

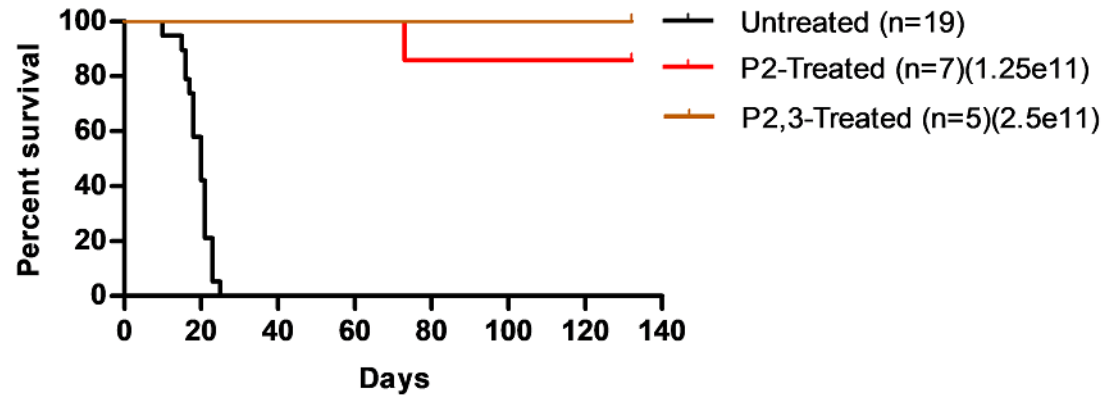
OMTM, Volume 23

Supplemental information

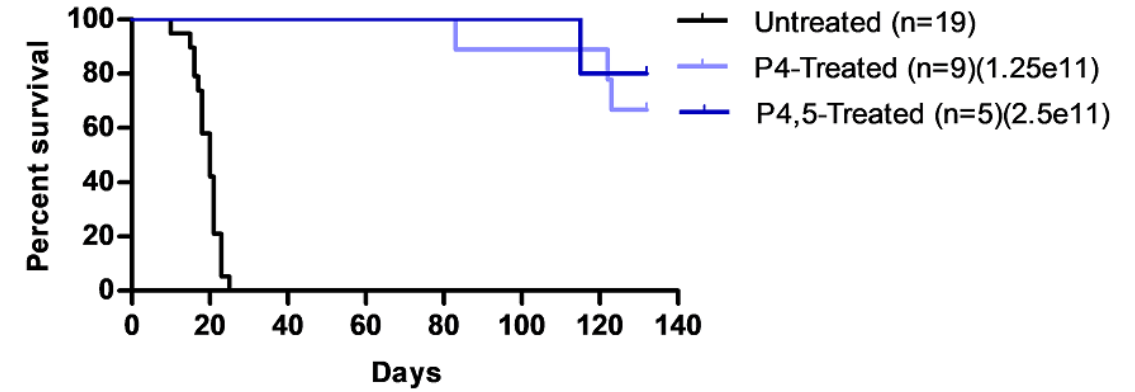
**Defining the optimal dose and therapeutic window
in SMA with respiratory distress type I model mice,
FVB/NJ-*Ighmpb2*^{nmd-2J}**

**Monir Shababi, Caley E. Smith, Sara M. Ricardez Hernandez, Jose Marquez, Zayd Al
Rawi, Eric Villalón, K. David Farris, Mona O. Garro-Kacher, and Christian L. Lorson**

