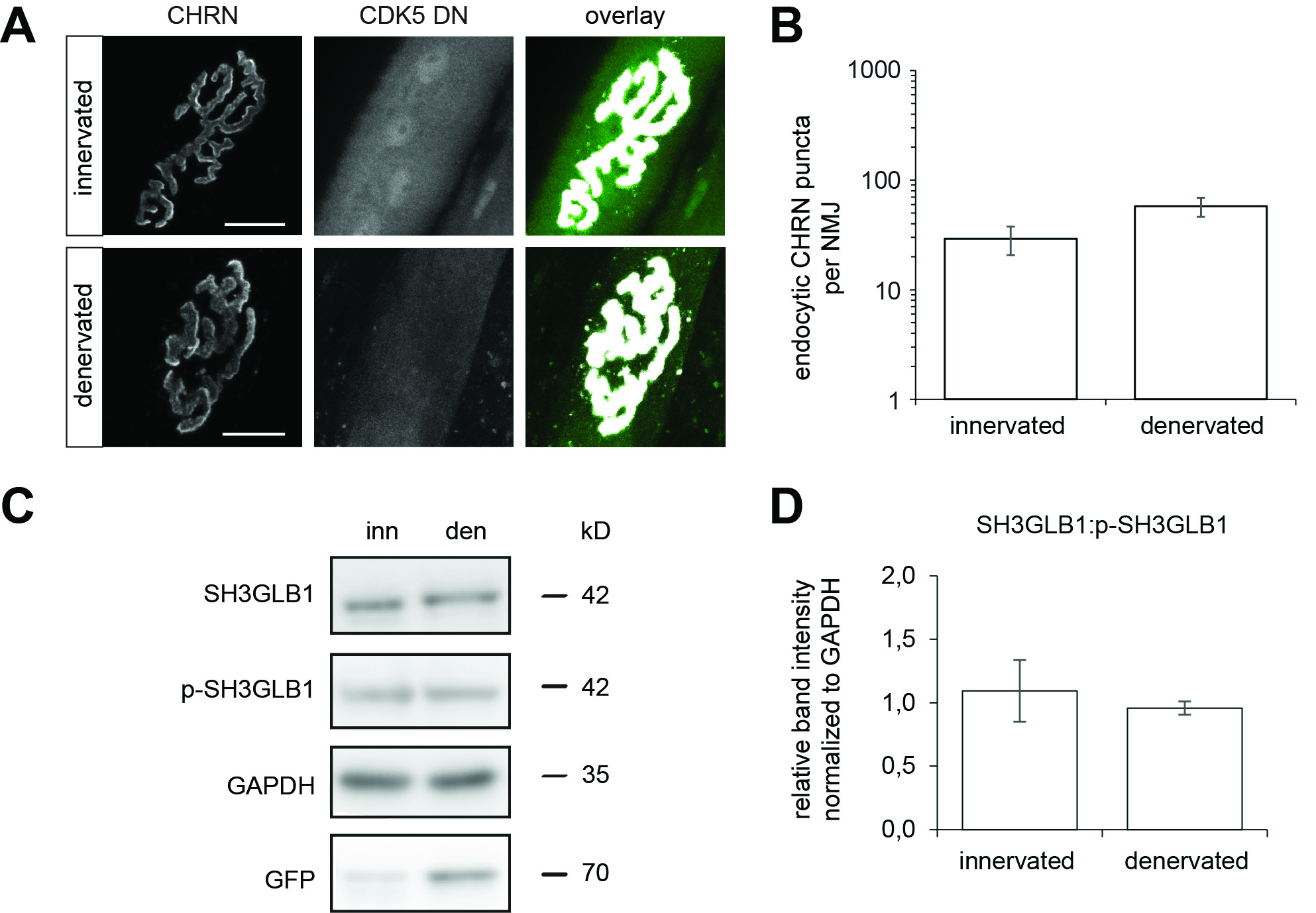
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**Figure S2.** CDK5 DN suppresses denervation-induced increase in endocytic CHRN vesicles and SH3GLB1:p-SH3GLB1 ratio. TA muscles were transfected with CDK5 DN-GFP. Five days later, hind legs were denervated unilaterally. Four days later, CHRN were labeled with BGT-AF647. One day later, in vivo-imaging was performed. Subsequently, muscles were frozen in liquid nitrogen and lysates were prepared for western blot analysis. (**A**) Panels depict maximum-z projections of representative fluorescence signals of BGT-AF647 (CHRN), CDK5 DN-GFP (CDK5 DN), and overlays of both (overlay). In overlay panels, BGT-AF647 and CDK5 DN-GFP signals are displayed in white/gray and green, respectively. To better visualize CHRN-positive vesicles, overlay panels were contrast enhanced. Scale bars: 20 µm. (**B**) Quantitative analysis of CHRN puncta per NMJ. Mean ± S.E.M. (n = 4 for innervated and n = 3 for denervated conditions). Statistical significance was probed using t-test (P = 0.06). (**C**) Representative western blot comparing whole muscle lysates of CDK5 DN-transfected muscles from innervated and denervated hind legs, probed with antibodies for total SH3GLB1, p-SH3GLB1, GAPDH (loading control), and GFP (transfection control). (**D**) Quantitative analysis of the relative band intensities for SH3GLB1:p-SH3GLB1 ratio. All values were normalized to the internal GAPDH loading controls. Shown are mean ± S.E.M. of values obtained from 3 independent experiments. Statistical significance was probed using t-test (P = 0.09).