Novel disulfide-bridged bio-responsive antisense oligonucleotide induces efficient splice-modulation in muscle myotubes *in vitro*

Bao T. Le,[a,b] Tamer R. Kosbar [a,b] and Rakesh N. Veedu [*a,b]

[a] Centre for Molecular Medicine and Innovative Therapeutics, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia-6150.
[b] Perron Institute for Neurological and Translational Science, Perth, Australia-6009.

R.Veedu@murdoch.edu.au

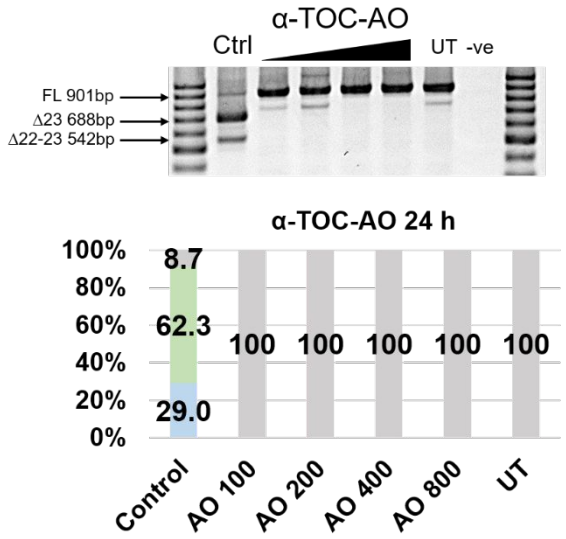

Figure S1. RT-PCR and transcript densitometry analysis of RNA prepared from *H2K mdx* mouse myotubes incubated with α-TOC-AO at 24 h timepoint.

The triangles above the gel image indicate increasing AO concentration (100, 200, 400 and 800 nM); Ctrl = control AO transfected with Lipofectin at 100 nM, UT = untreated, -ve = negative control.

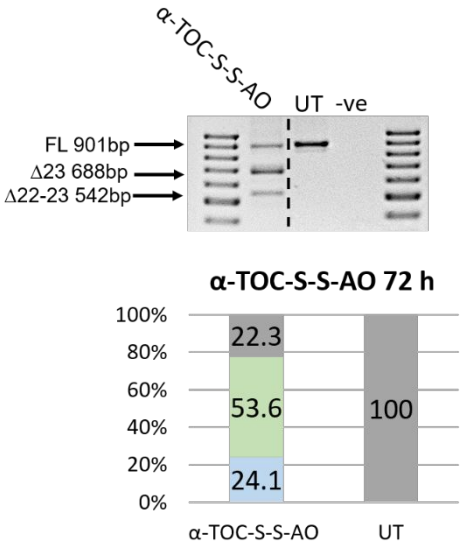

Figure S2. RT-PCR and transcript densitometry analysis of RNA prepared from *H2K mdx* mouse myotubes transfected with α-TOC-S-S-AO at 400 nM using Lipofectin at 72 h timepoint; UT = untreated, -ve = negative control.