Supplemental Materials

Molecular Biology of the Cell Battaglia *et al*.

Supplemental Tables

| Gene name | Gene | Parental | Clone | Clone | Clone | Clone |
|-----------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | ID | | B3 | G5 | 2D1 | 2D3 |
| ATXN2L | 11273 | Homozygous: T>A | Same as | Same as | Same as | Same as |
| DNID21 | 665 | NM | NM | NM | NM | NM |
| DINIF 3L | 116022 | | IN.IVI. | IN.IVI. | IN.IVI. | IN.IVI. |
| AS1 | 110955 | 11.111. | 11.111. | 11.111. | 1 N.1VI. | 19.191. |
| URI1 | 8725 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| SCN9A | 6335 | Heterozygous: A>G, | Same as | Same as | Same as | Same as |
| | | G>A (chr.2, 166303519, 166303436) | parental | parental | parental | parental |
| COL19A1 | 1310 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| RFLNB | 359845 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| CSN1S2AP | 286828 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| PDZD2 | 23037 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| PNLIPRP2 | 5408 | Heterozygous: G>C (chr. | Same as | Same as | Same as | Same as |
| | | 10, 116624046) | parental | parental | parental | parental |
| DIP2A | 23181 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| EGFEM1P | 93556 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| GINS2 | 51659 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| SCN3A | 6328 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| SGMS1 | 259230 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| RUBCNL | 80183 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| c11orf58 | 10944 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| BTN1A1 | 696 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| USP50 | 373509 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |
| IRF4 | 3662 | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. | N.M. |

Table S1: Summary of off-target Sanger sequencing from CRISPR/Cas9 editing of Patient 7

*N.M. = no mutations

Table S2: GAN (*KLHL16*) qRT-PCR primers

| Primer Name | Target | Sequence $(5' \rightarrow 3')$ |
|-----------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| GAN_exon2-3_F | GAN | TCGGTAATGGTTATGAGAGAGATCC |
| GAN_exon2-3_R | GAN | TAAGGTCCGTCAGTAGCAGC |
| GAN_exon10-11_F | GAN | CCGCCAGTTCCTCTTTTGTT |
| GAN_exon10-11_R | GAN | GTCGGATGGAAGGAGTGGTTT |

| Primer Name | 5'> 3' Sequence |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| hsKLHL1_F | AAACTCTTCAGCCACCCGTC |
| hsKLHL1_R | AGAAAGTGCTCACACCGCTT |
| hsKLHL2_F | CTGCCAACAGAGCAGCGTAT |
| hsKLHL2_R | CCGGATAGCCTTTGGTGCTT |
| hsKLHL3_F | GGAGGGTGAAAGTGTCAAGC |
| hsKLHL3_R | AACATCGCACAGAAGTAGGGG |
| hsKLHL4_F | TGCCCTCTTGGAGACAAACTC |
| hsKLHL4_R | AGGGTAGCTTCACCACTACA |
| hsKLHL5_F | GTGGCTGTACTGGAAGGTCC |
| hsKLHL5_R | GCCTGAGGGTCCCATCTTTC |
| hsKLHL6_F | CTCTTCCAGTTCCTGCGGAT |
| hsKLHL6_R | ACGGGCAGGTCAAGAAACTC |
| hsKLHL7_F | GAAACTGGGTCCTCCGACAC |
| hsKLHL7_R | CATTGGCTTCCACCATCCCA |
| hsKLHL8_F | CTGAAGCCAAGCAAACGCT |
| hsKLHL8_R | CAACAAGCTCTAGCCACCAGT |
| hsKLHL9_F | GCAGGAACCACACGCTTTTT |
| hsKLHL9_R | TTCCACCTGTGAACATGGCT |
| hsKLHL10_F | GTGCCTATCACACCGGACAA |
| hsKLHL10_R | ACCCCTGACGATACCCATGA |
| hsKLHL11_F | GCCTACCGATATTGTGCGGA |
| hsKLHL11_R | CGTGACAAGCAGTGGCTCTA |
| hsKLHL12_F | GTGGAGCTTTTTGCCAAGCA |
| hsKLHL12_R | ACTGAACTAAGGCGGGAACG |
| hsKLHL13_F | ATGGTGTGAGCAAAGTCGGT |
| hsKLHL13_R | TAGGTGTTGGCAATCCGTCC |
| hsKLHL14_F | TTGGGTGGAGAGGACCAGTG |
| hsKLHL14_R | TTTCCTGCATGGGTGGAAGTT |
| hsKLHL15_F | CGTGTTTGACCCCAGCAAAG |
| hsKLHL15_R | CACAGACACCACCGAAGACA |
| hsKLHL17_F | CCTCCAACTGCCTGGGTATC |
| hsKLHL17_R | TCCAGAACCTGTTTCAGGGGC |
| hsKLHL18_F | ATGTGTGCTGTGCTGTACGA |
| hsKLHL18_R | CAGGGCCAGGAACTCTTCTG |
| hsKeap1 F | TCTTCAACCTGTCCCACTGC |

