

Supplementary Table

Protein Phosphorylation Alterations in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1: A Systematic Review

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Table S1. Summary data of the included studies of the systematic review.

<i>Author, Year, Country</i>	<i>Sample type and characterization</i>	<i>Evaluation method</i>	<i>Phosphorylation associated proteins</i>	<i>Main findings</i>
André et al. 2019, The Netherlands [23]	<u>DM1</u> : Human congenital DM1 proliferating myoblasts; CTG repeat length: 2600 <u>CTL</u> : Human congenital DM1 proliferating myoblasts with excision of CTG repeats	Mass spectrometry	CDK6	<u>Total CDK6 level</u> : Significantly increased in DM1 (fold change: 0.66; p<0.05) vs CTL.
			INPP4B	<u>Total INPP4B level</u> : Significantly increased in DM1 (fold change: 0.66; p<0.05) vs CTL.
			PRKAR1B	<u>Total PRKAR1B level</u> : Significantly decreased in DM1 (fold change: -0.59; p<0.05) vs CTL.
			PTPRF	<u>Total PTPRF level</u> : Significantly increased in DM1 (fold change: 0.64; p<0.05) vs CTL.
Beffy et al. 2010, Italy [24]	<u>DM1</u> : Human fetus-derived myoblasts; CTG repeat length: 3200 <u>CTL</u> : Human fetus-derived myoblasts; CTG repeat length: 20	Western blot	DMPK	<u>Total DMPK level</u> : Decreased in DM1 during all the differentiation process (d0-d6). <u>Semi-quantitative total DMPK level (fold change)</u> : d0: DM1: 0.3; CTL: 0.5; d2: DM1: 0.3; CTL: 0.7; d4: DM1: 0.3; CTL: 0.6; d6: DM1: 0.3; CTL: 0.5 (p: NR)
			ERK1	<u>p-ERK1 level</u> : Significantly increased levels of p-ERK1 (Tyr204) in DM1 vs CTL from d0 to d4 of differentiation. At d6, the levels p-ERK1 (Tyr204) decrease to the same background level as CTL. (p: NR)
			ERK2	<u>p-ERK2 level</u> : Increased p-ERK2 in DM1 vs CTL, in d0 and d2 of differentiation. <u>p-ERK2/Total ERK2 ratio</u> : d0: DM1 > CTL (p<0.01); d2: DM1 > CTL (p<0.01); d4: DM1 > CTL (p=ns); d6: DM1 > CTL (p=ns) <u>DM1: d0> d2 > d4 > d6; CTL: d0 < d2 < d4 > d6</u>
			MEK	<u>p-MEK level</u> : Increased p-MEK (Ser 218/Ser222) in DM1 vs CTL, in d0 and d2 of differentiation.

				<p><u>p-MEK/Total MEK ratio:</u> <u>d0:</u> DM1 > CTL (p<0.01); <u>d2:</u> DM1 > CTL (p<0.05); <u>d4:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns); <u>d6:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns) <u>DM1:</u> d0>d2>d4>d6; <u>CTL:</u> d0<d2>d4~d6</p>
			p38MAPK	<p>Total p38MAPK level: Similar between DM1 vs CTL during differentiation. <u>p-p38MAPK level:</u> Decreased (50%) p-p38MAPK (Thr180/Tyr182) in DM1 during differentiation.</p> <p><u>p-p38MAPK/Total p38MAPK ratio:</u> <u>d0:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.05); <u>d2:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.05); <u>d4:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.05); <u>d6:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.05) <u>DM1:</u> d0 > d2 > d4 > d6; <u>CTL:</u> d0 < d2 > d4 < d6</p>
			Rb	<p><u>p-Rb level:</u> Increased in p-Rb during day 0 and day 2 of differentiation in DM1 vs CTL. In both DM1 and CTL differentiation, Rb protein is completely dephosphorylated at day 4 and 6 upon incubation with differentiating medium.</p> <p><u>p-Rb/dp-Rb ratio (fold change):</u> <u>d0:</u> DM1: 0.78 vs CTL: 0.34 (p:NR); <u>d2:</u> DM1: 0.56 vs CTL: 0.27 (p:NR); <u>d4:</u> DM1: n.d vs CTL: 0.15 (p:NR); <u>d6:</u> DM1: n.d vs CTL: n.d (p:NR)</p>
			S6K1	<p><u>p-S6K1 level:</u> Significantly reduced levels of p-S6K1 (Thr421/Ser424) during day 0,2, and 4 of differentiation in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-S6K1/Total S6K1 ratio:</u> <u>d0:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.05); <u>d2:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.01); <u>d4:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.01); <u>d6:</u> DM1 < CTL (p=ns) <u>DM1:</u> d0 < d2 ~ d4 > d6; <u>CTL:</u> d0 < d2 > d4 > d6</p>
Botta et al. 2013, Italy [25]	<p><u>DM1:</u> Human <i>vastus lateralis</i> differentiated myotubes; n=2; CTG Repeat length (range): 800-1500 (n=8)</p> <p><u>CTL:</u> Human <i>vastus lateralis</i> differentiated myotubes from subjects without neuromuscular disorders; n=3</p>	Western Blot; Immunofluorescence	Lyn kinases	<p><u>Total Lyn level:</u> Significantly increased Lyn protein levels and nuclear localization (570%) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Lyn activity:</u> Significantly increased nuclear activity and Tyr phosphorylation activity (250%) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total Lyn level:</u> DM1 > CTL (p<0.02) <u>Semi-quantitative p-Tyr phosphorylation:</u> DM1 > CTL (p<0.02)</p>
Brockhoff et al. 2017, Switzerland [26]	<p><u>DM1:</u> HSA^{LR} mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; Age: 2-month-old; CTG repeat Length: 250 <u>CTL:</u> Background strain (FVB/N) mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies</p>	Western blot	AKT	<p><u>p-AKT level:</u> Similar p-AKT (Ser473) levels between fed and 24h starvation mice in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-AKT/Total AKT ratio:</u> Fed: DM1 ~ CTL (p=ns); 24hStarvation: DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p>

