ADDITIONAL FILE 3

Table S1. Quantitative analyses of fibers containing areas of structural disarray (unstructured cores and contracture cores) reveals that alterations are far more frequent in CASQ1-null fibers.

EDL (n=2)	Age (months)	Total No. of analyzed fibers (No. of mice)	No. of fiber with alterations		C
			A Unstructured Cores	B Contracture Cores	% Total fiber area altered
WT	4	34 (2)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0
\mathbf{WT}	14	58 (2)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	3
WT	20	56 (2)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	2
WT	24	65 (2)	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	5
WT	27	63 (2)	4 (6%)	1 (2%)	8
CASQ1-null	4	41 (2)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 &
CASQ1-null	14	62 (2)	10 (17%)	4 (6%)	23**
CASQ1-null	20	83 (2)	13 (16%)	5 (6%)	22**
CASQ1-null	24	85 (2)	14 (16%)	7 (8%)	24**
CASQ1-null	27	81 (2)	9 (11%)	10 (13%)	24*

Columns A and B) Fibers exhibiting unstructured and contracture cores are frequent in EDL muscles of CASQ1-null mice starting at 14 months, but rare in EDL muscles of age-matched WT mice. There it seems to be trend for an increased percentage of contracture cores (from 6 to 13% between 14 and 27 months of age), which suggests that probably unstructured cores may be an early-point in formation of contracture cores. Column C) The total percentage of fiber area exhibiting ultrastructural decay (unstructured cores + contraction cores) increases significantly from 4 to 14 months of age in CASQ1-null muscles, but remains unchanged at later stages. *p< 0.05 and **p <0.01 compared to age matched WT; $^{\&}$ p < 0.05 compared to 14-month-old CASQ1-null.