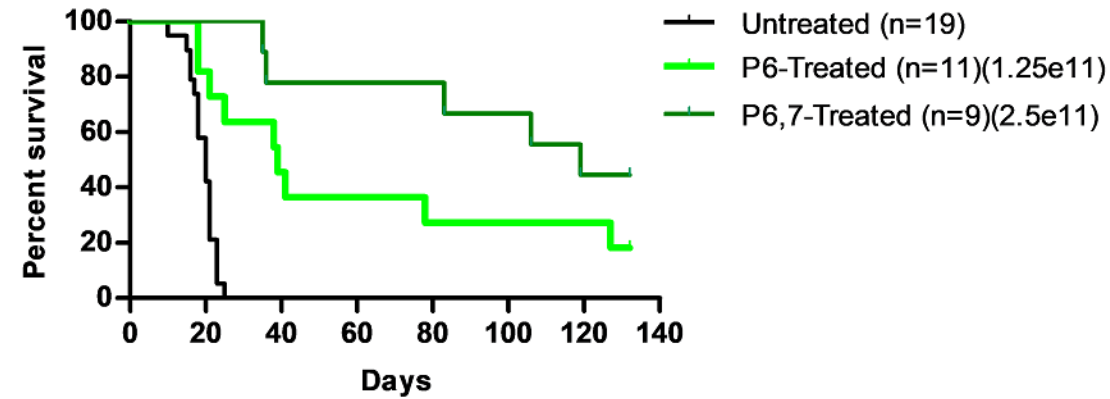
A



B



C



D

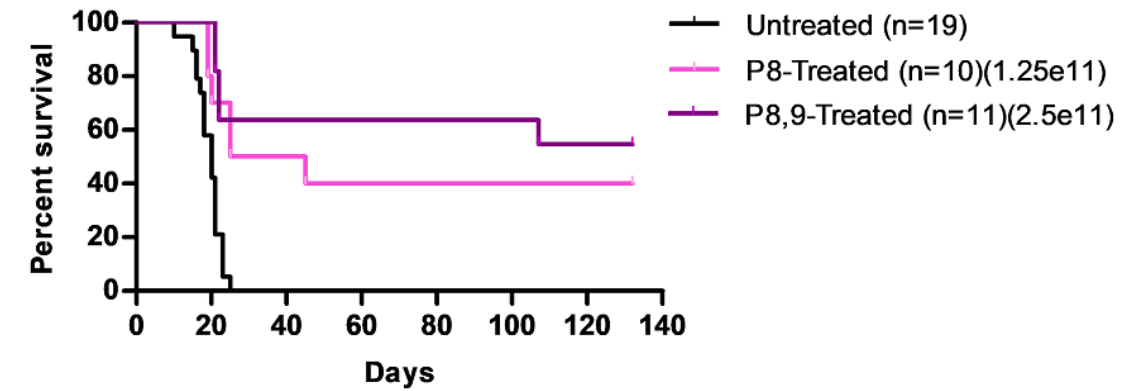


Figure S1: (A, B, C, D) Survival of low and high dose-treated at P2 (A), P4 (B), P6 (C) and P8 (D) was compared individually for each group. Each treated cohort lived significantly longer than the untreated animals, however, a higher dose did not result in a statistically significant increase in the survival of any treated group.