	Fed Conditions - n= 3 24h Starvation Conditions- n= 4			Fed DM1 > 24hStarvation DM1 (p<0.05); Fed CTL > 24hStarvation CTL (p<0.05)
		CaMKIIβM		<u>Total CaMKIIβM level:</u> Decreased levels of CaMKIIβM in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR) <u>p-CaMKIIβM level:</u> Decreased levels of p-CaMKIIβM (Thr286) in DM1 vs CTL in fed and 24h starvation mice. <u>p-CaMKIIβM fold change:</u> Fed: DM1 < CTL (p<0.05); 24hStarvation: DM1 < CTL (p<0.05) Fed DM1 ~ 24hStarvation DM1 (p=ns); Fed CTL ~ 24hStarvation CTL (p=ns)
	<u>DM1:</u> HSA ^{LR} mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=3; Age: 2-month-old; CTG repeat length: 250 <u>CTL:</u> FVB/N mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=4	AMPK		<u>p-AMPK level:</u> Similar p-AMPK (Thr172) levels between fed and 45h starvation DM1 vs CTL. Reduced levels of p-AMPK (Thr172) in 24h starvation DM1 mice vs CTL. <u>p-AMPK/Total AMPK ratio:</u> Fed: DM1 > CTL (p=ns); 24h Starvation: DM1 < CTL (p<0.05); 45hStarvation: DM1 < CTL (p=ns)
	<u>DM1:</u> HSA ^{LR} mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; Age: 2-month-old; CTG repeat length: 250 <u>CTL:</u> FVB/N mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies Fed Conditions -n= 3 24hStarvation Conditions - n= 7	RpS6		<u>p-RpS6 level:</u> Increased levels of p-RpS6 (Ser235/Ser236; Ser240/Ser244) in DM1 vs CTL in 24h starvation mice. Similar levels in fed and 45 h starvation in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-RpS6/Total RpS6 ratio:</u> Fed: DM1 > CTL (p=ns); 24h Starvation: DM1 > CTL (p<0.001); 45h Starvation: DM1 < CTL (p=ns) Fed DM1 > 24hStarvation DM1 (p=ns); Fed CTL > 24hStarvation CTL (p<0.01) Fed DM1 > 45hStarvation DM1 (p<0.01); Fed CTL > 45hStarvation CTL (p<0.05)
		LKB1		<u>Total LKB1 level:</u> Similar in DM1 vs CTL in fed and 24h starvation mice. (p: NR)
		TAK1		<u>Total TAK1 level:</u> Similar in DM1 vs CTL in fed and 24h starvation mice. (p: NR)
		mTOR		<u>p-mTOR level:</u> Similar levels of p-mTOR (Ser2448) between fed and 24h starvation mice in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-mTOR/mTOR ratio:</u> Fed: DM1 > CTL (p=ns); 24h Starvation: DM1 < CTL (p=ns)
		S6K1		<u>p-S6K1 level:</u> Similar levels of p-S6K1 (Thr389) in fed DM1 vs fed CTL mice. Increased levels of p-S6K1 (Thr389) in 24h starvation DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
		TSC2		<u>p-TSC2 level:</u> Similar levels of p-TSC2 (Ser1387) in DM1 vs CTL fed and 24h starvation mice. (p: NR)

			ULK1	<p>p-ULK1 level: Slight but not significant increase of p-ULK1 (Ser757) in DM1 vs CTL in 24h starvation mice (p: NR). Similar levels of p-ULK1 (Ser317) in DM1 vs CTL in fed and 24h starved mice. (p: NR)</p> <p>p-ULK1/Total ULK1 ratio (Ser757): Fed; DM1 < CTL (p=ns); 24h Starvation: DM1 > CTL (p=ns);</p> <p>Fed DM1 > 24hStarvation DM1 (p=ns); Fed CTL > 24hStarvation CTL (p<0.01)</p> <p>p-ULK1/Total ULK1 ratio (Ser317): Fed: DM1 < CTL (p=ns); 24h Starvation: DM1 < CTL (p=ns);</p> <p>Fed DM1 < 24hStarvation DM1 (p=ns); Fed CTL < 24hStarvation CTL (p=ns)</p>
	<p><u>DM1</u>: Human patients skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=3</p> <p><u>CTL</u>: Human skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=5</p>		AMPK	<p><u>Total AMPK level</u>: Similar levels in DM1 vs CTL (p: NR)</p> <p>p-AMPK level: Similar levels of p-AMPK (Thr172) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)</p>
			AKT	<p><u>Total AKT level</u>: Similar levels in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)</p> <p>p-AKT level: Similar levels of p-AKT (Ser473) in DM1 vs CTL. (p:NR)</p>
			S6K1	<p>p-S6K1 level: Increased levels of p-S6K1 (Thr389) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)</p>
			RpS6	<p>p-RpS6 level: Increased levels of p-RpS6 (Ser235/Ser236; Ser240/Ser244) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)</p>
	<p><u>DM1</u>: Human patients fibroblast-derived myotubes; n=3</p> <p><u>CTL</u>: Human fibroblast-derived myotubes</p>		AKT	<p>p-AKT level: Similar levels of p-AKT (Ser473) in DM1 vs CTL upon starvation. (p: NR)</p>
			AMPK	<p>p-AMPK level: Similar levels of p-AMPK (Thr172) in DM1 vs CTL upon starvation. (p: NR)</p>
			RpS6	<p>p-RpS6 level: Increased levels of p-RpS6 (Ser235/Ser236; Ser240/Ser244) in DM1 vs CTL upon starvation (p: NR).</p>
Denis et al. 2013, France [27]	<p><u>DM1</u>: Human neural stem cells with large CTG expansions; n=2</p> <p><u>CTL</u>: Human neural stem cells; n=1</p>	Western blot	AKT	<p><u>Total AKT levels</u>: Similar levels between DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p>p-AKT levels: Similar levels of p-AKT (Ser473) between DM1 vs CTL</p> <p>p-AKT/Total AKT ratio: DM1 < CTL (p=ns)</p>
			AMPK	<p><u>Total AMPK levels</u>: Similar levels between DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p>p-AMPK levels: Similar levels of p-AMPK (Thr172) between DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p>p-AMPK/ Total AMPK ratio: DM1 < CTL (p=ns)</p>
			GSK3α/β	<p><u>Total GSK3α/β level</u>: Similar levels between DM1 vs CTL.</p>

				<p><u>p-GSK3α/β level:</u> Decreased levels of p-GSK3α/β (Ser21/Ser9) between DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-GSK3α/ Total GSK3α ratio:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.05)</p> <p><u>p- GSK3β/Total GSK3β ratio:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.05)</p>
			Rb	<p><u>p-Rb level:</u> Decreased levels of p-Rb (Ser801/Ser811) in DM1 vs CON.</p> <p><u>p-Rb/Total Rb ratio:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.05)</p>
			RpS6	<p><u>Total RpS6 level:</u> Similar levels between DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-RpS6 level:</u> Decreased levels of p-RpS6 (Ser235/Ser236 and Ser240/Ser245) between DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-RpS6 (Ser235/Ser236)/Total RpS6 ratio:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.001)</p> <p><u>p-RpS6 (Ser240/Ser245)/Total RpS6 ratio:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.05)</p>
Furling et al. 2003, France and UK [28]	DM1: Human fetal congenital DM1 skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=5; CTG repeat length (range): 1800-3700 <u>CTL:</u> Human fetal skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=9	Western blot	DMPK	<p><u>Total DMPK levels:</u> Decreased levels in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative DMPK levels (fold change):</u> DM1: 0.89 vs CTL: 1.57 (Reduction to 57% of control; p=0.006)</p>
	DM1: Human fetal congenital DM1 myotubes; <u>CTL:</u> Human fetal myotubes without neuromuscular diseases		DMPK	<p><u>Total DMPK levels:</u> Decreased levels in DM1 vs CTL (Reduction of 53% of control values; p: NR)</p>
Gao et al. 2013, USA [29]	DM1: Human DM1 skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=9 <u>CTL:</u> Human skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=7	Western blot Immunohistochemistry	PKM2	<p><u>Total PKM2 levels:</u> Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL. Increased presence in type 1 myofibers. (p: NR)</p>
	DM1: Mouse C2C12 myoblasts with CUGexp RNA <u>CTL:</u> Mouse C2C12 myoblasts			<p><u>Total PKM2 levels:</u> Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)</p>
García-Puga et al. 2020, Spain [30]	DM1: Patient skin-derived fibroblasts; n=3; Age (Range): 34-71; CTG repeat length (Range): 167-1650 (n=7)	Western blot	AKT	<p><u>p-AKT levels:</u> Decreased levels of p-AKT (Ser473) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative p-AKT levels:</u> DM1 < CTL (p: NR)</p>

