

## **Supplemental material to:**

### **Myosins and MyomiR network in patients with obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy**

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Table S1. Genes analyzed in the study.

| <b>Gene</b>   | <b>Transcript</b> |
|---------------|-------------------|
| <i>ACTC1</i>  | NM 005159.4       |
| <i>ACTN2</i>  | NM 001103.2       |
| <i>CALR3</i>  | NM 145046.3       |
| <i>CAV3</i>   | NM 033337.2       |
| <i>CSRP3</i>  | NM 003476.2       |
| <i>GLA</i>    | NM 000169.2       |
| <i>JPH2</i>   | NM 020433.4       |
| <i>LAMP2</i>  | NM 002294.2       |
| <i>MYBPC3</i> | NM 000256.3       |
| <i>MYH6</i>   | NM 004999.3       |
| <i>MYH7</i>   | NM 000257.2       |
| <i>MYL2</i>   | NM 000432.3       |
| <i>MYL3</i>   | NM 000258.2       |
| <i>MYLK2</i>  | NM 033118.3       |
| <i>MYOZ2</i>  | NM 016599.3       |
| <i>MYPN</i>   | NM 032578.2       |
| <i>NEXN</i>   | NM 144573.3       |
| <i>PLN</i>    | NM 002667.3       |
| <i>PRKAG2</i> | NM 016203.3       |
| <i>TCAP</i>   | NM 003673.3       |
| <i>TNNC1</i>  | NM 003280.1       |
| <i>TNNI3</i>  | NM 000363.4       |
| <i>TNNT2</i>  | NM 001001430      |
| <i>TPM1</i>   | NM 000366.5       |
| <i>TTR</i>    | NM 000371.3       |
| <i>VCL</i>    | NM 014000.2       |

**Table S2. Variants identified in HCM patients**

| patient ID | Gene     | Sequence Variant Nomenclature (HGVS) * | Variant      |                        | Publication on Human Gene Mutation Database **                         | Sequence Variant Classification (ACMG)*** |
|------------|----------|--|--------------|------------------------|--|---|
|            |          |  | protein      | type                   |  |   |
| 1          | negative |  |              |                        |  |   |
| 2          | negative |  |              |                        |  |   |
| 3          | negative |  |              |                        |  |   |
| 4          | negative |  |              |                        |  |   |
| 5          | MYBPC3   | c.1458-1G>A                            | p.(?)        | splice site            | Walsh et al. Genet. Med. 2017<br>doi:10.1038/gim.2016.90.              | Class 5-Pathogenic                        |
|            | MYBPC3   | c.649A>G                               | p.Ser217Gly  | missense               | Viswanathan et al. PLoS ONE 2017<br>doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0187948   | Class 3-Unknown pathogenicity             |
|            | CAV3     | c.233C>T                               | p.Thr78Met   | missense               | Vatta et al. Circulation 2006<br>DOI:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.106.635268 | Class 3-Unknown pathogenicity             |
| 6          | MYBPC3   | c.772G>A                               | p.Glu258Lys  | missense / splice site | Niimura et al. NEJM 1998<br>DOI:10.1056/NEJM199804303381802            | Class 5-Pathogenic                        |
| 7          | MYBPC3   | c.3767_3769de<br>ICCA                  | p.Thr1256del | inframe del            | Coppini et al. JACC 2014<br>doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2014.09.059             | Class 4-Likely pathogenic                 |
| 8          | negative |  |              |                        |  |   |
| 9          | negative |  |              |                        |  |   |
| 10         | negative |  |              |                        |  |   |
| 11         | ACTN2    | c.1930 G>A                             | p.Ala644Thr  | missense               |  | Class 3-Unknown pathogenicity             |
|            | MYLK2    | c.1768 G>T                             | p.Ala590Ser) | missense               |  | Class 3-Unknown pathogenicity             |

|    |          |            |                       |                |   |                                  |
|----|----------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 12 | negative |            |                       |                |   |                                  |
| 13 | MYPN     | c.3335C>T  | p.Pro1112Leu          | missense       | Bagnall et al. IJC 2010<br>doi:10.1016/j.ijcard.2010.08.004   | Class 3-Unknown<br>pathogenicity |
|    | negative |            |                       |                |   |                                  |
| 15 | negative |            |                       |                |   |                                  |
| 16 | negative |            |                       |                |   |                                  |
| 17 | MYH7     | c.428G>A   | p.Arg143Gln           | missense       | Homburger et al. PNAS 2016<br>doi:10.1073/pnas.1606950113     | Class 4-Likely<br>pathogenic     |
|    | MYPN     | c.3335C>T  | p.Pro1112Leu          | missense       | Bagnall et al. IJC 2010<br>doi:10.1016/j.ijcard.2010.08.004   | Class 3-Unknown<br>pathogenicity |
| 18 | negative |            |                       |                |   |                                  |
| 19 | negative |            |                       |                |   |                                  |
| 20 | negative |            |                       |                |   |                                  |
| 21 | MYBPC3   | c.3192dupC | p.Lys1065Glnfs*1<br>2 | frame<br>shift | Girolami et al. JACC 2010 doi:<br>10.1016/j.jacc.2009.11.062  | Class 5-Pathogenic               |
|    | MYBPC3   | c.1112C>G  | p.Pro371Arg           | missense       | Girolami et al. JACC 2010 doi:<br>10.1016/j.jacc.2009.11.062  | Class 3-Unknown<br>pathogenicity |
|    | MYBPC3   | c.1321G>A  | p.Glu441Lys           | missense       | Olivotto et al. Mayo Clin Proc.<br>2008 doi: 10.4065/83.6.630 | Class 3-Unknown<br>pathogenicity |
|    | MYBPC3   | c.2908C>T  | p.Arg970Trp           | missense       | Berge et al. Clin. Genet. 2014<br>doi: 10.1111/cge.12286      | Class 4-Likely<br>pathogenic     |
| 22 | MYH7     | c.3900G>C  | p.Gln1300His          | missense       |   | Class 3-Unknown<br>pathogenicity |
| 23 | MYH7     | c.976G>C   | p.Ala326Pro           | missense       | Michels et al. EHJ 2009<br>doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehp306       | Class 3-Unknown<br>pathogenicity |

**Legend:** \* Sequence Variant Nomenclature based on Human Genome Variation Society nomenclature (**HGVS**)

\*\*Human Gene Mutation Database (**HGMD®**) represents an attempt to collate all known (published) gene lesions responsible for human inherited disease.

