

Supplementary Materials

The ERK MAPK pathway is essential for skeletal development and homeostasis

Jung-Min Kim¹, Yeon-Suk Yang¹, Kwang Hwan Park³, Hwanhee Oh⁴, Matthew B. Greenblatt⁴, and Jae-Hyuck Shim^{1,2*}

¹Department of Medicine, ²Li Weibo Institute for Rare Diseases Research, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, USA

³Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea

⁴Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, USA

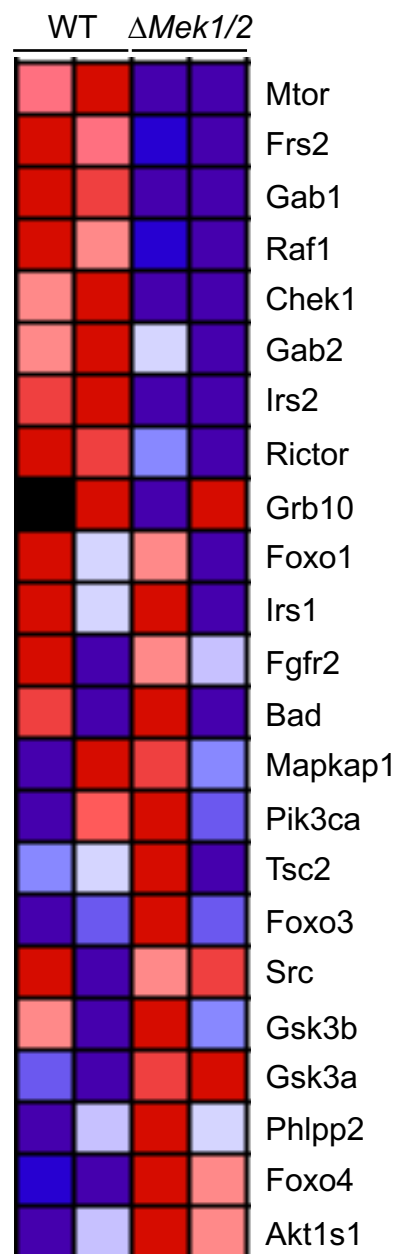
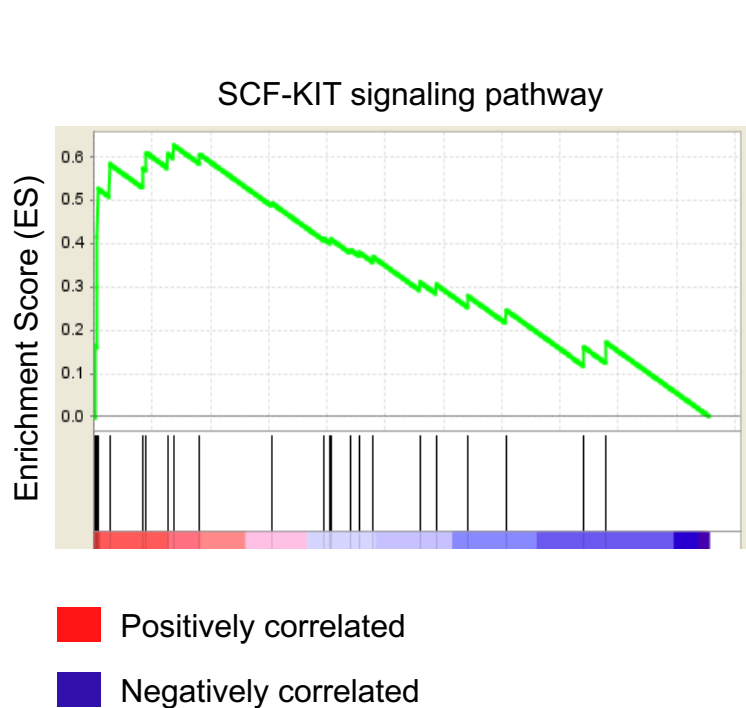
Supplementary Table S1: Primer sequences used for RT-PCR.

Gene	Forward	Reverse
Mouse <i>Alpl</i>	CACAATATCAAGGATATCGACGTGA	ACATCAGTTCTGTTCTTCGGGTACA
Mouse <i>Ibsp</i>	CAGGGAGGCAGTGACTCTTC	AGTGTGGAAAGTGTGGCGTT
Mouse <i>Sp7</i>	ATGGCGTCCTCTCTGCTTGA	GAAGGGTGGGTAGTCATTTG
Mouse <i>Bglap2</i>	GCAGCACAGGTCCTAAATAG	GGGCAATAAGGTAGTGAACAG
Mouse <i>Col1a1</i>	ACTGTCCCAACCCCAAAG	ACGTATTCTTCCGGGCAGAA
Mouse <i>Hprt</i>	CTGGTGAAAAGGACCTCTCGAAG	CCAGTTTCACTAATGACACAAACG

Supplementary Table S2: Post Translational Modification (PTM) scan results in WT and Δ Mek1/2 COBs

Supplementary Figure S1. Enrichment of SCF-KIT signaling pathway in WT and Δ Mek1/2 COBs.

Enrichment plots (left) and signature gene sets (right) in WT and *Mek1/2*-deficient (Δ *Mek1/2*) COBs culture. GSEA analysis displays enrichment of genes involved with SCF-KIT signaling pathway.



Supplementary Figure S1