	<u>CTL</u> : Control skin-derived fibroblasts; n=3; Age (Range): 48-53		DMPK	<u>Total DMPK levels</u> : Decreased levels in DM1 vs CTL.
			p38MAPK	<u>Semi-quantitative total DMPK levels</u> : DM1 < CTL (p<0.01) <u>p-p38MAPK levels</u> : Increased levels of p-p38MAPK (Thr180/Tyr182) in 2-fold in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-p38MAPK/Total p38MAPK ratio</u> : DM1 > CTL (p<0.05)
Huichalaf et al. 2010, USA [31]	<u>DM1</u> : Human primary <i>biceps brachii</i> myoblasts; n=1; CTG repeat length: 320 <u>CTL</u> : Human primary <i>biceps brachii</i> myoblast cells	Western blot	CUGBP1	<u>Total CUGBP1 levels</u> : Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR) <u>p-CUGBP1 levels</u> : Reduced levels of p-CUGBP1 (Ser302) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
			eIF2α	<u>p-eIF2α levels</u> : Increased levels of p-eIF2α (Ser51) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
			PKR	<u>Total PKR levels</u> : Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
	CUGBP1		<u>Total CUGBP1 levels</u> : Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)	
	eIF2α		<u>p-eIF2α levels</u> : Increased levels of p-eIF2α (Ser51) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)	
Ikezoe et al. 2007, Japan [32]	<u>DM1</u> : CHO-tTA cells with 960 CUGexp RNA <u>CTL</u> : CHO cells without CUGexp RNA	Immunohistochemistry	eIF2α	<u>p-eIF2α levels</u> : Increased levels of p-eIF2α (Ser51) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
			PERK	<u>p-PERK levels</u> : Increased levels of p-PERK in 4 of 5 patients. (p: NR)
Jones et al. 2012, USA [33]	<u>DM1</u> : Human patients <i>biceps brachii</i> skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=8; Age (range): 42-46 <u>CTL</u> : Healthy participants <i>biceps brachii</i> skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=5; Age (range): 46-54	Western blot	CUGBP1	<u>Total CUGBP1 levels</u> : Increased in DM1 vs CTL. <u>Semi-quantitative total CUGBP1 levels</u> : DM1 > CTL (p: NR)
			Cyclin D3	<u>Total Cyclin D3 levels</u> : Decreased in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-Cyclin D3 levels</u> : Increased levels of p-Cyclin D3 (Thr283) in DM1 vs CTL. <u>Semi-quantitative total Cyclin D3 levels</u> : DM1 < CTL (p: NR) <u>p-Cyclin D3/Total Cyclin D3 ratio</u> : DM1 > CTL (p: NR)
			GSK3β	<u>Total GSK3β levels</u> : Increased in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-GSK3β levels</u> : Increased levels of p-GSK3β (Tyr216) in DM1 vs CTL. Decreased levels of p-GSK3β (Ser9) in DM1 vs CTL. <u>Semi-quantitative total GSK3β levels</u> : DM1 > CTL (p: NR) <u>Semi-quantitative p-GSK3β (Ser9) levels</u> : DM1 < CTL (p: NR)

	DM1: Human DM1 myoblasts; n=8; Age (range): 42-46 CTL: Human myoblasts; n=5; Age (range): 46-54		GSK3β	Total GSK3β levels: Increased levels of cytoplasmic and nuclear GSK3β in DM1 vs CTL during all steps of myoblast differentiation (p: NR).
	DM1: HSA ^{LR} mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=6; Age: 6-months-old CTL: WT mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; Age: 6-months-old		CUGBP1	Total CUGBP1 levels: Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL. Semi-quantitative total CUGBP1 levels: DM1 > CTL (p:NR)
			Cyclin D3	Total Cyclin D3 levels: Decreased levels in DM1. Semi-quantitative total Cyclin D3 levels: DM1 < CTL (p: NR)
			GSK3β	Total GSK3β levels: Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL. Semi-quantitative total GSK3β levels: DM1 > CTL (p: NR)
	DM1: HSA ^{LR} mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=6; Age: 1-month-old CTL: WT mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; Age: 1-month-old		GSK3β	Total GSK3β levels: Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL. Semi-quantitative total GSK3β: DM1 < CTL (p: NR)
Ketley et al. 2020, UK [34]	DM1: Human patients <i>vastus lateralis</i> skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=4 CTL: Healthy participants <i>vastus lateralis</i> skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=4	Western blot	CDK12	Total CDK12 levels: Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL in 48%. Semi-quantitative total CDK12 levels: DM1 > CTL (p=0.02)
Khajavi et al. 2001, USA [35]	DM1: Human patients LBCLs; n=18	Western blot	AKT	Total AKT levels: Not significantly different levels across different CTG repeat lengths. (p: NR) p-AKT levels: Not significantly different levels of p-AKT (Ser473) in DM1 that correlated with CTG Repeat length. (p: NR)
			ERK 1/2	Total ERK1/2 levels: Not significantly different across different CTG repeat lengths. (p: NR) p-ERK 1/2 levels: Increased levels of p-ERK 1/2 (Thr202/Tyr204) in DM1 that correlated with CTG Repeat length. (p: NR) Semi-quantitative p-ERK1/2 levels (fold change): DM1 550 repeats: 0.27 vs DM1 740 repeats: 0.42 vs DM1 750 repeats: 0.50 vs DM1 770 repeats: 0.63 vs DM1 1150 repeats: 0.95

