

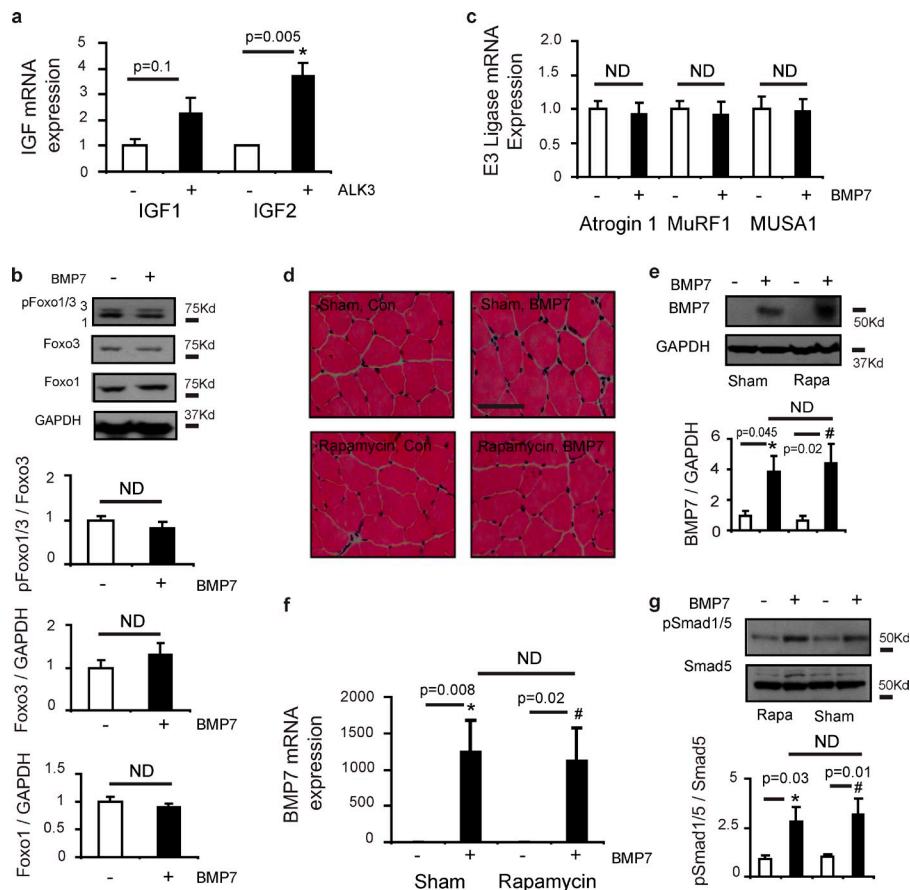
Winbanks et al., <http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.201211134/DC1>

Figure S1. **Rapamycin prevents hypertrophy induced by rAAV6:BMP7.** (a) IGF1 and IGF2 transcription was measured in TA muscles examined 28 d after administration of rAAV6:ALK3 (*, $P = 0.005$ vs. control; $n = 4$ per treatment). (b) FoxO1^{T24}/FoxO3^{S32} phosphorylation and total abundance was measured 28 d after rAAV6:BMP7 administration by Western blotting ($P = \text{ND}$). (c) Transcription of the E3 ubiquitin ligases atrogin1, MuRF1, and Musa1/Fbxo30 was measured by RT-PCR in muscle examined 28 d after administration of rAAV6:BMP7. $P = \text{ND}$. (d) Representative H&E images demonstrate rapamycin prevents hypertrophy of myofibers otherwise caused by administration of rAAV6:BMP7. Bar, 100 μm . (e and f) BMP7 mRNA ($n = 7-8$ per treatment) and protein expression ($n = 3$ per treatment) were measured 28 d after rAAV6:BMP7 administration in the presence of rapamycin or vehicle. RT-PCR data are presented according to the $\Delta\Delta\text{CT}$ method of analysis and normalized to a value of 1 (*, $P = 0.008$ vs. control; #, $P = 0.02$ vs. control). (g) The administration of rapamycin to mice did not prevent the phosphorylation of Smad1/5 in muscles administered rAAV6:BMP7 ($n = 4$ per treatment; *, $P = 0.03$ vs. control; #, $P = 0.01$ vs. control). Data are presented as means \pm SEM.

