Perni et al., http://www.jgp.org/cgi/content/full/jgp.201411303/DC1

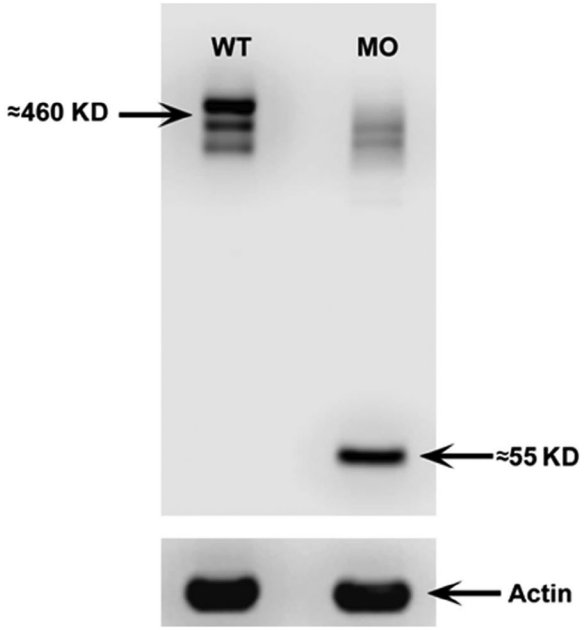

Figure S1. SDS-PAGE Western blotting of WT and morphant 72 hpf zebrafish larvae revealed with pan-RyR antibody (anti–mouse 34C from Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank, University of Iowa). MO-injected larvae (right lane) lack the top of the three bands revealed by the antibody 34C. These three bands presumably correspond to the three different isoforms of RyR found in zebrafish skeletal muscles: RyR1a, RyR1b, and RyR3. Note that the intensity of the top band, which is only visible in the WT sample, corresponds roughly to the sum of the two smaller ones, in accordance with the ∼1:1 RyR3/RyR1 ratio observed in EM analysis. The effect of the MO is further demonstrated by the appearance of a truncated form of protein recognized by the antibody; the expression of a truncated form of the silenced protein is one possible consequence of the splice-blocking silencing techniques.

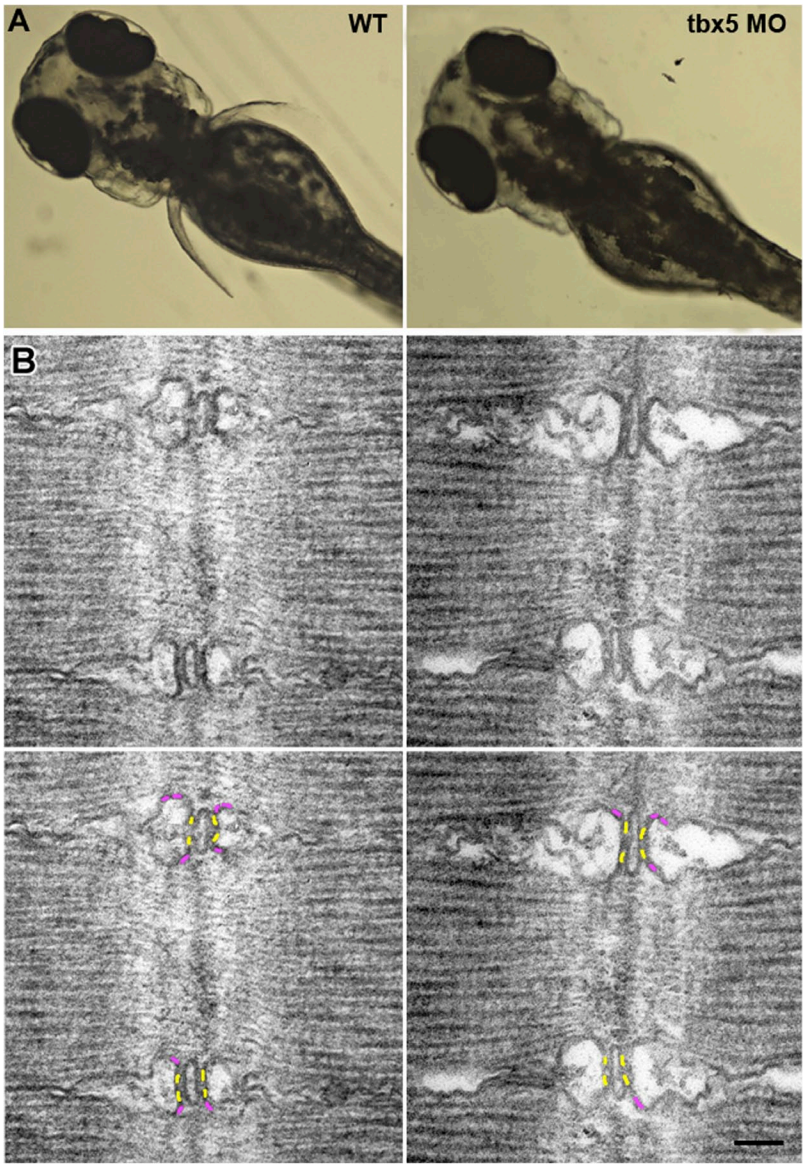

Figure S2. Anatomical effects of MO-tbx5 in 72 hpf zebrafish larvae. The pectoral fins, clearly visible in an age-matched WT larva (A, left) are completely absent in the morphant larva (right). (B) Two representative EM micrographs of tbx5-silenced fast-twitch fibers from a 72 hpf morphant larva showing the complete set of JF and PJF (colored in yellow and light purple in the bottom row) in the triads. Bar, 100 nm.