Kim et al. 2016, USA [36]	DM1: DM5 mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies with CUGexp RNA and doxycycline induction; n (range)= 3-5	Western blot	CUGBP1	<u>Total protein levels:</u> Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL. <u>Semi-quantitative total CUGBP1 levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=0.05)
	GSK3β		<u>Total GSK3β:</u> Increased in DM1 vs CTL <u>Semi-quantitative total GSK3β relative levels (fold change):</u> DM1: 2.4 vs CTL: 1 (p: NR)	
	PKC		<u>Total PKCα levels:</u> Similar in DM1 vs CTL. <u>Total PKCθ levels:</u> Similar in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-PKCα/βII levels:</u> Similar in p-PKCα/βII (Thr638/Thr641) in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-PKCθ levels:</u> Increase in p-PKCθ (Thr538) in DM1 vs CTL. <u>Semi-quantitative total PKCα levels:</u> DM1 < CTL (p=ns) <u>Semi-quantitative total PKCθ levels:</u> DM1 < CTL (p=ns) <u>Semi-quantitative p-PKCα/βII levels:</u> DM1 < CTL (p=ns) <u>Semi-quantitative p-PKCθ levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=0.05)	
Kuyumcu-Martinez et al. 2007, USA [37]	DM1: Human patients heart tissue CTL: Human heart tissue from unaffected individuals	Western blot	CUGBP1	<u>p-CUGBP1 levels:</u> Increased phosphorylation in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
	DM1: Human patients fibroblast-derived myotubes; CTG repeat length: 2000 CTL: Human fibroblast-derived myotubes from unaffected individuals		PKC	<u>p-PKC levels:</u> 3 out of 4 DM1 patients with activation of p-PKCα and p-PKCβII in compared to CTL. (p: NR)
	DM1: TAM mice cardiac tissue CTL: Mice cardiac tissue		CUGBP1	<u>p-CUGBP1 levels:</u> Increased rphosphorylation in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
	DM1: COS M6 cells with 960 CUGexp RNA CTL: COS M6 cells without CUGexp RNA	Western blot; Kinase Assay	CUGBP1	<u>Total CUGBP1 levels:</u> Increased steady-state levels in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR) <u>p-CUGBP1 levels:</u> Increased phosphorylation in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
	PKC		<u>p-PKC levels:</u> Increased levels of p-PKCα and p-PKCβII in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)	
Llagostera et al. 2007, Spain [38]	DM1: DMPK knockout mice cardiac tissue CTL: WT mice cardiac tissue	Western blot	AKT	<u>p-AKT levels:</u> Decreased levels in 39±5% of p-AKT (Ser473) in DM1 vs CTL upon activation of the insulin pathway (p<0.05).
		GSK3β	<u>p-GSK3β levels:</u> Decreased levels in 67±9% of p-GSK3β (Ser9) in DM1 vs CTL upon activation of the insulin pathway (p<0.05).	
		InsR/IGF-1R	<u>p-Insulin/IGF-1 receptor levels:</u> Decreased levels in 54±10% of p-InsR (Tyr1150/Tyr1151) and p-IGF-1R (Tyr1135/Tyr1136) in DM1 vs CTL upon activation of the insulin pathway (p<0.05).	

	<p><u>DM1</u>: DMPK knockout mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies</p> <p><u>CTL</u>: WT mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies</p>		InsR/IGF-1R	<p><u>p-Insulin/IGF-1 receptor levels</u>: Decreased levels in 44±10% of p-InsR (Tyr1150/Tyr1151) and p-IGF-IR (Tyr1135/Tyr1136) in DM1 vs CTL upon activation of the insulin pathway (p<0.05).</p>
<p>Llagostera et al. 2012, Spain [39]</p>	<p><u>DM1</u>: DMPK knockout mice cardiac tissue</p> <p><u>CTL</u>: WT mice cardiac tissue</p>	Western blot	PLN	<p><u>p-PLN levels</u>: Increase in 4-fold in the levels of p-PLN (Ser16) in CTL in response to isoproterenol (β-adrenergic agonist). In DMPK knockout mice, p-PLN (Ser16) levels were unaltered.</p> <p><u>p-PLN/Total PLN ratio</u>:</p> <p>Without isoproterenol activation: DM1 < CTL (p<0.05)</p> <p>With isoproterenol activation: DM1 < CTL (p<0.05)</p>
<p>Morriss et al. 2018, USA [40]</p>	<p><u>DM1</u>: TREDT960I mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies + dox; n=12</p> <p>DM1 mice with moderate muscle wasting - n= 7</p> <p>DM1 mice with severe muscle wasting - n= 5</p> <p><u>CTL</u>: TREDT960I mice skeletal muscle tissue biopsies lacking the reverse transactivator + dox; n=8</p> <p>CTL mice with moderate muscle wasting - n= 4</p> <p>CTL mice with severe muscle wasting -n= 4</p>	<p>RPPA analysis/Western blot</p>	AMPKα	<p><u>Total AMPKα levels</u>: Similar levels in DM1 vs CTL mice with moderate muscle wasting. Increased levels of AMPKα (F6) in severe muscle wasting mice in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-AMPKα levels</u>: Increased levels of p-AMPKα (Thr172) in DM1 vs CTL mice with severe muscle wasting. Similar levels of p-AMPKα (Thr172) in DM1 vs CTL mice with moderate muscle wasting.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total AMPKα (23A3) levels</u>:</p> <p>Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 < CTL (p=ns)</p> <p>Severe muscle wasting: DM1 < CTL (p=ns)</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total AMPKα (F6) levels</u>:</p> <p>Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 < CTL (p=ns)</p> <p>Severe muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p=0.05)</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative p-AMPKα levels</u>:</p> <p>Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 < CTL (p=ns)</p> <p>Severe muscle wasting: DM1 < CTL (p<0.01)</p> <p><u>p-AMPKα (23A3)/Total AMPKα ratio</u>:</p> <p>Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p> <p>Severe muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p<0.01)</p> <p><u>p-AMPKα (F6)/Total AMPKα ratio</u>:</p> <p>Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p<0.01)</p> <p>Severe muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p>
		RPPA	c-Jun	<p><u>p-c-Jun levels</u>: Decreased levels of p-c-Jun (Ser63) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)</p>

		RPPA	CDKN1B	<u>p-CDKN1B levels:</u> Increased levels of p-CDKN1B (Thr198) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
		RPPA analysis/Western blot	PDGFR β	<p><u>Total PDGFRβ levels:</u> Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL mice with severe muscle wasting. Similar in DM1 vs CTL mice with moderate muscle wasting.</p> <p><u>p-PDGFRβ levels:</u> Increased levels of p-PDGFRβ (Tyr751) in DM1 vs CTL mice with severe muscle wasting. Similar in DM1 vs CTL mice with moderate muscle wasting.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total PDGFRβ levels:</u> Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p=ns) Severe muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p<0.01)</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative p-PDGFRβ levels:</u> Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 < CTL (p=ns) Severe muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p<0.05)</p> <p><u>p-PDGFRβ/Total PDGFRβ ratio:</u> Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 < CTL (p=ns) Severe muscle wasting: DM1 < CTL (p<0.05)</p>
		RPPA analysis/Western blot	Stat3	<p><u>Total Stat3 levels:</u> Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL mice with severe muscle wasting. Similar levels in DM1 vs CTL mice with moderate muscle wasting.</p> <p><u>p-Stat3 levels:</u> Increased levels of p-Stat3 (Ser727) in DM1 vs CTL mice with severe muscle wasting. Reduced levels of p-Stat3 in proportion to total Stat3 levels in DM1 vs CTL mice with severe muscle wasting.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total Stat3 levels:</u> Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 ~ CTL (p=ns) Severe muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p<0.01)</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative p-Stat3 levels:</u> Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p<0.05) Severe muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p<0.05)</p> <p><u>p-Stat3/Total Stat3 ratio:</u> Moderate muscle wasting: DM1 > CTL (p=ns) Severe muscle wasting: DM1 < CTL (p<0.05)</p>
	<u>DM1:</u> Human skeletal muscle tissue biopsies from patients with DM1: n=7	Western blot	AMPK α	<p><u>Total AMPKα levels:</u> Similar levels in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-AMPKα levels:</u> Similar levels of p-AMPKα (Thr172) in DM1 vs CTL</p>

