	
M-MLV (200 U/ μ L)	1	Incubate 37°C – 60min, 42°C – 10 min, 85°C – 5 min, hold at 4°C

Table S2.

Target	Forward Primer 5'-3'	Reverse Primer 5'-3'	Efficiency	Chemistry	Roche Probe
<i>B2m</i>	aactgaattcacccecaact	tcacatgtctcgatcccagt	1.96	Sybr	
<i>β-actin</i>	aaggccaaccgtgaaaagat	gtggtacgaccagaggcatac		Taq	56
<i>Nrf2</i>	gcttttggcagagacattcc	atcagccagctgctgtttt	1.88	Sybr	
<i>Nqo1</i>	ggtagcggctccatgtactc	agacctggaagccacagaaa	1.96	Sybr	
<i>Ho1</i>	gagcctgaatcgagcagaac	ctcggcttggatgtgtacct			
<i>Gclc</i>	aggetctctgcaccatcact	ctctgggttgggtctgtgtt			
<i>Gclm</i>	tcccatgcagtggagaagat	agctgtgcaactccaaggac	1.96		
<i>Keap1</i>	gatcggctgcactgaactg	ggcagtgtagcaggtgaag			
<i>Fbx32</i>	agtgaggaccggctactgtg	gatcaaacgcttgcgaatct	1.86	Sybr	
<i>Trim63</i>	cctgcagagtgaccaagga	ggcgtagagggtgtcaaac		Taq	17
<i>Pppc3a</i>	aggaacatttcaactcacaacaca	tcacacacagctgggtaactg	1.91	Sybr	
<i>Myh1</i>	gaggaccaagtgagtgagctg	ctggcgtgagtattcacctg	1.99	Taq	63
<i>Myh2</i>	aactccaggcaaaagtgaatc	tggatagatttgtttggattgtt	1.98	Taq	75
<i>Myh4</i>	tggccgagcaagagctac	ttgatgaggctggtgttctg	2.01	Taq	17
<i>Myh7</i>	agatccgaaagcaactggag	ggatcttgcctctctctg	1.98	Taq	25
<i>Ppargc1a</i>	acagctttctgggtggattg	tctgtgagaaccgctagcaa	1.93	Sybr	

Muscle CSA Measurements

Figure S1. Muscle cross sectional area (CSA) was assessed using CellProfiler software. Figure S1 provides representative images of the program utilized to analyze results. Briefly, frozen sections of GAST or SOL muscle were stained with anti-dystrophin antibodies followed by anti-rabbit-AlexaFluor 594 conjugated secondary antibody to visualize membranes of individual muscle fibers. Images were fed into the CellProfiler pipeline, the “ImageMath” function was applied to invert the intensities of the input image (A). Applying a “threshold” function raised levels of the input image (B), which was used to “subtract” from the inverted image to create distinctive gaps between each individual fiber (C). The subtracted image is used to identify primary objects (D). Those objects are manually edited to discard any outliers or inappropriately assigned fibers (E). The final selected objects are then measured by the CellProfiler program and individual fiber area was exported in pixels (F). The pixel values were changed to CSA in μm^2 .

Figure S2. Frozen SOL muscle was doubled labeled with dystrophin to mark membranes (red) and myosin heavy chain (MHC) II (green) for fast, glycolytic fibers. Representative images of WT control (A), KO control (B), WT+STZ (C) and KO+STZ (D) are provided.

Figure S1.

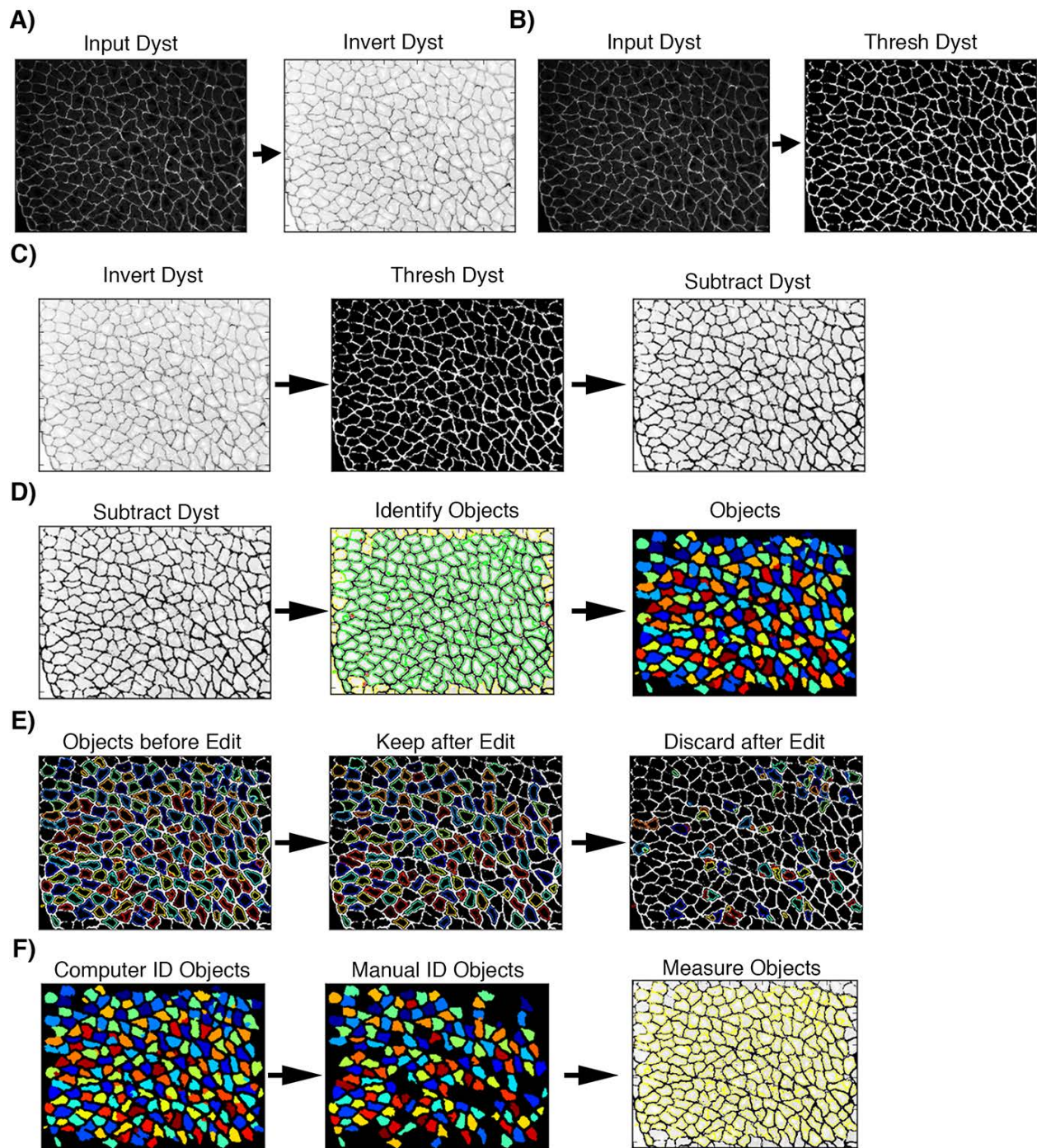


Figure S2.