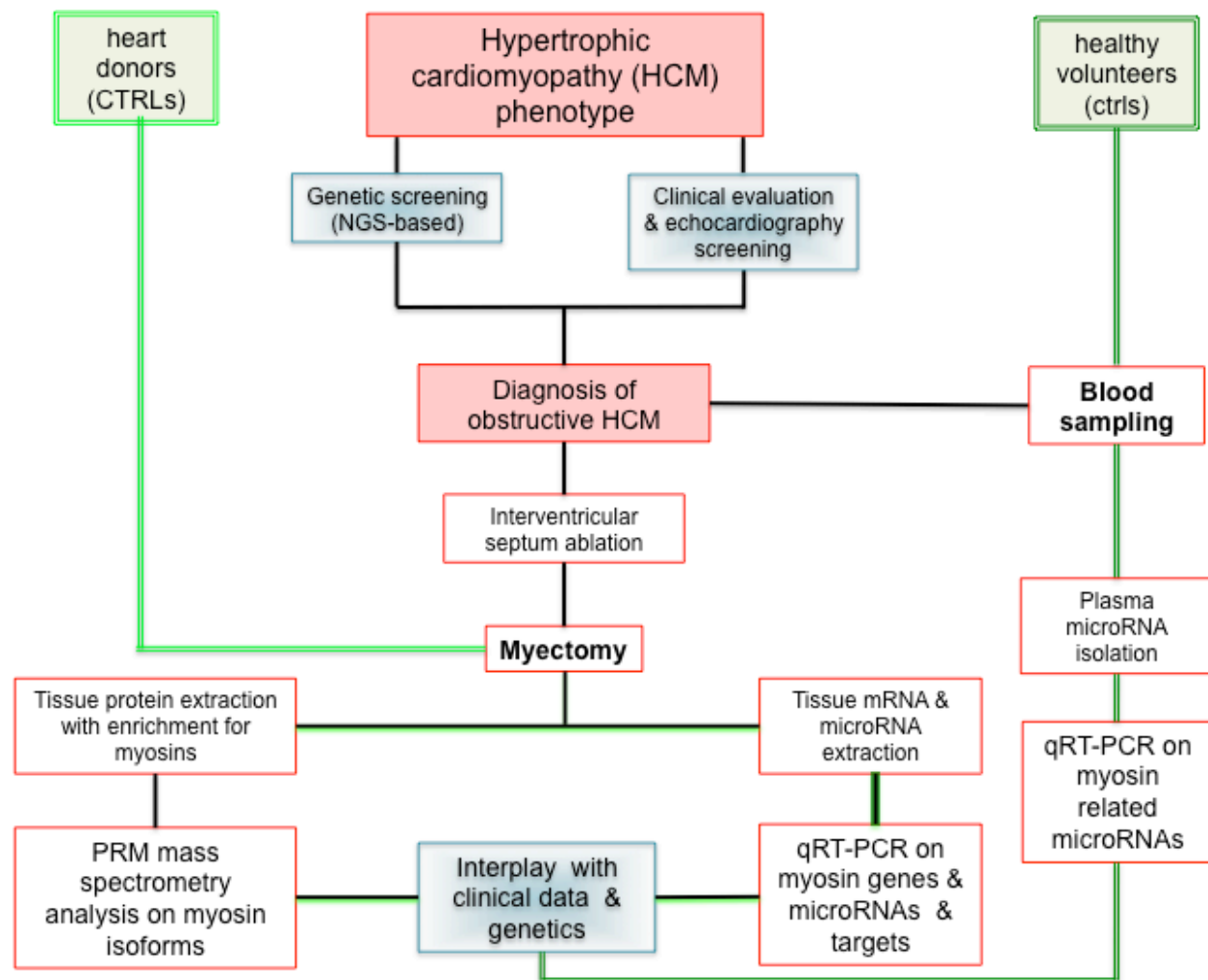
\*\*\* Sequence Variant Classification based on American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (**ACMG**) guidelines.



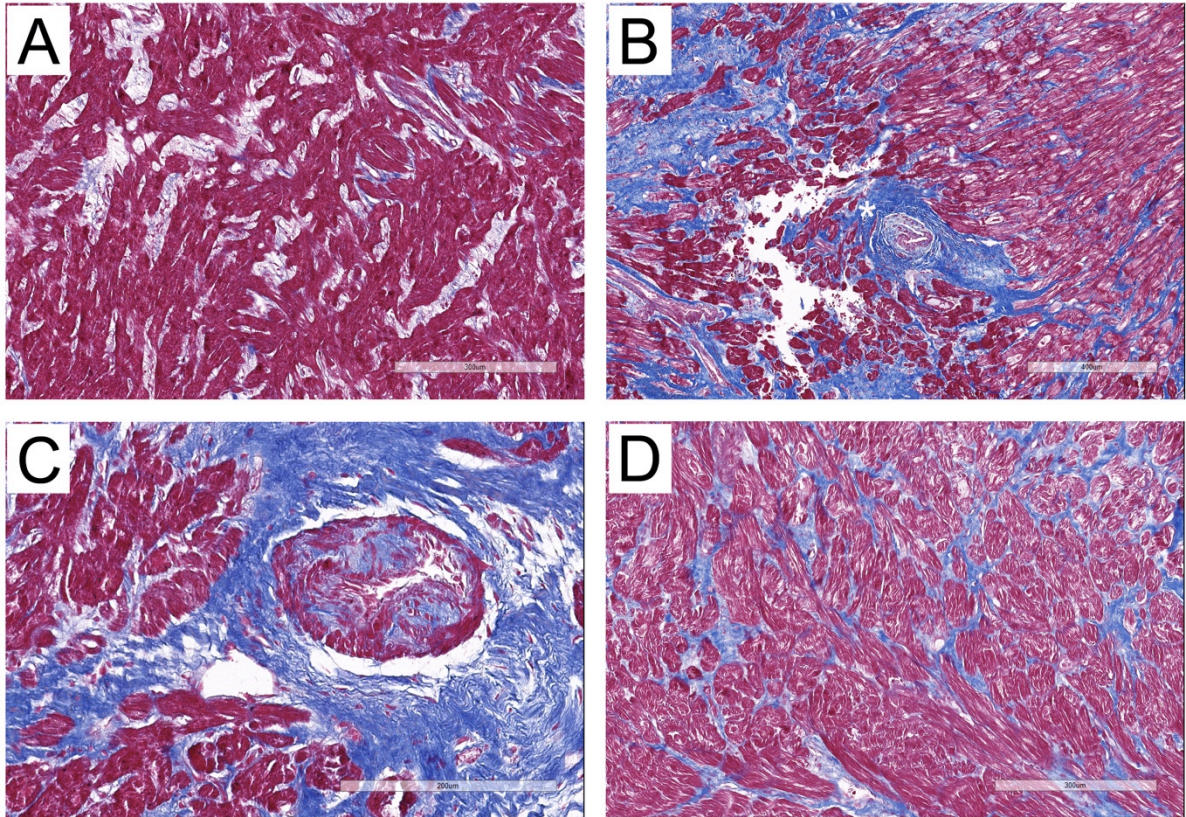
Table S3. Myosin and MyomiR changes in humans - a synopsis of selected published data.