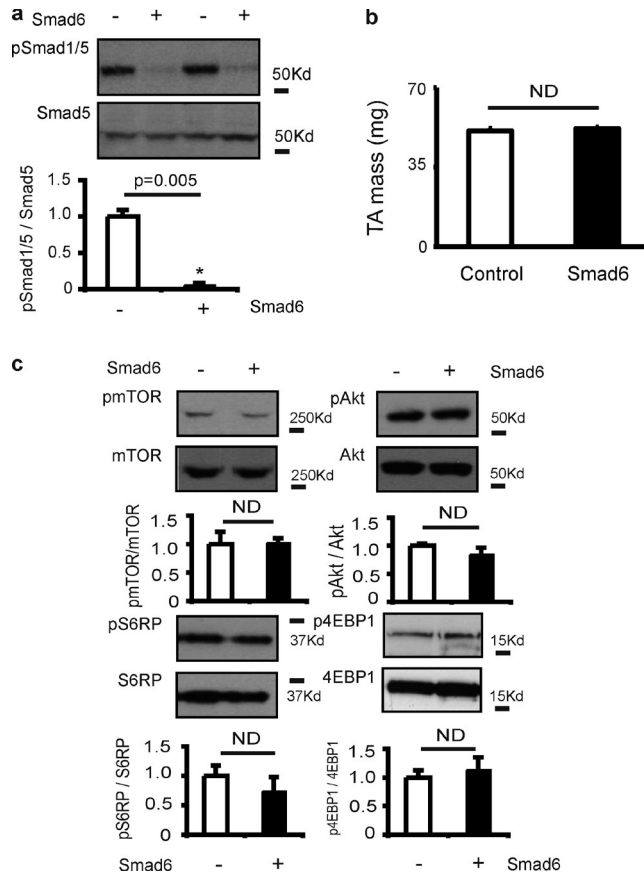


Figure S2. **Increased expression of Smad6 does not alter basal skeletal muscle mass.** (a) Administration of rAAV6:Smad6 to mouse muscles 28 d before examination potently suppressed Smad1/5^{S463/465} phosphorylation, as determined by Western blot ($n = 3$ per treatment; *, $P = 0.005$ vs. control). (b) TA muscle mass as recorded 28 d after administration of rAAV6:Smad6. $n = 3$ per treatment. ND, not different. (c) The administration of rAAV6:Smad6 to mouse limb muscles did not alter the phosphorylation of Akt^{S473}, mTOR^{S2448}, S6RP^{S235/236}, or 4EBP1^{T37/46} as determined by Western blot (ND, not different). $n = 3-7$ per treatment. Data are presented as means \pm SEM.