	CTL: Human skeletal muscle tissue biopsies from unaffected individuals; n=4			<p><u>Semi-quantitative total AMPKα levels:</u> DM1 < CTL (p=ns)</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative p-AMPKα levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p> <p><u>p-AMPKα /Total AMPKα ratio:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p>
			PDGFR β	<p><u>Total PDGFRβ levels:</u> Increased levels in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-PDGFRβ levels:</u> Increased levels of p-PDGFRβ (Tyr751) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total PDGFRβ levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p<0.001)</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative p-PDGFRβ levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p<0.05)</p> <p><u>p-PDGFRβ/Total PDGFRβ ratio:</u> DM1 < CTL (p=ns)</p>
			Stat3	<p><u>Total Stat3 levels:</u> Similar levels in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-Stat3 levels:</u> Similar levels of p-Stat3 (Ser727) in DM1 vs CTL</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total Stat3 levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative p-Stat3 levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p> <p><u>p-Stat3/Total Stat3 ratio:</u> DM1 < CTL (p=ns)</p>
Nakamori et al. 2017, Japan [41]	<p>DM1: Mice C2C12 myoblasts with 800 CUGexp RNA</p> <p>CTL: Mice C2C12 myoblasts without CUGexp RNA</p>	Western blot	IkB α	<p><u>Total IkBα levels:</u> Decreased levels in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-IkBα levels:</u> Increased levels of p-IkBα (Ser32) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total IkBα levels:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.01)</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative p-IkBα levels (% to CTL):</u> DM1 > CTL (p<0.01)</p>
		Western blot/ELISA	NF-kB	<p><u>Total NF-kB levels:</u> Similar in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-NF-kB levels:</u> Increased levels of p-NF-kB (Ser536) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>NF-kB activity:</u> Increased nuclear localization and increased binding activity.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total NF-kB levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative p-NF-kB levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p<0.01)</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative Nuclear NF-kB levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p<0.01)</p>

				<u>Semi-quantitative NF-kB binding activity:</u> DM1 > CTL (<p<0.01)
		Western blot	PKR	<u>Total PKR levels:</u> Similar in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-PKR levels:</u> Increase in p-PKR in DM1 vs CTL. <u>Semi-quantitative total PKR levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns) <u>Semi-quantitative p-PKR levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p<0.01)
Peric et al. 2014, Serbia [42]	<u>jDM1:</u> Human CSF; n=27; Sex: 10F/17M; Age: 35±9.1 (Mean±SD); CTG Repeat Length: 859.2±311.8 (Mean±SD) <u>aDM1:</u> Human CSF; n=47; Age: 46.7±7.6 (Mean±SD); Sex: 27F/20M; CTG Repeat Length: 703.2±248.0 (Mean±SD) <u>CTL:</u> Human CSF; n=26; Age: 50.9±8.3 (Mean±SD); Sex: 16F/10M	Sandwich ELISA	Tau	<u>Total Tau levels:</u> Adult-onset with similar levels of Tau vs CTL and jDM1. <u>p-tau levels:</u> Adult-onset with slight but not significant increase in p-Tau (Thr181) vs CTL and jDM1. <u>Quantitative total Tau concentration (Mean±SD):</u> jDM1: 175.5±90.2 ng/l vs aDM1: 218.4±108.2 ng/l vs CTL: 178.9±38.6 ng/l (p=0.156) <u>Quantitative p-tau concentration (Mean±SD):</u> jDM1: 43.1±21.0 ng/l vs aDM1: 54.6±23.4 ng/l vs CTL: 47.8±23.7 ng/l (p=0.057)
Ravel-Chapuis et al. 2017, Canada [43]	<u>DM1:</u> HSA ^{LR} mice EDL skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=4 (n for evaluation of activity=8) CTG repeat length: 250 <u>CTL:</u> HSA ^{SR} mice EDL skeletal muscle tissue biopsies	Western blot	Calcineurin	<u>Total Calcineurin levels:</u> Increase in ~2 fold in DM1 vs CTL (p<0.001) <u>Calcineurin activity:</u> Increase of ~2.5 fold in the phosphatase activity (p<0.001)
Ravel-Chapuis et al. 2018, Canada [44]	<u>DM1:</u> HSA ^{LR} mice EDL skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n range= 4-5; CTG repeat length: 250 n range= 4-5 <u>CTL:</u> WT mice EDL skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n range)= 4-5	Western blot	AMPK	<u>Total AMPK levels:</u> Similar in DM1 vs CTL (p=ns) <u>p-AMPK levels:</u> Decrease (~70%) in p-AMPK (Thr172) in DM1 vs CTL (p=0.02) <u>Semi-quantitative total AMPK levels:</u> DM1~CTL (p=ns) <u>p-AMPK/Total AMPK ratio:</u> DM1 < CTL (p=0.02)
	<u>DM1:</u> Human fibroblast cell line-derived myoblasts with DM1 <u>CTL:</u> Human fibroblast cell line-derived myoblasts		AMPK	<u>Total AMPK levels:</u> Similar in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-AMPK levels:</u> Decrease (~35%) in p-AMPK (Thr172) in DM1 vs CTL. <u>Semi-quantitative total AMPK levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns)

				p-AMPK/Total AMPK ratio: DM1 < CTL (p=0.02)
Renna et al. 2017, Italy [45]	<u>DM1</u> : Human patients' <i>biceps brachii</i> (BB) (n=4) and <i>tibialis anterior</i> (TA) (n=4) skeletal muscle tissue biopsies <u>CTL</u> : Healthy participants' BB (n=4) and TA (n=3) skeletal muscle tissue biopsies	Western blot	AKT	<p><i>Biceps brachii</i> (BB) <u>Total AKT levels</u>: Similar levels in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-AKT levels</u>: Similar levels of p-AKT (Thr308) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total AKT levels</u>: DM1 > CTL (p=ns) <u>Semi-quantitative p-AKT levels</u>: DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p> <p><i>Tibialis Anterior</i> (TA) <u>Total AKT levels</u>: Increased in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-AKT levels</u>: Increased values of p-AKT (Thr308) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total AKT levels</u>: DM1 > CTL (p=0.02) <u>Semi-quantitative p-AKT levels</u>: DM1 > CTL (p=0.04)</p>
			ERK1/2	<p><i>Biceps brachii</i> (BB) <u>Total ERK1/2 levels</u>: Increased in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-ERK1/2 levels</u>: Similar levels of p-ERK1/2 (Thr202/Tyr204) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total ERK1/2 levels</u>: DM1 > CTL (p=0.02) <u>Semi-quantitative p-ERK1/2 levels</u>: DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p> <p><i>Tibialis Anterior</i> (TA) <u>Total ERK1/2 levels</u>: Increased in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-ERK1/2 levels</u>: Increased levels of p-ERK1/2 (Thr202/Tyr204) in DM1 vs CTL</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total ERK1/2 levels</u>: DM1 > CTL (p=0.01) <u>Semi-quantitative p-ERK1/2 levels</u>: DM1 > CTL (p=0.03)</p>
			GSK3β	<p><i>Biceps brachii</i> (BB) <u>Total GSK3β levels</u>: Similar values in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-GSK3β levels</u>: Similar levels of p-GSK3β (Tyr216) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total GSK3β levels</u>: DM1 > CTL (p=ns) <u>Semi-quantitative p-GSK3β levels</u>: DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p> <p><i>Tibialis Anterior</i> (TA) <u>Total GSK3β values</u>: Decreased in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-GSK3β values</u>: Increased levels of p-GSK3β (Tyr216) in DM1 vs CTL.</p>