|  | HCM  | DCM  | LvH and HF | DOI                                 | PMID     | citation  |
|--|--|--|------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---|
| β-myosin chain (MYH)                     | DCM with HF vs. donor hearts; n unknown. PCR: no changes in β-MYH in myocytomes  |  |            | 10.1161/01.CIR.83.6.1866            | 2040039  | Feldman AM et al. Circulation. 1991                         |
|  | DCM with HF (n=6) vs. donor hearts (n=6). RT-PCR: decrease in α-MYH and increase in β-MYH genes in LV myocytomes   |  |            | 10.1172/JCI119770                   | 9410810  | Lowes BD et al. J Clin Invest. 1997                         |
|  |  | Chronic HF (n=10) vs. candidate donors (n=7) non failing, n=7 heart dysfunction. PCR: α-MYH decreased in HF                    |            | 10.1172/JCI119776                   | 9410816  | Nakao et al. J Clin Invest. 1997                            |
|  | DCM with HF (n=47) treated with Placibo/Metoprolol/Carvedilol. Effect: both α- and β-MYH genes. incrementally increased in myocytomes with the function change groups.   |  |            |                                     | 12520092 | Abraham WT et al. Mol Med. 2002                             |
| β-myosin chain (MYH2) protein            | DCM (n=12), ischemic cardiomyopathy (n=12) vs. heart donors (n=14), human fetal heart (n=12, atrial and ventricular samples). Electrophoresis: β-MYHC prominent in fetal & non failing ventricles. Using the approach for RT-PCR in data                     |  |            | 10.1152/ajpheart.2001.280.4.H1814   | 11247796 | Reiser PJ et al. Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol. 2001      |
|  | End-stage HF (n=40) and non failing (n=37) atria, gender matched. Electrophoresis: β-MYHC prominent in atrial samples. β-MYHC gender-related differences left vs. right atria  |  |            | 0.1152/ajpheart.00810.2013          | 24878771 | Reiser PJ, Moravec CS Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol. 2014 |
|  | HCM with LVOT (n=51), controls (n=7) and aortic stenosis (n=7). Proteomics by label-free Mass Spectrometry in myocytomes: MYH2C, MYH27, MYH2B found in the pilot phase: MYH27 reported in validation without intergroup differences                          |  |            | 10.1161/01.CIR.86.4.386             | 30562113 | Coats CJ et al. Circ Genom Precis Med. 2016                 |
|  |  | End-stage HF vs. adult normal, human embryonic heart. Electrophoresis: no changes in total MYHC. low MYL2 in embryonic samples |            | 10.1006/jmcc.1994.1045              | 8028019  | Morano I et al. J Mol Cell Cardiol 1994                     |
| 2 protein                                |  | Chronic HF (n=16), healthy controls (n=12). IHC and WB in right auricle: MYL2 was down-expressed in HF tissues                 |            | 10.1002/cic.20832                   | 21292275 | LY et al. Clin Cardiol. 2011                                |
| β-myosin chain (MYH) and γ (MYH2C), γLC2 | HF (DCM n=7, CAD n=3) vs. organ donors (n=12). Electrophoresis: decreased α-MYH and α-MYHC in HF   |  |            | 10.1161/01.RES.86.4.386             | 10700442 | Miyata, S et al. Circ Res. 2000                             |
|  | Restrictive HCM (n=10) vs. donor hearts (n=4), interatrial septum, qualitative PCR & electrophoresis: β-MYH c-MYH mRNA, in HCM expressed MYL2, not c-MYH   |  |            | 10.1007/s001099000030               | 10568205 | Ritter O et al. J Mol Med (Berl). 1999                      |
|  | DCM (n=6) vs. LVH (n=4) vs. ischemic cardiomyopathy (n=3) vs. old (n=4). RT-qPCR decrease in Mirt in cardiovascular disease vs. old myocytomes   |  |            | 0.1038/nature.13596                 | 25118045 | Han P et al. Nature. 2014                                   |
|  | DCM (n=6) vs. normal hearts (n=6). Northern blot: correlation of α-MYH with pre-miR-208 but not mature miR-208   |  |            | 10.126/science.1139089              | 17379774 | van Rooij E et al. Science. 2007                            |
| omiRs                                    | AMI (n=33) vs. non-AMI patients with chest distress and pain (n= 23, i.e. 16 with CAD and 17 patients with other CVD) vs. healthy subjects (n=4). RT-qPCR in plasma: no miR-208a, low miR-499 in healthy people; increased miR-208a, low miR-499 in AMI only |  |            | 10.1093/eurheartj/ehp013            | 20159880 | Wang GK et al. Eur Heart J. 2010                            |
|  | HF (n=15, non failing hearts (n=5), and hypertrophied non-failing hearts (n=2). MicroRNA arrays: increased miR-208, miR-499 and miR70 genes in HF  |  |            | 10.1161/01.CIRCRESAHA.112.265736    | 22752967 | Malkovich SJ et al. Circ Res. 2012                          |
|  | AF (n=4) vs. sinus rhythm (n=4) patients. Microarrays: miR-499 upregulated in AF   |  |            | 10.1016/j.jthm.2013.03.005          | 23498625 | Ling TY et al. Heart Rhythm. 2013                           |
|  | Essential hypertension with LVH (n=50) vs. healthy individuals (n=30). RT-qPCR in peripheral blood samples increased miR-208 in cardiac hypertrophy  |  |            | 10.3892/etm.2015.2645               | 26622415 | Huang X et al. Exp Ther Med. 2015                           |
| I-myosin chain (MYH) & omiRs             | AMI (n=142), non-AMI (n= 85) patients vs. normal subjects (n=100). Plasma miR-499 AMI > non AMI = normal; miR-499 increased overtime with chest pain in AMI, in relation with CK-MB and cTnl   |  |            | 10.3979/j.issn.2072-1439.2015.02.05 | 25922707 | Zhang L et al. J Thorac Dis. 2015                           |
|  | DCM (n=29) vs. subjects without LV dysfunction (n=24). RT-qPCR: decreased α-MYH, increased β-MYH1, miR-208, miR-208a, and miR-499 in DCM   |  |            | 10.1016/j.cardfail.2010.01.002      | 20447577 | Saleh M et al. Journal of cardiac failure 2010              |

