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**SGCE isoform characterization and expression in human brain: implications
for Myoclonus-Dystonia pathogenesis?**

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1 Abstract

2 Myoclonus-Dystonia (M-D) is a neurological movement disorder with involuntary jerky
3 and dystonic movements as major symptoms. About 50% of M-D patients have a
4 mutation in epsilon-sarcoglycan (*SGCE*), a maternally imprinted gene that is widely
5 expressed. Since little is known about *SGCE* function one can only speculate about the
6 pathomechanisms of the exclusively neurological phenotype in M-D. We characterized
7 different *SGCE* isoforms in the human brain using ultra deep sequencing. We show that a
8 major brain-specific isoform is differentially expressed in the human brain with a notably
9 high expression in the cerebellum, namely in the Purkinje cells and neurons of the dentate
10 nucleus. Its expression was low in the globus pallidus and moderate to low in caudate
11 nucleus, putamen and substantia nigra. Our data is compatible with a model in which
12 dysfunction of the cerebellum is involved in the pathogenesis of M-D.

13

14

15 Keywords: Myoclonus-Dystonia, *SGCE*, deep sequencing, alternative splicing,
16 imprinting, cerebellum

17 **Introduction**

18 Myoclonus-Dystonia (M-D) is a movement disorder characterized by myoclonic
19 jerks and dystonic features, usually affecting the upper part of the body. Little is known
20 about the pathological basis of M-D symptoms. Electrophysiological studies in man
21 suggest that myoclonic symptoms are of subcortical origin.¹⁻³ **In general, dystonia is**
22 **thought to arise from dysfunction of the basal ganglia.**⁴ About 50% of M-D patients that
23 were classified as definite M-D carry a mutation in the widely expressed ϵ -sarcoglycan
24 (*SGCE*).⁵⁻⁷ The genetic cause in the remaining patients is still unclear. A second locus has
25 been reported in one large M-D family (DYT15, 18p11), but no gene has been identified
26 yet.^{8,9} *SGCE* is part of the sarcoglycan family that consists of N-glycosylated
27 transmembrane proteins. Six different sarcoglycans have been identified so far (α -, β -, γ -,
28 δ -, ϵ -, ζ -) but little is known about the function of particular sarcoglycan members and their
29 function in different tissues.¹⁰ In muscle, sarcoglycans form a heterotetrameric complex
30 that is constituent of the **dystrophin-associated protein complex**. This complex mediates the
31 structural stability of the plasma membrane and interactions between the extracellular
32 matrix and the cytoskeleton.¹¹ Mutations in other sarcoglycans, α -, β -, γ - and δ -
33 sarcoglycan, lead to different forms of **limb-girdle muscular dystrophy**, characterized by
34 progressive muscle weakness.¹⁰ Little is known about composition and function of the
35 **dystrophin-associated protein complex** in brain. *SGCE* is highly homologous to α -
36 sarcoglycan,¹² but no muscle or myocardial muscle abnormalities have been identified in
37 M-D patients.¹³

38 Understanding the exclusively neurological phenotype of the disease is still a major
39 challenge. *SGCE* is an imprinted gene^{14,15} meaning that a loss of function mutation in the

40 expressed allele will be dominant. All reported mutations behave as null alleles, since they
41 result in premature stop codons and are predicted to lead to nonsense-mediated decay.
42 There is also evidence that *SGCE* missense mutations lead to loss of function.¹⁶ *SGCE* is
43 widely expressed which suggests either redundancy for this protein in non-brain tissue or a
44 brain-specific function for *SGCE*.

45 There are four known alternatively spliced exons in the *SGCE* gene (exon 2, 8, 10
46 and 11b, Fig. 1A) with exon 11b as a brain-specific exon.¹⁷ Recently, a new brain-specific
47 alternatively spliced exon (exon 11c, an elongated exon 11b) has been identified in mice.¹⁸
48 Transcripts containing either exon 11b or 11c encode proteins with a different C-terminal
49 sequence containing a PDZ-binding motif. This motif is a protein-interaction domain and
50 thus may contribute to a unique *SGCE* function in brain. The ubiquitous *SGCE* protein and
51 the brain-specific protein (exon 11b) are localized in different synaptosomal membrane
52 fractions: post- and pre-synaptic membrane, respectively.¹⁷ It has been speculated that both
53 isoforms play different roles at neuronal synapses.

54 The aim of our study was to characterize the quantitative and qualitative expression
55 pattern of *SGCE* isoforms in human brain in order to identify brain regions associated with
56 M-D.

57

58 **Methods**

59 **Sample collection and preparation**

60 Human tissue was obtained from six control subjects without neurological
61 symptoms (Table 1). In addition, two blood samples were obtained from control subjects.
62 *SGCE* mutations were excluded by direct sequencing of the coding region. Human tissues

63 were obtained from the Department of neuropathology of the Academic Medical Center
64 (University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands) and informed consent was obtained for
65 research purposes in all control subjects. Mouse (cerebral cortex), rat (cerebral cortex) and
66 zebrafish (100 embryos, 24 hours after fertilization) tissue was obtained from wild type
67 animals (approved by local committee). DNA extractions from frozen brain tissues and
68 whole-blood samples were performed using standard procedures. Twenty to 40 sections
69 (depending on tissue size, 20µm) were cut per sample and dissolved in TRIzol Reagent
70 (Invitrogen, Breda, The Netherlands) for subsequent RNA isolation, or in SE buffer
71 (750mM NaCl pH 8, 250mM EDTA, 1% SDS) containing Proteinase K for DNA isolation.
72 Total RNA was isolated with QIAcube instrument (Qiagen, Venlo, The Netherlands) using
73 RNeasy Mini protocol or using the PAXgene system (Qiagen) for blood samples.

