LRP10 and α-synuclein transmission in Lewy body diseases

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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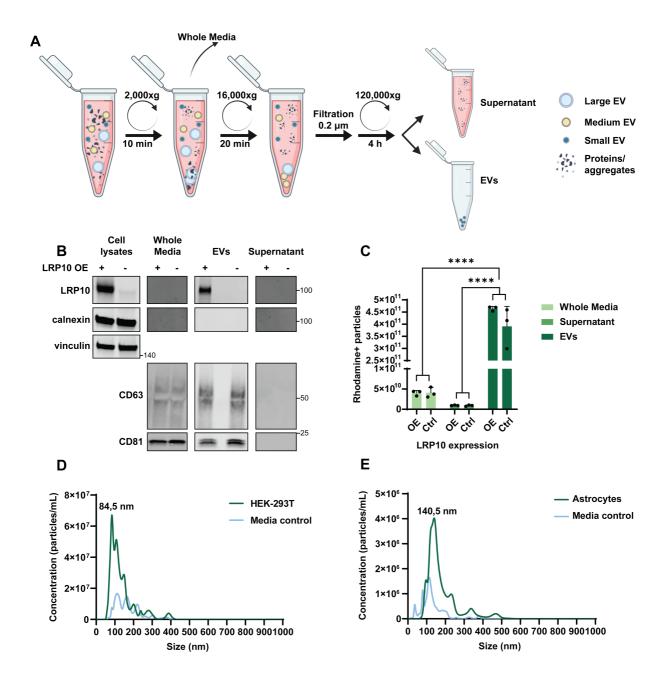
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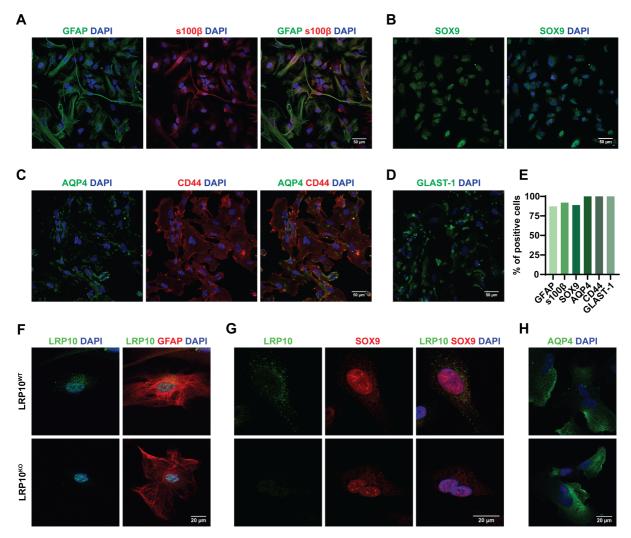
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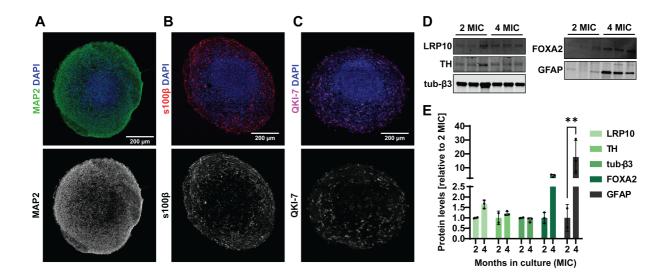
Supplementary resource 1: sequence encoding for LRP10^{splice}.



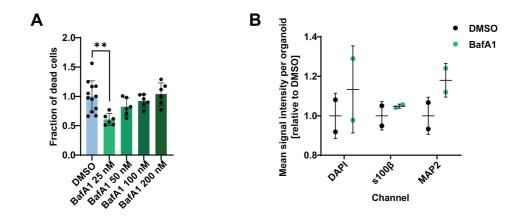
Supplementary Figure 1: Extracellular vesicles (EVs) isolation protocol and quality control. (A) Schematic of the ultracentrifugation and filtration protocol for EVs isolation from conditioned media. (B) Representative western blot probed for calnexin, vinculin, CD63, and CD81 in different media fractions from LRP10-overexpressing (OE) and control (Ctrl) HEK-293T cells. (C) EVQuant of Rhodamine-positive particles in different fractions resulting from the EVs isolation protocol. N = 3 biological replicates. (D-E) Nanoparticle tracking analysis showing concentration and diameter sizes (nm) of isolated EVs from HEK-293T cells (D), iPSC-derived astrocytes (E), or control media that has not been in contact with cultured cells. All data are expressed as mean \pm SD with individual data points shown in (C). Data were analysed by Two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons test. **** $P \le 0.0001$.



