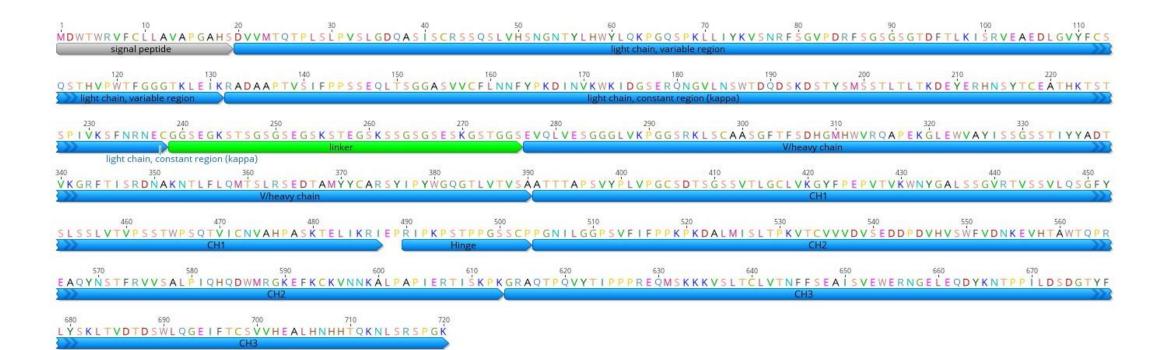


Supplementary Figure 1. Screening cascade employed to identify fibril-specific anti-α-synuclein antibodies.

Hybridoma supernatants were screened by ELISA for binding activity against fibrillar human and mouse α -synuclein. Supernatants of hybridomas negative for binding towards monomeric human α -synuclein were tested in a cellular assay assessing their capacity to block intracellular seeding (SH-SY5Y cells stably overexpressing mutant A53T human α -synuclein). Selected clones were sequenced and underwent an epitope mapping (PepperPrint assay). Finally, 306C7B3 was tested in the described *in vivo* Parkinson's Disease (PD) model in (Thy-1)-[A30P]-h α -synuclein mice.



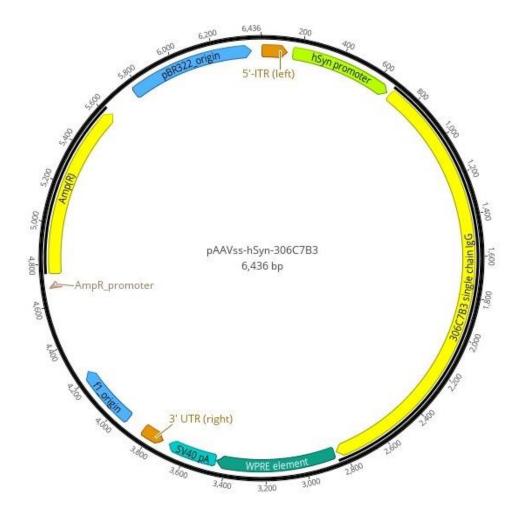
Supplementary Figure 2a. Amino acid sequence of murine sclgG-306C7B3.

Light and heavy chains are encoded within one single open reading frame due to the use of a linker sequence (green). The human IgG1 signal peptide was added to the primary antibody sequence to allow for efficient secretion of the scIgG from transduced cells (signal peptide).

MDWTWRVFCLLAVAPGAHSQSVLTQPSSVSAAPGQKVTISCSGSTSNIGNNYV signal peptide	/ SWYQQHPGKAPKLMIYDVSKRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGNSASLDISGLQSEDEADYYCAAWDD light chain, variable region
SLSEFLFGTGTKLTVLGQPKSSPSVTLFPPSSEELETNKATLVCTITDFYPGV	170 180 190 200 210 220 V T V D W K V D G T P V T Q G M E T T Q P S K Q S N N K Y M A S S Y L T L T A R A W E R H S S Y S C Q V T H E G H T V E light chain, constant region (lambda-1)
230 240 250 260 270 KSLSRADCSGGSEGKSTSGSGSEGSKSTEGSKSSGSGSESKGSTGGSQVQLVE linker light chain, constant region (lambda-1)	280 290 300 310 320 330 SGGNLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGSFSMSWVRQAPGGGLEWVAGLSARSSLTHYADSVKG Wheavy chain
340 RFTISRDNAKNSVYLQMNSLRVEDTAVYYCARRSYDSSGYWGHFYSYMDVWGC V/heavy chain	CTLVTVSSATTTAPSVYPLVPGCSDTSGSSVTLGCLVKGYFPEPVTVKWNYGALSSGVRT CH1
VSSVLQSGFYSLSSLVTVPSSTWPSQTVICNVAHPASKTELIKRIEPRIPKPS CH1	510 520 520 530 540 550 550 550 550 550 550 55
570 EVHTAWTQPREAQYNSTFRVVSALPIQHQDWMRGKEFKCKVNNKALPAPIERT CH2	620 FISK PK GRAQTPQVYTIPPPREQMSKKKVSLTCLVTNFFSEAISVEWERNGELEQDYKNTP CH3
PILDSDGTYFLYSKLTVDTDSWLQGEIFTCSVVHEALHNHHTQKNLSRSPGK	