74

75 **Methylation-sensitive high resolution melting assay**

76 To determine the degree of methylation in the promotor region of *SGCE* we applied
77 a methylation-sensitive high resolution melting (MS-HRM) assay. The region amplified
78 (nucleotide position -1148 to -773 relative to the start ATG) contains 25 CpG sites and has
79 been shown to be differentially methylated.¹⁴ 1µg of genomic DNA was chemically
80 modified with sodium bisulfite using the EZ Methylation kit (Zymo Research, Orange, CA,
81 USA) and amplified in the presence of ResoLight HRM dye (Roche Diagnostics, Almere,
82 The Netherlands). Both, methylated and unmethylated, strands were amplified.¹⁴ MS-HRM
83 analysis was performed with the LightCycler 480 (Roche Diagnostics) and analyzed with
84 LightCycler 480 gene scanning software module. In each run a set of standards of the
85 identical *SGCE* promotor region was included (100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, 6.25% and 0%

86 methylated). Different brain regions of five control subjects (Subject 1, 2, 4, 5, 6), muscle
87 tissue of two control subjects (Subject 2, 3) and blood of 12 definite M-D *SGCE* non-
88 mutation carriers⁷ were tested. A subset of PCR amplified samples was cloned (pGEM-T
89 Easy vector, Promega, Leiden, The Netherlands) and sequenced to verify results of the
90 methylation assay (ABI big dye v3.1 chemistry, ABI 3730 sequencer, Applied Biosystems,
91 Foster City, CA, USA).

92

93 **Ultra deep amplicon sequencing**

94 cDNA was synthesized from 1µg of total RNA with oligodT₁₂-VN primers and 1µl
95 cDNA was subjected to a 10µl PCR reaction. PCR reactions were performed using fusion
96 primers consisting of a 19 bp fixed sequence (Roche/454 GS FLX, A or B sequence at the
97 5'end) and a target-specific sequence (3'end). We added a 5 nucleotide **multiplex**
98 **identifier-tag** to allow for multiplexing of samples (primer sequences and PCR conditions
99 are available on request). Amplicons were processed and ultra deep sequenced using the
100 454 GS FLX system (Roche Diagnostics) according to manufacturer's instructions.

101

102 **Data analysis**

103 In order to identify all alternatively spliced events, sequences were first grouped by
104 a **multiplex identifier-tag**. Secondly, we used the BLAT algorithm (BLAST-like alignment
105 tool) to compare each sequence with all other sequences to identify similar exon
106 combinations per sample. Sequences were grouped when they encompassed at least 210 nt,
107 had a percent identity of at least 98%, a score above 105 and a query coverage above 98%.
108 The resulting groups were mapped to the respective chromosome (BLAT algorithm, hg18

109 build) and analyzed in the UCSC genome browser and using CodonCode Aligner software
110 3.0.1 (Dedham, MA, USA).

111

112 **Real-time quantitative PCR**

113 1µl cDNA was amplified in triplicates using the LightCycler480 (Roche
114 Diagnostics) in a final volume of 10µl containing SYBR Green I Master mix (Roche
115 Diagnostics). Intron spanning primers were designed to target either all *SGCE* isoforms or
116 the brain-specific isoform containing exon 11b. All quantitative PCR (qPCR) results were
117 normalized against the housekeeping genes *GAPDH* and *eEF-1 alpha*. Data was analyzed
118 using LinRegPCR analysis program.¹⁹

119

120 ***In situ* hybridization**

121 *In situ* hybridization (ISH) was performed as previously described.²⁰ Two 5'-fluorescein-
122 labeled 19mer antisense oligonucleotides containing locked nucleic acid and 2'-O-methyl
123 (2OME) RNA moieties (Ribotask ApS, Odense, Denmark) were designed: one targeting
124 the brain-specific alternatively spliced exon 11b (5'-AacGaaAauCucCugTagT-3', **locked**
125 **nucleic acid** residues are given in capital letters, **2'-O-methyl**-RNA in lower case) and one
126 detecting all isoforms targeting the constitutive *SGCE* exon 3 (5'-
127 TagGacTccAucAcuAuaT-3'). Brain tissue was treated with Proteinase K (200µg/ml,
128 Roche Diagnostics) at 50°C for 10 minutes. Probe annealing was performed at 53°C for 1.5
129 hours. Peroxidase activity was visualized using NovaRED (Vectorlabs, Burlingame, CA)
130 and counterstained with hematoxylin. In an adult control subject we tested different human
131 brain regions (cerebellum, mesencephalon, caudate nucleus, putamen, globus pallidus,

132 cerebral cortex and hippocampus). Skeletal muscle, heart, kidney and liver sections were
133 used to confirm specificity of the brain-specific probe. As a control for specific binding,
134 brain material of a *SGCE* mutation carrier (c.835_839del, p.Lys280SerfsX16, 50 h post
135 mortem) was analyzed. This tissue was obtained from the NICHD Brain and Tissue Bank
136 (Baltimore, MD, USA).

137

138 **Results**

139 ***SGCE* imprinting and M-D**

140 *SGCE* is widely expressed and there is thus far no explanation for the brain-specific
141 phenotype of *SGCE* mutation carriers. One explanation could be that brain regions which
142 are not affected are rescued by expression of the maternally imprinted allele. Therefore, we
143 analyzed the *SGCE* imprinting throughout the human brain with a MS-HRM assay. We
144 observed that the imprinting pattern was maintained in all brain regions and tissues tested
145 (Supplementary Fig. 2). Results of the MS-HRM assay were confirmed by cloning and
146 direct sequencing of a subset of samples. Only minor variations in the number of
147 methylated/unmethylated CpGs were detected by cloning but not by the MS-HRM assay.

148

149 ***SGCE* mRNA expression by ultra deep amplicon sequencing**

150 Different *SGCE* isoforms have been reported so far, but little is known about their
151 distribution and expression levels throughout the brain. To qualitatively and quantitatively
152 characterize alternatively spliced *SGCE* exons, we performed a systematic analysis of
153 *SGCE* cDNA by ultra deep amplicon sequencing. This technique provides a powerful and
154 accurate tool to investigate relative mRNA expression levels and detects rare and unknown

155 splice events. To cover all exon-exon boundaries, four overlapping *SGCE* amplicons were
156 made (exon 1 to 5, exon 4 to 6, exon 5 to 9, exon 7 to 12) and sequenced with a 454 GS
157 FLX sequencer. Ultra deep sequencing was achieved by aiming for 10 000 sequence reads
158 per amplicon (average (\pm SD): 11 107 (\pm 4 273) reads, Supplementary Table 1).