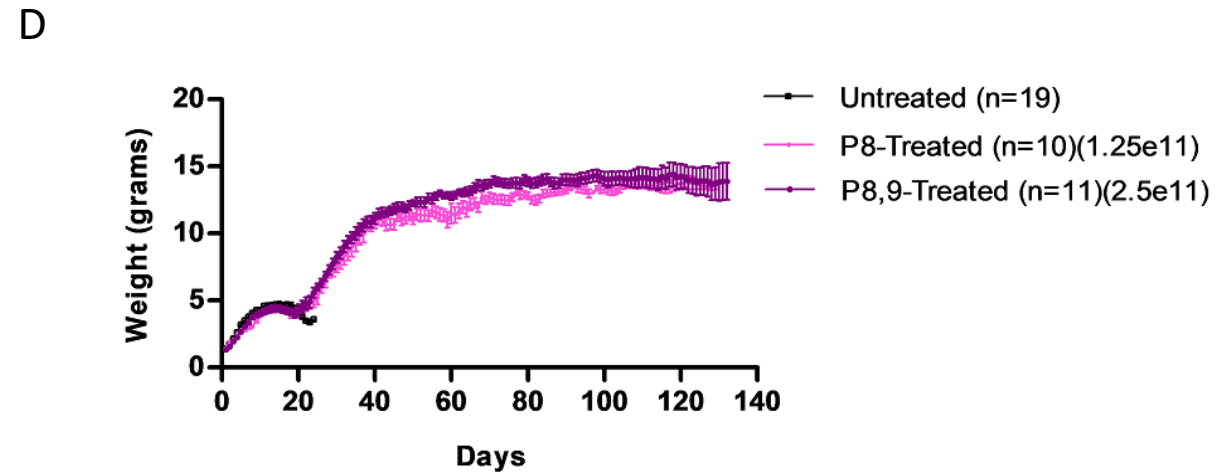
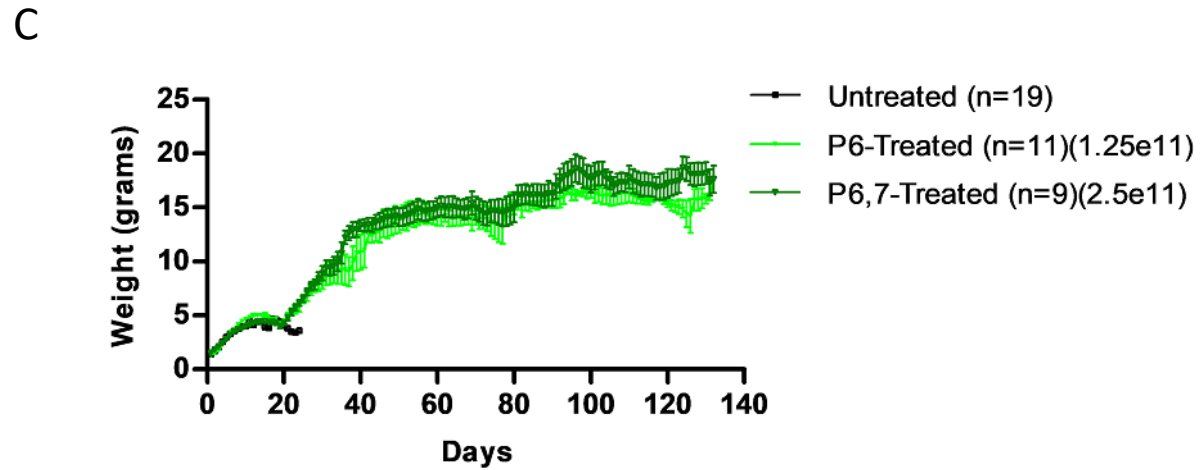
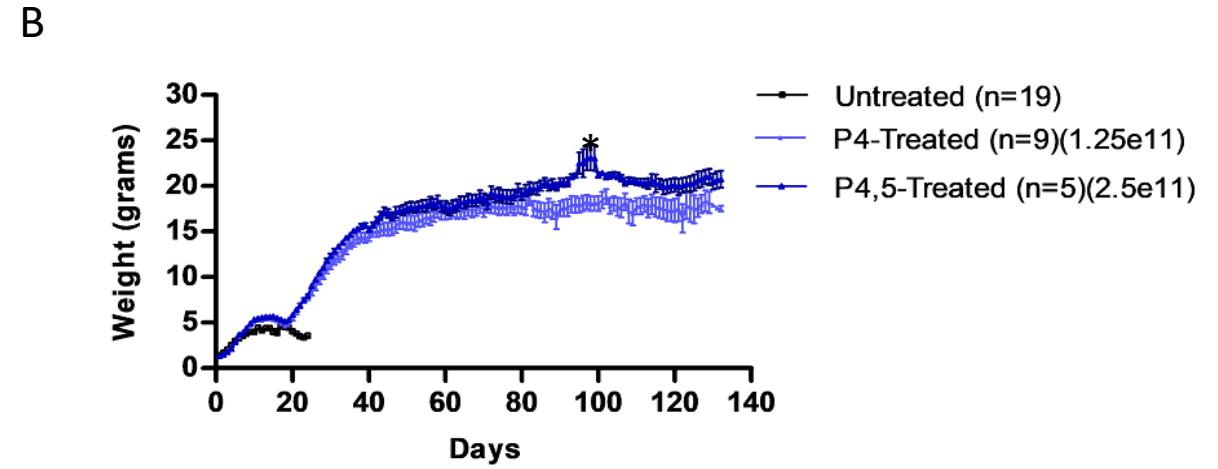
