Investigating the Role of Dystrophin Isoform Deficiency in Motor Function in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

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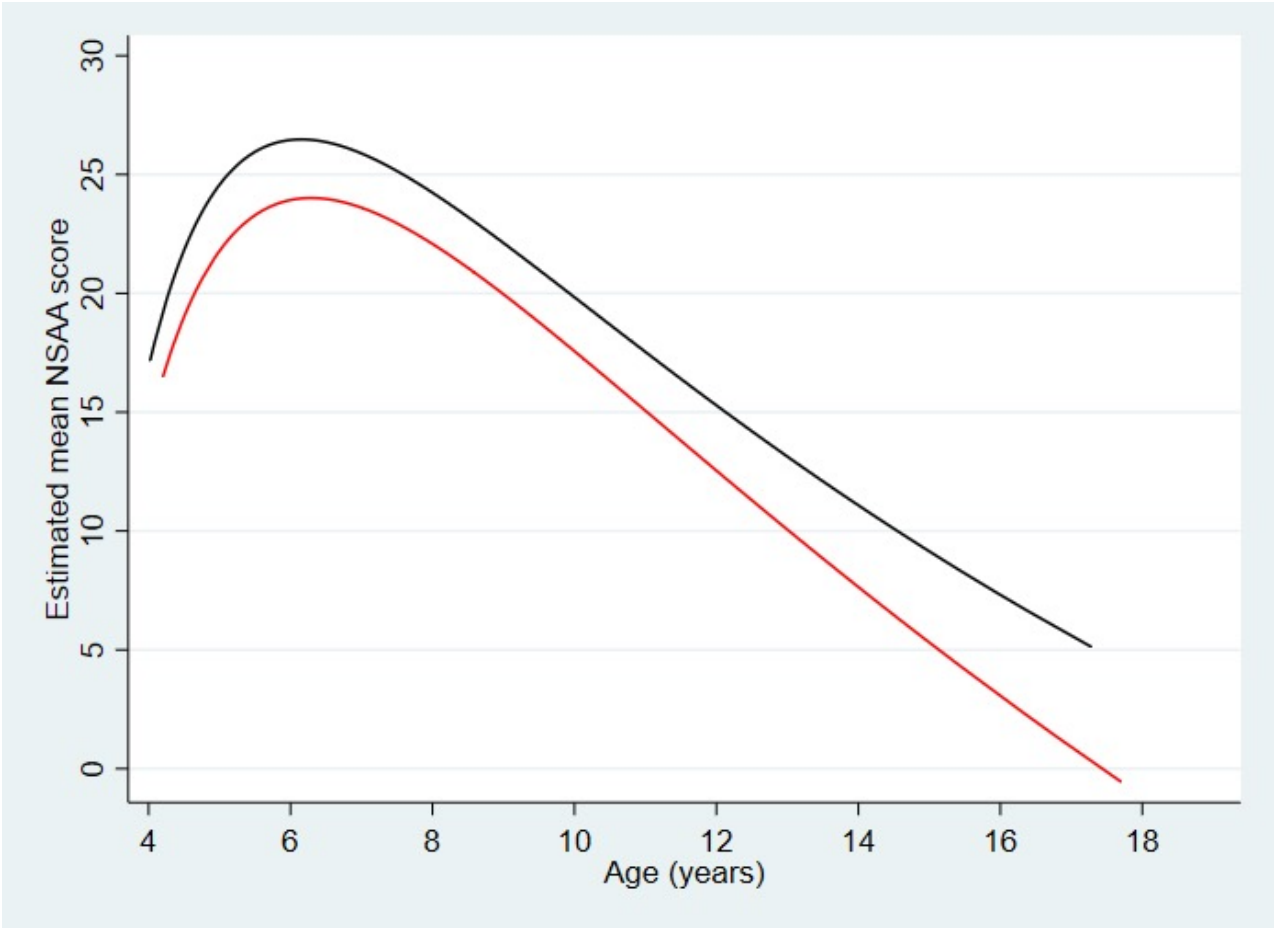

Figure S1. Estimated mean NSAA score trajectory with age models in those with and without cognitive impairment. Each line represents the estimated mean NSAA score trajectory plotted against age for the cognition group. Black = normal cognition and red = impaired cognition.