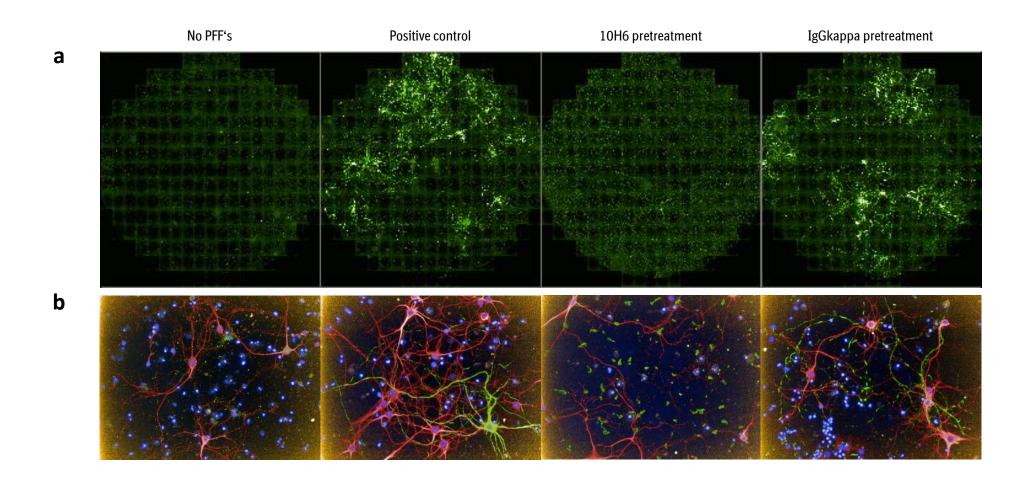
Supplementary Figure 2b. Amino acid sequence of murine sclgG-anti-FITC.

Light and heavy chains are encoded within one single open reading frame due to the use of a linker sequence (green). The human IgG1 signal peptide was added to the primary antibody sequence to allow for efficient secretion of the scIgG from transduced cells (signal peptide). The anti-FITC IgG sequence is derived from the scFv anti-FITC nanobody as described in Vaughan, T.J. et al. ("Human antibodies with sub-nanomolar affinities isolated from a large non-immunized phage display library". Nat. Biotechnol. 14, 309–314, 1996)



Supplementary Figure 2c. Plasmid map of pAAVss-hSyn-sclgG-306C7B3.

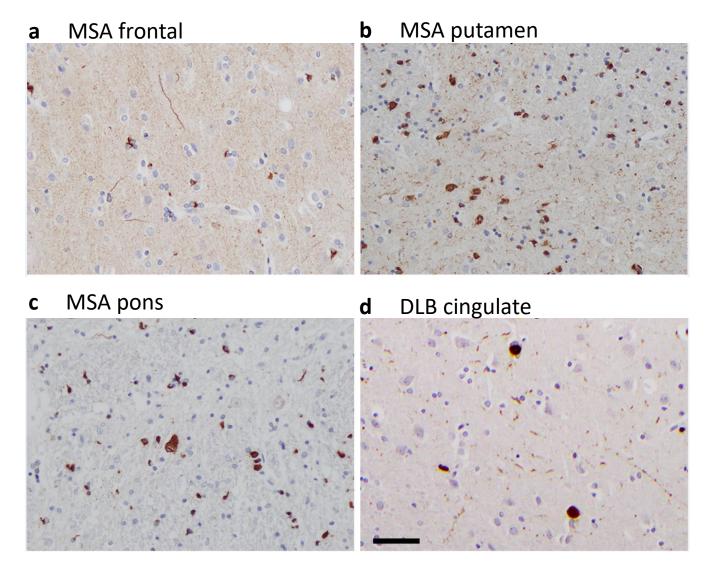
The expression cassette – flanked by the two inverted terminal repeats of AAV2 required for efficient packaging into AAV capsids – contains the human synapsin promoter (hSyn promoter), the full sclgG-306C7B3 antibody sequence in a single open reading frame including an optimized Kozak sequence, a WPRE element and the SV40 polyadenylation signal (SV40 pA).



Supplementary Figure 3. In vitro characterization of an aggregate specific α-synuclein antibody on primary cortical neurons.

Primary cortical neurons (E16.5, 5.000 cells/well) from (Thy-1)-[A30P]-h α -synuclein mice overexpressing mutant A30P α -synuclein were incubated with 100ng of PFF human α -synuclein either untreated or pre-incubated with 1µg 10H6 prior to addition to the culture medium. 10H6 represents an aggregate-specific anti-human α -synuclein antibody similar to 306C7B3. After 21 days of *in vitro* culture, cells were fixed and stained for pSer129 α -synuclein (green) and MAP2 (red) as neuronal marker (DAPI nuclear staining in blue).

a, full plate view (96well microtiter plate) showing pSER129 α -synuclein stain only, indicating induced intracellular α -synuclein aggregation as marked by the pSer phosphorylation in the positive control as well as in primary neurons treated with a control antibody ("IgGkappa"). No intracellular pSer129 α -synuclein staining can be observed in 10H6 pretreated primary neurons. **b** Higher magnification showing individual neurons (marked by the red MAP2 staining). Note the presence of dot-like green immuno-fluorescence outside of neuronal cell bodies and axons, most likely due to a cross-reaction of the utilized secondary antibody for the pSer129 stain with the Fc-region of the 10H6 antibody bound to the human α -synuclein PFF's still present on the culture dish.



