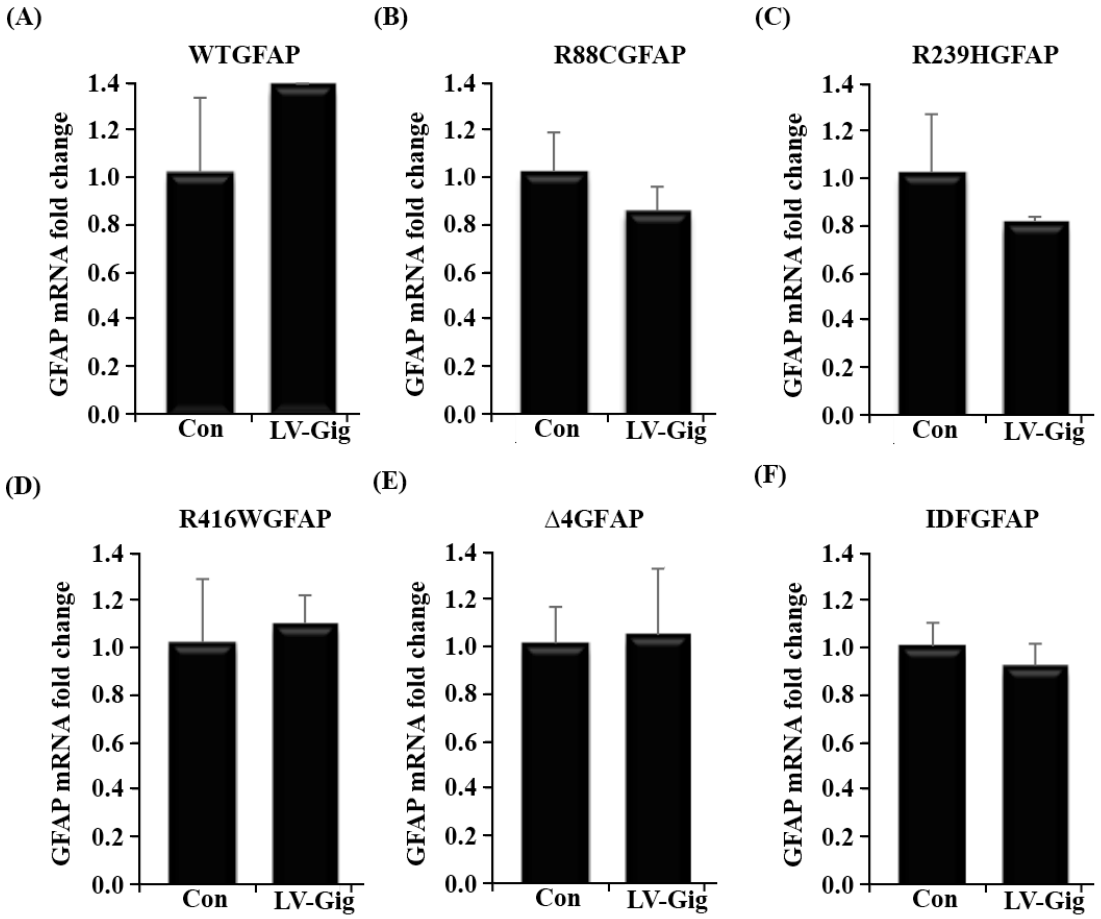
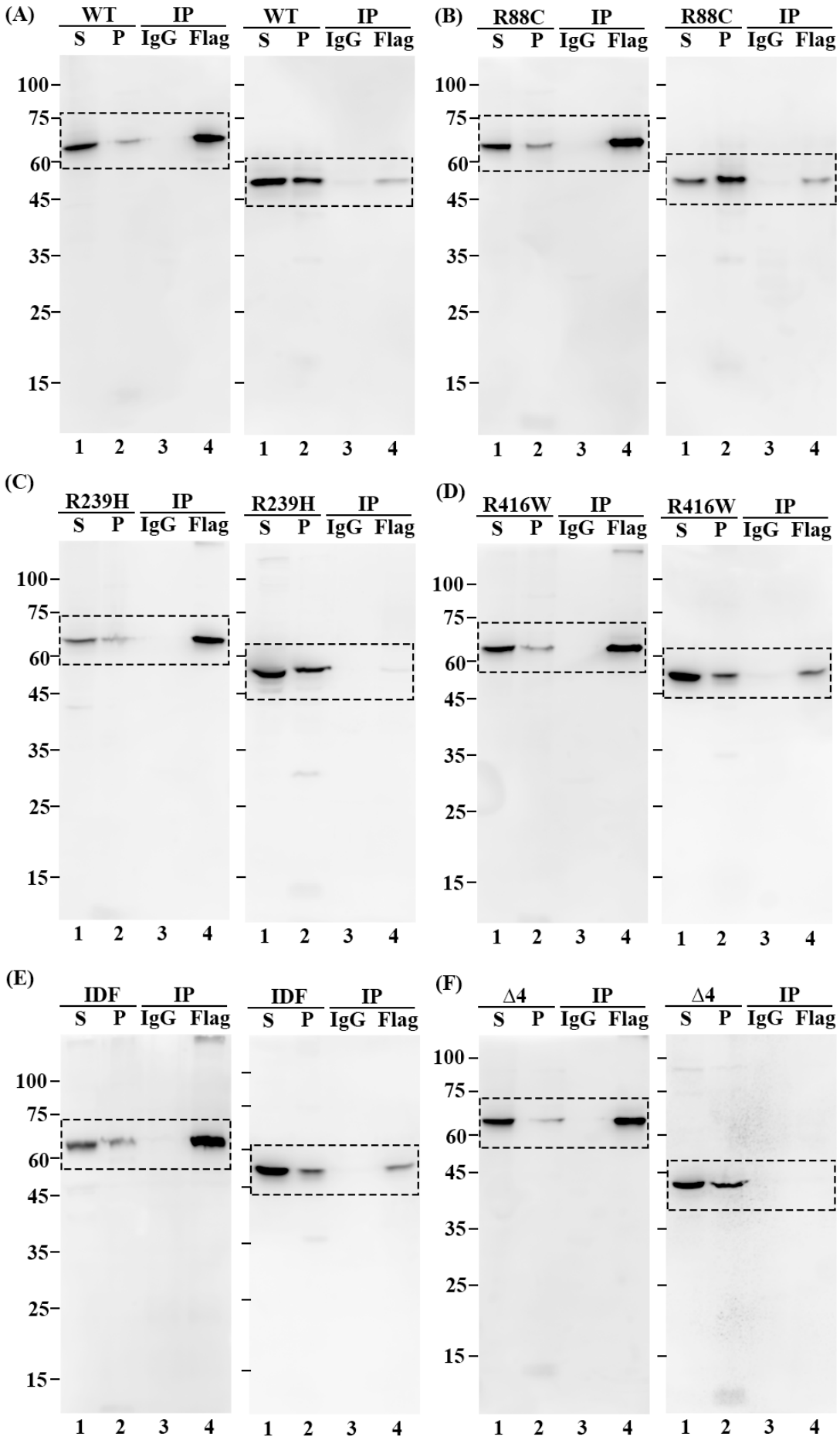
Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell

Lin et al.



Supplemental Figure 1. RT-PCR analysis of GFAP mRNA in SW13 cells. SW13 stable cell lines that expressed indicated GFAP were infected with lentiviruses containing either control vector (Con) or gigaxonin (LV-Gig). At 72 hours postinfection, RT-PCR was performed to determine levels of GFAP mRNA in mock-infected (Con) and gigaxonin-infected (LV-Gig) cells. Levels of GFAP mRNA were normalized to the GAPDH and fold increase relative to control was normalized to 1. Note that expression of gigaxonin had no significant effect on GFAP mRNA levels when compared with mock-infected controls.


(A)
WT
IP
S P IgG Flag
100
75
60
45
35
25
15
1 2 3 4
(B)
R88C
(C)
R239H
(D)
R416W
(E)
IDF
(F)
Δ4

Supplemental Figure 2. Full-length images of blots from Figure 9. SW13 stable lines expressing either wild type (A) or indicated mutant (B-F) GFAPs were infected with Flag-gigaxonin lentiviruses for 36 hours. Cells were fractionated and the supernatant (A-F, lane 1, labeled S) and pellet (A-F, lane 2, labeled P) fractions were prepared as described in the *Materials and Methods*. The supernatant fractions were subjected to immunoprecipitation by using a mouse monoclonal anti-Flag antibody (A-F, lane 4). Mouse IgG was used as a control (A-F, lane 3). The supernatant (A-F, lane 1) and pellet (A-F, lane 2) fractions, as well as the controls (A-F, lane 3) and Flag immunoprecipitates (A-F, lane 4) were analyzed by immunoblotting using rabbit polyclonal anti-gigaxonin (A-F, left panel) and anti-GFAP (A-F, right panel) antibodies. Molecular mass markers are shown on the left.