				<p><u>Semi-quantitative total GSK3β levels:</u> DM1 < CTL (p=0.03) <u>Semi-quantitative p-GSK3β levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=0.004)</p>
			S6K1	<p><i>Biceps brachii (BB)</i> <u>Total S6K1 levels:</u> Similar values in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-S6K1 levels:</u> Similar levels of p-S6K1 (Thr421/Ser424) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total S6K1 levels:</u> DM1 < CTL (p=ns) <u>Semi-quantitative p-S6K1 levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p> <p><i>Tibialis Anterior (TA)</i> <u>Total S6K1 levels:</u> Similar levels in DM1 vs CTL <u>p-S6K1 levels:</u> Similar levels values of p-S6K1 (Thr421/Ser424) in DM1 vs CTL</p> <p><u>Semi-quantitative total S6K1 levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns) <u>Semi-quantitative p-S6K1 levels:</u> DM1 > CTL (p=ns)</p>
	<p><u>DM1:</u> Human patients satellite cell-derived myotubes; n=5</p> <p><u>CTL:</u> Healthy participants satellite cell-derived myotubes; n=6</p>		AKT	<p><u>p-AKT levels:</u> Slower increase in the activation of AKT (Thr308) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-AKT/Total AKT ratio:</u> 0 min.: DM1 ~ CTL (p=ns); 5 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=ns) 15 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=0.04); 30 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=ns) Between DM1 vs CTL groups: p=0.04</p>
			ERK 1	<p><u>p-ERK 1 levels:</u> Similar levels of p-ERK 1 (Thr202) upon insulin stimulation in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-ERK 1/Total ERK 1 ratio:</u> 0 min.: DM1 ~ CTL (p=ns); 5 min.: DM1 < CTL (p<0.05) 15 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=ns); 30 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=ns) Between DM1 vs CTL groups: p=ns</p>
			ERK 2	<p><u>p-ERK 2 levels:</u> Decreased levels of p-ERK 2 (Tyr204) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-ERK 2/Total ERK 2 ratio:</u> 0 min.: DM1 ~ CTL (p=ns); 5 min.: DM1 < CTL (p<0.05) 15 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=ns); 30 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=ns) Between DM1 vs CTL groups: p=0.05</p>

			GSK3 β	<p><u>p-GSK3β levels:</u> Not significant but increased levels of p-GSK3β (Tyr216) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-GSK3β/Total GSK3β ratio:</u> 0 min.: DM1 ~ CTL (p=ns); 5 min.: DM1 > CTL (p=ns) 15 min.: DM1 > CTL (p=ns); 30 min.: DM1 > CTL (p=ns) Between DM1 vs CTL groups: p=ns</p>
			IRS1	<p><u>p-IRS1 levels:</u> No increase in p-IRS1 (Tyr612) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs increase in CTL. Not significant but decreased levels of p-IRS1 (Tyr896) in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-IRS1/Total IRS1 (Tyr612) ratio:</u> 0 min.: DM1 ~CTL (p=ns); 5 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=0.002) 15 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=0.01); 30 min.: DM1 ~CTL (p=ns) Between DM1 vs CTL groups: p=0.01</p> <p><u>p-IRS1/Total IRS1 (Tyr896) ratio:</u> 0 min.: DM1 ~ CTL (p=ns); 5 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=0.04) 15 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=0.01); 30 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=ns) Between DM1 vs CTL groups: p=ns</p>
			S6K1	<p><u>p-S6K1 levels:</u> Not significant but decreased levels of p-S6K1 (Thr421/Ser424) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-S6K1/Total S6K1 ratio:</u> 0 min.: DM1 ~ CTL (p=ns); 5 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=ns) 15 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=ns); 30 min.: DM1 < CTL (p=ns) Between DM1 vs CTL groups: p=ns</p>
Renna et al. 2019, Italy [46]	<u>DM1:</u> Human patients' <i>biceps brachii</i> (BB) and <i>tibialis anterior</i> (TA) skeletal muscle tissue biopsies (n=8) <u>CTL:</u> Healthy participants BB and TA skeletal muscle tissue biopsies (n=6)	Western blot	AKT	<p><u>p-AKT levels:</u> Decreased activation of AKT (Thr308/Ser473) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-AKT fold change on basal level (Thr308):</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.01)</p> <p><u>p-AKT fold change on basal level (Ser473):</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.01)</p>
			AS160	<p><u>p-AS160 levels:</u> Decreased levels of p-AS160 (Thr642) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs CTL.</p> <p><u>p-AS160 fold change on basal level:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.01)</p>
			ERK 1/2	<p><u>p-ERK 1/2 levels:</u> Decreased levels of p-ERK 1/2 (Thr202/Tyr204) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs CTL.</p>