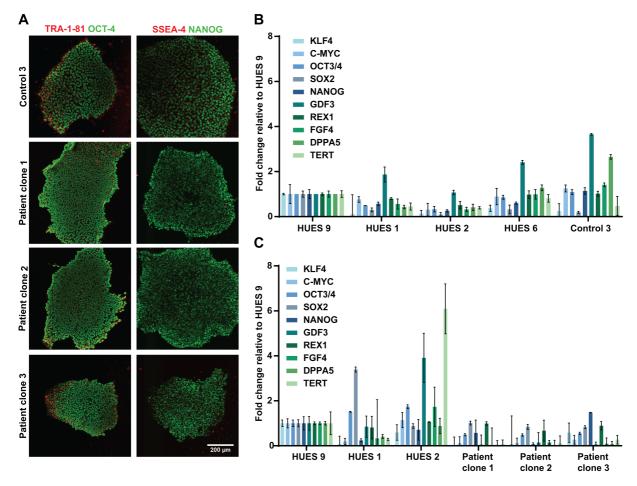
Supplementary Figure 2: Characterisation of control and LRP10^{KO} iPSC-derived astrocytes. (**A-D**) Representative confocal images of 4 months-old control-2 iPSC-derived astrocytes stained for the astrocytic markers GFAP and s100β (**A**), SOX9 (**B**), AQP4 and CD44 (**C**), and GLAST-1 (**D**). (**E**) Quantification of % of positive cells for the specified markers from (**A-D**). (**F-H**) Characterisation of wild-type LRP10 (LRP10^{WT}) and LRP10 KO (LRP10^{KO}) astrocytes, immunostained for the presence of LRP10 together with GFAP (**F**), LRP10 together with SOX9 (**G**), and AQP4 (**H**). The antibody raised against the C-terminal domain of LRP10 was used in (**F**).



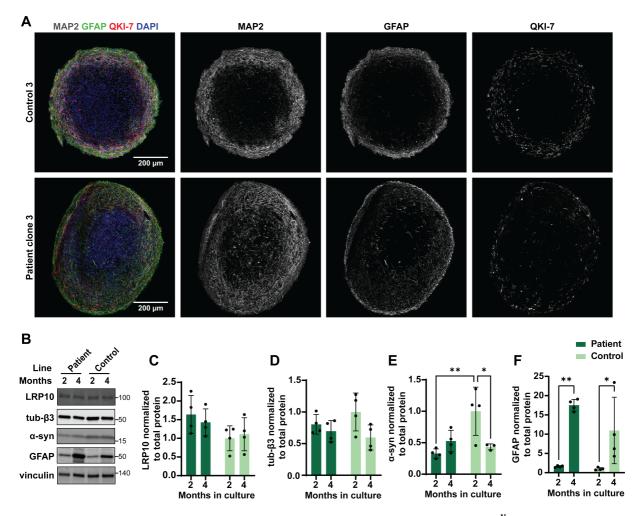
Supplementary Figure 3: Characterisation of control brain organoids. (A-C) Representative tile scans of 2 months-old control-1 brain organoids showing MAP2 (A), s100 β (B), and QKI-7 (C) immunostainings. (D) Representative western blot of 2 and 4 months-old (months in culture, MIC) control-1 brain organoids. Blots were probed for expression of LRP10, TH, tubulin β 3 (tub- β 3), FOXA2 and GFAP. (E) Western blot quantification of the indicated markers relative to 2 MIC. N = 3 brain organoids per condition. All data are expressed as mean \pm SD with individual data points shown. Data were analysed by Two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons test. ** $P \le 0.01$.



