

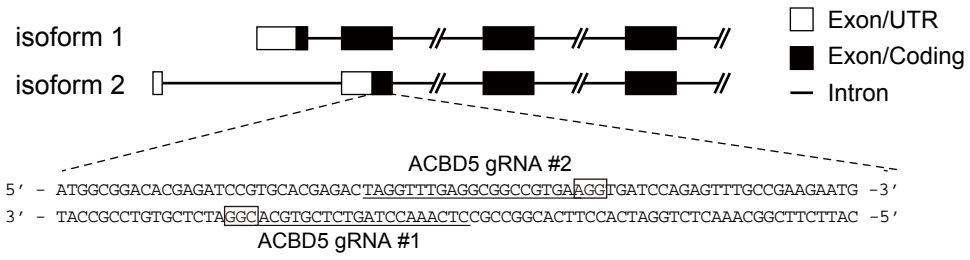
**Deficiency of a retinal dystrophy protein *ACBD5* impairs  
peroxisomal  $\beta$ -oxidation of very-long-chain fatty acids**

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**Figure S1. Generation of *ACBD5*-KO HeLa cells via the CRISPR/Cas9-mediated genome editing.**

*A*, Schematic representation of the genomic structure of the human *ACBD5* locus. The partial genomic structures for *ACBD5* isoform 1 and isoform 2 (NCBI reference sequences: NP\_663736.2 and NP\_001035938.1, respectively) are shown. Boxes represent exons, and horizontal lines connecting the exons indicate introns. Open and filled regions in the exons are untranslated and coding regions, respectively. The 20-bp target sequences of *ACBD5* gRNA#1 and *ACBD5* gRNA#2 are underlined. The PAM sequences are depicted and boxed. *B*, The genomic DNA was extracted from *ACBD5*-KO#1 (a) and *ACBD5*-KO#2 (b) cell lines, respectively, and a genomic region containing the target sites of the *ACBD5*-specific gRNAs was amplified, subcloned, and sequenced. The 20-bp target sequences and the PAM sequences are indicated as in *A*. Overlined letters and dashes depict the identified insertions and deletions, respectively. The numbers of insertions and deletions (+, insertions;  $\Delta$ , deletions) as well as the frequency of the mutated alleles detected are shown on the right.

**A** Human *ACBD5* locus



**B**

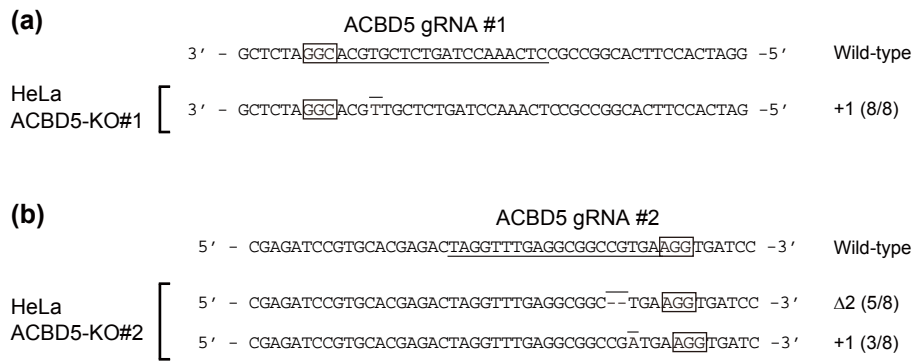


Fig. S1