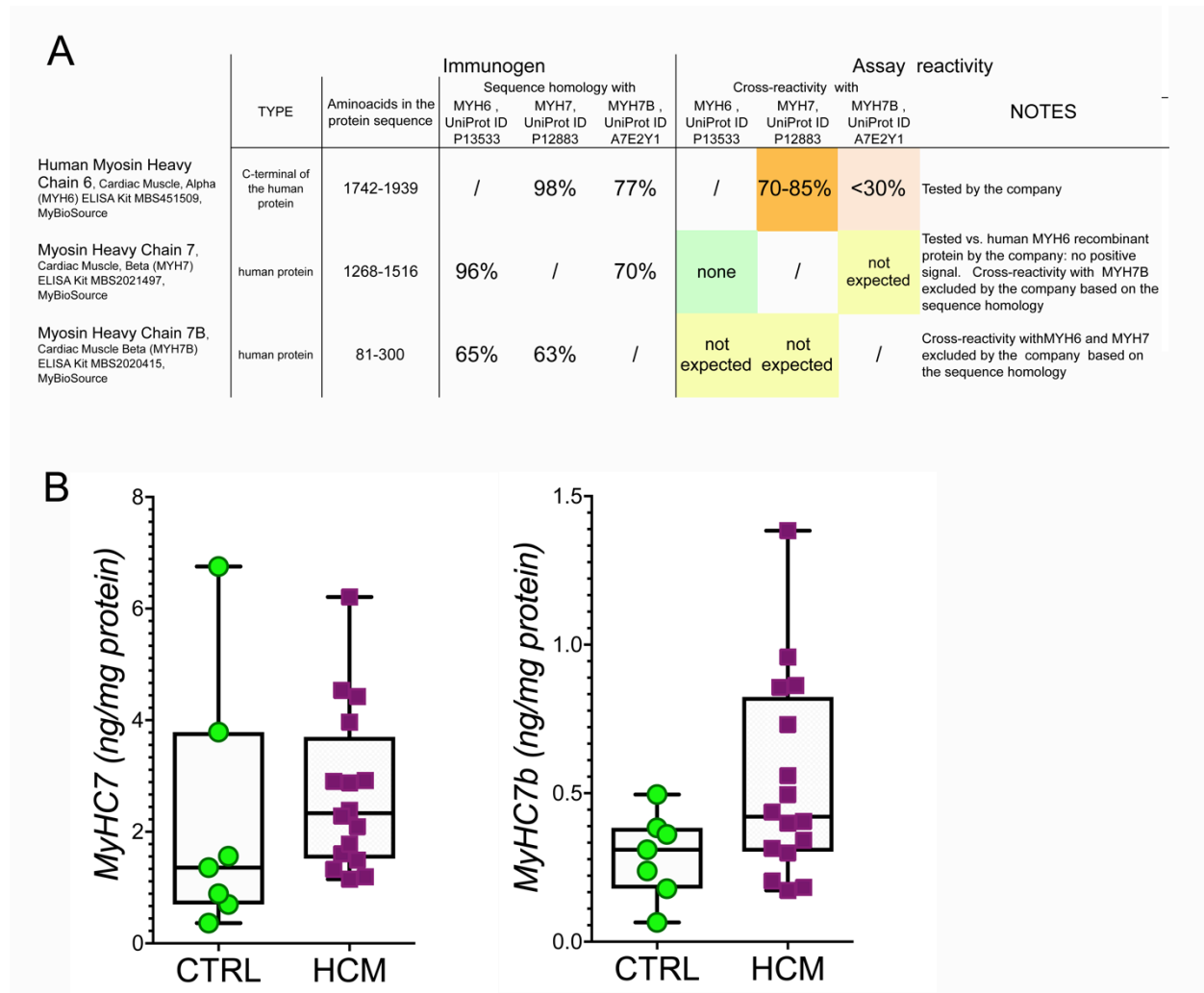
2: HCM=hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; DCM=dilated cardiomyopathy; HF=heart failure, AMI=acute myocardial infarction; CAD=coronary artery disease; CVD= cardiovascular diseases; AF=atrial fibrillation; creatin kinase MB; cTnI=cardiac troponin I; PCR=polymerase chain reaction; RT-qPCR=quantitative real-time PCR; IHC=immunohistochemistry; WB=western blotting.



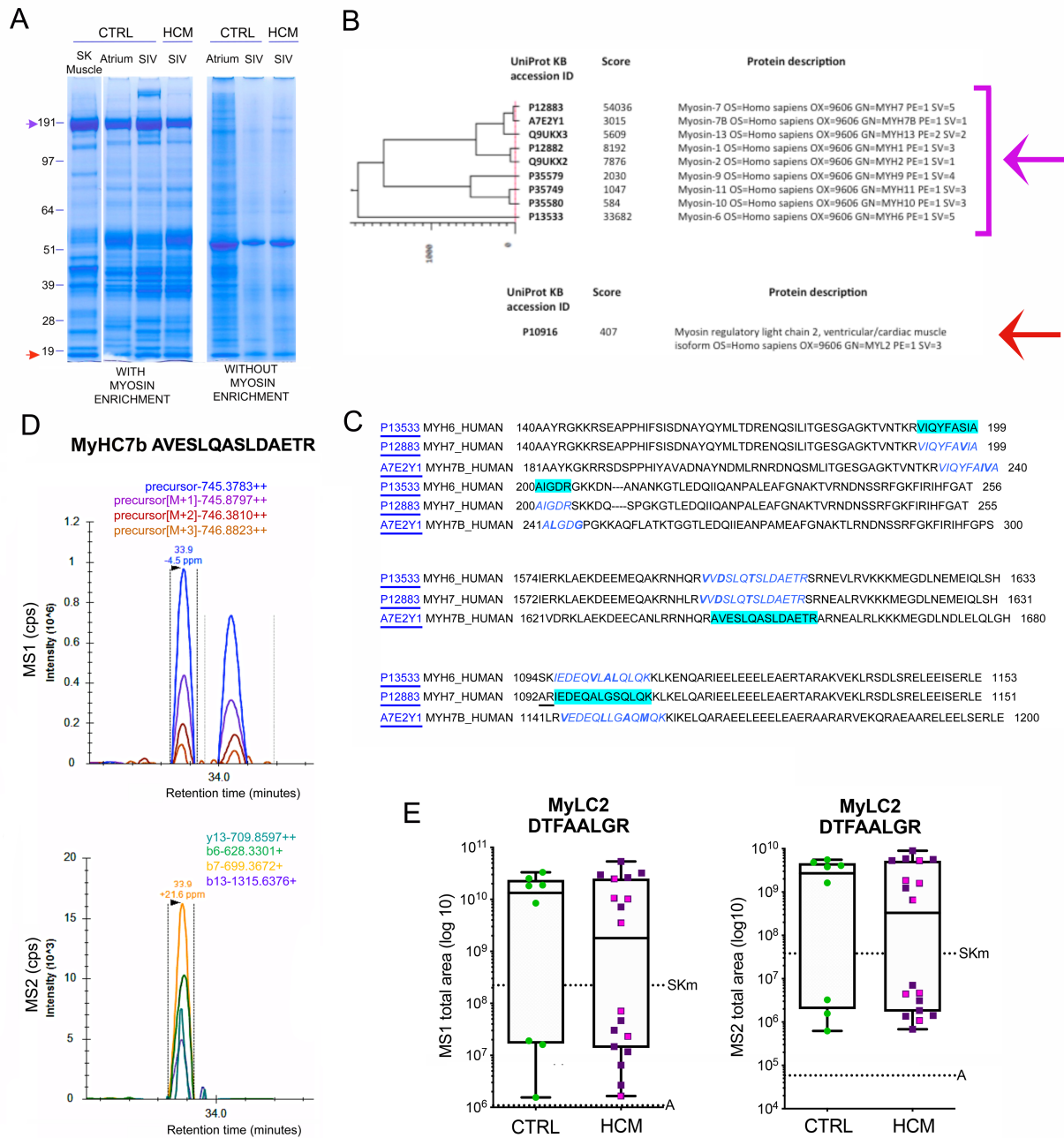
**Fig. S1. Flowchart of the experimental study**