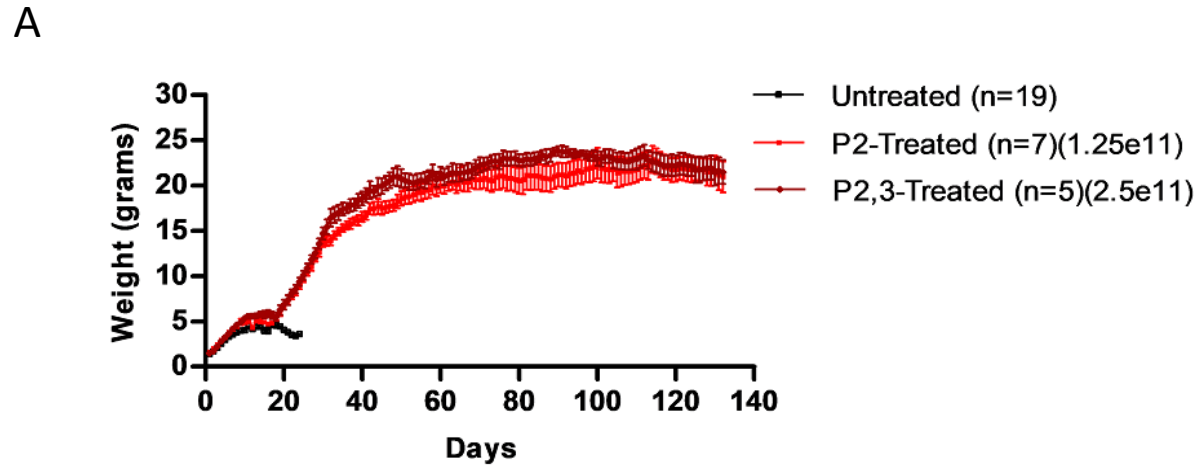
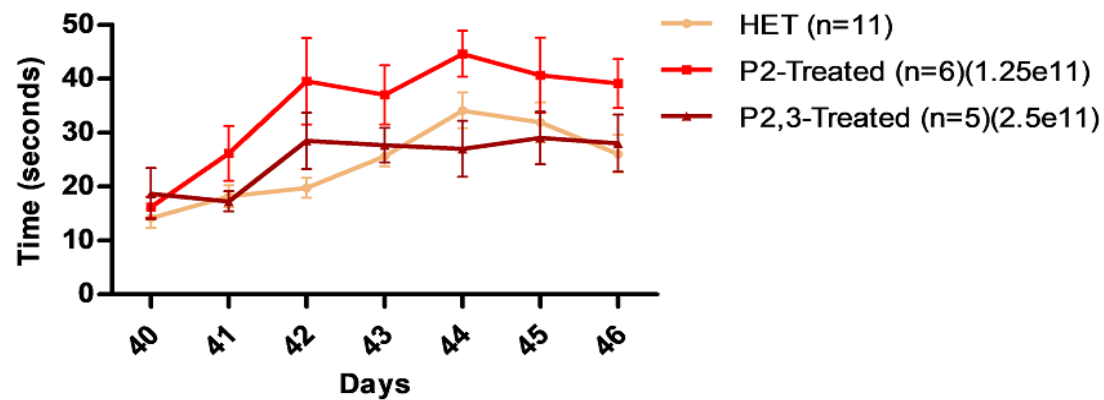
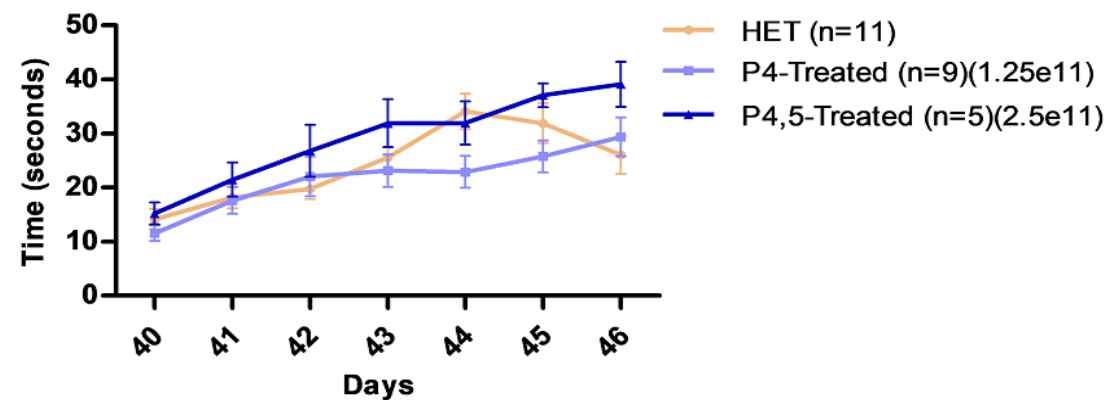


