Supplementary material to

"Analysis of cilia dysfunction phenotypes in zebrafish embryos depleted of Origin recognition complex factors"

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Supplementary Fig.1 Splice blocking verification of Orc4 and Orc6 splMOs

A, A splice blocking MO was directed against the exon1-intron 1 boundary of zebrafish orc4.

B, RT-PCR of cDNA from 24 hours post fertilization (hpf) embryos injected either with control MO (CTRL MO) or Orc4 splMO. Orc4 splMO injection leads to a larger band. βactin (bactin) was used as housekeeping control.

C, Sequencing of the large band obtained in Orc4 splMO injected embryos revealed efficient interference with splicing as intron 1 was inserted after exon 1. Hence, a premature stop codon (red) is inserted. Start codon in green.

D, The splice site of intron 1 and exon 2 was used to design a splice blocking MO against *orc6*.

E, RT-PCR of cDNA from 24 hpf embryos injected either with control MO (CTRL MO) or Orc6 splMO resulted in a single band for CTRL MO cDNA and 2 additional bands for Orc6 morphants. βactin was used as control.

F, Both additional bands were excised and extracted from the gel and subsequently sequenced. This revealed skipping of exon 2 and the fusion of exon 1 and exon 3 for the smaller band ("1"), which in turn results in a stop codon (red). Start codon indicated in green. In the larger band ("2"), intron 1 was retained causing a premature stop codon, too.