

Supplemental materials

Alternative splicing of the *Caenorhabditis elegans lev-11* tropomyosin gene is regulated in a tissue-specific manner

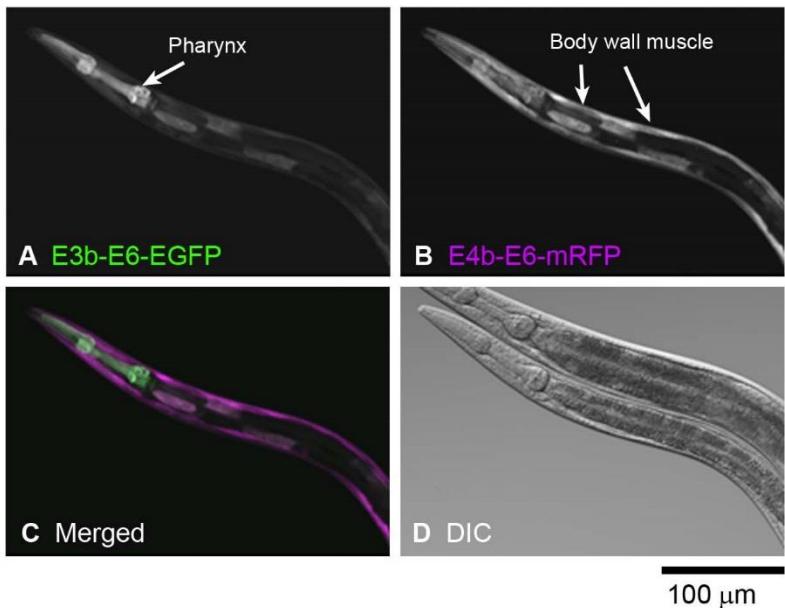
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Supplemental Figure S1

Supplemental Tables S1-S3



Supplemental Fig. S1. Fluorescence splicing reporter analysis for *lev-11* E4s and E5s using a ubiquitous promoter. The reporter minigenes, LEV-11 E3b-E6-EGFP and LEV-11 E4b-E6-mRFP (see Fig. 3 for the structures), were examined under the control of the ubiquitous *eef-1A.1* promoter. Fluorescence images show expression of E3b-E6-EGFP (A) and E4b-E6-mRFP (B) in L4 larvae. A merged image of EGFP in green and mRFP in magenta (C) and a DIC image (D) are shown. Bars, 100 μ m.

Supplemental Table S1. Worm strains

Strain	Transgene	Genotype
KH1506	E3b-E6-EGFP E4b-E6-mRFP in all tissues E5a-ECFP E5b-Venus E5c-HcRed in all tissues E9a-mCherry Δ E9a-EGFP in all tissues	<i>lin-15</i> (n765) X; <i>ybEx1506</i> [<i>eef-1A.1::LEV-11E3b-E6-EGFP eef-1A.1::LEV-11E4b-E6-mRFP lin-15(+)</i>] <i>lin-15</i> (n765) X; <i>ybEx1866</i> [<i>eef-1A.1::LEV-11E4aE4bxE5aE6-ECFP eef-1A.1::LEV-11E4aE4bxE5bE6-VENUS eef-1A.1::LEV-11E4aE4bxE5cE6-HcRed lin-15(+)</i>] <i>ybEx2171</i> [<i>eef-1A.1::LEV-11E8E9aE9b-GGS6-EGFP eef-1A.1::LEV-11E8E9aE9b-(+1)GGS6-mCherry lin-15 (+) pRG5271Neo</i>]
KH2171		
KH2445	E3b-E6-EGFP E4b-E6-mRFP in body wall muscles	<i>smg-2</i> (yb979) I; <i>ybEx2445</i> [<i>myo-3::LEV-11E3b-E6-EGFP myo-3::LEV-11E4b-E6-mRFP pBSKII(-)</i>]
KH2447	E3b-E6-EGFP E4b-E6-mRFP in pharyngeal muscles	<i>smg-2</i> (yb979) I; <i>ybEx2447</i> [<i>myo-2::LEV-11E3b-E6-EGFP myo-2::LEV-11E4b-E6-mRFP pBSKII(-)</i>]
KH2449	E3b-E6-EGFP E4b-E6-mRFP in neurons	<i>smg-2</i> (yb979) I; <i>ybEx2449</i> [<i>rgef-1::LEV-11E3b-E6-EGFP rgef-1::LEV-11E4b-E6-mRFP pBSKII(-)</i>]
KH2479	E3b-E6-EGFP E4b-E6-mRFP in intestine	<i>smg-2</i> (yb979) I; <i>ybEx2479</i> [<i>gst-42::LEV-11E3b-E6-EGFP gst-42::LEV-11E4b-E6-mRFP pBSKII(-)</i>]