Figure S2: (A, B, C, D) The impact of low and high dose on weight gain at P2 (A), P4 (B), P6 (C) and P8 (D) treatment compared individually for each group. The increase in dose did not statistically affect the weight in any group except the P4-treated in which the high-dose treated weighed heavier compared to low dose-treated during 85-115 days of age (one-way ANOVA, $P=0.04$). Every treated group weighed significantly less than the “HET” littermates (one-way ANOVA, $P<0.001$).

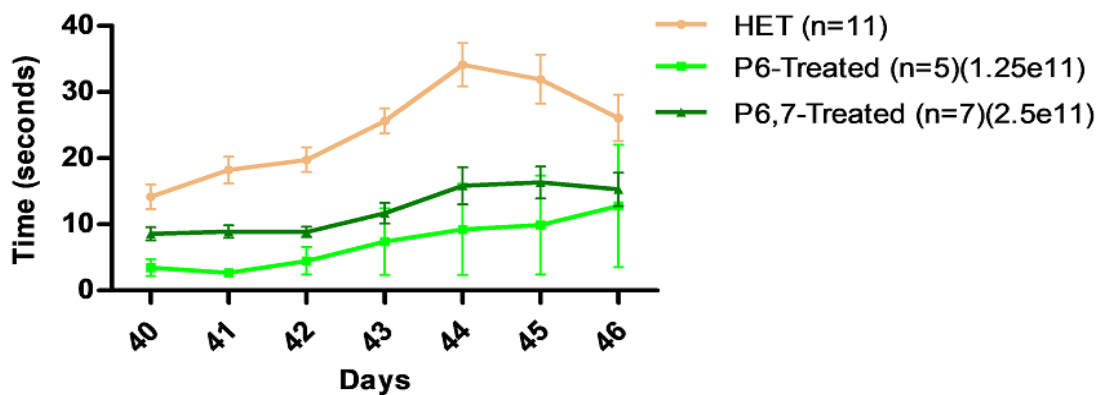
A



B



C



D

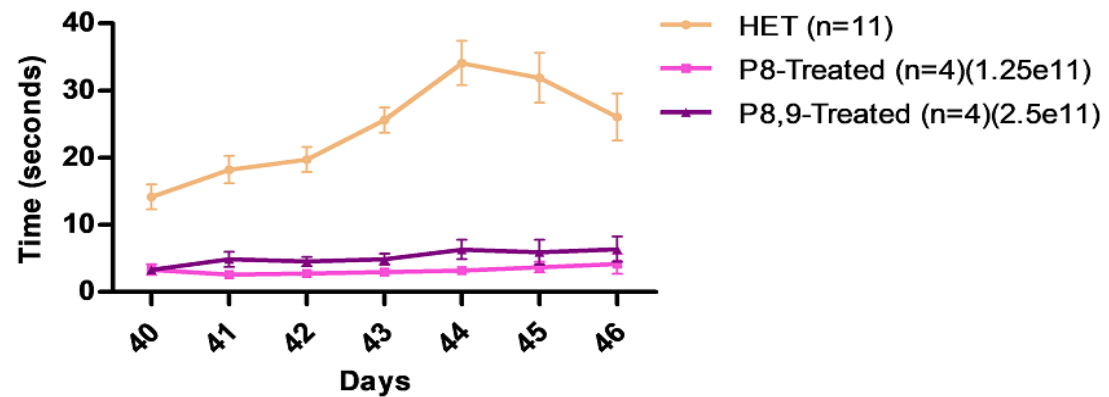