				<u>p-ERK1/2 fold change on basal level:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.01)
			FOXO1	<u>p-FOXO1 levels:</u> Decreased levels of p-FOXO1 (Thr24) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs CTL.
			IRS1	<u>p-FOXO1 fold change on basal level:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.01) <u>p-IRS1:</u> Decreased levels of p-IRS1 (Tyr612) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs in CTL.
			mTOR	<u>p-IRS1 fold change on basal level:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.0001) <u>p-mTOR:</u> Decreased levels of p-mTOR (Ser2448) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs CTL.
			S6K1	<u>p-mTOR fold change on basal level:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.01) <u>p-S6K1:</u> Decreased levels of p-S6K1 (Thr421/Ser424) <u>upon insulin stimulation</u> in DM1 vs CTL <u>p-S6K1 fold change on basal level:</u> DM1 < CTL (p<0.05)
Rizzo et al. 2018, Italy [47]	<u>DM1:</u> Human fetus-derived congenital DM1 myoblasts and myotubes; n=2; CDM13 CTG repeat length: 1800; CDM15 CTG repeat length: 3200 <u>CTL:</u> Human fetus-derived myoblasts and myotubes	Western blot	AKT	<u>Total AKT levels:</u> Significantly decreased levels in CDM15 vs CTL in day 0 of differentiation. Similar levels in CDM13 vs CTL in day 0 of differentiation. <u>Semi-quantitative total AKT levels:</u> CDM13 < CTL (p=ns); CDM15 < CTL (p<0.05)
			S6K1	<u>p-S6K1 levels:</u> Decreased levels of p-S6K1 (Thr421/Ser424) at day 0 and day 3 of differentiation in DM1 (CDM15) vs CTL. However, there was an increase of p-S6K1 (Thr421/Ser424) at day 0 and day 3 of differentiation in DM1 (CDM13) vs CTL. <u>Semi-quantitative p-S6K1 levels:</u> <u>d0:</u> CDM15 < CDM13 > CTL; <u>d3:</u> CDM15 < CDM13 > CTL (p: NR)
Sabater-arcis et al. 2020, Spain [48]	<u>DM1:</u> Human fibroblast-derived myotubes with scrambled oligonucleotides; CTG repeat length: 1300 <u>CTL:</u> Human fibroblast-derived myotubes with scrambled oligonucleotides	Western blot	AKT	<u>p-AKT levels:</u> Decreased levels of p-AKT (Ser473) in DM1 vs CTL. <u>p-AKT/Total AKT ratio:</u> DM1: 0.910 ± 0.127 (Mean±SEM); CTL: 1.861 ± 0.140 (Mean±SEM) (p: NR)
			AMPK	<u>p-AMPK levels:</u> Similar levels of p-AMPK (Thr172) in DM1 and CTL. <u>p-AMPK/Total AMPK ratio:</u> DM1: 0.7906±0.1316 (Mean±SEM); CTL: 0.5272±0.1316 (Mean±SEM) (p: NR)

Salisbury et al. 2008, USA [49]	DM1: human patients' primary myoblasts and myotubes	Western blot EMSA assay	AKT	Total AKT levels: Similar levels in DM1 vs CTL (p: NR)
	CTL: human primary myoblasts and myotubes		CDK4	p-AKT levels: Increased levels of p-AKT (Ser473) in the cytoplasm of DM1 vs CTL proliferating myoblasts. Decreased levels in DM1 vs CTL differentiating myotubes. (p: NR)
			CUGBP1	AKT activity: Increased interaction with CUGBP1 in DM1 vs CTL myoblasts. (p: NR)
Salvatori et al. 2005, Italy [50]	DM1: Human patients skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=16	Immunohistochemistry Western blot	DMPK	Total CDK4 levels: Increased levels in CTL differentiating myotubes, while levels remain unchanged in DM1 during differentiation. (p: NR)
	CTL: Healthy participants skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=6			Total CUGBP1 levels: Decreased levels in DM1 differentiating myotubes vs proliferating myoblasts. In CTL, CUGBP1 is increased in differentiating myotubes. (p: NR)
Song et al. 2020, China [51]	DM1: IPSC-derived satellite skeletal muscle cells (n=2) (DM1-03, DM1-13-3)	Western Blot	mTOR	p-CUGBP1 levels: Increased levels of p-CUGBP1 (Ser28) in DM1 vs CTL proliferating myoblasts. Decreased levels of p-CUGBP1 (Ser302) in DM1 vs CTL differentiating myotubes (p: NR)
	CTL: IPSC-derived satellite skeletal muscle cells (n=1)			CUGBP1 activity: Decreased formation of CUGBP1-eIF2 complex during differentiation in DM1 vs CTL Increased interaction with Cyclin D1 mRNA in DM1 vs CTL myoblasts and myotubes. Decreased interaction with cyclin D3 in myotubes. (p: NR)
Wang et al. 2009, USA [52]	DM1: Human patients satellite skeletal muscle cells; n=3; Sex: 1M/2F; Age: 46±2 y (mean ± SD)	2D Gel/ Western Blot	CUGBP1	Total DMPK levels: Decreased levels in DM1 vs CTL.
	CTL: Healthy participants satellite skeletal muscle cells; n=3; Sex: 2M/1F; Age: 48±3 years (mean ± SD)			Semi-quantitative total DMPK levels (fold change): DM1: 1.96±0.24 (Mean±SEM) vs CTL: 3.62±0.69 (Mean±SEM) (p=0.004)
Wang et al. 2009, USA [52]	DM1: TAM+EpA960 RNA mice heart tissue	2D Gel/ Western Blot	CUGBP1	p-mTOR levels: Decreased levels of p-mTOR (Ser2448) in DM1 vs CTL
				p-mTOR/Total mTOR relative expression: DM1-03 < DM1-13-3 < CTL: 1.0 (p<0.05)
Wang et al. 2009, USA [52]	DM1: TAM+EpA960 RNA mice heart tissue	2D Gel/ Western Blot	CUGBP1	p-mTOR levels: Decreased levels of p-mTOR (Ser2448) in DM1 vs CTL
				p-mTOR/Total mTOR relative expression: DM1 < CTL (p<0.05)
Wang et al. 2009, USA [52]	DM1: TAM+EpA960 RNA mice heart tissue	2D Gel/ Western Blot	CUGBP1	Total CUGBP1 levels: Increased in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
				p-CUGBP1 levels: Increased phosphorylation levels of p-CUGBP1 in DM1. (p: NR)

	<u>CTL</u> : MCM mice heart tissue		PKCα/βII	<u>p-PKCα/βII levels</u> : Increased levels of p-PKC (Thr638/Thr641) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
Wang et al. 2019, Taiwan [53]	<u>DM1</u> : DMSXL mice brain tissue; CTG repeat length: >1000 CUG	Western blot	CUGBP1	<u>p-CUGBP1 levels</u> : Decreased levels of p-CUGBP1 (Ser302) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
	<u>CTL</u> : WT mice brain tissue		GSK3β	<u>Total GSK3β levels</u> : Increased in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
	<u>DM1</u> : DMSXL adult mice diaphragm muscle tissue biopsies; CTG repeat length: >1000 CUGexp RNA			
	<u>CTL</u> : WT mice diaphragm muscle tissue biopsies		GSK3β	<u>Total GSK3β levels</u> : Increased in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
González-Barriga et al. 2021, France [54]	<u>DM1</u> : Human congenital DM1 myoblasts; n=3; CTG Repeat Length: ~2000	Mass-spectrometry 2D Gel/ Western Blot	Capzb	<u>p-CAPZB levels</u> : Increased levels of p-CAPZB (Ser 263) in DM1 vs CTL (fold change: 2.778; p = 0.0089)
	<u>CTL</u> : Healthy participants' myoblasts; n=3			
Panaite et al. 2011, Switzerland [55]	<u>DM1</u> : DMSXL mice primary oligodendrocytes	Immunohistochemistry	Tau	<u>Total Tau levels</u> : Decreased in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
	<u>CTL</u> : WT mice primary spinal cord			<u>p-Tau levels</u> : Increased phosphorylation levels of p-Tau (Ser 396, Ser 404, Ser 199 and Ser 202) in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
Takahashi et al. 2001, Japan [56]	<u>DM1</u> : COS-7 cells transiently expressing mutant DMPK (CTG) ₁₃₀ cDNA <u>CTL</u> : COS-7 cells transiently expressing WT DMPK (CTG) ₅ cDNA	Western blot	DMPK	<u>Total DMPK levels</u> : Decreased levels in DM1 vs CTL in 20-30% (p<0.05).
Fu et al. 1993, USA [57]	<u>DM1</u> : Human adult DM1 patients skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=20 <u>CTL</u> : Human normal adult skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=7	Western Blot	DMPK	<u>Total DMPK levels</u> : Decreased levels in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)

