

Supporting Information

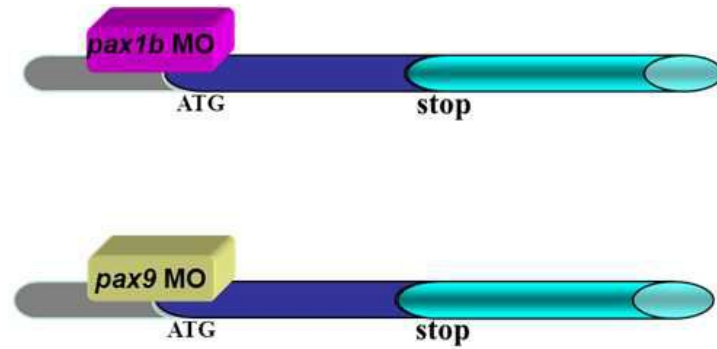


Figure S1. Schematic diagram of *pax1b* and zebrafish *pax9* translation blockers. The three-dimensional cubes represent two independent MOs and are not to scale.

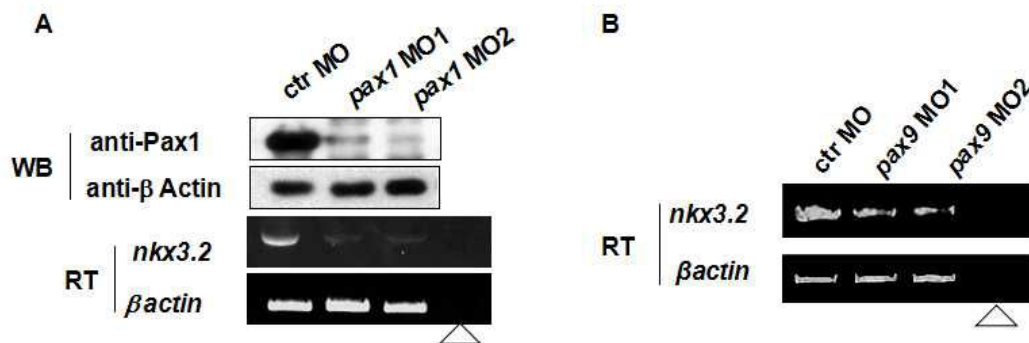


Figure S2. *pax1b* and zebrafish *pax9* morpholino efficiency. (A) Western blot and RT-PCR analysis demonstrated that *pax1b* morpholino disrupted the production of PAX1 and its target *nkx3.2* cDNA, respectively. (B) zebrafish *pax9* morpholino reduced the production of its target *nkx3.2* cDNA assessed by RT-PCR. The triangles indicate the negative control, using TE buffer without template.

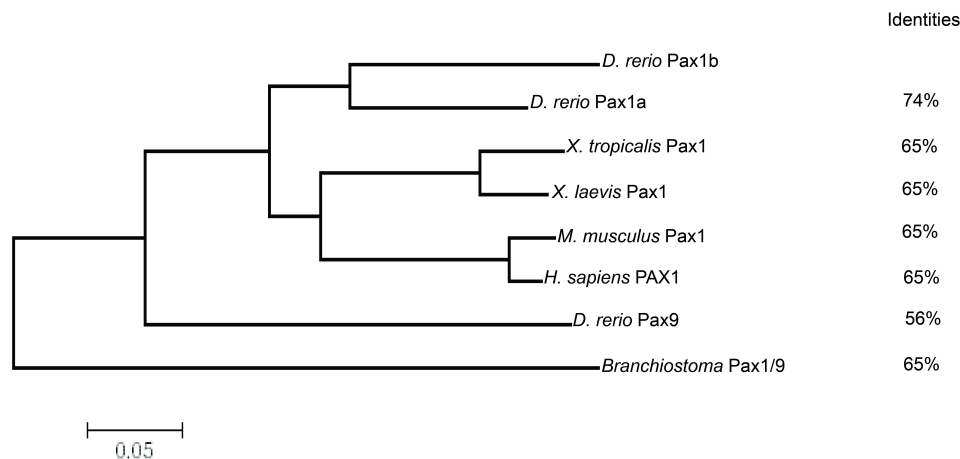


Figure S3. Phylogenetic analysis of Pax1a, Pax1b and Pax9 proteins from following species: *Danio rerio*, *Xenopus tropicalis*, *Xenopus laevis*, *Mus musculus*, *Homo sapiens*, *Branchiostoma belcheri*.

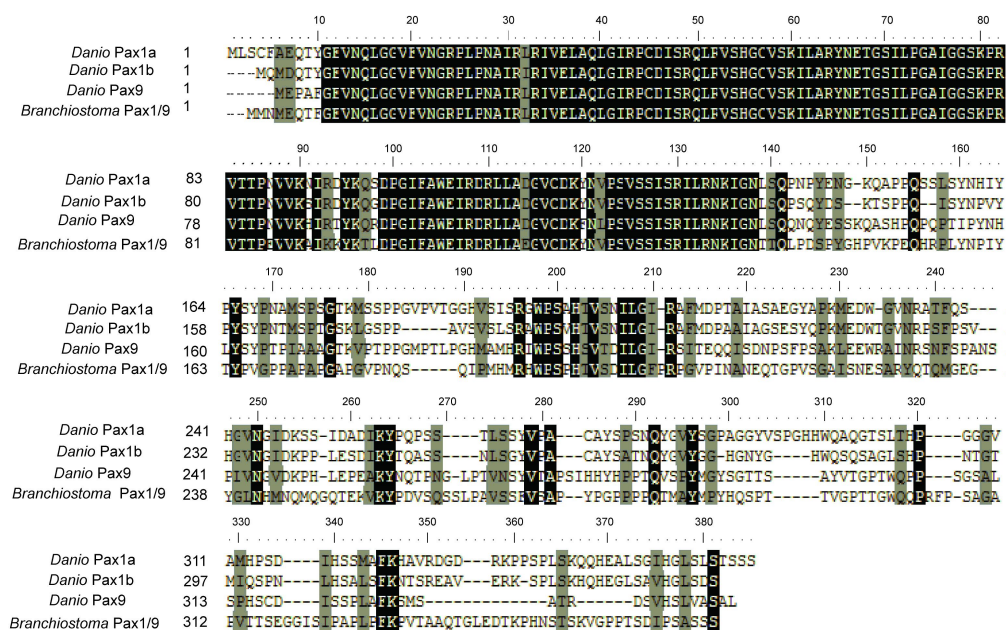


Figure S4. Amino acid sequence alignment done with DNAssist software. Black boxes represent identical amino acid residues, and gray boxes represent conserved amino acid residues.

Supplemental Table 1. Primer sequences used in RT-PCR.

Primer Name	Primer Sequences	Fragment Length
<i>nkx3.2</i> forward	atggctgtgcgcagtaactc	738
<i>nkx3.2</i> reverse	tcactggttccagagcaggc	
<i>aggrecan</i> forward	gggggtccagaggagcaagc	519
<i>aggrecan</i> reverse	ttagagtgtttctccaatgc	
<i>col2a1a</i> forward	ccattaggaccaccgggtgc	156
<i>col2a1a</i> reverse	aaatcctgacctggtgttgg	
<i>actin</i> forward	atggatgatgaaattgccgcac	475
<i>actin</i> reverse	accatcaccagagtcctcacc	