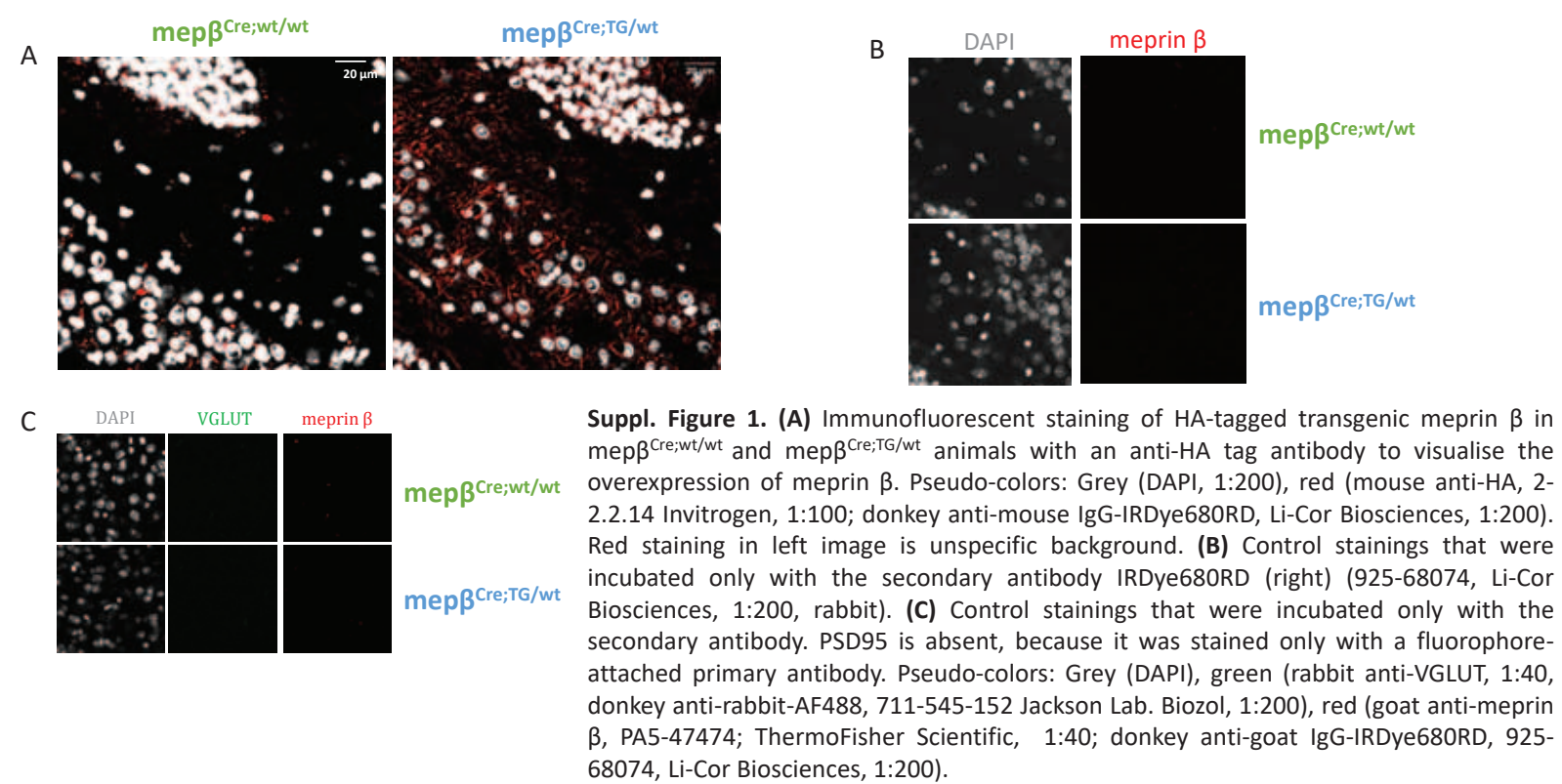


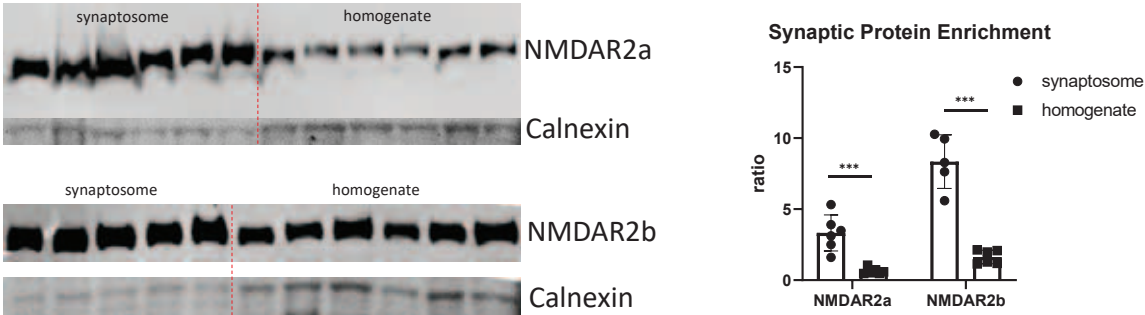
Supplementary data

Meprin β Modulates Brevican Expression Impairing Neural Plasticity and
Memory Formation

Immunofluorescence staining of brain slices from $mep\beta^{Cre;wt/wt}$ and $mep\beta^{Cre;TG/wt}$ animals using confocal microscopy



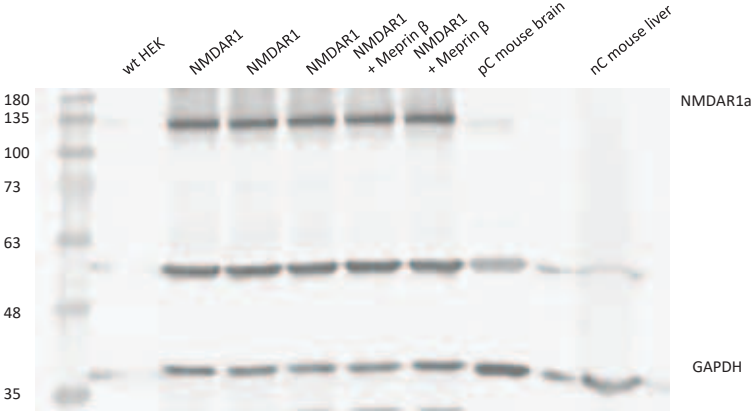
Synaptosome Isolation of Cortex and Hippocampus



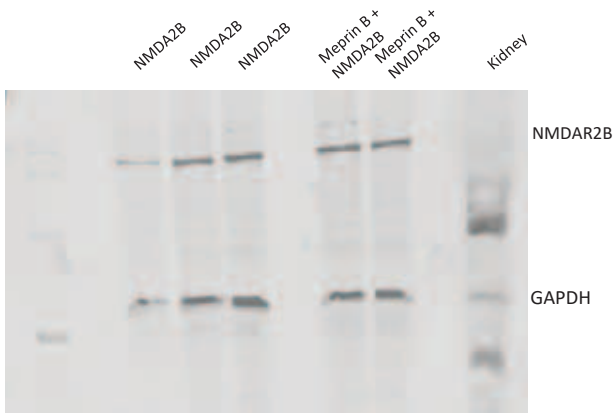
Suppl. Figure 2. Enrichment of synaptic proteins. Brains of mice were dissected into cortex and hippocampus and homogenized. To address synaptic proteins more clearly, synaptic proteins were enriched using the Syn-PER extractions reagent as recommended by the manufacturer. Western blotting confirmed an enrichment of synaptic proteins (here representatively shown are NMDAR2a and NMDAR2b receptor subunits). Also densitometric analysis revealed a clear enrichment after isolation with the Syn-PER reagent.

