

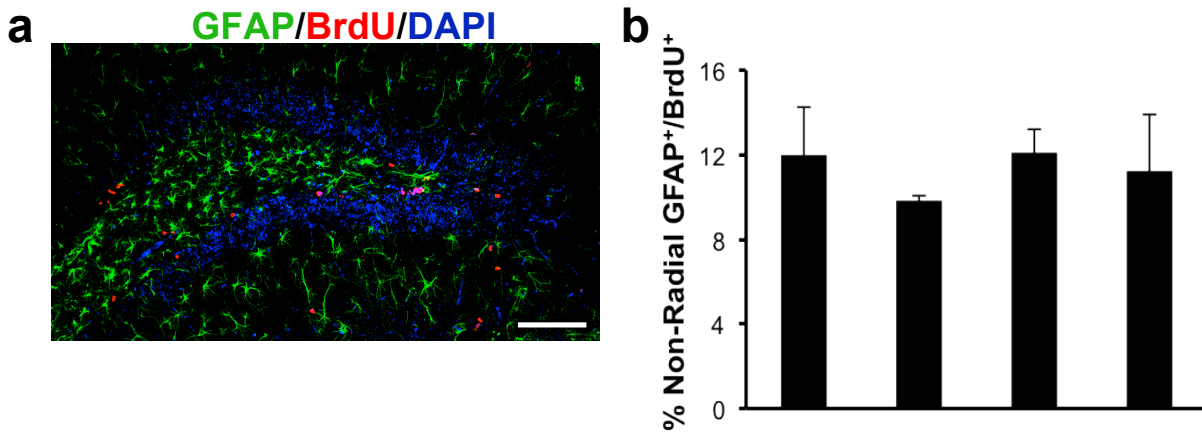
## **Supplementary Information**

### **Astrocytes regulate adult hippocampal neurogenesis through ephrin-B signaling**

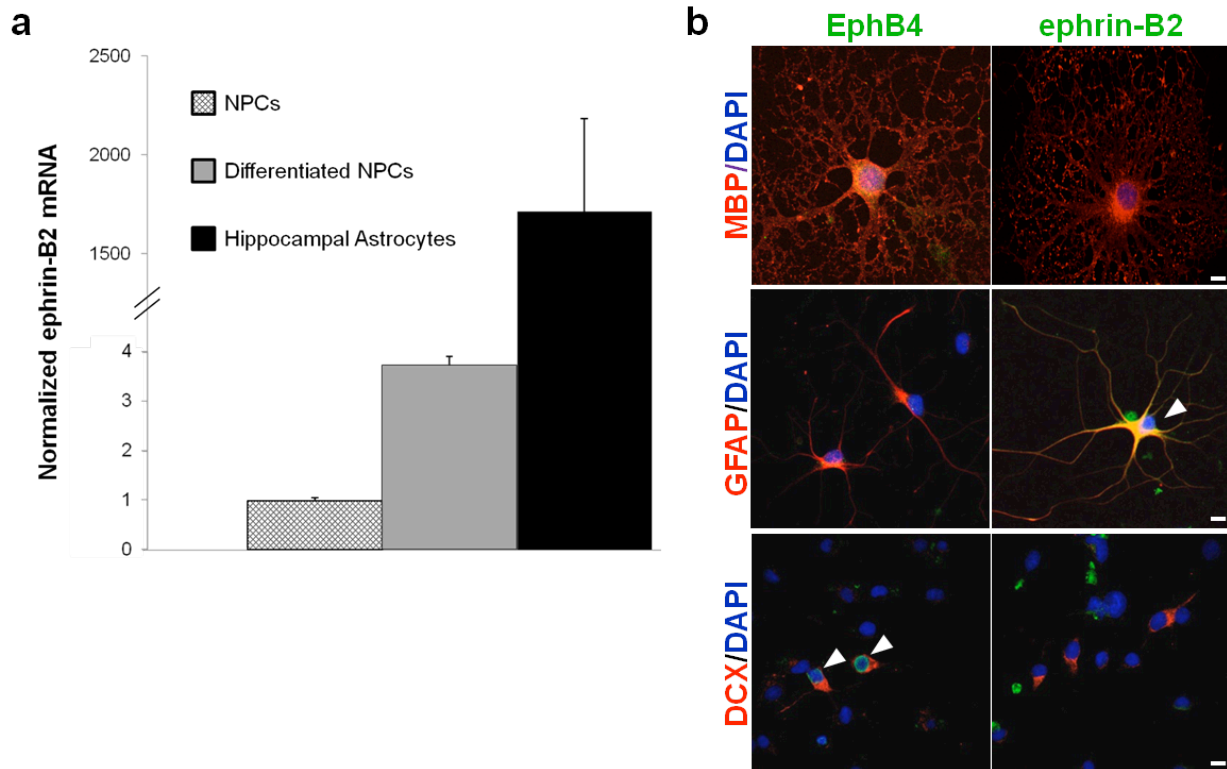
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#### **Inventory of Supplementary Information**

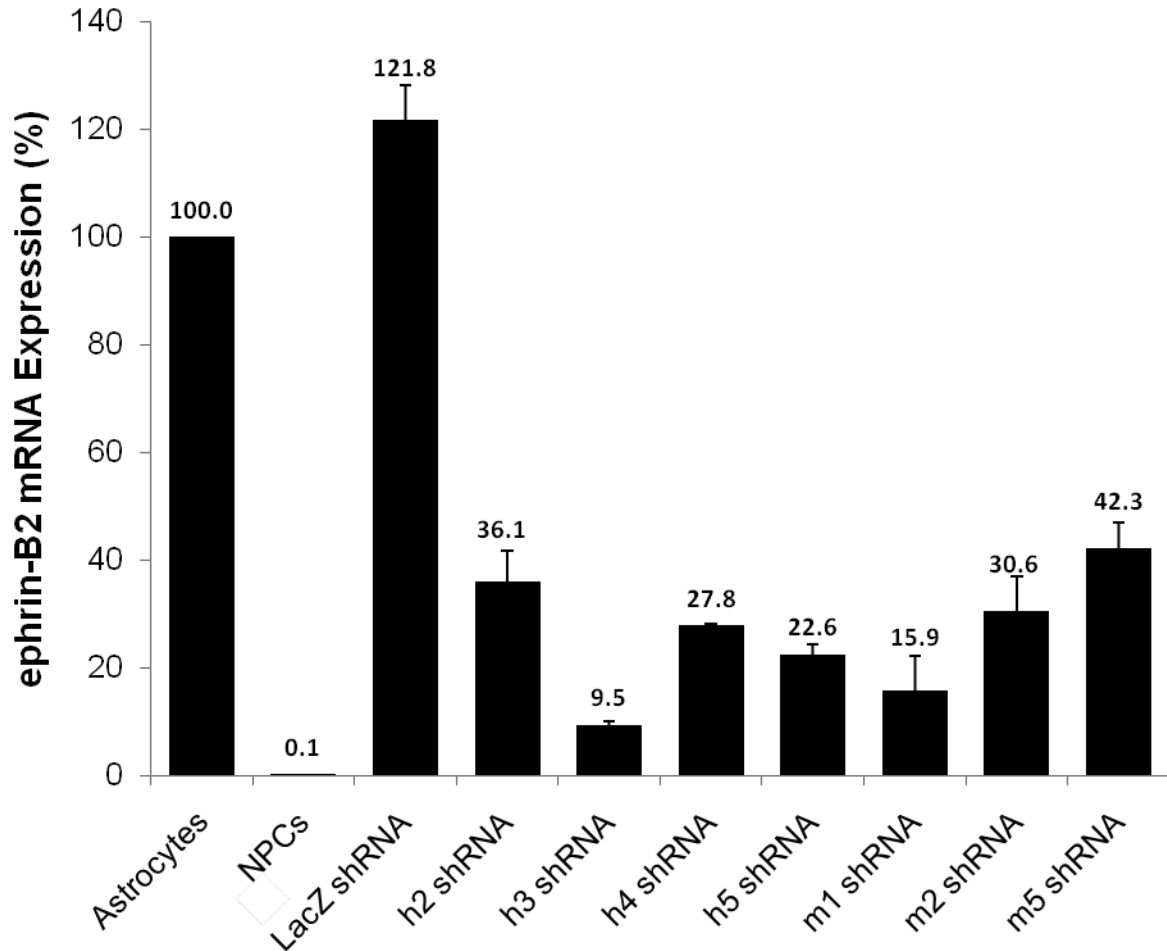
<b>Supplementary Fig. 1</b>	related to <b>Fig. 3</b>
<b>Supplementary Fig. 2</b>	related to <b>Fig. 2</b> and <b>Fig. 4</b>
