Syntaxin 3, but not Syntaxin 4, is required for mast cell regulated exocytosis, where it plays a primary role mediating compound exocytosis

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Supplemental Figures

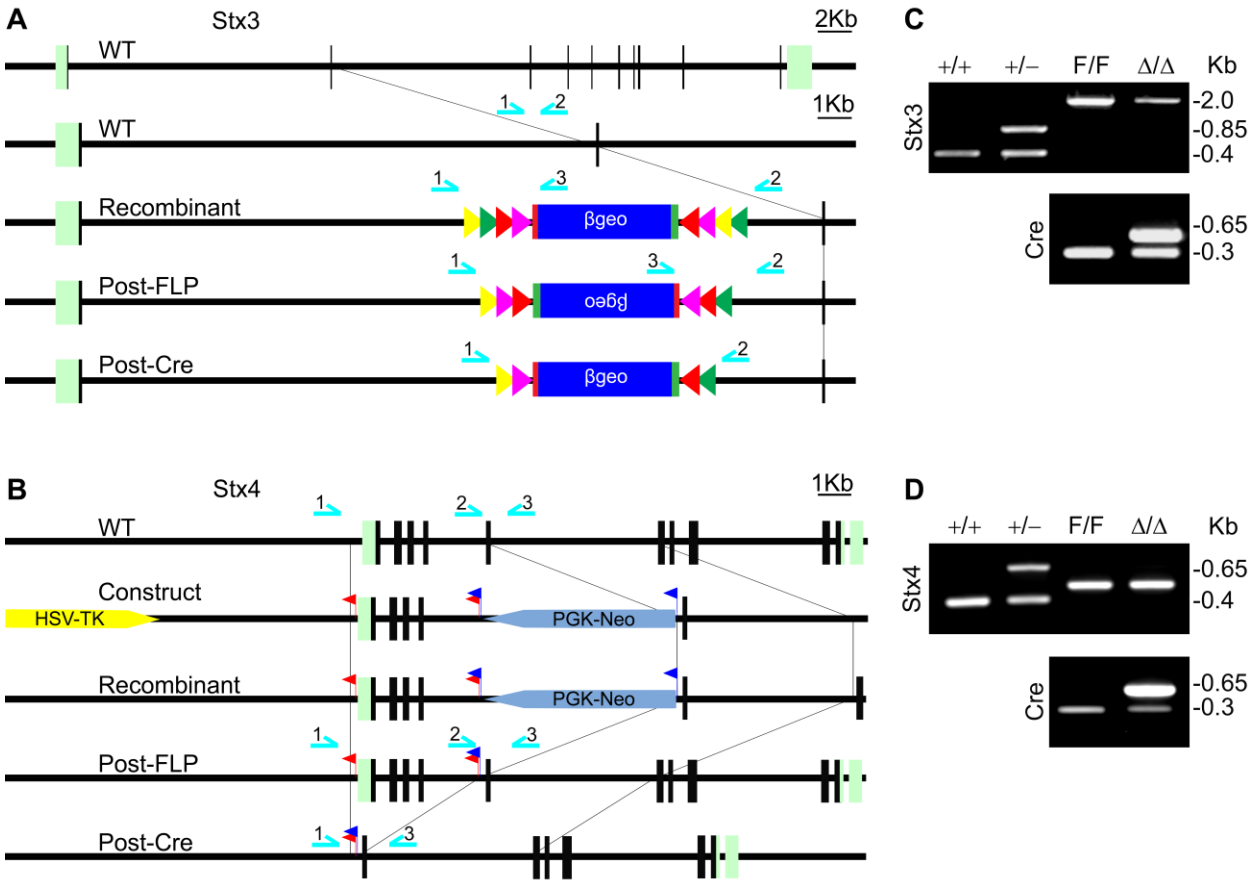

Figure S1. Generation of the Stx3 and Stx4 cKO mice. Shown are diagrams of the strategies followed to make the Stx3 (*A*) and Stx4 (*B*) cKO mice. *A*, after Cre recombination, the cassette introduced in intron 1 of *Stx3* is inverted and locked (bottom diagram). When transcription of *Stx3* is initiated the splice acceptor forces transcription of βgeo, and a polyadenylation site interrupts transcription of the rest of the *Stx3* gene. *B*, removal of exons 1-4 of *Stx4* by Cre recombinase (bottom diagram) eliminates the translation initiation site and expression of Stx4. *Vertical bars*, exons; *light-green bars*, untranslated region; *black bars*, protein-coding region; *triangles*, location and direction of recombination sites; *yellow triangle*, FRT; *green triangle*, F3; *red triangle*, loxP; *pink triangle*, lox511; *red rectangle*, splice acceptor site; βgeo, β-galactosidase/neomycin phosphotransferase fusion gene; *green rectangle*, polyadenylation site; *blue flag*, FRT site; *red flag*, loxP site; HSV-TK, herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase; PGK-Neo, phosphoglucokinase promoter-driven neomycin phosphotransferase gene; *light-blue arrowheads*, primers for genotyping. PCR products from genomic tail DNA from Stx3 (*C*) and Stx4 (*D*) mutant mice with the primers in panels *A* and *B* respectively.

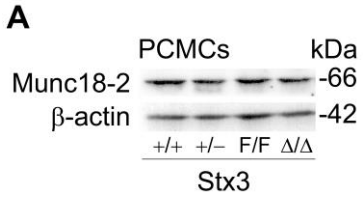

Figure S2. Expression of Stx3 does not affect expression of Munc18-2 in MCs. Shown is a representative immunoblot of lysates from MCs obtained from different Stx3 mutant mice probed with anti-Munc18-2 antibody. β-actin was used as loading control.