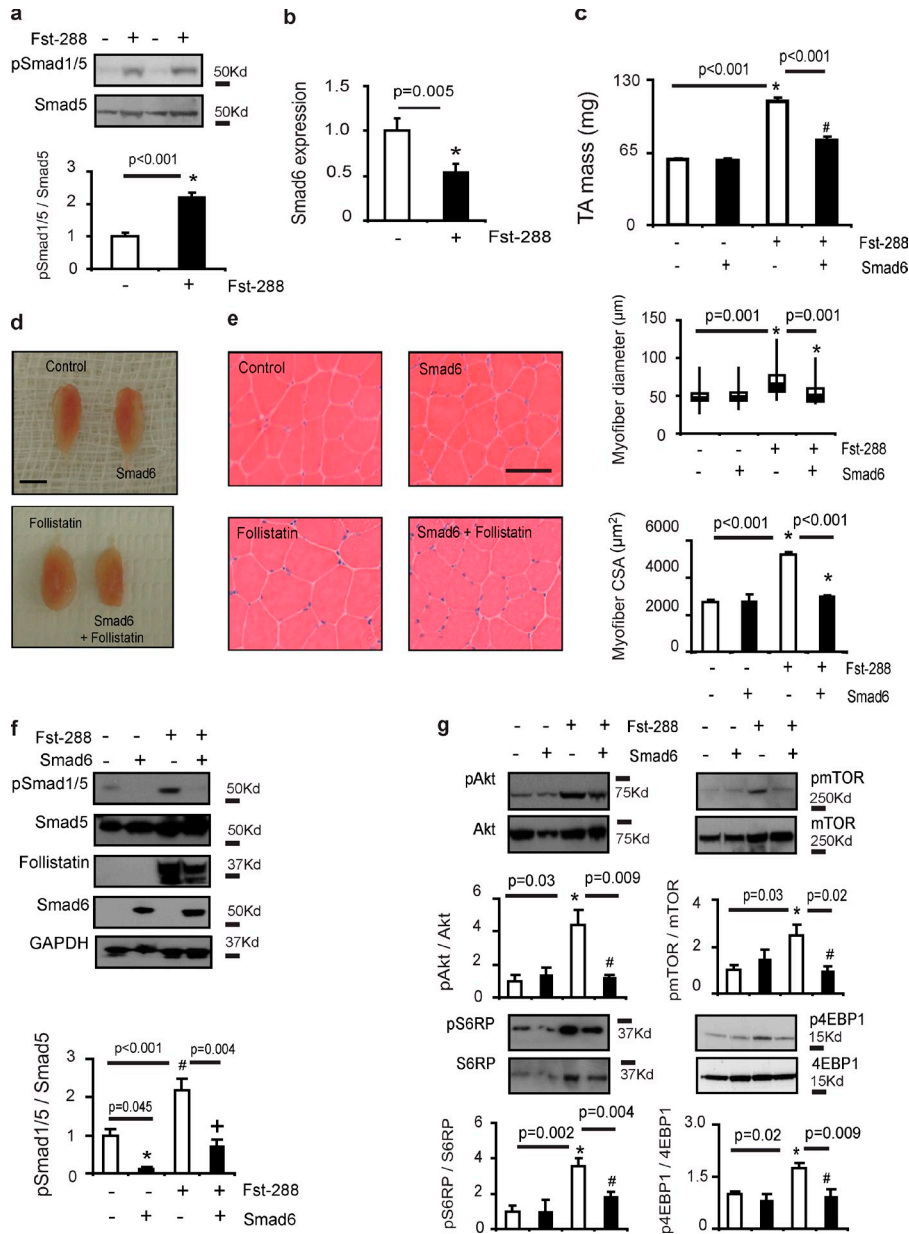
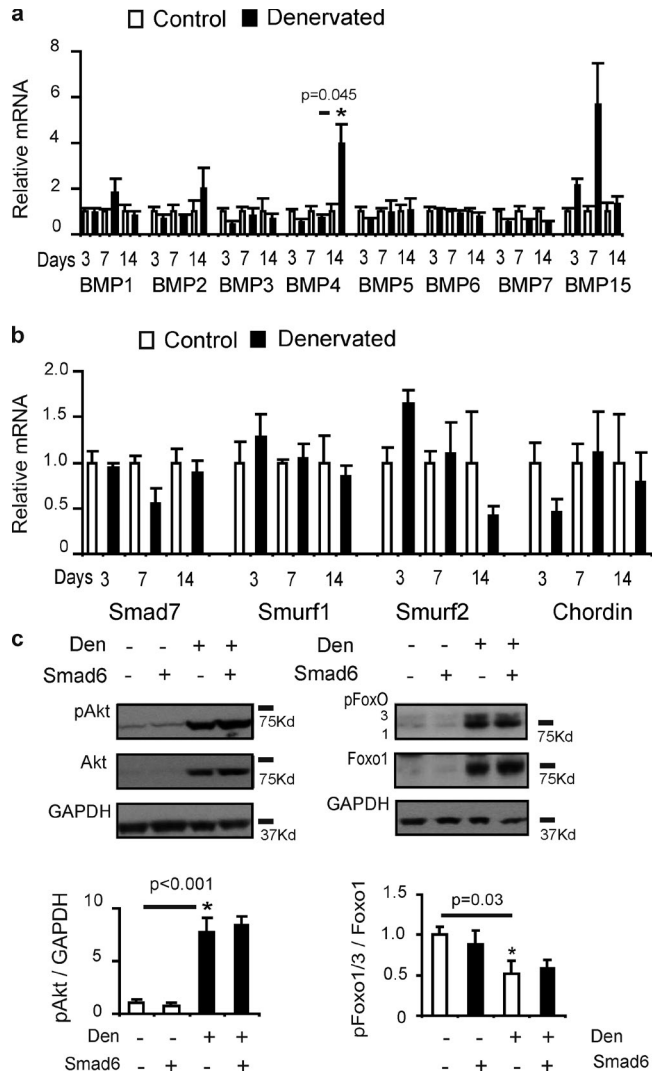


Figure S3. **Hypertrophy of skeletal muscle alters the phosphorylation of BMP-regulated Smads.** (a) Smad1/5^{S463/465} phosphorylation was assessed in mouse TA muscles injected 28 d earlier with rAAV6:Fst-288 ($n = 7-8$ per treatment; *, $P < 0.001$ vs. control). (b) Smad6 transcription was measured by RT-PCR in TA muscles examined 28 d after administration of rAAV6:Fst ($n = 5$ per treatment; *, $P = 0.005$ vs. control). (c) TA muscles were administered rAAV6:Fst-288 alone or rAAV6:Fst-288 and rAAV6:Smad6 28 d before analysis ($n = 4-7$ per treatment; *, $P < 0.001$ vs. control; #, $P < 0.001$ vs. Fst-288 treated muscles). (d) Representative images demonstrate the repressive effect of Smad6 on follistatin-288-induced TA muscle hypertrophy. Bar, 5 mm. (e) Representative H&E images and quantification demonstrate that Smad6 attenuates follistatin-mediated increases in myofiber diameter (*, $P < 0.001$ vs. control; *, $P < 0.001$ vs. Fst-288) and area (*, $P < 0.001$ vs. control; *, $P < 0.001$ vs. Fst-288). Myofiber diameter is presented as box and whisker plots comprising minimum, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, and maximum values for myofiber diameter. Bar, 100 μm. (f) Protein expression of follistatin and Smad6 as determined by Western blot. rAAV6:Smad6 reduced Smad1/5^{S463/465} phosphorylation ($n = 8-14$ per treatment; *, $P = 0.045$ vs. control; #, $P < 0.001$ vs. control; +, $P = 0.004$ vs. Fst-288). (g) The phosphorylation of Akt^{S473} (*, $P = 0.03$ vs. control; #, $P = 0.009$ vs. Fst-288), mTOR^{S2448} (*, $P = 0.03$ vs. control; #, $P = 0.02$ vs. Fst-288), S6RP^{S235/236} (*, $P = 0.002$ vs. control; #, $P = 0.004$ vs. Fst-288), and 4EBP1^{T37/46} (*, $P = 0.02$ vs. control; #, $P = 0.009$ vs. Fst-288) was assessed in response to the administration of rAAV6:Smad6 and rAAV6:Fst-288 by Western blot. $n = 4-9$ per treatment. Data are presented as means \pm SEM.