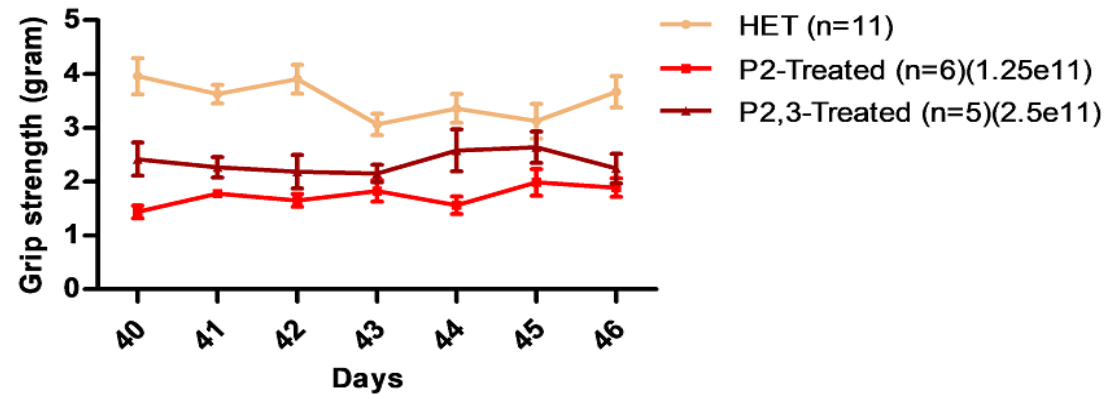
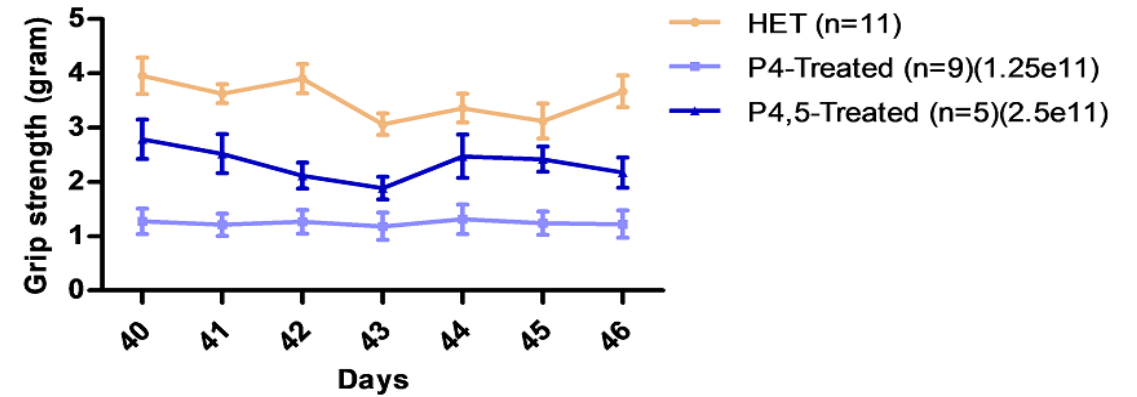


Figure S3: (A, B, C, D) The impact of low and high dose on rotarod performance at P2 (C), P4 (D), P6 (E) and P8 (F) treatment compared individually for each group. The increase in dose did not statistically affect the rotarod performance in any of the treated groups. P6 and P8-treated animals were drastically weaker than “HET” in either low or high dose group ($P < 0.001$). Measurements were taken for 7 consecutive days starting from P40 through P46. Error bars represent \pm SEM.

