Supplemental Data *AJHG*, Volume 85

IDS Crossing of the Blood-Brain Barrier

Corrects CNS Defects in MPSII Mice

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T18 (18 months old)

Figure S1. Clearance of GAG Accumulation in all Tissues of *Ids*^{y/-}+IDS (T1) and *Ids*^{y/-}+IDS (T18) Injected Mice

Qualitative GAG accumulation measured by Alcian Blue staining of sections of all tissues of $Ids^{y/-}$ (T1-T14) and $Ids^{y/-}$ +IDS (T1-T18) mice. Magnification, 20x.



Figure S2. Clearance of GAG Accumulation in *Ids*^{y/-}+IDS (T1) Mice

Alcian Blue stained sections of different regions of the brain of $Ids^{y/-}$ (T1) and $Ids^{y/-}+IDS$ (T1) mice. Magnification, 20x.



Figure S3. IDS Protein Crossing of the BBB in *Ids*^{y/-}+IDS (T1) Injected Mice

(A-C) RT-PCR of hIDS and mIDS mRNAs from brains, livers and lungs of wt (T1), *Ids*^{y/-} (T1), *Ids*^{y/-}+IDS (T1) mice.



Figure S4. Clearance of Vacuolization in Brain Sections of Treated Mice

H&E stained sections of different regions of brains of wt (T18), $Ids^{y/-}$ (T14) and $Ids^{y/-}$ +IDS (T18) mice. Magnification, 20x (black box, 40x).



Figure S5. Rescue of Brain Defects in *Ids*^{y/-} Treated Mice

Immunohistochemistry of different specific brain markers (anti-NeuN, anti-ubiquitin, TUNEL, anti-GFAP and anti-CD68) in cortex of wt (T18), *Ids*^{y/-} (T14), *Ids*^{y/-}+IDS (T18) brains. Magnification, 10x (anti-NeuN sections); 40x (anti-CD68 sections); 20x (all others).



Figure S6. Rescue of Brain Defects in *Ids*^{y/-} Treated Mice

Immunohistochemistry of different specific brain markers (anti-NeuN, anti-ubiquitin, TUNEL, anti-GFAP and anti-CD68) in brain stem of wt (T18), *Ids*^{y/-} (T14), *Ids*^{y/-}+IDS (T18) brains. Magnification, 10x (anti-NeuN sections); 40x (anti-CD68 sections); 20x (all others).

Figure S7. Rescue of Brain Defects in *Ids*^{y/-} Treated T1 Mice

(A) Immunohistochemistry of specific brain markers (anti-ubiquitin, anti-GFAP) in thalamus of wt (T1), $Ids^{y/-}$ (T1) and $Ids^{y/-}$ +IDS (T1) brain sections. (B) Immunohistochemistry of anti- α -synuclein in white matter of the same groups of mice. Magnification, 20x.

Figure S8. *Ids*^{y/-} Treated Mice Underwent the Open-Field Test

(A, B) Horizontal and vertical activities measured in $Ids^{y/-}+IDS$ (T18, n = 4) and control $Ids^{y/-}$ (T14, n = 3) mice. The error bars indicate standard deviations. P < 0.05 (Student's *t*-test).

Table S1. GAG Accumulation in the Urine

	GAG Accumulation (mg GAG/mg creatinine)			
	T1	Т6	T12	T18
wt	16.0 ±0.6	17.0 ±1.0	19.0 ±1.0	19.0 ±1.1
lds ^{y/-}	34.0 ±1.1	47.0 ±2.0	51.0 ±1.2	
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	22.0			
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	21.5			
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	22.3			
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	24.0			
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	23.0			
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	24.4			
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	21.0			
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	22.8			
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	21.0	22.5	22.0	25.0
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	22.0	24.0	27.0	28.0
lds ^{y/-} +IDS	24.0	25.1	23.0	29.0
Ids ^{y/-} +IDS	23.2	24.5	24.0	26.0

GAG accumulation in the urine measured at different times after therapy (T1-T6-T12-T18) (1-6-12-18 months after the injection, respectively) of wt (n = 3), $Ids^{y/-}$ (n = 3) and $Ids^{y/-}$ AAV2/5CMV-hIDS-injected mice. *P*<0.05 (Student's *t*-test). GAG concentrations were normalized against urine creatinine contents.