159

160 *SGCE mRNA isoforms*

161 To get an overview of all alternative splicing events and their tissue specificity, we
162 analyzed alternative splicing events of the entire *SGCE* gene in one control subject (Subject
163 1) in the primary somatosensory cortex (SM1), heart and blood. Twenty-three different
164 splicing events of the *SGCE* gene were detected, but only four of them occurred at
165 frequencies above 1%: exon 1c and the known alternatively spliced exons 2, 8 and 11b
166 (Fig. 1B, Table 2). In-frame exon 1c was expressed in brain (5.7%), but also in non-brain
167 tissue (2% - 2.3%). The in-frame exon 2 showed an overall high inclusion level in all
168 tissues tested, whereas exon 8 was highly represented in muscle and blood and low in
169 brain. Exon 11b was mainly expressed in brain (34%); it was not expressed in blood and at
170 very low levels in muscle (0.05%). These four major variants result in a partially altered
171 protein coding region and are extended into the last exon. Therefore, we expect these to be
172 translated and stable. Of the low frequency variants only one, exon 4a, retains a long open
173 reading frame. All other mRNA isoforms, except all 11b variants, are expected to result in
174 nonsense mediated decay.²¹ Splice site predictions and positions of known and novel exons
175 are listed in Table 2. Most of the new low frequent variants lead to a frameshift (17/19)
176 resulting in a premature stop codon and were conserved among primate lineage only (Table
177 2, Supplementary Table 2). All known constitutive *SGCE* exons were present to 100%

178 except for exon 11: Skipping of this exon was observed in all tissues and species tested,
179 leading to a premature stop after amino acid 409, albeit at low frequency (brain: 0.8%,
180 muscle: 1.4%, blood: 0.3%). The recently identified brain-specific exon 11c was expressed
181 at very low levels in brain but also non-brain tissue ($\leq 0.7\%$, Table 2). Also, in mouse and
182 rat brain it was expressed at very low levels ($< 2.1\%$), it was not expressed in zebrafish.

183 In order, to exclude that these low frequency variants were experimental artifacts,
184 we sequenced a synthetic *SGCE* RNA using the same procedure. Analysis of 12 000 reads
185 gave only sequence reads identical to the input RNA (data not shown).

186

187 *Brain region-specific SGCE expression*

188 *SGCE* exon 11b was the most abundant and a highly conserved brain-specific splice
189 variant. Therefore, we analyzed exon 11b expression in more detail and tested nine
190 different human brain regions of two control subjects and three different organisms (mouse
191 and rat brain, zebrafish) by ultra deep amplicon sequencing.

192 Exon 11b showed differential expression among the different brain regions in both
193 control subjects. Levels were highest in SM1 and motor cortex (M1), low in the globus
194 pallidus, intermediate in caudate nucleus and substantia nigra, and interindividual variation
195 was found in the cerebellum and putamen (Table 3). In mouse and rat brain, we observed a
196 higher rate of exon 11b inclusion compared to human brain (SM1: 50% in mouse, 73% in
197 rat vs. 35% in human). In whole zebrafish RNA, exon 11b was present in 20% of
198 transcripts.

199

200 ***SGCE* mRNA expression by qPCR**

201 Ultra deep amplicon sequencing revealed that exon 11b is the major brain-specific
202 alternatively spliced *SGCE* exon and that it is differentially expressed in the human brain.
203 Similar trends in expression levels of exon 11b among the different brain regions were
204 identified, but we also observed interindividual variability for some regions. To further
205 characterize the expression pattern of *SGCE* transcripts we tested the same brain regions of
206 more control subjects by qPCR (Fig. 2). We found similar trends of exon 11b expression in
207 five control subjects: Expression in the cerebellum was significantly higher compared to
208 globus pallidus (Fig.2, $p < 0.001$, Friedman test, Dunn's multiple comparison test) and
209 substantia nigra ($p < 0.05$). Also SM1 and pallidum were significantly different ($p < 0.05$).
210 The total *SGCE* expression level (all isoforms together) was determined in all five control
211 subjects for the various brain regions. Their means did not differ significantly in the
212 different brain regions ($p = 0.5$), suggesting that high exon 11b expression is indeed due to
213 differential isoform expression and not only due to differences in total *SGCE* expression
214 levels. Overall, *SGCE* and *SGCE* exon 11b expression levels varied among individuals.
215 Normalization with reference genes *GAPDH* or *eEF-1* showed comparable results.
216 Furthermore, the 454 sequencing and qPCR results are in support of each other
217 (Supplementary Fig. 1).

218

219 **Localization of *SGCE* mRNA isoforms in human brain**

220 In order, to study *SGCE* mRNA localization of the major brain-specific and the
221 ubiquitously expressed transcripts we performed isoform-specific ISH in human brain (Fig.
222 3). *SGCE* exon 11b and total *SGCE* expression was most prominent in neurons in all
223 regions tested: high signal in the cerebral cortex, cerebellum (Purkinje cells, dentate

224 nucleus), hippocampus (pyramidal neurons of all CA regions) and moderate signal in the
225 mesencephalon (substantia nigra) and basal ganglia. There was only a faint signal in glial
226 cells and no staining in the white matter. The exon 11b probe did not detect a signal in
227 skeletal muscle, heart, kidney and liver, in contrast to the *SGCE* probe targeting all
228 isoforms. Probe specificity was confirmed with brain tissue of a *SGCE* null mutation
229 carrier (c.835_839del, p.Lys280SerfsX16) showing no staining for both probes, whereas it
230 stained for control genes (*CD68*, *TSEN54*).

231 In view of the localized expression of *SGCE* in the cerebellum, we tested whether
232 the interindividual variation of *SGCE* exon 11b expression in the cerebellum is due to
233 variation in Purkinje cell number in the tissue examined. qPCR analysis of Purkinje cell
234 marker Calbindin-D28k showed no correlation with *SGCE* expression (data not shown).

235

236 **Mutation analysis of novel *SGCE* exons**

237 We performed mutation analysis in our cohort of definite M-D patients where no
238 mutation was identified⁷ and sequenced novel alternatively spliced *SGCE* exons. This
239 included all new in-frame exons (1c, 4a) and frameshift exon 11b with all extended
240 versions (exon 11d, 11c, 11f). Also, frameshift exons 3b and 3d were sequenced since their
241 combination was observed in a transcript, and maintains the reading frame. No mutations
242 were identified in the 12 patients analyzed.

243

244 **Discussion**

245 Mutations in *SGCE* lead to M-D, but how mutations in this ubiquitously expressed
246 gene result only in **neurological impairments** is unknown. In this study, we propose a link
247 between the cerebellum and the M-D phenotype.

