The Nucleosome Assembly Protein TSPYL2 Regulates the Expression of NMDA Receptor Subunits GluN2A and GluN2B

Ka Hing Tsang^{1,2}, Suk King Lai^{3,4}, Qi Li^{2,5}, Wing Ho Yung⁶, Hang Liu^{1,2}, Priscilla Hoi Shan Mak^{1,2}, Cypress Chun Pong Ng^{1,2}, Grainne McAlonan^{2,5,7}, Ying Shing Chan^{3,4}, Siu Yuen Chan^{1,2*}

¹Department of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, the University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China ²Centre for Reproduction, Development and Growth, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

³Department of Physiology, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, the University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

⁴Research Centre of Heart, Brain, Hormone and Healthy Aging, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, the University of Hong Kong

⁵Department of Psychiatry, Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, the University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

⁶School of Biomedical Science, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

⁷Department of Forensic and Neurodevelopmental Sciences, the Institute of Pauchistry King's Callege London, United Kingdom

Psychiatry, King's College London, United Kingdom

* Corresponding author

Supplementary Figure S1. Absence of TSPYL2 protein in *Tspyl2* mutant mice.



Supplementary Figure S1. Absence of TSPYL2 protein in *Tspyl2* mutant mice. Immunoblotting of hippocampal lysates collected from 2-month old mice separated by (A) 6% or (B) 7.5% SDS-PAGE. Polyclonal anti-CINAP antibodies (abcam, ab32808) were used. Arrows indicate full length TSPYL2. Lane 1: wild-type male; lane 2: *Tspyl2* mutant male; Lane 3: HA-TSPYL2 transfected HEK293 lysates as the positive control.