Co-Transfection of Meprin β and NMDA receptor subunits in HEK293T cells

A



B



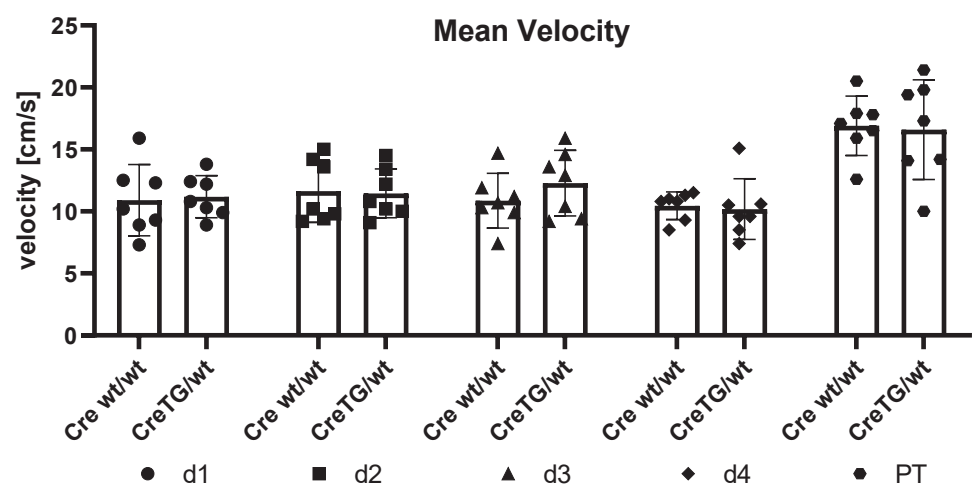
Suppl. Figure 3. Transfection of NMDA subunits. Co-Transfection of NMDAR2a or NMDAR2b with meprin β in HEK293T cells revealed no differences in protein expression between meprin β -overexpressing and wt animals. That observation fits to the western blotting results of the brain lysated.

A

B

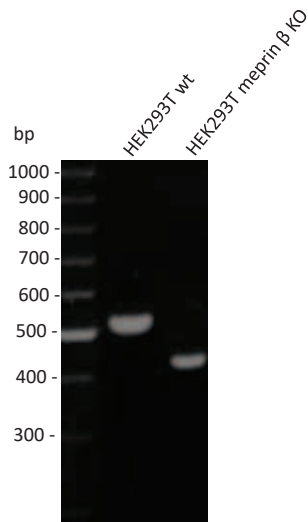
Suppl. Figure 4. Observed overrepresented peptides from N-terminomics results. (A) Significantly overrepresented peptides summarised in a list. **(B)** An excerpt from this list focussing on Brevican and its cleavage sites.

Mean velocity does not change between tested groups in MWM test



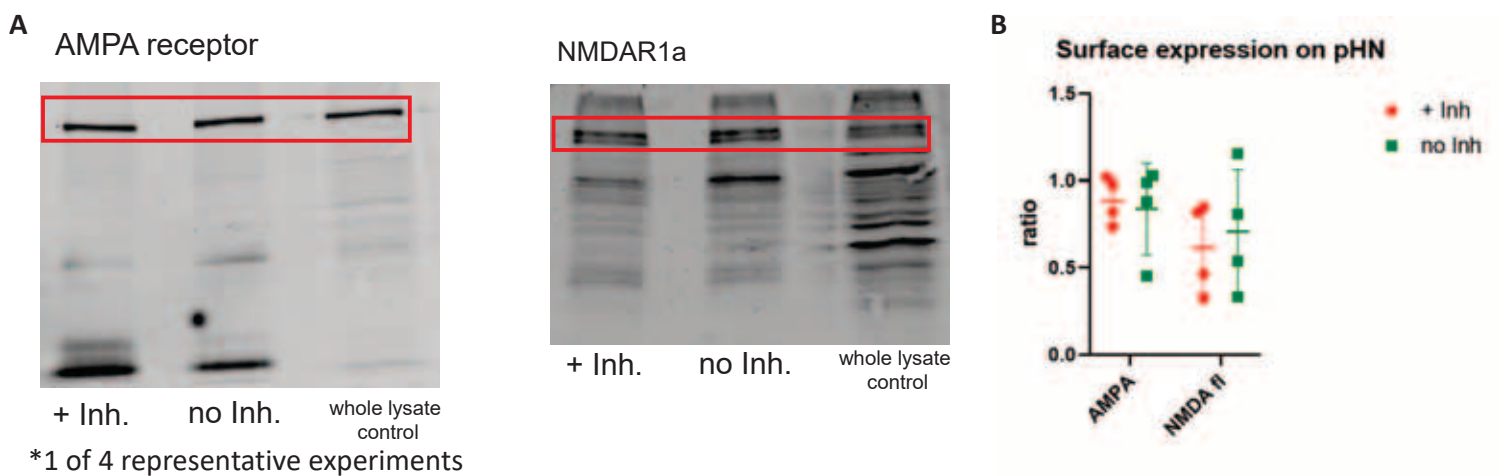
Suppl. Figure 5. Mean velocity does not change between tested groups in MWM test – During the training phase, mice swam for 90 seconds per session, while during the probe trial, they swam for 60 seconds. Analysis of swimming speed revealed no significant differences between the wt and transgenic groups across all testing days in the Morris Water Maze paradigm test. These findings indicate that the animals exhibit no locomotor impairments, suggesting that observed differences in performance are unrelated to motor function.