248 M-D is an autosomal-dominant disease with a reduced penetrance due to maternal
249 imprinting. Monoallelic paternal *SGCE* expression has been shown in human blood
250 leukocytes and in human and mice brain.^{15;18} Several genes are known to show tissue-
251 specific imprinting²² and brain cell-type or region-specific imprinting.²³ The latter has not
252 yet been investigated for *SGCE*, but is important to address, since only regions in which the
253 imprint is maintained can be involved in the M-D pathogenesis. In this study, we show that
254 the *SGCE* imprinting pattern is retained in different human brain regions and different
255 human tissues (muscle, blood) similar to what has been shown in mice.¹⁸ Thus, **the brain-**
256 **specific** M-D phenotype cannot be explained by a brain region-specific or tissue-specific
257 imprinting. Since not all M-D patients have mutations in *SGCE*, silencing of *SGCE*
258 expression due to imprinting defects could also be a possible disease mechanism. We tested
259 our cohort of patients in which no mutation was identified and found a normal imprint in
260 blood. Imprinting defects in the brain cannot be excluded, however.

261 **More likely explanations for the brain-specific symptoms in M-D are** the presence
262 of a brain-specific *SGCE* isoform with a brain-specific function or **a brain-specific function**
263 **for ubiquitous *SGCE***. Our analysis of *SGCE* expression in human brain using ultra deep
264 amplicon sequencing shows the presence of 23 alternatively spliced exons, of which 19 at
265 very low frequencies (Table 2). Five of the 23 events retained an **open reading frame** and
266 are expected to be translated (exon 1c, 2, 4a, 8, and 10). Exon 1c and 4a have not been
267 identified thus far. The majority of the new splice variants have splice sites implying

268 involvement of the splicing machinery. However, most of the new isoforms lead to a
269 frameshift and a premature stop codon which makes them likely a target for **nonsense**
270 **mediated decay**. Despite the overall low frequency of all new exons, we cannot exclude
271 that they contribute to the physiological function of SGCE.

272 Of the four major alternatively spliced exons (exon 1c, 2, 8, 11b), exon 11b was of
273 most interest with respect to the disease: It has a brain-specific expression pattern, was
274 highly conserved and expressed at high levels. **Exon 8 expression was low in brain (7.2%)**
275 **compared to heart and muscle (96%), but its expression in brain appears to be variable.** We
276 further analyzed expression of SGCE exon 11b throughout the human brain. We identified
277 differential expression of exon 11b in human brain areas, whereas total SGCE expression
278 levels did not differ. Quantitative PCR analysis confirmed this observation and revealed
279 trends: A consistently high expression in the cerebellum, moderate to high expression in
280 SM1, moderate expression in substantia nigra and putamen and consistently low levels in
281 globus pallidus. We observed a high interindividual variability of exon 11b expression in
282 the cerebellum. Interindividual differences in expression of isoforms could account for this
283 observation^{24;25}.

284 We show that exon 11b is the major brain-specific alternatively spliced SGCE exon
285 and that it is differentially expressed in five control subjects. Its expression pattern is
286 compatible with a role for the brain-specific SGCE isoform in the cerebellum and a link to
287 M-D. This hypothesis is supported by recent literature: (1) there is a shift from dysfunction
288 of the basal ganglia towards involvement of the cerebellum in dystonia pathogenesis;²⁶ (2)
289 several animal models linked dystonia to abnormal cerebellar signaling and cerebellar
290 defects, and cerebellar lesions leading to dystonia have been observed in patients;^{26;27} (3)

291 fMRI analysis of genetically confirmed M-D patients suggests involvement of thalamus
292 and cerebellum (dentate nucleus)²⁸ and involvement of different cortical areas and
293 cerebellum.²⁹

294 A role of the cerebellum in M-D is in contrast with striatal changes on dopamine
295 levels in SGCE deficient mice and a reduced striatal D2 receptor binding in M-D
296 patients.^{30;31} Moderate expression levels of the major brain-specific *SGCE* isoform in the
297 striatum and lowest expression levels in the globus pallidus were found in all control
298 subjects. We propose that observed striatal changes may be secondary due to abnormal
299 cerebellar signaling. This is supported by an anatomical link between the cerebellum and
300 the basal ganglia, namely projections from the dentate nucleus to the striatum,³² and by
301 cerebellar lesions or stimulations that have been shown to alter striatal dopamine
302 signaling.³³⁻³⁵ Our isoform-specific ISH showed that the major brain-specific *SGCE*
303 transcript is highly expressed in Purkinje cells and neurons of the dentate nucleus in the
304 cerebellum. No signals were detected in the cerebellar granule cell layer in the cerebellum
305 as it has been shown in mouse brain.¹⁷ Interestingly, alcohol consumption alleviates the
306 symptoms in M-D and the cerebellum reacts very sensitively to alcohol.³⁶ Also, symptoms
307 of patients with essential tremor, a common neurological movement disorder with
308 suggested involvement of the cerebellum,³⁷⁻³⁹ are known to respond to alcohol as seen in
309 M-D.

310 We propose that the loss of function of the brain-specific *SGCE* isoform underlies
311 the exclusively neurological M-D phenotype. We hypothesize that the general function of
312 the abundant *SGCE* isoform is redundant or not essential since no non-neurological

313 symptoms have been reported. The brain-specific protein may have a unique function and
 314 cannot be replaced.

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325

326 **Conflict of interest.** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