<b>Supplementary Fig. 3</b>	related to <b>Fig. 4</b>
<b>Supplementary Fig. 4</b>	related to <b>Fig. 5</b>
<b>Supplementary Fig. 5</b>	related to <b>Fig. 6</b>
<b>Supplementary Fig. 6</b>	related to <b>Fig. 7</b>
<b>Supplementary Fig. 7</b>	related to <b>Fig. 7</b>
<b>Supplementary Fig. 8</b>	
<b>Supplementary Fig. 9</b>	related to <b>Fig. 7</b>
<b>Supplementary Table 1</b>	



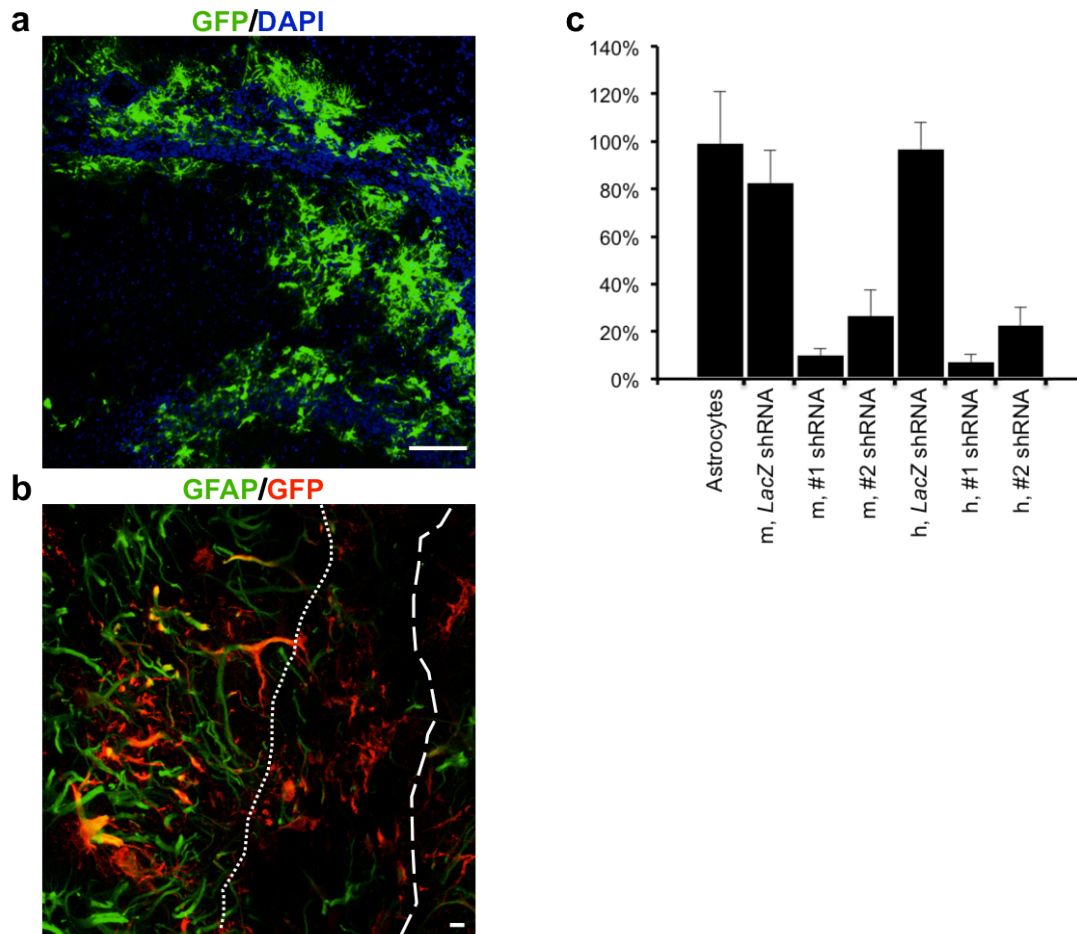
**Supplementary Figure 1**, related to **Figure 3**. Quantification of hippocampal gliogenesis. Fc-ephrin-B2 does not affect gliogenesis in vivo. **(a)** In general, only a small fraction of BrdU<sup>+</sup> cells co-labeled as astrocytes (GFAP<sup>+</sup>). **(b)** The percentage of non-radial GFAP<sup>+</sup>/BrdU<sup>+</sup> astrocytes was not affected by Fc-ephrin-B2 induced signaling ( $n = 4$  experimental replicates  $\pm$  s.d.).



