The Usher Syndrome Type IIIB Histidyl-tRNA Synthetase Mutation Confers Temperature Sensitivity

Jamie A. Abbott¹, Ethan Guth², Cindy Kim³, Cathy Regan³, Victoria M. Siu^{4,5}, C. Anthony Rupar^{3,4,5}, Borries Demeler⁶, Christopher S. Francklyn^{1*}, and Susan M. Robey-Bond^{1*}

¹Department of Biochemistry, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, 05405, USA; ²Chemistry & Biochemistry Department, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, 05663, USA; Departments of ³Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, ⁴Biochemistry and ⁵Pediatrics, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada; ⁶Department of Biochemistry, The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, 78229, USA. **Figure S1. Purification yields only FLAG-tagged HARS.** Lysates (3 μg total protein) from HEK293 cells transfected with FLAG-tagged HARS or FLAG-tagged Y454S HARS were separated by 12% SDS-PAGE. Purified HARS (0.1 μg) (by anti-FLAG resin and ion exchange) was run in an adjacent lane. The HARS was detected by blotting with anti-FLAG antibody (A) or anti-HARS antibody (B). Two different MW markers were run on each gel. Endogenous HARS is marked by an arrow. After purification, 93% of HARS was the FLAG-tagged protein, and the endogenous HARS constituted 7% of total HARS.