**Fig. S2 Histology of HCM myectomy samples.** Representative images from paraffin sections demonstrating the main features of HCM are presented. Specifically: cardiomyocytes with hypertrophy and disarray (A), an area of microscar adjacent to a remodeled coronary arteriole (asterisk) (B), a coronary arteriole with medial hypertrophy and fibrosis, and luminal stenosis (C), myofiber disarray in a context of interstitial fibrosis (D) are shown. Scale bars indicate the magnification.



**Fig. S3. Analysis of Myosin heavy chain isoforms by ELISA.** Analysis on selected ELISA kit immunogens is shown in the Table (A), underlying the sequence homology between protein isoform immunogens and the possible bias due to cross-reactivity. The company kindly provided information on tests specificity and limitations (see notes). Results obtained from myectomy extracts from HCM patients and donor hearts (CTRL) for MyHC7 and MyHC7B by the same ELISA assays listed in A are shown as dots into boxes (min to max) and display no significant difference between groups.



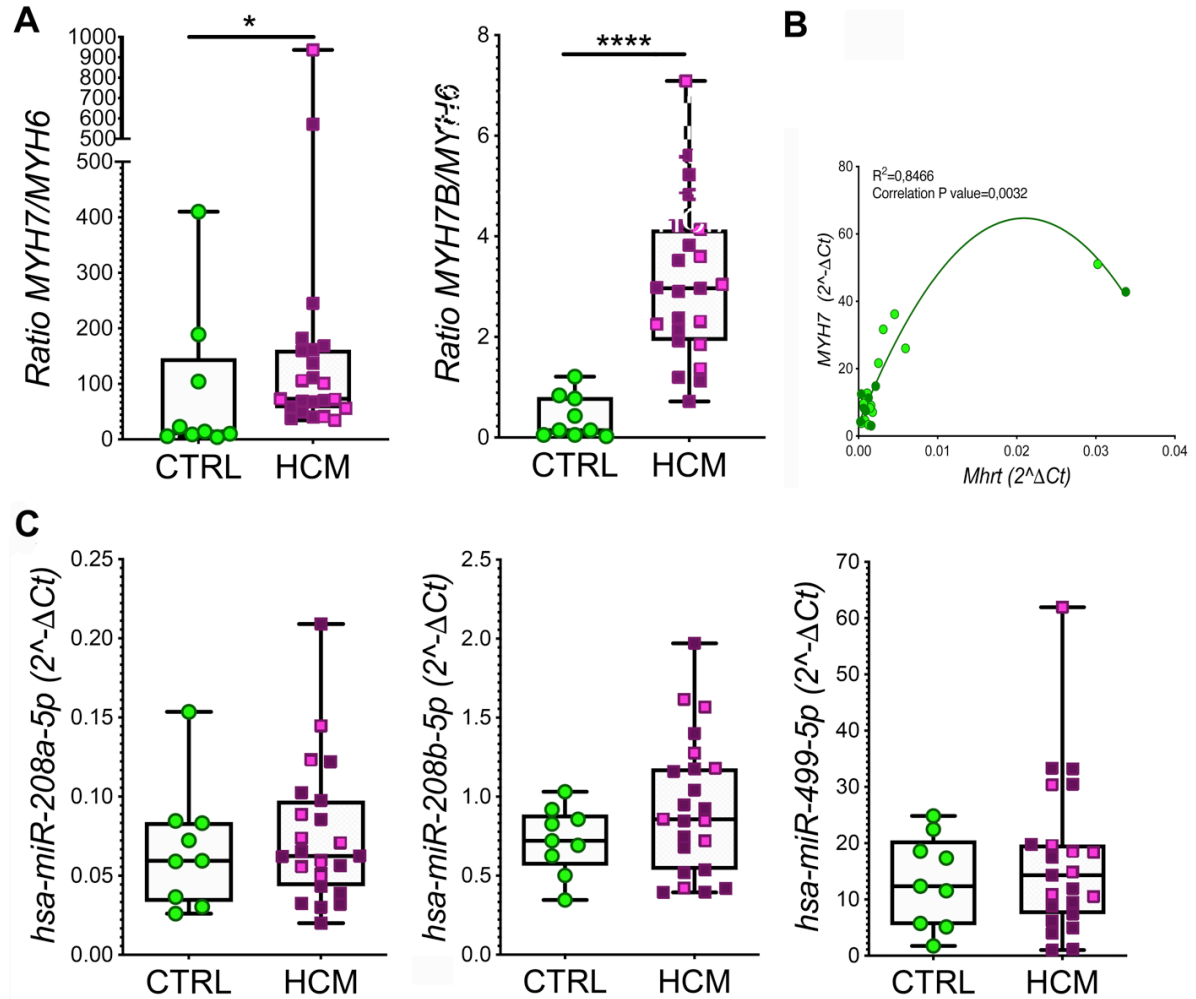
**Fig. S4. Analysis of Myosin heavy chain isoforms by mass spectrometry.** Representative Coomassie-stained SDS PAGE gel comparing standard protein extraction in RIPA buffer vs. extraction with myosin-enrichment is shown. The same cardiac samples are run in both conditions. Stronger MyHCs band is found close to marker line 191kDa (violet arrow) in enriched samples, that for MyLC2 at 19kDa (red arrow) (A). Mascot software search results show the first protein family hit by Mascot search on the band at 191-kDa



molecular weight as hierarchically clustered dendrogram. Each identified myosin isoform is listed. The Mascot search results on the band at 19 kDa corresponding to MyLC2 are also reported. UniProtKB accession IDs and scores are listed (**B**).