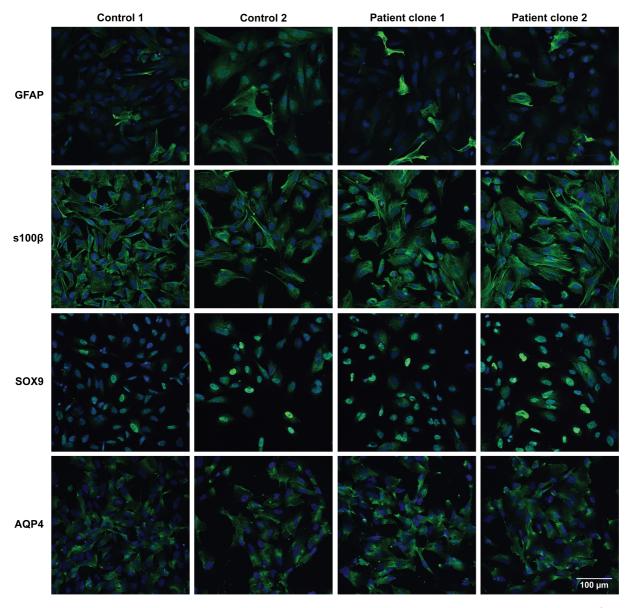
Supplementary Figure 4: Assessment of BafA1-induced toxicity. (A) Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assay of HEK-293T cells treated for 6 h with DMSO or different concentrations of BafA1 indicating the proportion of dead cells. N = 12 or 6 technical replicates. (B) Quantification of mean signal intensity of each marker (DAPI, $s100\beta$, and MAP2) per organoid from Fig. 3C treated with DMSO or 200 nM BafA1 for 4 h. N = 2 brain organoids per treatment. All data are expressed as mean \pm SD with individual data points shown. Data in (A) were analysed by One-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test. Data in (B) were analysed by Two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons test. ** $P \le 0.01$.



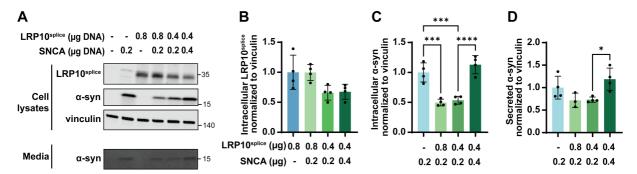
Supplementary Figure 5: Characterisation of iPSC lines. (A) Representative confocal images of pluripotency markers OCT4, TRA-1-81, NANOG, and SSEA-4 in control-3 and three iPSC clones from the c.1424+5G>A LRP10-variant carrying patient. (B) qPCR for pluripotency markers in control-3 in comparison to control lines HUES 9, 1, and 2. N = 3 technical replicates. (C) qPCR for pluripotency markers in the 3 clones derived from the LRP10-variant carrying patient in comparison to control lines HUES 9, 1, and 2. N = 3 technical replicates. All data are expressed as mean \pm SD.



Supplementary Figure 6: Characterisation of control-3 and LRP10^{splice} patient clone-3 brain organoids. (A) Representative tile scans of 4 months-old control-3 and patient clone-3 brain organoids showing the distribution of MAP2, GFAP, and QKI-7-positive cells. (B) Representative western blot of 2 and 4 months-old control and patient brain organoids probed for expression of LRP10, tubulin β3, α-synuclein, GFAP, and vinculin. (C-F) Quantifications of LRP10 (C), tubulin β3 (D), α-synuclein (E), and GFAP (F) normalised to total protein. N = 4 biological replicates. All data are expressed as mean ± SD with individual data points shown. Data were analysed by Two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparisons test. * $P \le 0.05$, ** $P \le 0.01$.



Supplementary Figure 7: Characterisation of iPSC-derived astrocyte lines. Representative confocal images of the astrocytic markers GFAP, $s100\beta$, SOX9 and AQP4 (in green) and DAPI (in blue) in 2 months-old iPSC-derived astrocytes from control lines 1 and 2, and patient clones 1 and 2.



Supplementary Figure 8: LRP10^{splice} and α-synuclein overexpression in HEK-293T cells.

(A) Representative western blot of cell lysates and conditioned media from HEK-293T overexpressing LRP10^{splice} and α -synuclein. (**B-D**) Western blot quantifications of intracellular LRP10^{splice} (**B**), intracellular α -synuclein (**C**), and secreted α -synuclein (**D**) normalised to intracellular vinculin. N = 4 biological replicates. All data are expressed as mean \pm SD with individual data points shown. Data were analysed by One-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test. * $P \le 0.05$, *** $P \le 0.001$, **** $P \le 0.0001$.