327 **Supplementary information is available at EJHG's website.**

328

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427

428 **Titles and legends to figures**

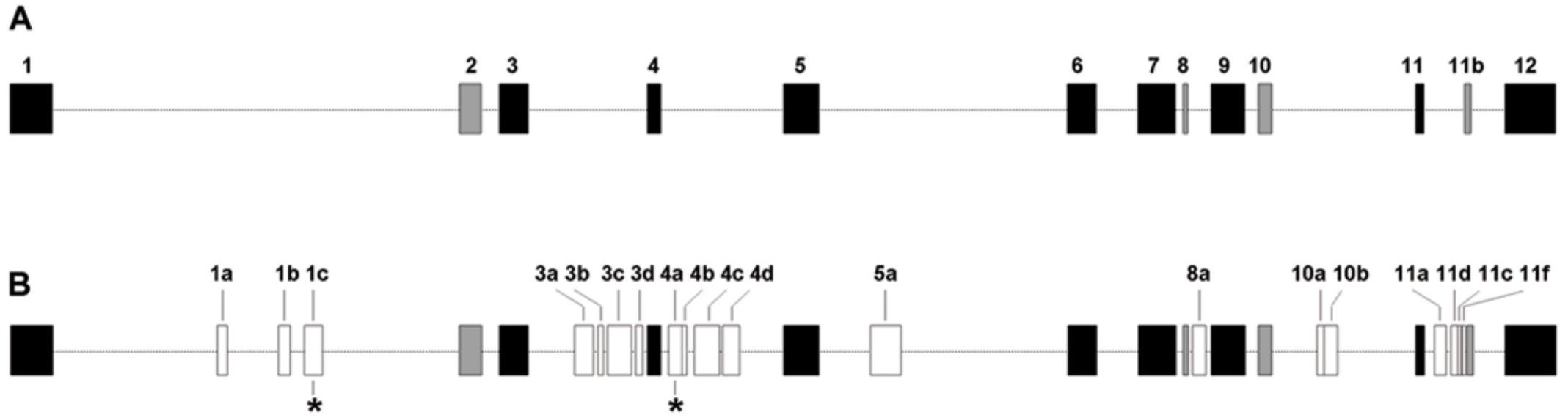
429 **Figure 1: Overview of novel alternatively spliced exons identified by 454 ultra deep**
430 **sequencing.** A) *SGCE* gene including all known exons. Constitutive exons are depicted in
431 black, alternatively spliced exons in grey. B) *SGCE* gene including novel alternatively
432 spliced exons (in white). Asterisks represent novel in-frame exons. In-frame exons were
433 observed with a higher frequency (range: 0.3-5.7%) than frameshift exons (range: 0.01-
434 3%). Relative position of the exons and sizes of exons are correct, but exon sizes are not
435 represented in the same scale as the introns.

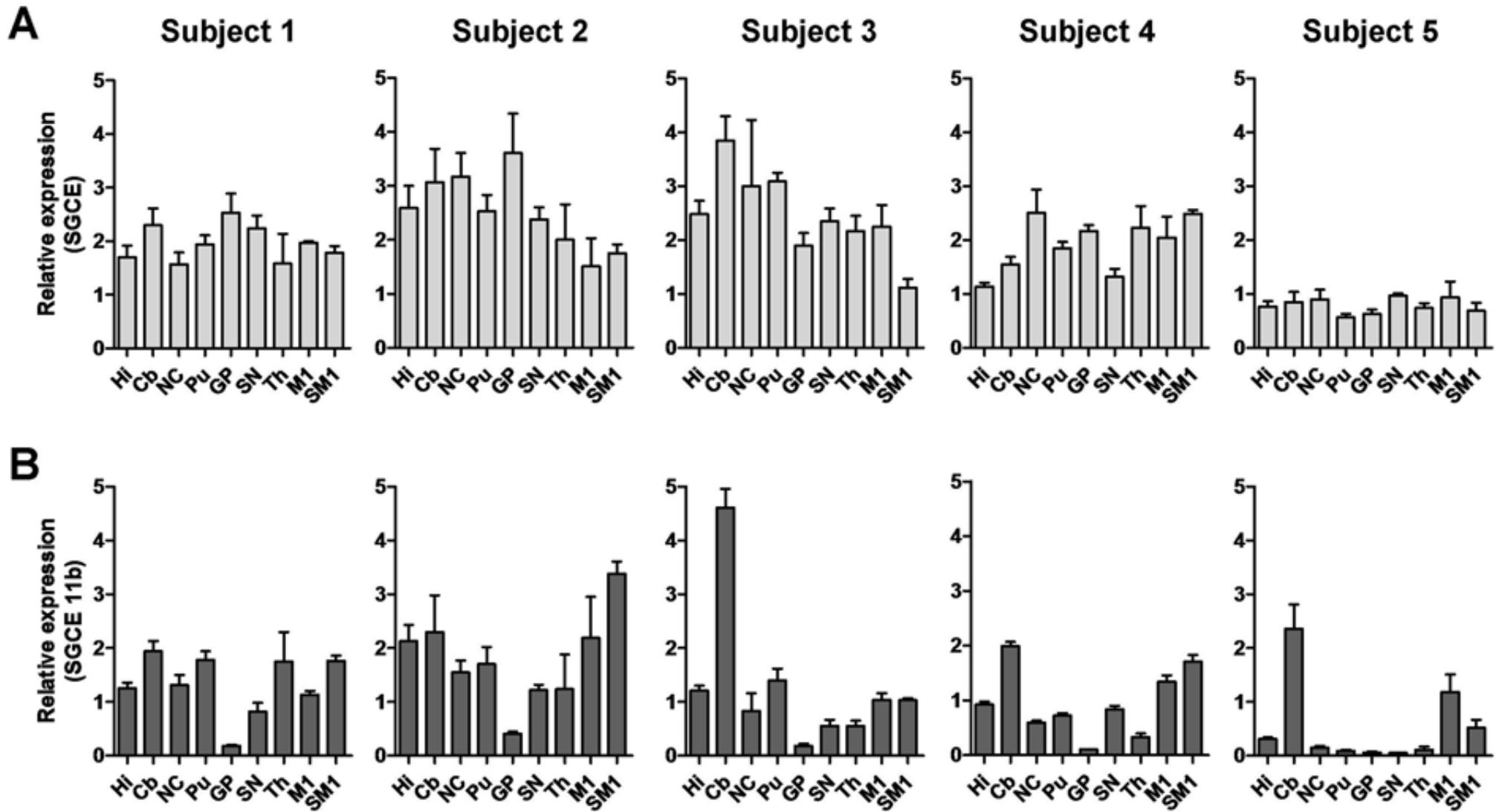
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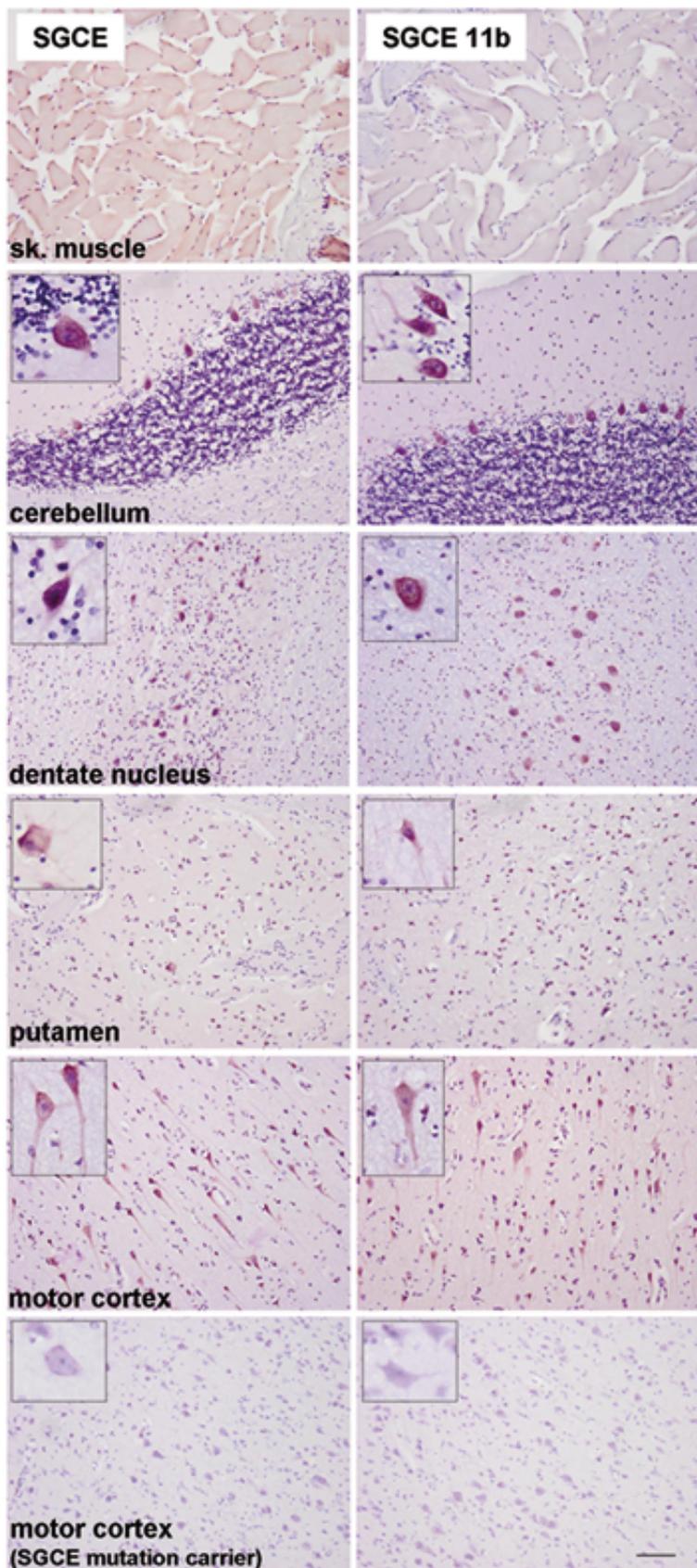
437 **Figure 2: *SGCE* expression levels (qPCR).** Displayed are expression levels for total
438 *SGCE* (panel A) and *SGCE* exon 11b (panel B) transcripts of the five tested control
439 subjects normalized to GAPDH. Y-axis shows *SGCE* or *SGCE11b/GAPDH* *100.
440 Abbreviations: Hi: Hippocampus, Cb: Cerebellum, NC: Caudate Nucleus, Pu: Putamen,
441 GP: Globus Pallidus, SN: Substantia Nigra, Th: Thalamus, M1: Primary Motor Cortex,
442 SM1: Primary Somatosensory Cortex.