 Table S3: KLHL gene family primers

| hsKeap1_R | TTCGCAGTCGTACTTGACCC |
|------------|-----------------------|
| hsKLHL20_F | AAGCACCCTCGACAAACCTT |
| hsKLHL20_R | GACGGCTCTCTGCCAATTCT |
| hsKLHL21_F | CTATGACTGCGTGTGGAGGT |
| hsKLHL21_R | GGAGTCAGTGGTGTGGTCAT |
| hsKLHL22_F | TTTGTGGCCTTCTCTCGGAC |
| hsKLHL22_R | AACCGCACTGTCTCAAGGAG |
| hsKLHL23_F | GGGGCTACAGGACGGATAAC |
| hsKLHL23_R | CTTCTGCTGGAGCCCCTTTT |
| hsKLHL24_F | CTATGTTGCCGGTGGACTGA |
| hsKLHL24_R | CATTGCAGCTACCCCTGTGA |
| hsKLHL25_F | TTGCCTACTCCTCACGCATC |
| hsKLHL25_R | TGCGCCAGGAGAACTCATAC |
| hsKLHL26_F | CTCCTCGATGTTGTGCTGAC |
| hsKLHL26_R | CTGGGGAACAGTAGCCTGAAG |
| hsIPP_F | CTTTGGGTGGATGGGTTGGA |
| hsIPP_R | CCTTGCATTTCACAGCACCC |
| hsKLHL28_F | TTCCTACCCTGCTCTGTACC |
| hsKLHL28_R | CAGAGTTCGTGATGTTGGCG |
| hsKLHL29_F | TGGAGTTTGTCTACACGGGC |
| hsKLHL29_R | CGAGAAAGGACACGCAGACT |
| hsKLHL30_F | CCATGTTTGCGGGTGACTTC |
| hsKLHL30_R | ACGAAGTCCACCAGTTGTCC |
| hsKLHL31_F | AGGCGAACAAGAATCCGAGG |
| hsKLHL31_R | CCGTAAGCTTGCTCCATCCA |
| hsKLHL32_F | AAGTGGATAAGCCGTAGCCC |
| hsKLHL32_R | CATTTTGGCCAGTCAGCAGG |
| hsKLHL33_F | TTTGGAGGGCCAGTTGTACG |
| hsKLHL33_R | TCAGAAACGTCCCTGGCTTC |
| hsKLHL34_F | GGAGCAGGTTTGGAGCAAGA |
| hsKLHL34_R | CAGAGAAGGGCTCGTATCGC |
| hsKLHL35_F | GGCAAGCTCTTCGTGATTGG |
| hsKLHL35_R | TCCTTGGGGTCAAAGCACTG |
| hsKLHL36_F | TGCGGCCTCCAATCTTCTTT |
| hsKLHL36 R | AGGTAGAAATCCACACGGCG |
| hsENC1_F | GTGGACCAAGGTGGGAGATG |
| hsENC1_R | GCATCGCTGAATGCCAAAGT |
| hsKLHL38_F | AGAACCCTGTGCGCCTTATC |

| hsKLHL38_R | ATGACAATCCGCTCCCCAAG |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| hsIVNS1ABP_F | AATCAACTGGGTGCAGCGTA |
| hsIVNS1ABP_R | AACACCTCAGCCTGTCCATC |
| hsKLHL40_F | GAGAGATCAAGGACGGCGAG |
| hsKLHL40_R | GGGTCCGATTCACCCCATTT |
| hsKLHL41_F | CTTCTTGACTGCCCGAGACT |
| hsKLHL41_R | CGCACCCATTTCATCACTGC |
| hsKLHL42_F | TTACAACCCCGAGCAGGATG |
| hsKLHL42_R | GTTCATGTTCCGGTCTCTGGT |

Supplemental Figures



Supplemental Figure 1. Generation of *GAN* iPSCs from patient fibroblasts. **(A)** Pluripotency was assessed via ThermoFisher Taqman hPSC scorecard analysis, which assesses self-renewal and trilineage differentiation potential using real-time qPCR expression analysis. **B)** Immunofluorescence staining for OCT4 (green), TRA-1-60, NANOG, and TRA-1-80 (red) pluripotency markers. **(C)** GAN iPSCs were characterized for genomic stability via karyotyping as shown by representative images from GAN patients 2, 4, and 7 (please also see Figure 1C).



