

Promotion of Cx26 mutants located in TM4 region for membrane translocation successfully rescued hearing loss

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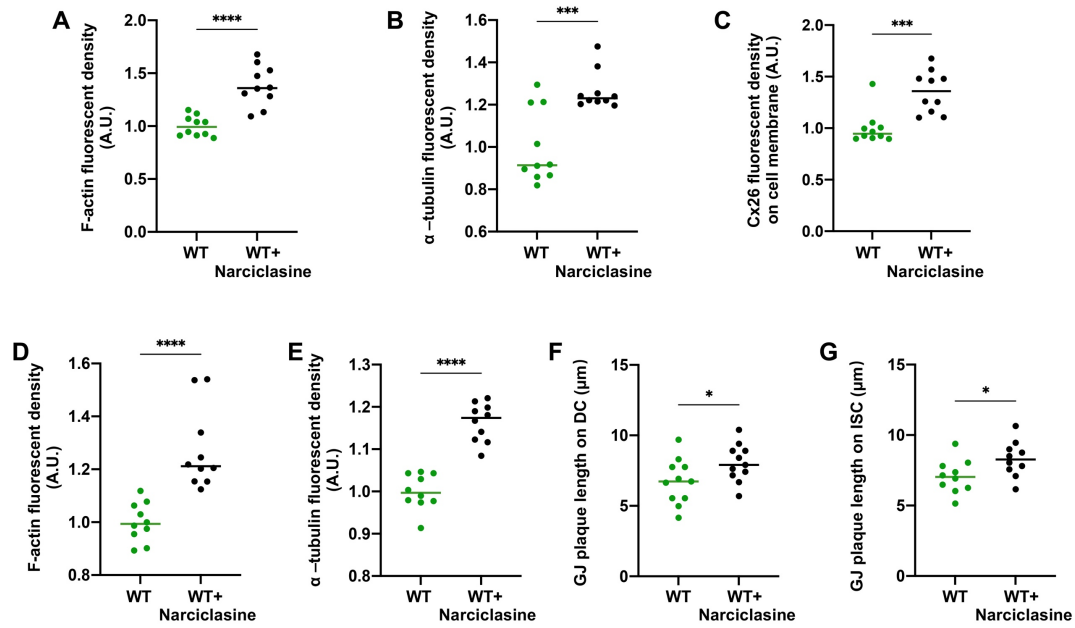


Figure S1 Narciclasine promotes the development of cytoskeleton and increases the membrane localization of WT-Cx26 in vitro and in vivo. (A-C) Quantification of the F-actin fluorescence intensity (A), acetylated α -tubulin fluorescence intensity (B), and Cx26 fluorescence intensity on plasma membrane (C) from the control group and Narciclasine-treated group in vitro. **(D-G)** Quantification of the F-actin fluorescence intensity (D), acetylated α -tubulin fluorescence intensity (E), and the lengths of GJPs on DCs (F) and ISCs (G) from the control group and the Narciclasine-treated group in vivo. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.005$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$.

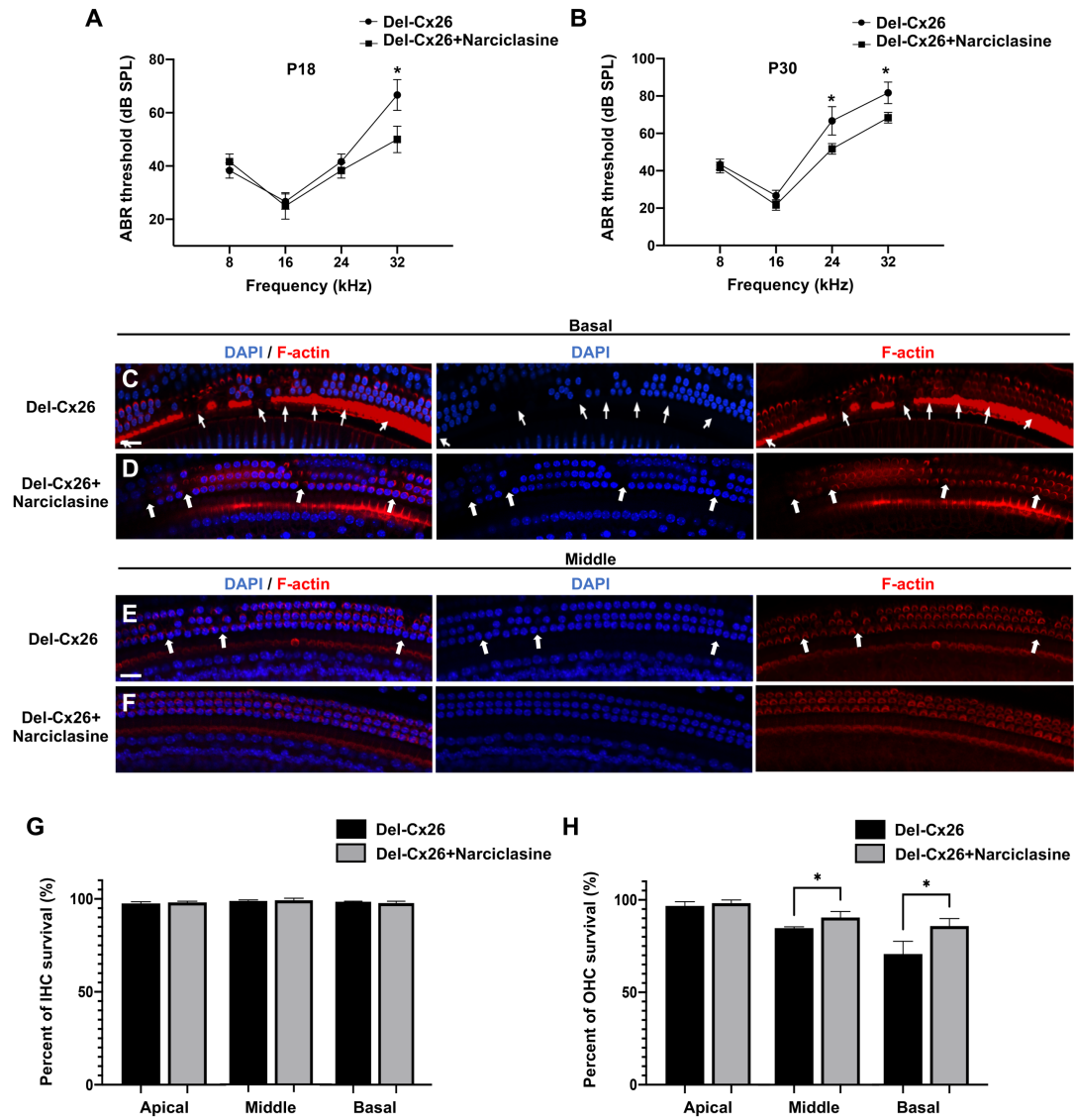


Figure S3 Intraperitoneal injection of Narciclasine rescues hearing loss and hair cell degeneration in Del-Cx26 mice. (A-B) Changes in ABR thresholds at different frequencies in the Del-Cx26 mice and in the Del-Cx26 mice treated with Narciclasine at P18 (A) and P30 (B) ($N=5$). (C-F) Representative images of IHCs and OHCs of different turns in the Del-Cx26 mice (C, E) and in the Del-Cx26 mice treated with Narciclasine (D, F) at P30. (G-H) Percent of IHCs (G) and OHCs (H) survival in the Del-Cx26 mice and in the Del-Cx26 mice treated with Narciclasine. Scale bars: 20 μ m (panels C-F). * $P < 0.05$.