443

444 **Figure 3: Localization of total *SGCE* transcripts and those containing exon 11b.**
445 Depicted are ISH results for total *SGCE* and brain-specific *SGCE* in different human brain
446 regions and human skeletal muscle. *SGCE* showed neuronal staining in all brain regions
447 tested as well as staining in muscle. Brain-specific *SGCE* transcripts containing exon 11b
448 showed the same expression pattern in brain but were not expressed in skeletal muscle. No
449 *SGCE* mRNA was detected in the motor cortex of an M-D patient carrying a *SGCE*
450 nonsense mutation. Inserts in each panel show high magnification of neurons. Scale bar
451 represents 100 μ m.







Tables 1-3

Table 1: Sample material

Subject	Gender	Age (years)	Post-mortem (h)	Brain tissue									Other		Assay	
1	male	77	7	Cb	GP	Hi	M1	NC	Pu	SM1	SN	Th	He	MP	454	qPCR
2	male	76	8	Cb	GP	Hi	M1	NC	Pu	SM1	SN	Th	na		454	qPCR
3	female	76	5	na									He	MP	454	
4	male	74	5	Cb	GP	Hi	M1	NC	Pu	SM1	SN	Th	na			qPCR
5	female	88	12	Cb	GP	Hi	M1	NC	Pu	SM1	SN	Th	na			qPCR
6	female	45	24	Cb	GP	Hi	M1	NC	Pu	SM1	SN	Th	na			qPCR

Abbreviations: Cb: Cerebellum, GP: Globus Pallidus, Hi: Hippocampus, M1: Primary Motor Cortex, NC: Caudate Nucleus, Pu: Putamen, SM1: Primary Somatosensory Cortex, SN: Substantia Nigra, Th: Thalamus, He: Heart, MP: M.Psoas, na: not available

Table 2: Known and new alternatively spliced *SGCE* exons revealed by screening the entire *SGCE* gene in one control subject with ultra deep sequencing. Additional information of alternatively spliced *SGCE* exons include: occurrence of respective exons in brain (SM1), heart and blood of control subject 1 in percent, splice sites according to www.fruitfly.org, NNSPLICE 0.9 version (minimum score for 3'/5' splice site 0.5): splice donor (D)/acceptor (A), frameshift (FS) or in-frame (IF) exons, isoform subject to nonsense mediated decay (NMD), exon size in bp, nucleotide position according to NG_008893.1. Constitutive exons (100% expression) are not shown. *: Exons that were sequenced in definite M-D patients where no mutation could be identified.