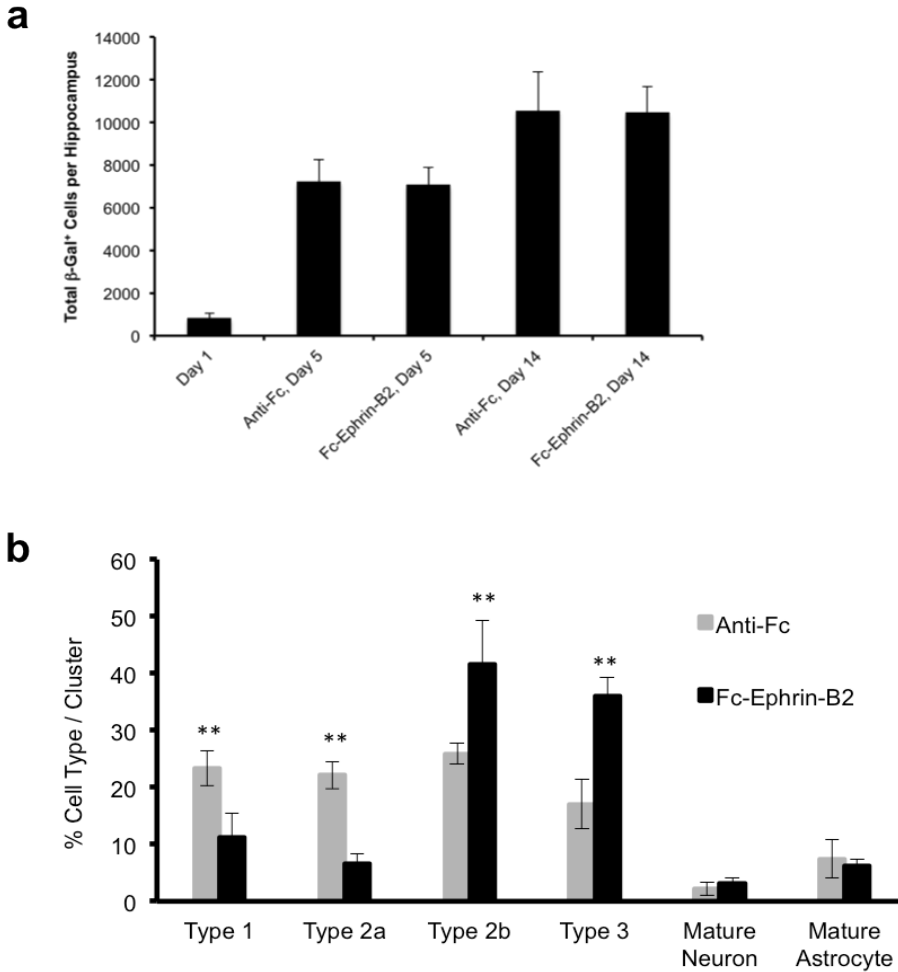
**Supplementary Figure 2**, related to **Figure 2** and **Figure 4**. Ephrin-B2 expression upon astrocytic differentiation. In vitro analysis of ephrin-B2 expression in hippocampus-derived astrocytes and differentiated NSCs. (a) Using QPCR, we compared *efnb2* expression levels in cultures of NSCs, differentiated NSCs, and hippocampus-derived astrocytes. Hippocampus-derived astrocytes express *efnb2* at levels three order-of-magnitude higher than NSCs, and it appears as though *efnb2* expression increased as the fraction and maturity of astrocytes in the cell population also increased. Data is normalized to NSC *efnb2* expression level ( $n = 3$ , technical replicates  $\pm$  s.d.). (b) NSCs were differentiated into oligodendrocytes (MBP<sup>+</sup>), astrocytes (GFAP<sup>+</sup>), and immature neurons (DCX<sup>+</sup>) and stained for expression of ephrin-B2 and EphB4. NSCs differentiated into astrocytes down-regulated EphB4 and up-regulated ephrin-B2 expression, while NSCs differentiated into neurons still expressed EphB4 on the cell soma. NSCs differentiated into oligodendrocytes did not express high levels of either ephrin-B2 or EphB4. The scale bar represents 10  $\mu$ m.