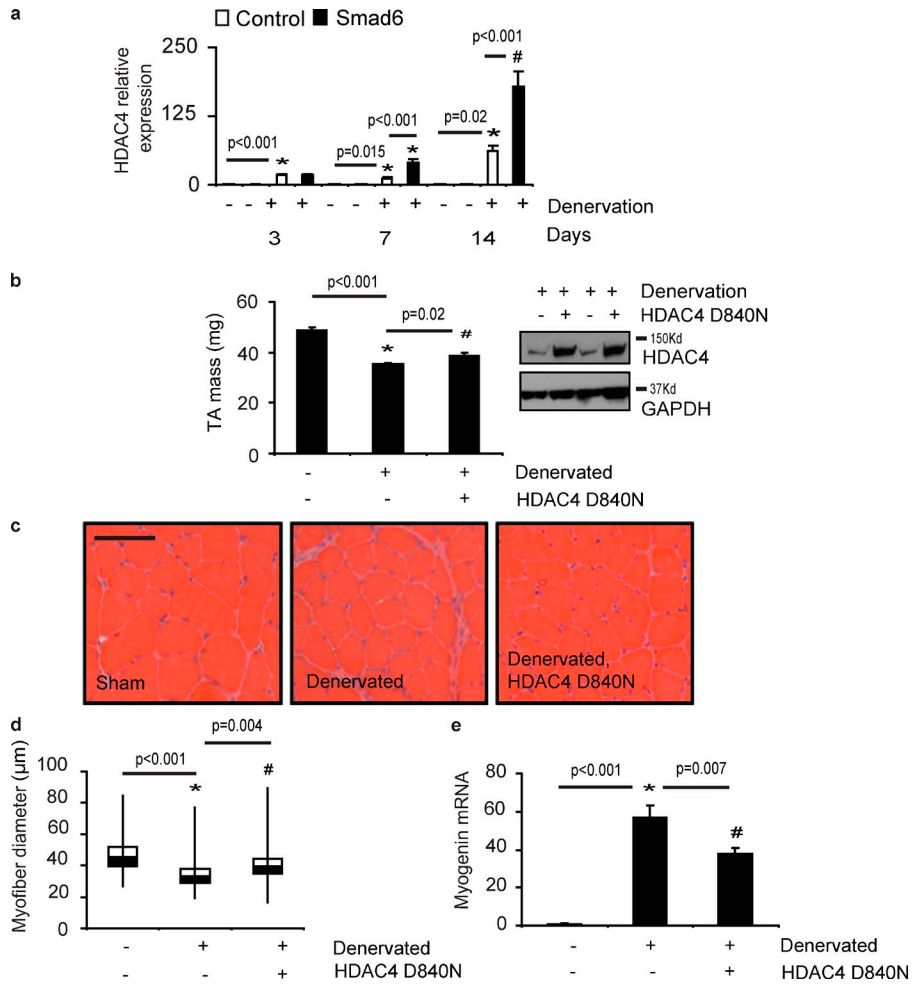


Figure S5. **Effect of dominant-negative HDAC4 in denervation-induced muscle wasting.** (a) HDAC4 transcription was measured at 3 d (*, $P < 0.001$ vs. control; $n = 6$ per treatment), 7 d ($n = 5-6$ per treatment; *, $P = 0.015$ vs. control; #, $P < 0.001$ vs. denervation), and 14 d ($n = 3-6$ per treatment; *, $P = 0.02$ vs. control; #, $P < 0.001$ vs. denervation) after denervation via RT-PCR. (b-d) TA muscles were denervated and treated with rAAV6:HDAC4^{D840N} 8 d before analysis, at which time, muscle mass (*, $P < 0.001$ vs. control; #, $P = 0.02$ vs. denervation) and myofiber diameter (*, $P < 0.001$ vs. control; #, $P = 0.004$ vs. denervation) was assessed. $n = 4-5$ per treatment. Expression of the dominant-negative HDAC4 mutant in denervated muscle was readily detectable by Western blot. Myofiber diameter is presented as box and whisker plots comprising minimum, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, and maximum values. Bar, 100 μm . (e) Myogenin transcription was measured by RT-PCR in muscles examined 8 d after denervation while transduced with rAAV6:HDAC4^{D840N} or sham vector (*, $P < 0.001$ vs. control; #, $P = 0.007$ vs. den; $n = 3-5$ per treatment).