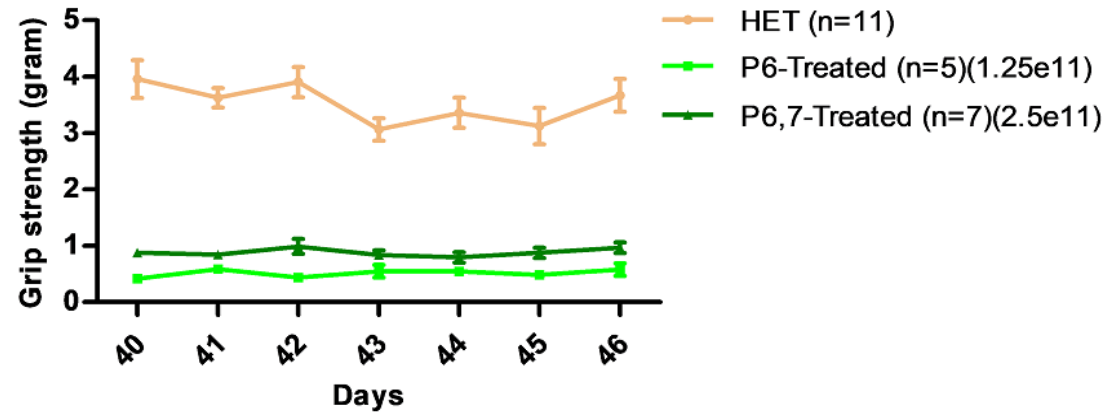
A



B



C



D

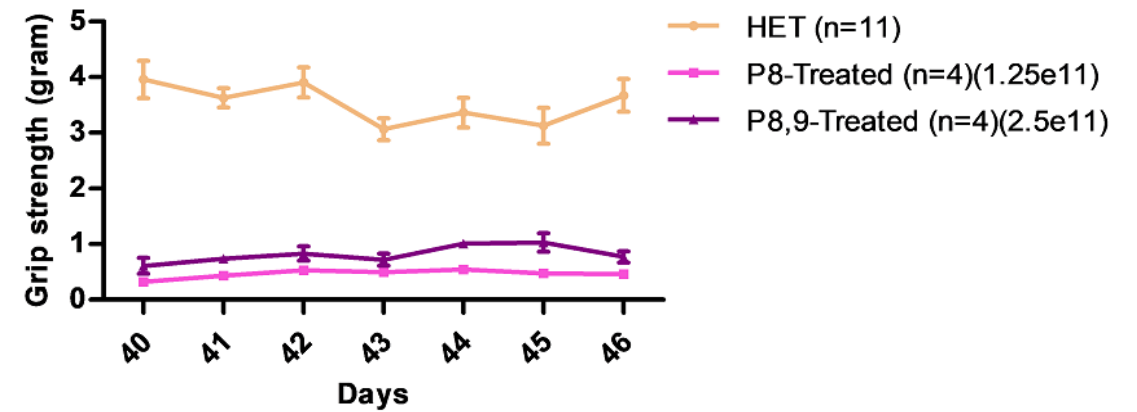


Figure S4: (A, B, C, D) The effect of low and high dose on grip strength at P2 (A), P4 (B), P6 (C) and P8 (D) treatment compared individually for each group. High dose significantly impacted the grip strength of treated groups at each time point (one-way ANOVA, P2,3 vs. P2 $P < 0.001$; P4,5 vs. P4 $P < 0.001$; P6,7 vs. P6 $P < 0.01$; P8,9 vs. P8 $P < 0.05$). Measurements were taken for 7 consecutive days starting from P40 through P46. Error bars represent \pm SEM.