Supplementary Figure 4. 306C7B3 immunoreactivity in multiple system atrophy and Lewy body disease.

Immunohistochemistry for 306C7B3 in formalin-fixed paraffin embedded section of human postmortem tissue of α -synucleinopathies. Robust immunoreactivity is observed for all types of inclusions in MSA including cortical and subcortical neuronal and oligodendroglial inclusions in frontal cortex (**a**), putamen (**b**), and pons (**c**). In Lewy body diseases, strong labelling of Lewy bodies and Lewy neurites is seen as illustrated in cingulate gyrus of dementia with Lewy body case (**d**). Scale bar 50µm (a-d).



Supplementary Figure 5. Confirmatory biochemical analysis of all animals involved in the *in vivo* study.

Gel electrophoresis example showing the result of the genotype analysis via PCR. All animals in the study were shown to be homozygous for the A30P α -synuclein transgene as indicated by the amplified 287 bp band from genomic DNA isolated from each individual animal.

		Gender	loss of righting reflex	age at sacrifice	
Group	animal ID	(m / f)	(yes / no)	(days)	comments
control	8	m	yes	475	
	9	f	yes	605	
	10	f	yes	535	
	12	f	yes	574	
	13	m	no	466	found dead in cage
	14	m	no	551	large wound in the back and at the ear, euthanized
	15	m	yes	666	
	16	f	yes	522	
	17	f	yes	429	
	18	f	yes	597	
	19	f	yes	488	
	20	f	yes	590	
	111	f	yes	500	
	112	f	yes	548	
	172	m	yes	674	
	173	m	yes	612	
	174	m	yes	678	
	175	f	no	626	rectum prolapse, euthanized
	176	f	yes	554	
	177	f	no	575	found dead in cage
	178	f	no	443	found dead in cage
high dose	1	f	yes	458	
AAV2HBKO-	2	f	yes	468	
sclgG-antiFITC	3	f	yes	544	
2.0E+10 vg	4	f	yes	593	
	5	m	yes	451	
	6	m	yes	617	
	7	m	yes	640	
	8	m	yes	493	
	143	f	yes	458	
	144	f	yes	665	
	146	m	yes	591	
	147	m	yes	540	
	168	m	yes	626	
	169	m	yes	674	
	170	m	yes	542	
	171	m	no	-	euthanized shortly after surgery
low dose	1	f	yes	576	
	2	f	yes	564	
	3	f	yes	591	

AAV2HBKO-	4	f	no	-	general deterioration shortly
sclgG-	5	m	no	589	after surgery self inflicted large scale
306C7B3 2.0E+09 vg	5		110	203	scratches, euthanized
	6	m	yes	607	
	7	m	yes	673	
	8	m	no	-	general deterioration shortly after surgery
	17	m	yes	603	
	18	m	yes	602	
	19	m	no	-	general deterioration shortly after surgery
	148	f	no	455	vaginal prolapse, euthanized
	149	f	no	-	general deterioration shortly after surgery
	150	m	yes	654	
	151	m	yes	644	
mid dose	9	f	yes	566	
AAV2HBKO-	10	f	yes	577	
sclgG-	11	f	yes	613	
306C7B3	12	f	yes	544	
6.3E+09 vg	13	m	yes	508	
	14	m	yes	638	
	15	m	no	533	rectum prolapse, euthanized
	105	m	yes	669	
	152	f	yes	558	
	153	f	yes	634	
	154	m	yes	544	
	155	m	yes	586	
	164	f	yes	610	
	165	f	yes	557	
	166	m	no	-	general deterioration shortly after surgery
	167	m	yes	617	
high dose	17	f	yes	538	
AAV2HBKO-	18	f	yes	628	
sclgG-	19	f	yes	564	
306C7B3 2.0E+10 vg	20	f	yes	506	
	101	m	yes	660	
	102	m	yes	475	
	103	m	yes	736	
	104	m	no	572	rectum prolapse, euthanized
	139	f	no	566	large, focal swelling at tail, euthanized
	140	f	no	560	large weeping wound at left leg, euthanized
	141	m	yes	532	

	142	m	yes	588	
	159	m	yes	674	
	160	m	no	-	general deterioration shortly after surgery
	161	m	no	681	general deterioration, no loss of righting reflex
	162	m	yes	688	
	163	m	yes	625	

Supplementary Table 1.

Individual animal data for the *in vivo* functional study. Only animals with clear loss of righting reflex were included in the analysis. See comments for animals euthanized or found dead without loss of righting reflex.