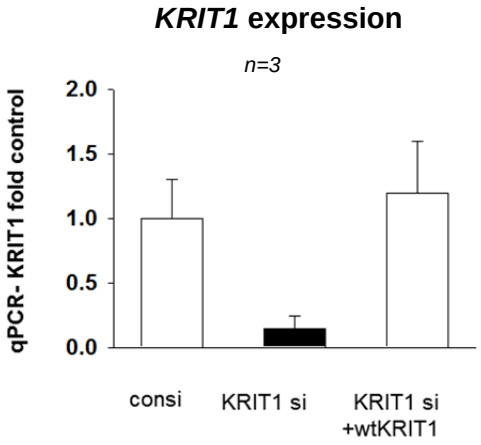
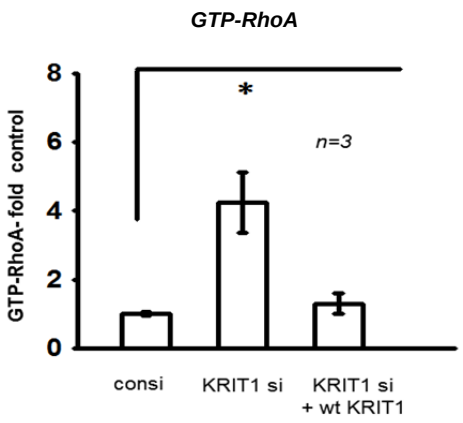
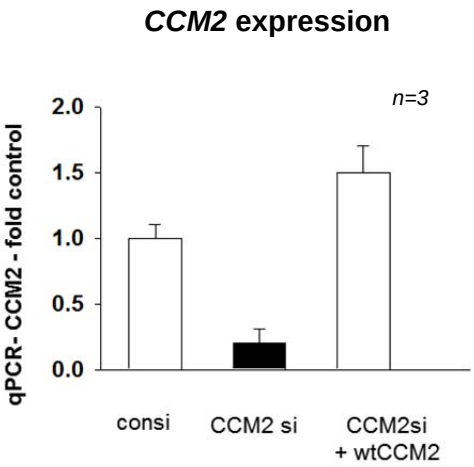
Figure S3. The effect of knockdown of CCM genes on their expression and on GTP-RhoA activity in human brain microvascular endothelial cells. (A) *KRIT1*, (B) *CCM2* or (C) *PDCD10* expression was reduced (left panels) and GTP-RhoA activity was increased (right panels) by (KRIT1 si), *CCM2* (CCM2 si) or *PDCD10* (PDCD10 si) siRNA treatment, respectively, as compared to control siRNA treatment (consi). The addition of vectors containing cDNA encoding wild type human *KRIT1* (+wtKRIT1), *CCM2* (+wtCCM2) or *PDCD10* (+wtPDCD10), respectively, reversed the altered expression and GTP-RhoA activity resulting from CCM gene knockdown by siRNA treatment.

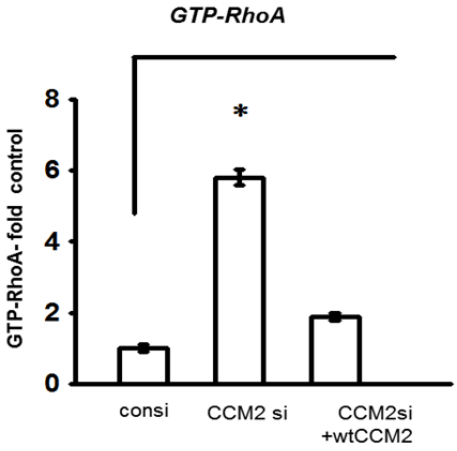
A.


KRIT1 expression
n=3
qPCR- KRIT1 fold control
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
consi
KRIT1 si
KRIT1 si
+wtKRIT1

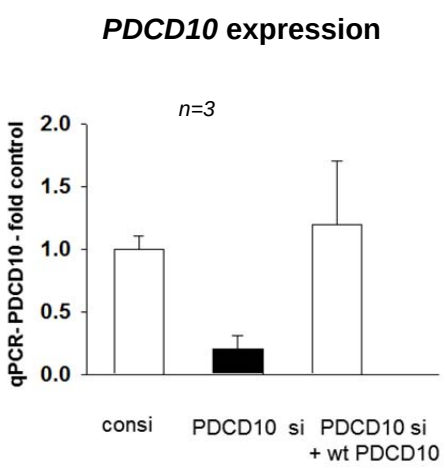

GTP-RhoA
GTP-RhoA- fold control
8
6
4
2
0
*
n=3
consi
KRIT1 si
KRIT1 si
+ wt KRIT1

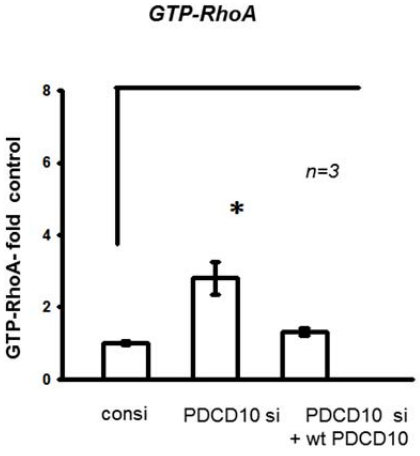
B.


CCM2 expression
n=3
qPCR- CCM2 - fold control
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
consi
CCM2 si
CCM2si
+ wtCCM2


GTP-RhoA
GTP-RhoA- fold control
8
6
4
2
0
*
consi
CCM2 si
CCM2si
+wtCCM2

C.


PDCD10 expression
n=3
qPCR-PDCD10 - fold control
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
consi
PDCD10 si
PDCD10 si
+ wt PDCD10


GTP-RhoA
GTP-RhoA- fold control
8
6
4
2
0
n=3
*
consi
PDCD10 si
PDCD10 si
+ wt PDCD10