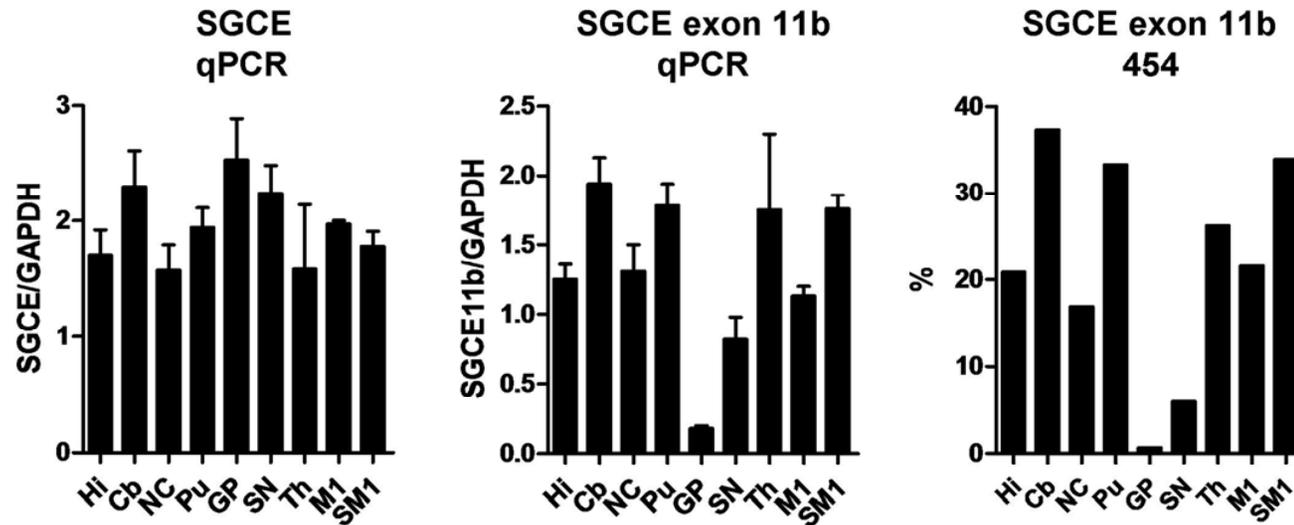
Alternatively spliced exons	Exon	Brain (%)	Heart (%)	Blood (%)	Splice site		FS/IF	NMD	Exon size (Bp)	NG_008893.1	
					D	A				Start	End
known	2*	98.20	94.80	78.50	+	+	IF	-	123	31369	31491
	8*	7.20	96.00	96.00	+	+	IF	-	27	61487	61513
	10*	0.03	0.03	1.25	-	+	IF	-	75	63206	63280
	11b*	33.92	0.05	-	-	-	FS	-	35	73398	73432
new	1a	0.66	0.31	1.08	+	+	FS	+	62	16543	16604
	1b	0.03	0.11	-	+	+	FS	+	68	20246	20313
	1c*	5.70	1.96	2.25	+	-	IF	-	108	21762	21869
	3a	-	0.03	-	+	-	FS	+	102	36163	36264
	3b*	0.43	0.02	-	+	+	FS	+	31	36961	36991
	3c	0.05	-	-	+	+	FS	+	130	37052	37181
	3d*	-	0.17	-	+	-	FS	+	35	37655	37689
	4a*	0.80	0.94	1.66	+	+	IF	-	81	38584	38664
	4b	0.14	0.37	-	-	+	FS	+	110	38584	38693
	4c	0.07	0.12	-	+	+	FS	+	147	39215	39361
	4d	-	0.01	-	+	+	FS	+	94	39504	39597
	5a	-	-	0.06	-	+	FS	+	176	45589	45764
	8a	0.08	0.11	0.51	+	-	FS	+	74	61810	61883
	10a	0.01	-	-	-	+	FS	+	76	66703	66778
	10b	0.02	-	-	+	+	FS	+	115	66664	66778
	11a	0.04	-	-	+	-	FS	-	68	73177	73244
	11d*	0.03	-	0.12	-	-	FS	-	107	73326	73432
11c*	0.70	0.28	0.41	-	-	FS	-	72	73361	73432	
11f*	0.33	-	-	-	-	FS	-	51	73382	73432	

Table 3: Expression levels of alternatively spliced *SGCE* exon 11b in human brain regions of two control subjects (454 sequencing).

Expression levels of exon 11b are given as percentage of all analyzed sequence reads obtained by 454 sequencing. Abbreviations: HS: Homo sapiens, RN: Rattus norvegicus, MM: Mus musculus, Hi: Hippocampus, Cb: Cerebellum, NC: Caudate Nucleus, Pu: Putamen, GP: Globus Pallidus, SN: Substantia Nigra, Th: Thalamus, M1: Primary Motor Cortex, SM1: Primary Somatosensory Cortex.

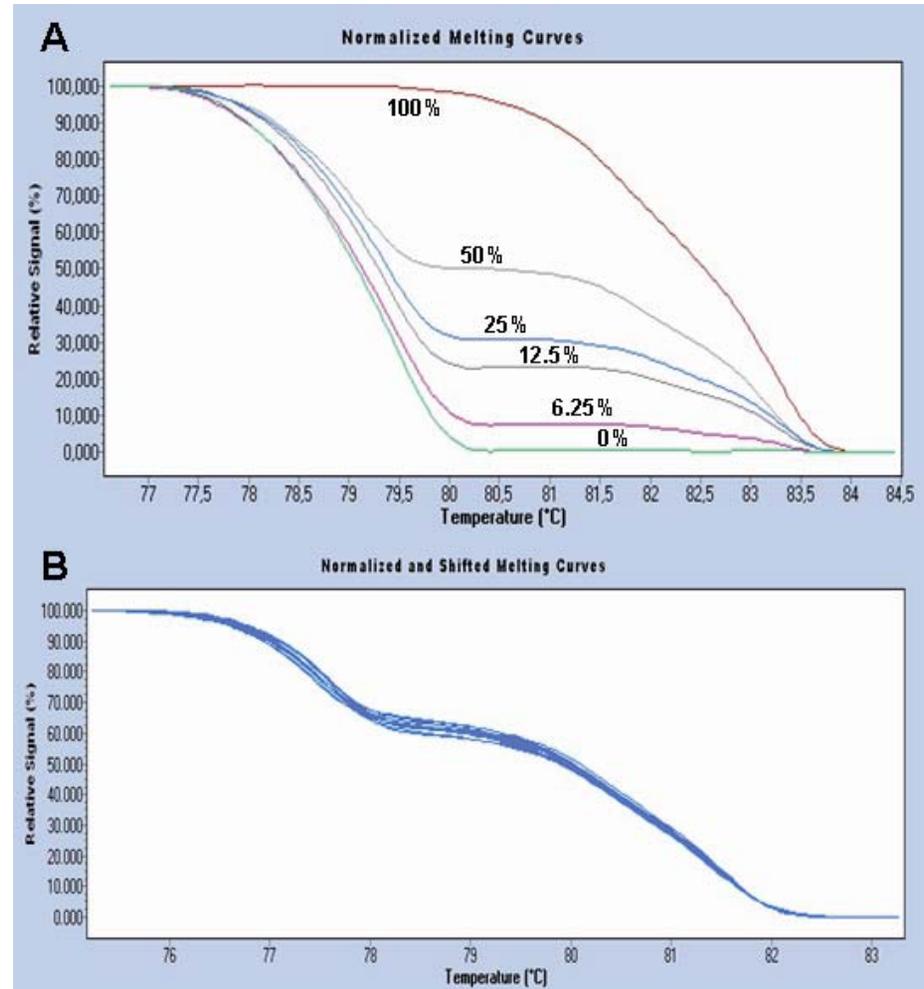
		Exon 11b	
	Region	Subject 1 (%)	Subject 2 (%)
HS	Hi	20.84	16.59
	Cb	37.31	20.99
	NC	16.89	12.48
	Pu	33.29	11.63
	GP	0.68	4.09
	SN	5.98	12.60
	Th	26.22	16.71
	M1	21.58	25.51
	SM1	33.92	36.79
RN	Brain	73.25	
MM	Brain	49.80	
ZF	Embryo	20.38	

