

## **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

## Supplemental Figure Legends:

**Figure S1.** Validation of *REEP5* knockout in rats. **A**, A schematic overview of the CRISPR/Cas9-based genome-editing strategy used to generate the *REEP5* knockout (KO). Bottom, Example chromatogram showing a microdeletion and representative sequences of mutated alleles identified from clonal amplicons. Yellow dashes indicate the deleted bases. **B**, Western blot analysis of *REEP5* expression in the hearts of rats carrying homozygous 8-bp deletion mutations. *Left*, representative blots; *right*, pooled data. WT: n=6; *REEP5* KO: n=6.  $P < 0.05$  compared with WT. **C**, Analysis of the effects of CRISPR/Cas9-mediated *REEP5* gene editing on the mRNA expression of *REEPs* other than *REEP5*. n=3 for each group.  $P < 0.05$

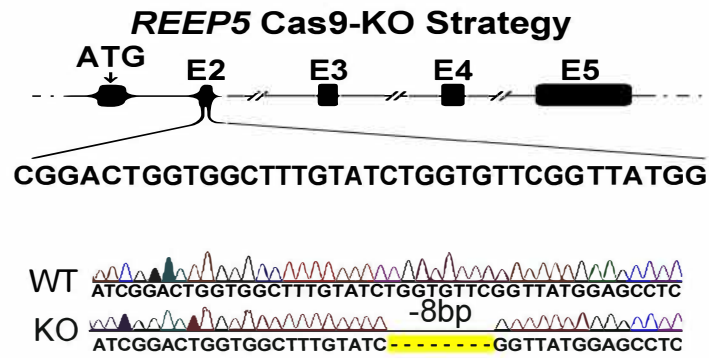
**Figure S2.** *REEP5* deficiency does not affect the expression of SR  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -handling proteins. Analysis of critical  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -handling proteins on the SR. *Left*, typical blots; *Right*, pooled data from three separate experiments.

**Figure S3.** Measurement of *REEP5* protein during the development of heart failure. **A**, Echocardiographic analysis of cardiac function during transverse aortic constriction (TAC)-induced heart failure, as demonstrated by ejection fraction. **B**, Western blotting examination of *REEP5* protein in the heart tissues. *Top*, typical blots; *bottom*, pooled data. Three to five

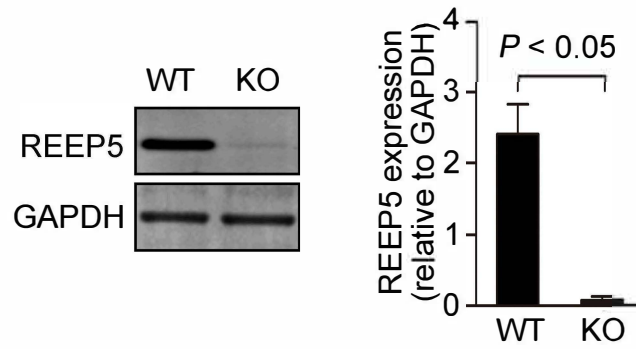
animals were analyzed at indicated time points in WT and REEP5-KO rats.

Figure S1.

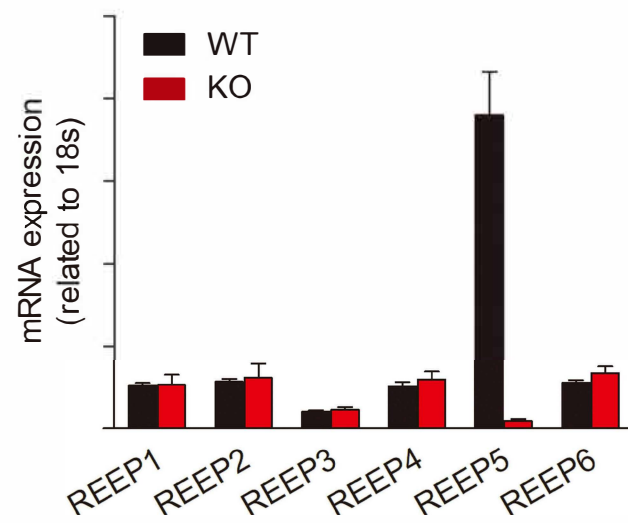
A



B



C



**A**

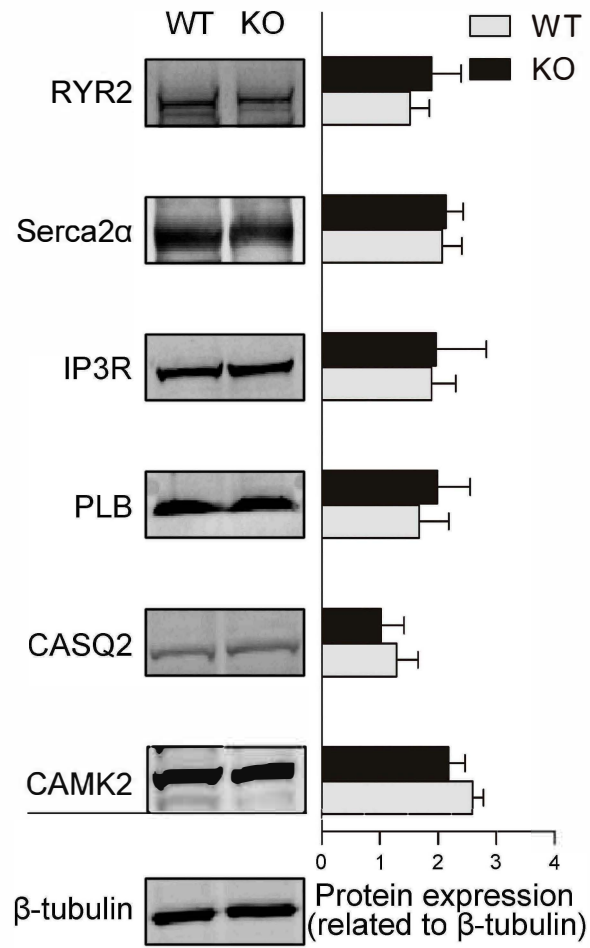
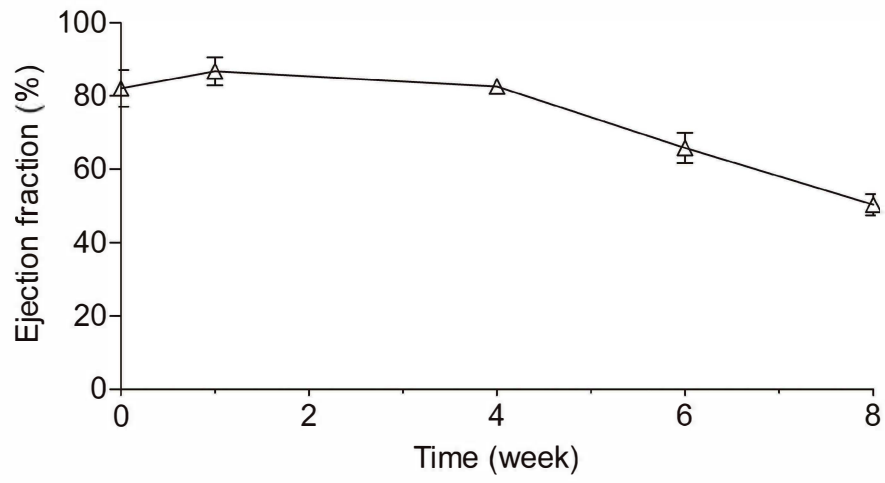


Figure S3

**A**



**B**