Representative ion chromatograms for both MS1 (precursors) and MS2 (fragments) signals from a unique tryptic peptide from MyHC7b, selected and analyzed by PRM (Parallel Reaction Monitoring) in MS are shown. Sequence, retention time (minutes), mass error (ppm), m/z, charge and type of fragments are indicated (**C**).

Representative MyHC peptides analyzed by PRM in MS and showed in Figure 1 are evidenced in azure. The aligned partial sequences of the other MyHCs are also presented (blue characters) and the aminoacids differing from those in the analyzed peptide indicated by bold letters (**D**). PRM quantification of MyLC2 in HCM (n=19) and CTRL (n=8) is presented as MS1 and MS2 total area of the selected peptide (**E**). Mean values from 4 technical replicates/sample are presented as dots into boxes (min to max).



**Fig. S5. Expression of MYH and MyomiRs in the myocardium.** The ratios MYH7/MYH6 and MYH7B/MYH6 expressed genes evaluated by RT-PCR are shown (A), supporting the switch from fast to slow myosins at gene level in HCM vs. CTRL. The correlation between MYH7 expressed gene and the encoded lncRNAs Mhrt is presented (B). The expression levels of miR-208a, miR-208b and miR-499 evaluated by RT-qPCR in the myocardium of HCM vs. CTRL are shown, displaying a weak relation between myocardial miR-499 expression and mutation presence (C).

Interaction

MYH6 [ENSP00000386041]

Myosin-6; Muscle contraction; Belongs to the TRAFAC class myosin-kinesin ATPase superfamily. Myosin family

↔

MYH7 [ENSP00000347507]

Myosin-7; Myosins are actin-based motor molecules with ATPase activity essential for muscle contraction. Forms regular bipolar thick filaments that, together with actin thin filaments, constitute the fundamental contractile unit of skeletal and cardiac muscle; Belongs to the TRAFAC class myosin-kinesin ATPase superfamily. Myosin family

**Evidence suggesting a functional link:**

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Neighborhood in the Genome:       | none / insignificant.  |
| Gene Fusions:                     | none / insignificant.  |
| Cooccurrence Across Genomes:      | none / insignificant.  |
| Co-Expression:                    | yes (score 0.333). In addition, putative homologs are coexpressed in other species (score 0.062).        |
| Experimental/Biochemical Data:    | none, but putative homologs were found interacting in other species (score 0.737).                       |
| Association in Curated Databases: | yes (score 0.900).   |
| Co-Mentioned in PubMed Abstracts: | yes (score 0.589). In addition, putative homologs are mentioned together in other species (score 0.163). |
| Combined Score:                   | 0.981  |

Note: the two proteins have some sequence similarity (3662.1 bits over 1929 amino acids. click [here](#) to see the alignment).

**Predictions for specific actions:**

|          |                    |
|----------|--------------------|
| Binding: | yes (score: 0.965) |
|----------|--------------------|

Interaction

MYH7 [ENSP00000347507]

Myosin-7; Myosins are actin-based motor molecules with ATPase activity essential for muscle contraction. Forms regular bipolar thick filaments that, together with actin thin filaments, constitute the fundamental contractile unit of skeletal and cardiac muscle; Belongs to the TRAFAC class myosin-kinesin ATPase superfamily. Myosin family

↔

MYH7B [ENSP00000262873]

Myosin-7B; Involved in muscle contraction; Myosin heavy chains

**Evidence suggesting a functional link:**

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Neighborhood in the Genome:       | none / insignificant.  |
| Gene Fusions:                     | none / insignificant.  |
| Cooccurrence Across Genomes:      | none / insignificant.  |
| Co-Expression:                    | yes (score 0.069). In addition, putative homologs are coexpressed in other species (score 0.120).        |
| Experimental/Biochemical Data:    | none / insignificant.  |
| Association in Curated Databases: | yes (score 0.540).   |
| Co-Mentioned in PubMed Abstracts: | yes (score 0.537). In addition, putative homologs are mentioned together in other species (score 0.085). |
| Combined Score:                   | 0.595  |

Note: the two proteins have some sequence similarity (2763.4 bits over 1921 amino acids. click [here](#) to see the alignment).

**Predictions for specific actions:**

|          |                    |
|----------|--------------------|
| Binding: | yes (score: 0.577) |
|----------|--------------------|

Interaction

SOX6 [ENSP00000379644]

Transcription factor SOX-6; Transcriptional activator. Binds specifically to the DNA sequence 5'-AACAAAT-3'. Plays a key role in several developmental processes, including neurogenesis and skeleton formation; SRY-boxes

↔

MYH7 [ENSP00000347507]

Myosin-7; Myosins are actin-based motor molecules with ATPase activity essential for muscle contraction. Forms regular bipolar thick filaments that, together with actin thin filaments, constitute the fundamental contractile unit of skeletal and cardiac muscle; Belongs to the TRAFAC class myosin-kinesin ATPase superfamily. Myosin family

**Evidence suggesting a functional link:**

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Neighborhood in the Genome:       | none / insignificant.  |
| Gene Fusions:                     | none / insignificant.  |
| Cooccurrence Across Genomes:      | none / insignificant.  |
| Co-Expression:                    | none, but putative homologs are coexpressed in other species (score 0.062).                              |
| Experimental/Biochemical Data:    | none / insignificant.  |
| Association in Curated Databases: | yes (score 0.354). In addition, putative homologs are mentioned together in other species (score 0.203). |
| Co-Mentioned in PubMed Abstracts: | yes (score 0.354). In addition, putative homologs are mentioned together in other species (score 0.203). |
| Combined Score:                   | 0.474  |

Interaction

MYH6 [ENSP00000386041]

