

Myotube elasticity of an amyotrophic lateral sclerosis mouse model

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Supplementary Information

1. Genotyping

Genotyping was carried out on DNA isolated from tail clips. A multiplex PCR with the following primers: SOD13 Forward: 5'-TTCTGTTCCCTTCTCACTGT-3'; SOD13 Reverse: 5'-TCCCCTTTGGCACTTGTATT-3'; SOD15 Forward: 5'-TGTTGGGAGGAGGTAGTGATTA-3'. SOD15 Reverse: 5'-AGCAGAGTTGTGTTAGTTTTAG-3'.

2. Quantification of gene expression

Myoblasts were seeded at the density of 10,000 cells per cm² in 60 mm collagen coated plates (280,000 myoblasts per plate). Total mRNA was extracted with the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen) as described by Pieraut *et al.*¹. The eluted mRNA was quantified by spectrophotometry (Nanodrop). Following gDNA wipe out, RT was performed with Quantitect RT kit (Qiagen). The primer sequences, designed with Primer-BLAST at NCBI, are listed in

Table 1.

Table 1. Primers. Name, sequence, amplicon length (Al) and melting point (Tm) of primers used for qRT-PCR are listed below.

Target genes	Sequences	Al	Tm
<i>Acta1</i> (Actin skeletal muscle variant 1)	F: AAGTCCTGCAAGTGAACAAGC R: TTCGTCGCACATGGTGTCTA	80	59
<i>Acta2</i> (Actin skeletal muscle variant 2)	F: ACGTGAAGCCTCACTTCCTA R: TGTCTAGTTTCTGCTGCTCTG	64	58
<i>Myh1</i> (adult Myosin Heavy Chain IIx)	F: TTCAAGTTTGGACCCACGGT R: AGTGAGAGAGCCTGCCTTTA	54	59
<i>Myh2</i> (adult Myosin Heavy Chain IIa)	F: TCCAAGTCCGCAAGATCCA R: GCGCATGACCAAAGGTTTCA	193	59
<i>Myh3</i> (embryonic Myosin Heavy Chain)	F: TGTTGAGATTGCAGGATCTGG R: TGCTGGGCTTTCCTGAACTT	121	59
<i>Myh4</i> (adult Myosin Heavy Chain IIb)	F: TTCCGTAAGATCCAGCACGA R: TCCTGTCACCTCTCAACAGA	151	58
<i>Myh7</i> (adult Myosin Heavy Chain-beta)	F: TGAGCATTCTCCTGCTGTTTC R: TGAGCCTTGGATTCTCAAACG	138	58

<i>Myh8</i> (neonatal Myosin Heavy Chain)	F: ACAATCCAATGCCAACCTGG R: TCCTTCCTCTGCAAGATGTGT	156	59
<i>hSOD1</i> (human superoxide dismutase 1)	F: ACAAAGATGGTGTGGCCGAT R: AACGACTTCCAGCGTTTCCT	162	59
<i>Polr2j</i> (polymerase (RNA) II polypeptide J)	F: ACCACACTCTGGGGAACATC R: CTCGCTGATGAGGTCTGTGA	160	59

Quantitative RT-PCR (qRT-PCR) was performed with 100 ng of total cDNA using SYBR Green (Qiagen) and the LightCycler system (Roche Diagnostics), after initial activation for 15 min at 95°C, 45 cycles of 94°C for 15 s, 60°C for 20 s and 72°C for 35 s were carried out. After PCR amplification, a melting curve analysis was carried out to ensure PCR specificity. Polymerase (RNA) II polypeptide J (Polr2J) levels were used to normalize the amounts of cDNA. ΔCt was calculated as the difference between the Ct values, determined with the equation $2^{-\Delta\text{Ct}}$.

3. Additional figures

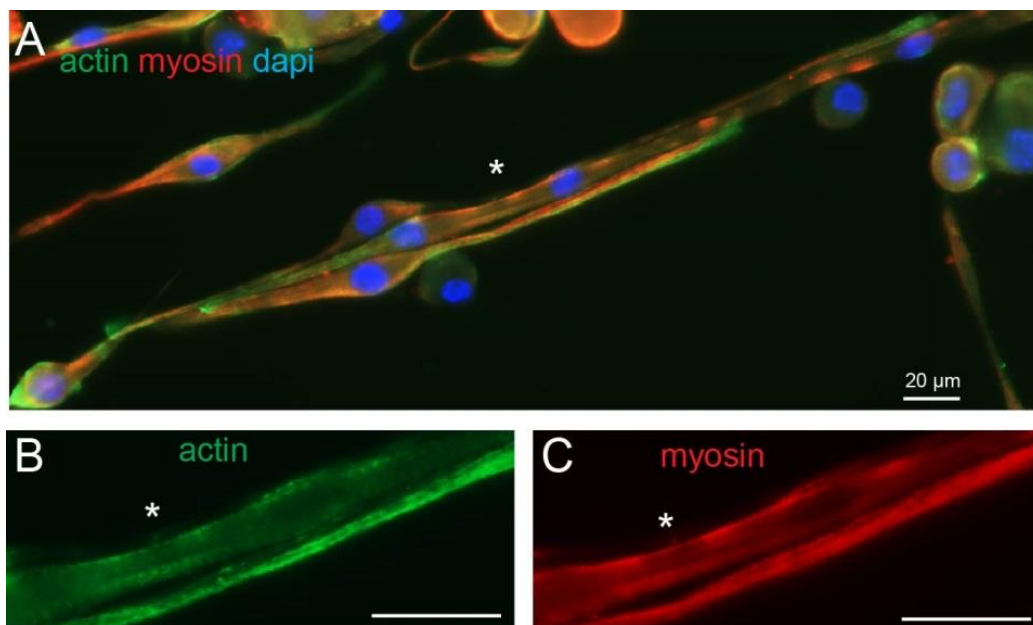


Figure S1. Maturation of wildtype myotubes. A: Immunofluorescence image of wildtype myotubes at 7 DIV with actin (green), myosin (red) and nucleus (blue) staining. B and C represent an enlargement of the marked area showing a more ordered actin (B), but a less ordered myosin distribution (C) along the myotube.

References

1. Pieraut, S. *et al.* An Autocrine Neuronal Interleukin-6 Loop Mediates Chloride Accumulation and NKCC1 Phosphorylation in Axotomized Sensory Neurons. *J. Neurosci.* **31**, 13516–13526 (2011).