Supplemental Figure 2. Correction of *KLHL16* mutations via CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing. (A) Gene editing strategy for GAN Patient 7 iPSCs. The G is the wild-type allele, the green shape represents the GAN mutation (G>A), and the yellow stars represent the silent mutations introduced by the repair construct. Black arrows depict universal primers, whereas the red arrow is an allele specific primer that exclusively binds to the corrected sequence. (B-C) Chromatograms display the original GAN mutant sequence (G332R, GGG>AGG; Y89S, TAC>TCC) and the sequence from a corrected clone where silent mutations are indicated by red arrows. (D) Immunofluorescence staining for pluripotency markers OCT4 and SSEA4 expression in isogenic control lines 2D3 and 3C12. Pluripotency (E) and trilineage differentiation (F) were assessed in clone 2D3 via ThermoFisher Taqman scorecard analysis. (G) Immunofluorescence analysis of IF proteins vimentin (green) and GFAP (red) in isogenic clone 2D3 iPSC-astrocytes from patient 7 (correction of G332R mutation). (H) Immunofluorescence analysis of IF proteins vimentin (green) and GFAP (red) in isogenic clone 3C12 iPSC-astrocytes from patient 2 (correction of the Y89S mutation). (I) Immunofluorescence analysis of vimentin (green), gigaxonin (red) and DAPI (blue) in isogenic clone 3C12 iPSC-astrocytes from patient 2.



Supplemental Figure 3. Normal lamin B1 organization in GAN iPSCs. Confocal imaging of lamin B1 (magenta) and DAPI (blue) in GAN patient 7 (G332R) and corresponding isogenic control iPSCs (clone 2D3). Scale bars=10µm.



Supplemental Figure 4. Morphology of isogenic control and GAN iPSC-astrocytes in culture. Bright field images of isogenic control 2D3 (left panels) and unedited line from GAN patient 7 (G332R) iPSC-astrocytes at day 60 of the differentiation protocol outlined in Fig.4A.



Supplemental Figure 5. ALDHL1 expression in GAN iPSC-astrocytes. (A) GAN patient 7 (G332R) and corresponding isogenic control (clone 2D3) iPSC-astrocytes were stained for ALDHL1 (red), vimentin (green), and DAPI (blue) Scale bars=200 μ m. (B) Quantification of ALDHL1-positive cells as a percentage of total cells from 3 representative fields of view (n=136 WT; n=216 G332R total cells counted). n.s.=not significant; unpaired t-test. (C) GAN patient 7 (G332R) and isogenic control iPSC-astrocytes (clone 2D3) were stained for ALDHL1 (magenta), vimentin (green) and DAPI (blue). Scale bars=10 μ m. Arrows highlight ALDHL1-positive aggregates in some GAN astrocytes.



2D3 isogenic control

GAN (G332R)

Supplemental Figure 6. GFAP and Lamin B1 in GAN and 2D3 isogenic control iPSC-astrocytes. (A) 2D3 isogenic iPSC-astrocytes stained for GFAP, Lamin B1 and DAPI. Scale bars=200µm. Lower panels show magnified areas of Lamin B1 staining in GFAP positive cells (circles). (B) Quantification of GFAP-positive cells as a percentage of total cells from 4 representative fields of view (n=148 WT; n=199 G332R; total number of cells counted). (C) Confocal images of 2D3 isogenic control (left) and GAN G332R iPSC-astrocytes (right) stained for GFAP (magenta), Lamin B1 (green), and DAPI (blue).



Supplemental Figure 7. Neurofilament and GFAP aggregation in GAN brain organoids. Confocal images of immunofluorescence staining for neurofilaments-M/H (magenta) and GFAP (green) in GAN patient 7 (G332R) and corresponding isogenic control brain organoid clone 2D3. Scale bars=20µm. Images in the second and fourth rows show selected magnified areas denoted by the dashed squares from the top and third row images.



Supplemental Figure 8. RNAScope imaging analysis of control mRNAs in normal and GAN fibroblasts. Co-staining of the mRNAs for three control genes: *UBC* (green), *PPIB* (red), *POLR2A* (magenta) and DAPI (blue) in control unaffected human fibroblasts (top) GAN patient fibroblasts (bottom). Scale bars= 10μ m.