CRISPR-Cas9-mediated KO of meprin β in HEK293T cells



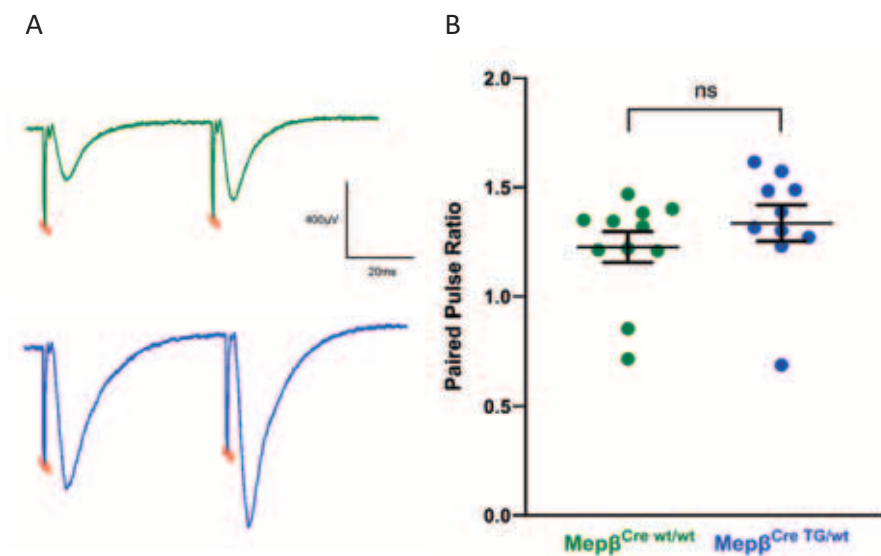
Suppl. Fig 6. Confirmation of KO. Genotype PCR of HEK293T and CRISPR/Cas9-generated HEK293T meprin β KO cells. Agarose gel was used to visualize meprin β -specific signals. The size shift of the PCR product validates a deletion in MEP1B in the HEK293T meprin β KO cells, leading to the knock-out.

Biotinylation of Surface Proteins from Primary Hippocampal Neurons



Suppl. Figure 7. Biotinylation assay. Primary hippocampal neurons were extracted from P1 mice. For 72 hours we inhibited the cells with meprin β inhibitor actinonin prior to the biotinylation assay. The representative western blots reveal no differences of neither AMPA- nor NMDA-receptor expression (red brackets) on the surface of primary hippocampal neurons (A), which is also observed over all four experiments (B).

Hippocampal Paired-Pulse Ratio is unaffected by meprin β overexpression



Suppl. Figure 8. Hippocampal Paired-Pulse Ratio is unaffected by meprin β overexpression. **A.** Representative evoked fEPSPs from a paired-pulse stimulus in wildtype $\text{mep}\beta^{\text{Cre};\text{wt}/\text{wt}}$ (green) and $\text{mep}\beta^{\text{Cre};\text{TG}/\text{wt}}$ (blue) with a 50ms interstimulus interval (ISI). **B.** Analysis (unpaired t-test) of the ratio of the second evoked fEPSP to the first evoked fEPSP showing no difference between genotypes.