Supplementary Fig. 1



Comparison of qPCR and 454 sequencing expression data. Displayed are expression levels of overall *SGCE* and *SGCE* exon 11b transcripts obtained by qPCR and 454 sequencing of a control subject. qPCR results are normalized to *GAPDH* (mean and standard deviation of triplicates). 454 sequencing results show expression levels of transcripts containing exon 11b given as percentage of all sequence reads analyzed. (Hi Hippocampus, Cb Cerebellum, NC Caudate Nucleus, Pu Putamen, GP Globus Pallidus, SN Substantia Nigra, Th Thalamus, M1 Primary Motor Cortex, SM1 Primary Somatosensory Cortex)

Supplementary Fig. 2



***SGCE* imprinting pattern by MS-HRM assay.**

A) Samples with different degrees of methylation of the *SGCE* promoter region were included as standards in each experiment : 100% methylated and unmethylated controls and 50%, 25%, 12.5% and 6.25% methylated samples.

B) Example of melting curves of different brain regions and blood samples all showing a normal imprinting pattern with 50% methylation.

Supplementary Tables 1-2

Supplementary Table 1: Number of total sequence reads analyzed with 454 sequencing. The numbers of sequence reads analyzed are given as average (range) of all sequenced samples (brain regions/tissues) or as absolute numbers in case there were one or two regions sequenced only.

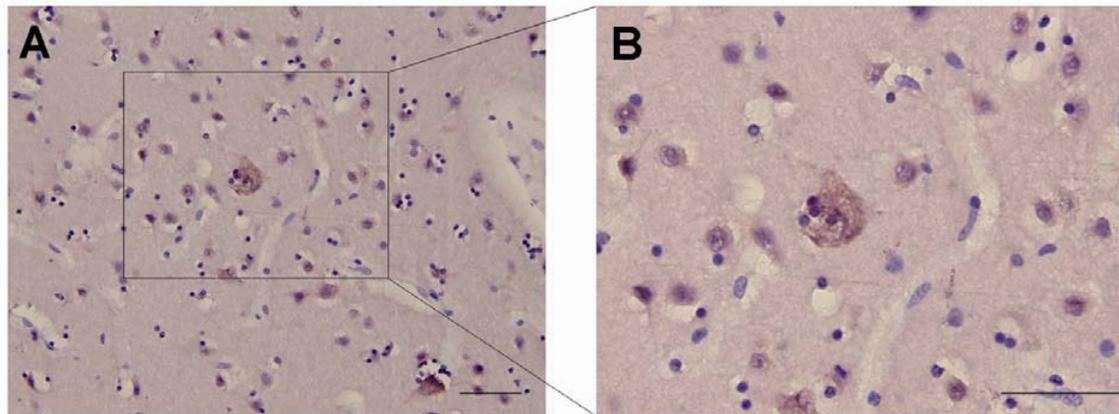
	# Samples	Number of reads analyzed
H.sapiens Subject 1 (Brain, Muscle)	10	15 106 (12 643-17 916)
H.sapiens Subject 2 (Brain)	9	7 084 (4 535-11 677)
H.sapiens Subject 3 (Muscle)	1	6 409
H.sapiens Blood	2	12 423, 13 786
R.norvegicus Brain	1	10 435
M.musculus Brain	1	8 213
D.rerio Embryos	1	14 382

Supplementary Table 2: Conservation of alternatively spliced *SGCE* exons.

Conservation was investigated using the “blast assembled genomes” feature and the BLASTn algorithm (<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>). Numbers indicate the percentage of identical nucleotides relative to the size of the exon in humans.

Exon	1a	1b	1c	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	4a	4b	4c	4d	5a	8	8a	10	10a	10b	11	11a	11d	11c	11f	11b
P.troglodytes	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	98	99	100	100	94	97	98	100	98	98	100	100	100
P.pygmaeus	94	97	100	100	98	100	99	100	97	97	97	95	99	100	98	-	97	98	100	97	97	98	100	100
M.mulatta	97	93	100	99	97	100	96	94	95	95	95	96	97	100	100	-	96	96	100	98	98	100	100	100
B.taurus	80	71	96	93	72	-	86	-	89	89	49	-	-	100	93	-	70	54	100	93	92	97	98	100
R.norvegicus	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	77	-	42	-	95	89	93	94	98	100
M.musculus	-	-	91	88	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	92	68	-	47	-	90	91	93	92	96	100
G.gallus	-	-	82	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	100	60	-	-	-	88	-	67	81	88	91
D.rerio	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	63

Optional figure 1:



Localization of brain-specific SGCE in small and large striatal neurons.

Higher magnifications of ISHs for detection of SGCE exon 11b transcripts as an example to illustrate neuronal staining in the putamen. Scale bar represents 50 μ m.