Myosin-6; Muscle contraction; Belongs to the TRAFAC class myosin-kinesin ATPase superfamily. Myosin family

↔

SOX6 [ENSP00000379644]

Transcription factor SOX-6; Transcriptional activator. Binds specifically to the DNA sequence 5'-AACAAAT-3'. Plays a key role in several developmental processes, including neurogenesis and skeleton formation; SRY-boxes

**Evidence suggesting a functional link:**

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Neighborhood in the Genome:       | none / insignificant.  |
| Gene Fusions:                     | none / insignificant.  |
| Cooccurrence Across Genomes:      | none / insignificant.  |
| Co-Expression:                    | none, but putative homologs are coexpressed in other species (score 0.062).                              |
| Experimental/Biochemical Data:    | none / insignificant.  |
| Association in Curated Databases: | none / insignificant.  |
| Co-Mentioned in PubMed Abstracts: | yes (score 0.423). In addition, putative homologs are mentioned together in other species (score 0.094). |
| Combined Score:                   | 0.466  |

Interaction

MYH7 [ENSP00000347507]

Myosin-7; Myosins are actin-based motor molecules with ATPase activity essential for muscle contraction. Forms regular bipolar thick filaments that, together with actin thin filaments, constitute the fundamental contractile unit of skeletal and cardiac muscle; Belongs to the TRAFAC class myosin-kinesin ATPase superfamily. Myosin family

↔

MYL2 [ENSP00000228841]

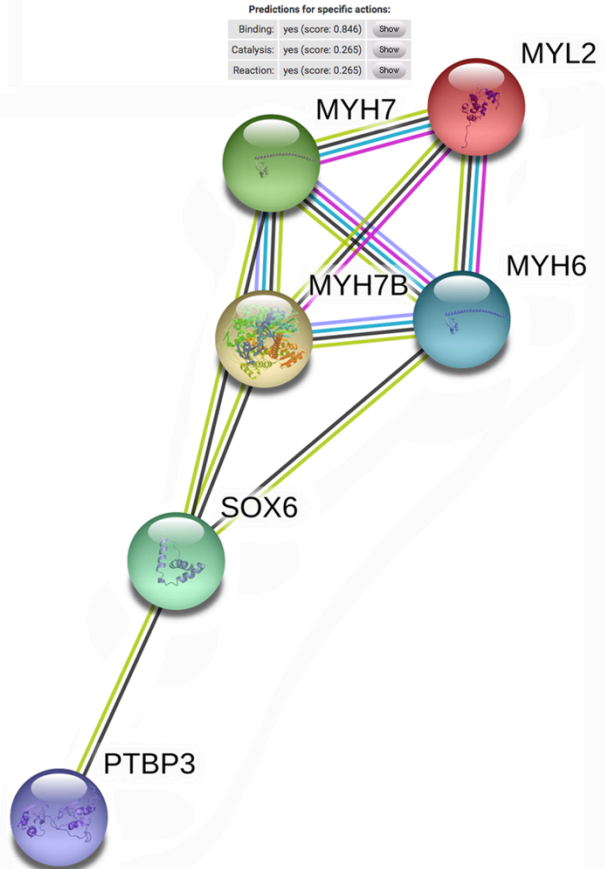
Myosin regulatory light chain 2, ventricular/cardiac muscle isoform; Contractile protein that plays a role in heart development and function (By similarity). Following phosphorylation, plays a role in cross-bridge cycling kinetics and cardiac muscle contraction by increasing myosin lever arm stiffness and promoting myosin head diffusion; as a consequence of the increase in maximum contraction force and calcium sensitivity of contraction force. These events altogether slow down myosin kinetics and prolong duty cycle resulting in accumulated myosins being cooperatively recruited to actin [...]

**Evidence suggesting a functional link:**

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Neighborhood in the Genome:       | none / insignificant.  |
| Gene Fusions:                     | none / insignificant.  |
| Cooccurrence Across Genomes:      | none / insignificant.  |
| Co-Expression:                    | yes (score 0.426). In addition, putative homologs are coexpressed in other species (score 0.114).        |
| Experimental/Biochemical Data:    | yes (score 0.800). In addition, putative homologs were found interacting in other species (score 0.265). |
| Association in Curated Databases: | yes (score 0.800).   |
| Co-Mentioned in PubMed Abstracts: | yes (score 0.810). In addition, putative homologs are mentioned together in other species (score 0.145). |
| Combined Score:                   | 0.996  |

