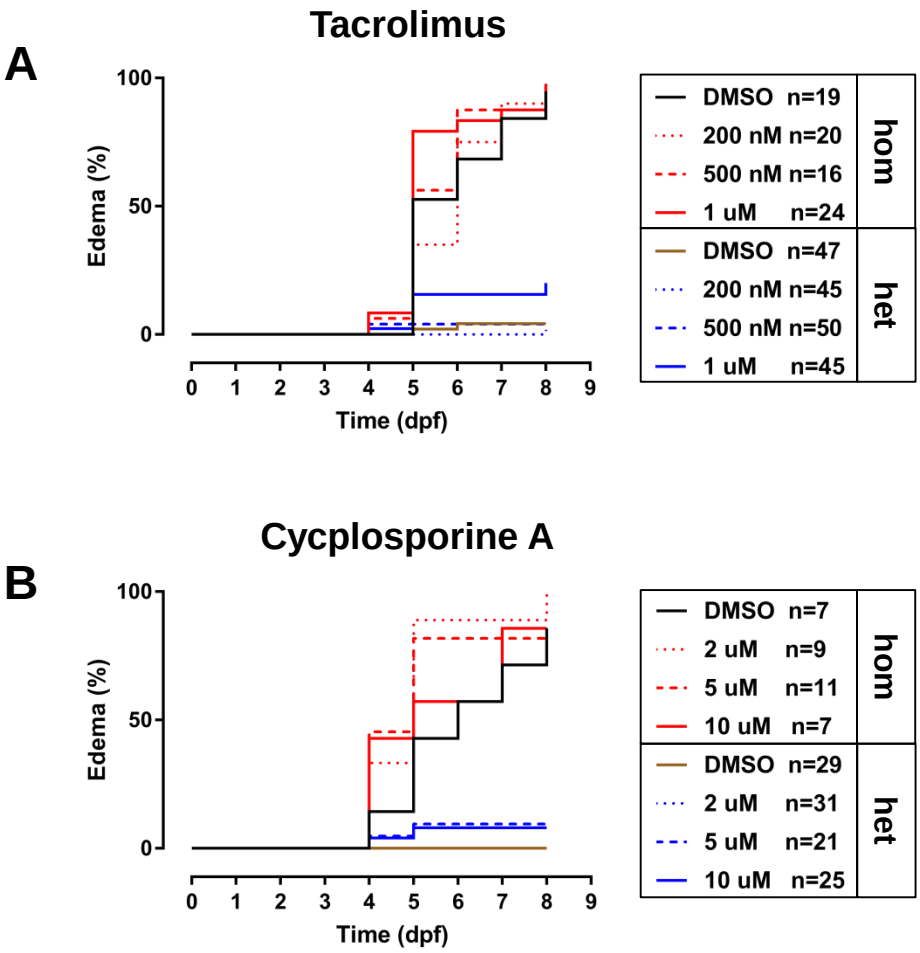

Supplemental Figure S8. Calcineurin inhibitor treatment of *magi2a*$^{-/-}$ (*c.69_71delinsGCTA*, p.Pro24Leufs*76) larvae does not alter the edema phenotype.
Kaplan-Meier plots for onset of the edema phenotype for *magi2a*$^{+/+}$ and *magi2a*$^{+/-}$ larvae. Treatment started at 48 hpf with 0.1% DMSO vehicle control or increasing drug concentrations. Genotypes were confirmed by Sanger sequencing. Numbers of larvae per group are indicated.
(**A**) Replicate of experiment shown in **Fig. 4E** Increasing doses of Tacrolimus (200 nM, 500 nM or 1 µM) do not cause a significantly earlier onset of the edema phenotype in *magi2a*$^{-/-}$ KO larvae compared to DMSO vehicle control l (P =0.3914, calculated by Log-rank [Mantel Cox] test), but cause edema in *magi2a*$^{+/-}$ larvae in the highest concentration (P=0.0068, calculated by Log-rank [Mantel Cox] test).
(**B**) Increasing doses of Cyclosporine A (2 µM, 5 µM or 10 µM) do not cause a significantly earlier onset of the edema phenotype in *magi2a*$^{-/-}$ KO larvae compared to DMSO vehicle control l (P =0.6825, calculated by Log-rank [Mantel Cox] test). Note that Cyclosporine induces a severe behavioral/neuronal phenotype (as described in Clift, *Behav Brain Res* 2015; 282:117-124) after 4 days of treatment (6 dpf) with early death that required termination of the experiment at 8 dpf instead of 9 dpf.