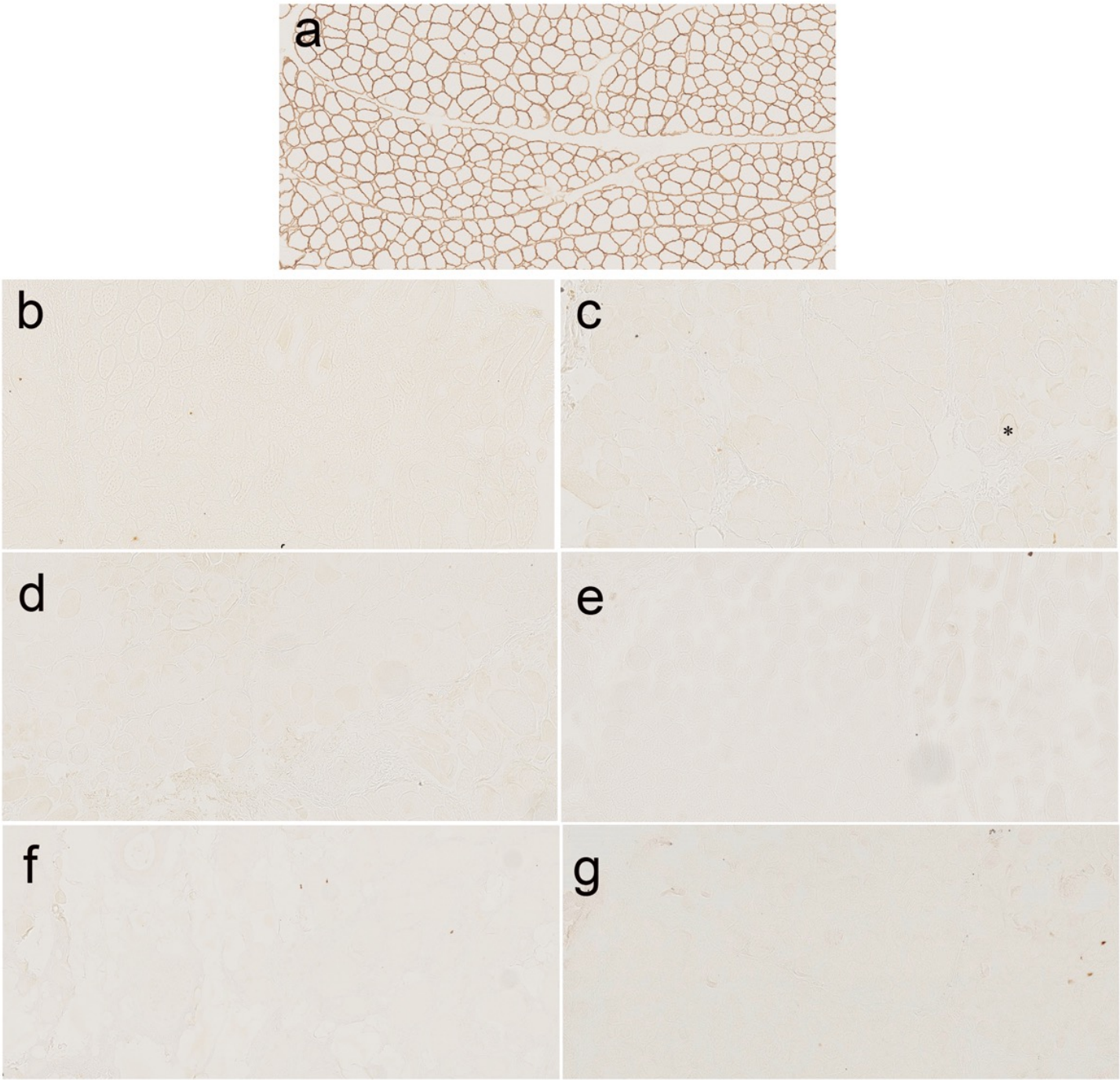

Figure S2. Immunoperoxidase staining of muscle sections.
Representative images of patient skeletal muscle sections from each group, immunostained with antibody to C-terminus dystrophin (Dys2, Novocastra). a) control muscle; b) dystrophin isoform Group 1 ; c) dystrophin isoform Group 1; d) dystrophin isoform Group 2; e) dystrophin isoform Group 2; f) dystrophin isoform Group 3: g) dystrophin isoform Group 3. Sarcolemmal staining is present in all fibres in control muscle (a), while no staining can be seen in all the other sections (b-g) except one fibre in section c (marked with *). Dystrophin isoform grouping is according to *DMD* mutation expected effects on dystrophin isoform expression as follows; Group 1 (Dp427 absent, Dp140/Dp71 present); Group 2 (Dp427/Dp140 absent, Dp71 present); and Group 3 (Dp427/Dp140/Dp71 absent).