Furling et al. 2001, Canada [58]	<u>DM1</u> : primary human DM1 skeletal muscle cell culture <u>CTL</u> : primary human normal skeletal muscle cell culture	Western Blot	DMPK	<u>Total DMPK levels</u> : Decreased levels in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
Koga et al. 1994, Japan [59]	<u>DM1</u> : Human adult DM1 patients skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=14 <u>CTL</u> : Human normal adult skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=NR	Western Blot	DMPK	<u>Total DMPK levels</u> : Decreased levels in DM1 vs CTL in about 36±36.9% (p: NR).
Usuki et al. 2000, Japan [60]	<u>DM1</u> : C2C12 cells stably expressing mutant DMPK (CTG) ₁₆₀ cDNA <u>CTL</u> : C2C12 cells stably expressing WT DMPK (CTG) ₅ cDNA	Western Blot	c-Jun	<u>Total c-Jun levels</u> : Similar in DM1 vs CTL upon MeHg-induced cytotoxicity. (p: NR) <u>p-c-Jun levels</u> : Increased phosphorylation levels of p-c-Jun (Ser 63) in DM1 vs CTL upon MeHg-induced cytotoxicity. (p: NR)
			Elk1	<u>p-Elk1 levels</u> : Decreased phosphorylation levels of p-Elk1 (Ser 383) in DM1 vs CTL upon MeHg-induced cytotoxicity. (p: NR)
Timchenko et al. 2001, USA [61]	<u>DM1</u> : human DM1 skeletal muscle cells <u>CTL</u> : human normal skeletal muscle cells	Western Blot Kinase assay	Cdk4	<u>Total Cdk4 levels</u> : Similar in DM1 vs CTL during myoblasts differentiation. (p: NR) <u>Cdk4 activity</u> : Increased in DM1 vs CTL during myoblasts differentiation. (p: NR)
Narang et al. 2000, Canada [62]	<u>DM1</u> : Human adult DM1 patients skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=4 <u>CTL</u> : Human adult age-matched control skeletal muscle tissue biopsies; n=4	Western Blot	DMPK	<u>Total DMPK levels</u> : Significantly Decreased in DM1 vs CTL. (p<0.005)
	<u>DM1</u> : Human post-mortem congenital DM1 patients skeletal muscle tissue; n=4 <u>CTL</u> : Human post-mortem age-matched control skeletal muscle tissue; n=4			<u>Total DMPK levels</u> : Similar in DM1 vs CTL. (p: NR)
Hernandez-Hernandez et	<u>DM1</u> : PC12 cells stably expressing mutant DMPK (CTG) ₁₉₀ cDNA	Western Blot	Tau	<u>Total Tau levels</u> : Slightly but significantly Decreased in DM1 vs CTL. (p<0.05)

al. 2006, Mexico [63]	CTL: PC12 cells stably expressing WT DMPK (CTG) ₅ cDNA			p-Tau levels: Significantly Increased phosphorylation levels of p-Tau (Ser 396, Ser 404 and Thr231) in DM1 vs CTL. (p<0.05)
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Abbreviations: **aDM1** – Adult phenotype; **AKT** - Protein kinase B; **AMPK** - 5' AMP-activated protein kinase; **AS160** - TBC1 domain family member 4; **CaMKII β M** - Ca²⁺/calmodulin dependent protein kinase; **Capzb** - F-actin-capping protein subunit beta; **CDKN1B** - Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1B; **CDK4** – Cyclin-dependent kinase 4; **CDK6** - Cyclin-dependent kinase 6; **CHO-tTA** – chinese hamster ovary cells transfected with the TRE-GFP-CTG₉₁₄ plasmid; **CSF** - Cerebrospinal fluid; **CTG** – Cytosine-Thymine-Guanine triplet; **CTL** – Control or Wild-type group; **CUGBP1** - CUG triplet repeat RNA binding protein 1; **CUGexp** – Expanded CUG; **DMPK** - Dystrophia myotonica protein kinase; **DMSXL** - Transgenic mice carrying >1,000 CTG repeats; **DM1**- Myotonic Dystrophy type 1 model group; **DM5 mice** - RNA toxicity model; **Dox** – Doxycycline; **dp-protein** - dephosphorylated protein; **d0** – Before exposure to differentiating medium; **d2/d3/d4/d6** – 2/3/4/6 days after exposure to differentiation medium; **EDL** - Extensor digitorum longus muscle; **eIF2 α** - Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2 subunit 1; **EpA960** – interrupted 960-CTG expansion model; **ERK 1/2** - Extracellular signal-regulated kinases 1/2; **Fed** – Mice food deprived for 12 hours followed by 4 hours of free access to food before sacrifice; **FOXO1** - Forkhead box protein O1; **GSK3** - Glycogen synthase kinase 3; **HSA^{LR}** - Transgenic mice expressing the human skeletal actin gene with long CUG repeat Length; **HSA^{SR}** - Transgenic mice expressing the human skeletal actin gene with short CUG repeat Length; **IGF-1** - Insulin-like growth factor 1; **I κ B α** - Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor, alpha; **INPP4B** - Type II inositol 3,4-bisphosphate 4-phosphatase; **InsR** – Insulin Receptor; **IRS1** – Insulin Receptor Substrate 1; **jDM1** – Childhood/juvenile phenotype; **LBCLs** - Lymphoblastoid cell lines; **LKB1** - Liver kinase B1; **MCM** - MerCreMer (MCM) model; **MEK** - Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase; **MeHg** – Methylmercury chloride; **mTOR** - Mammalian target of rapamycin; **n** – sample size; **n.d.** - not detected; **NF- κ B** - Nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells; **PDGFR β** - Platelet-derived growth factor receptor beta; **PERK** - Protein kinase R (PKR)-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase; **PKC** – Protein Kinase C; **PKM2** - Pyruvate kinase isozyme M2; **PKR** - Protein kinase R; **PLN** – Phospholamban; **p-protein** - phosphorylated protein; **PRKAR1B** - cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I-beta regulatory subunit; **p-state** - phosphorylation state; **PTPRF** - Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase F; **p38MAPK** - p38 Mitogen-activated protein kinase; **Rb** – Retinoblastoma protein; **RpS6** – Ribosomal protein S6; **SEM** - Standard error of the mean; **Stat3** - Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; **S6K1** - Ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta-1; **TAK1** - Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 7; **TAM** - Tamoxifen-inducible and heart-specific EpA960(R) RNA expression model; **TREDT960I** - Tetracycline-inducible transgene model; **TSC2** - Tuberous Sclerosis Complex 2; **ULK1** - Unc-51 like autophagy activating kinase; **WT** – Wildtype; **24hStarved/45hStarved** – Mice with 24/45 hours of food deprivation but free access to water before sacrifice.