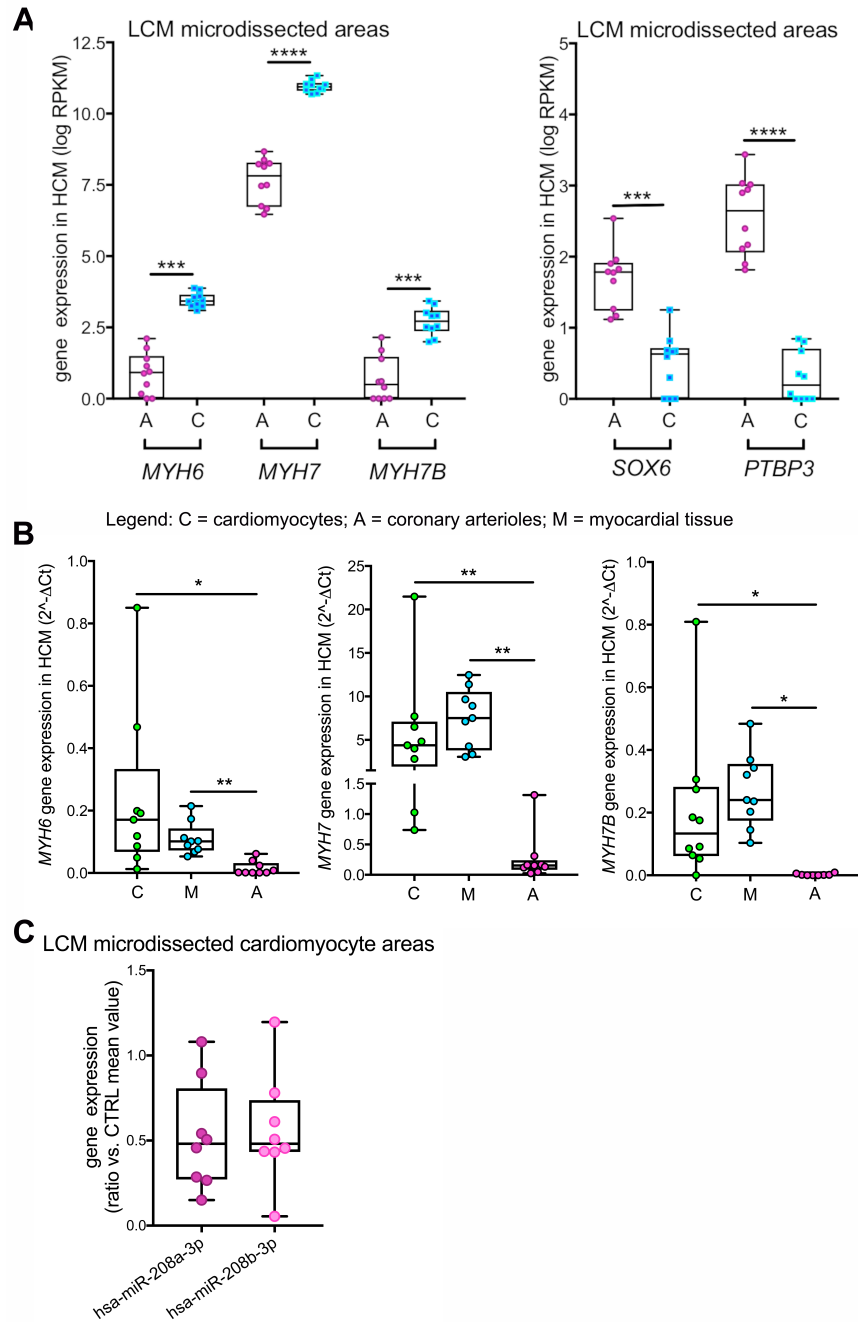
**Predictions for specific actions:**

|            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| Binding:   | yes (score: 0.846) |
| Catalysis: | yes (score: 0.265) |
| Reaction:  | yes (score: 0.265) |



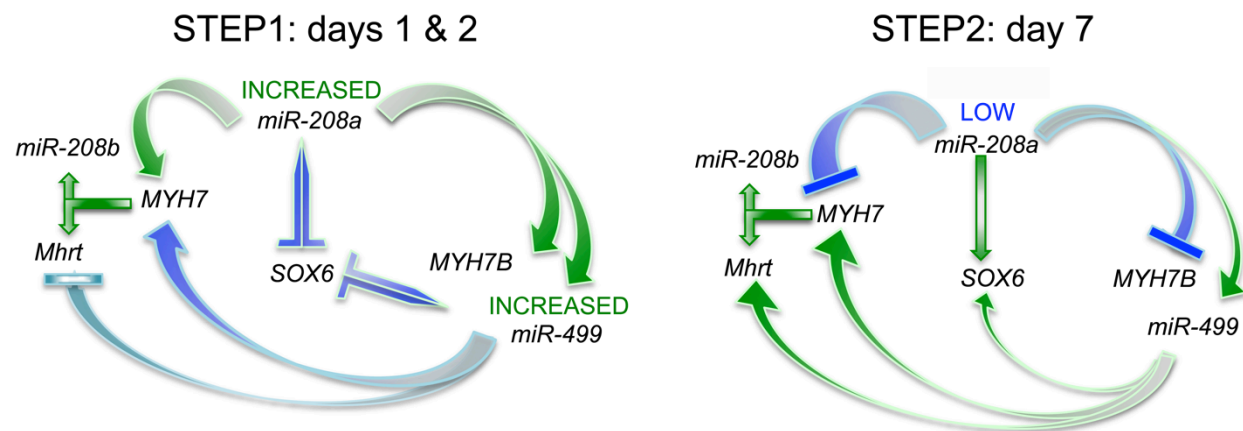




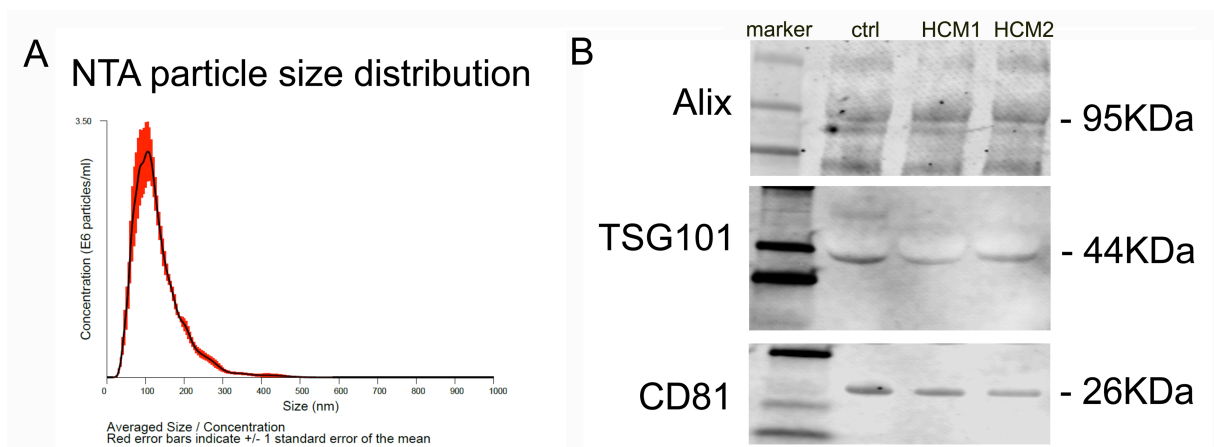


**Fig. S7. Gene Expression in HCM samples submitted to LCM microdissection.**

*MYHs*, *SOX6* and *PTBP3* expression by cardiomyocytes and coronary arteriole-containing areas of myocardial tissue from HCM patients by NGS is shown (A). The *MYHs* expression in cardiomyocytes, coronary arteriole-containing areas was compared to that of myocardial tissue (B). The expression level of MyomiRs *mir-208a* and *miR-208b* in cardiomyocytes from HCM is plotted (C).



**Fig. S8 Schematic representation.** The interrelationship between MYHs, MyomiRs, and a target gene found in iPSC- derived cardiomyocytes transfected with miR-208a or miR-499 is summarized, modifying the schematization of MyomiR network proposed by the McCarthy, 2009 (DOI: 10.1152/physiolgenomics.00042.2009)



**Fig. S9 Exosome characterization** Dimensions of vesicles (EV in the manuscript) in the human plasma measured by Nanosight are shown in a representative histogram (**A**). Expression of the exosomal markers ALG-2 interacting protein X (Alix), tumor susceptibility gene 101(TSG101) and tetraspanin CD81 by EV in samples from 1 healthy volunteer and 2 patients with HCM is displayed in western blot images (**B**).