Novel *SPG11* mutations in Asian kindreds and disruption of spatacsin function in the zebrafish. *Neurogenetics*

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Supplementary Fig. 1 Anti-acetylated α-tubulin staining of whole embryos at 52 hpf, demonstrating specificity of the observed phenotype.

a, b Ventral view of the brain. **a** spg11E2I2 mismatch (mm) control morpholino injected embryos show a normal staining pattern of the CNS compared to embryos injected with the spg11E2I2 target morpholino (**b**). **c-e** Lateral view of the trunk, showing the spinal motor neuron axons. At the target dose, mismatch control embryos (**d**) are comparable to uninjected controls (**c**), compared to the spg11E2I2 morphants (**e**), which show impaired neuronal orientation and projection. **f-j** Embryos injected with the spg11E4I4 morpholino show a similar staining pattern to the spg11E2I2 injected embryos. With increasing concentrations, a more severe truncation and disorganization of the spinal motor neuron axons was observed.