Supplemental Table S2. Sequences of the primers used to detect endogenous LEV-11 mRNAs in the RT-PCR assays and molecular cloning.

Position	Direction	Sequence
Exon 1 ¹	Forward	5'- <u>CACC</u> ATGGACGCCATTAAAGAAGAAGATG-3'
Exon 3b ¹	Forward	5'- <u>CACC</u> ATGTCGAAGGTAAACAAGGAGG-3'
Exon 9a	Reverse	5'-TCTCCTGGACGGTCTGTTCG-3'
Exon 9b	Reverse	5'-TCATCATCTCACACAGCAAGTGA-3'
Exon 9c	Reverse	5'-TTAATATCCGGAGAGCTCTTCCAAG-3'

¹Underlines indicate CACC sequences for directional TOPO cloning.

Supplemental Table S3. Sequences of primers used in plasmid construction.

Primers used to amplify genomic fragments.

Amplified fragments	Sequence
<i>lev-11</i> exon 3b – exon 6	5' - <u>AAAAGCAGGCT</u> c _t agacaccATGgGTCAGGCCGTGAG-3' 5' -CCATGGTGG <u>C</u> T <u>AGACT</u> CTCCGGCCTCGGCACG-3'
<i>lev-11</i> exon 4a – exon 6	5' - <u>AAAAGCAGGCT</u> ccaccatgTGCTTGAGGAGGAC-3' 5' -TATACAAAGTGTCTCTCCGGCCTCGGCACG-3'
<i>lev-11</i> exon 4b – exon 6	5' - <u>AAAAGCAGGCT</u> c _t agacaccATGgCCCTCGAGGAAGA-3' 5' -CCATGGTGG <u>C</u> T <u>AGACT</u> CTCCGGCCTCGGCACG-3'
<i>lev-11</i> exon 8 – exon 9b	5' - <u>AAAAGCAGGCT</u> ccaccatgGAGTCGACAGACTCGAAG-3' 5' -TATACAAAGTGCACGGAGTTCTGAAATATTGAGTC-3'

Underlines indicate parts of *attB* sequences for BP cloning or *Xba* I recognition site (exon 6 Reverse). Lower case indicates nucleotides for introducing Kozak's consensus.

Primers used for mutagenesis.

Mutation	Sequence
<i>lev-11</i> exon 4b – 5' splice site	5' -GACGAaTCTGAGCGaTAtGCaTTGAGATGAG-3' 5' -CTCATCTCAAtGCaTAtCGCTCAGAtTCGTC-3'
<i>lev-11</i> exon 5a – termination codon	5' -TGCCA <u>ACTT</u> CCT <u>t</u> AGACTCAAGTCGA-3' 5' -TCGACTTGAGT <u>C</u> taGAGGAAGTTGGCA-3'
<i>lev-11</i> exon 5c – termination codon	5' -GAGCA <u>ATCAGATT</u> AaATGGATGATGACA-3' 5' -TGT <u>CATCATCC</u> ATT <u>Ta</u> AATCTGATTGCTC-3'
<i>lev-11</i> exon 5b – termination codon	5' -GGAGCGCG <u>CCAActaa</u> GTTGAGGCCAAC-3' 5' -GTTGGGC <u>CTCAAC</u> ttAGTTGGCGCGCTCC-3'
<i>lev-11</i> exon 9a – termination codon	5' -GAT <u>CCAAGGATCC</u> AAATAGTACGGTA-3' 5' -TACCGT <u>ACTATT</u> tgGGATCCTGGATC-3'

Lower case indicates nucleotides for disrupting potential splice sites (exon 4b), introducing termination codons (exon 5s), or disrupting a termination codon (exon 9b).
