Claudin-11 tight junctions in myelin are a barrier to diffusion and lack strong adhesive properties

A.R. Denninger, A. Breglio, K.J. Maheras, G. LeDuc, V. Cristiglio, B. Demé, A. Gow, and D.A. Kirschner

Supporting Material

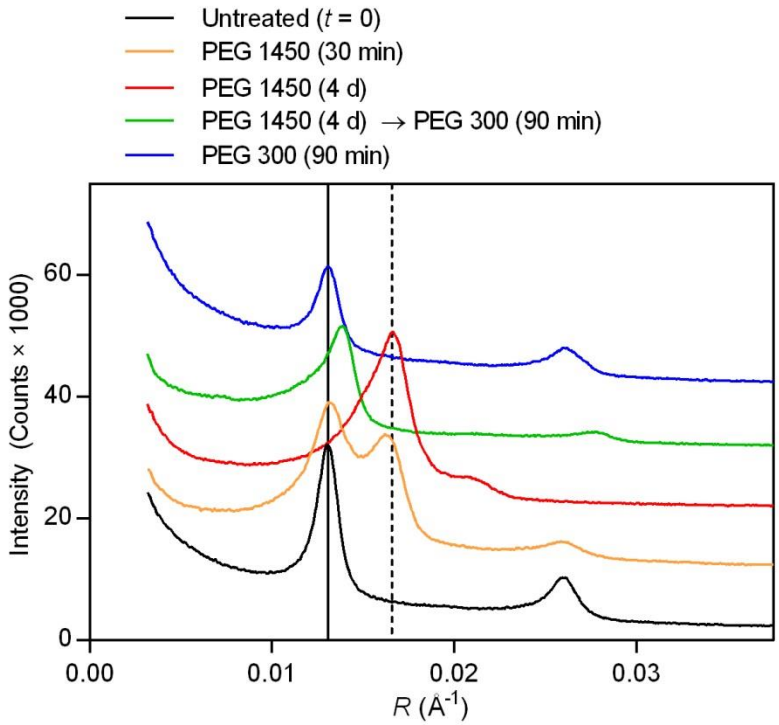

Figure S1. **Reversible compaction of CNS myelin.** X-ray diffraction patterns collected from wild-type optic nerves treated with PEG 1450 and/or PEG 300 for various lengths of time. Scattering intensity is plotted against reciprocal coordinate R ($Å^{-1}$). Patterns have been offset along the y axis for clarity. Vertical lines represent the positions of the second-order reflection for native (*solid*) and compacted (*dashed*) myelin.

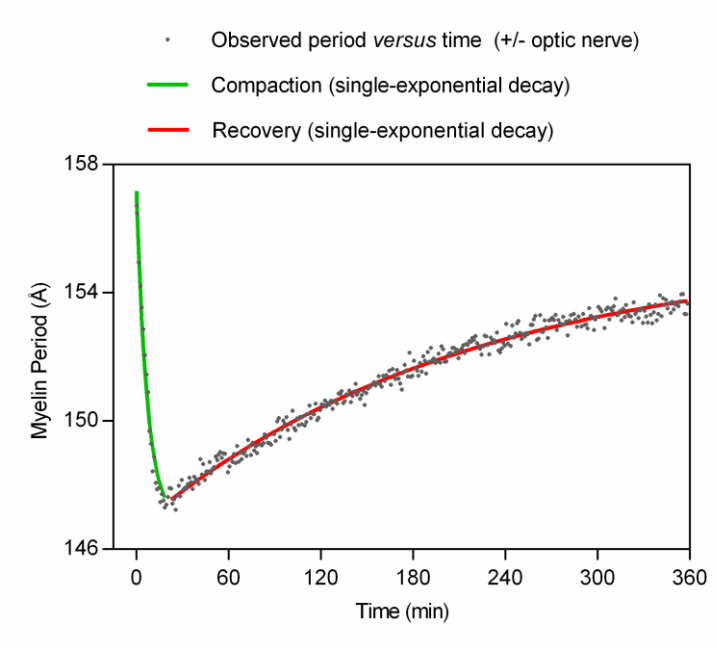

Figure S2. **Modeling of reversible compaction and recovery.** Symbols show the observed myelin period at each timepoint during a typical sucrose perfusion experiment. The green and red lines represent single-exponential decay models that were fit to the compaction and recovery phases of the experiment, respectively.