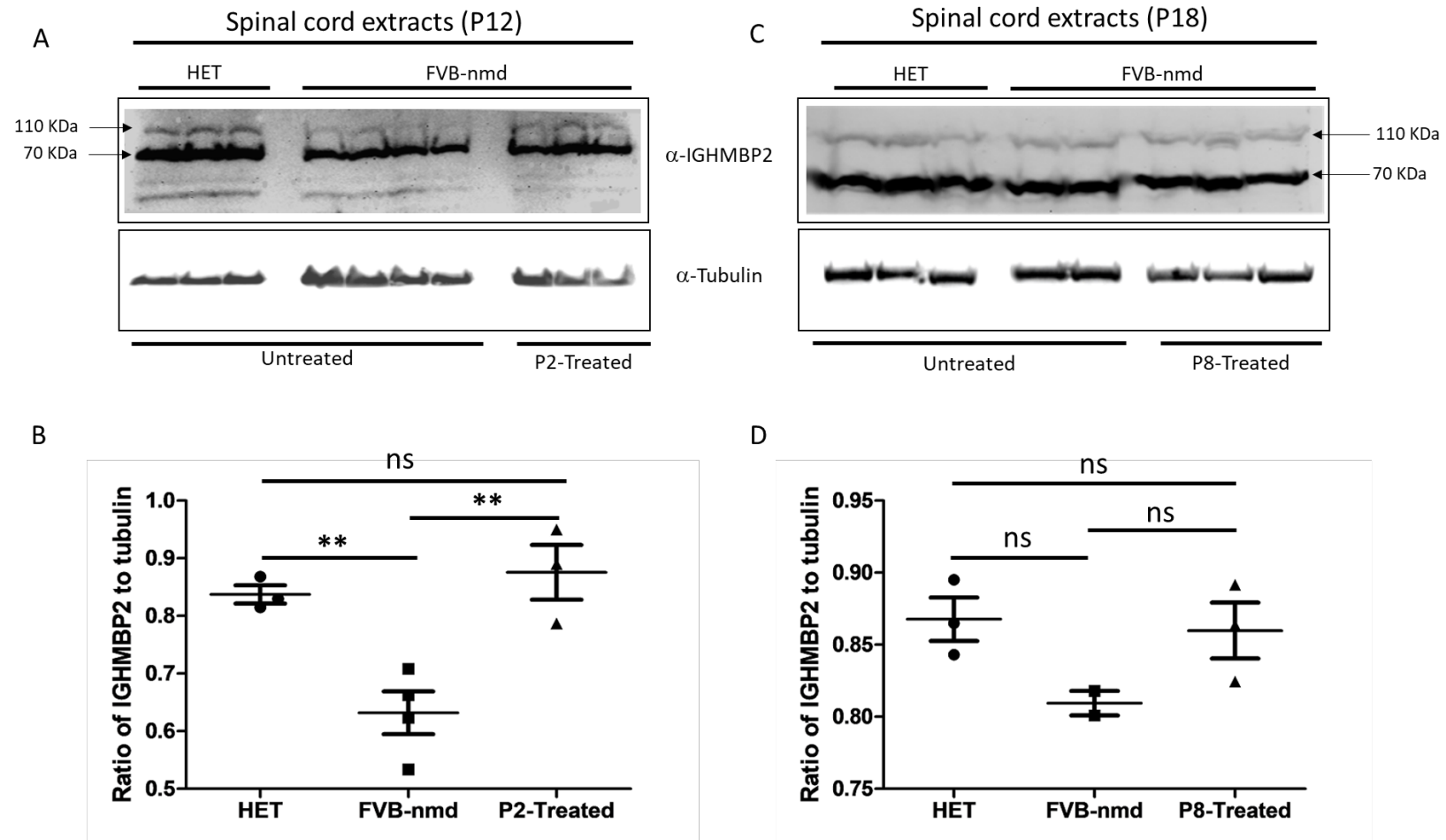


Figure S5: (A, B, C, D) IGHMBP2 protein expression in spinal cord extract from P2 and P8 cohorts. Spinal cord extract was generated from heterozygous (“HET”) animals, or FVB-nmd mice that were untreated or treated (P2 or P8) with ssAAV9-IGHMBP2. Tissues were harvested 10 days after treatment: P2-treated collected on P12 (**A,B**); P8-treated collected on P18 (**C,D**). Tubulin was used as an internal loading control and used in the graphical depiction of the quantification of the relative band intensity (**B,D**).