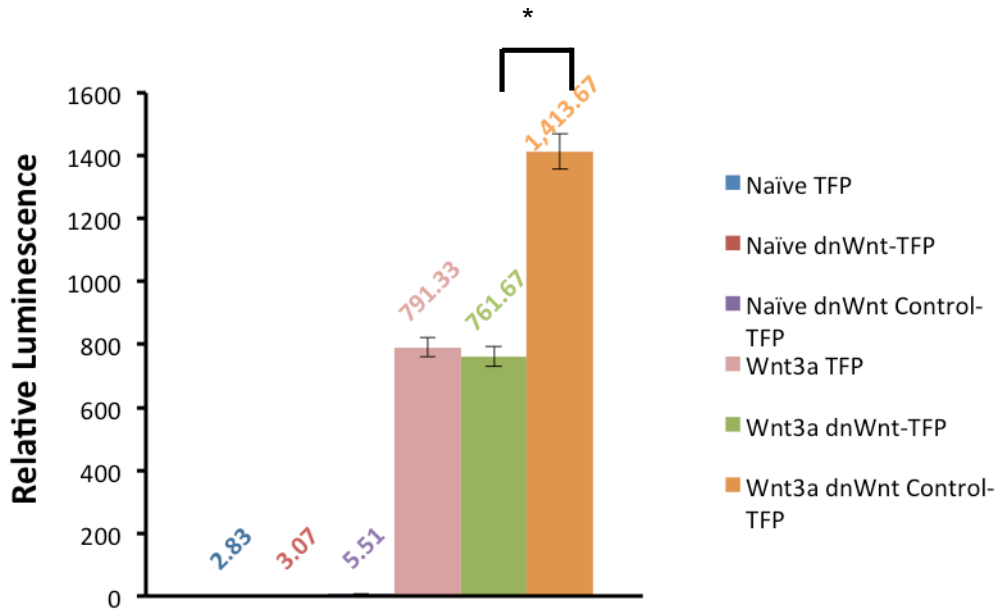
**Supplementary Figure 3**, related to **Figure 4**. Ephrin-B2 shRNA screen. Screen for effective shRNA targeting *efnb2*. QPCR analysis of hippocampus-derived astrocytes expressing shRNA sequences designed to knockdown expression of *efnb2*. Five shRNA sequences were tested using human or mouse U6 promoters. Naïve astrocytes, NSCs, and astrocytes expressing a shRNA sequence targeting *LacZ* mRNA were used as controls, and data was normalized to *efnb2* expression of non-infected astrocytes ( $n = 3$ , technical replicates  $\pm$  s.d.).



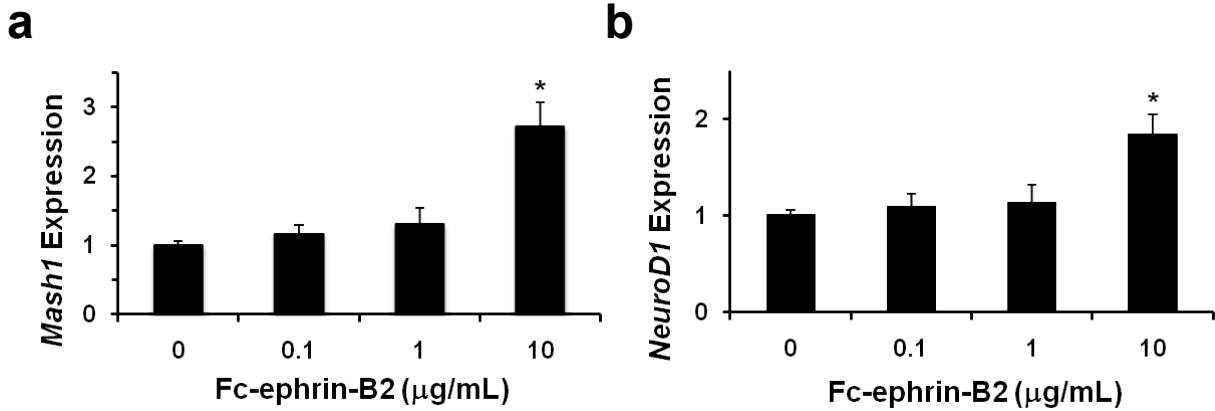
**Supplementary Figure 4**, related to **Figure 5**. *In vivo* validation of astrocytic shRNA expression. We hypothesized that selective expression of GFP in hippocampal neurons (see **Figure 5**) was due to low activity of the ubiquitin-C promoter in astrocytes, not inactivity of the U6 promoter-shRNA cassette or a neuronal tropism of the lentiviral vector. **(a,b)** The ubiquitin-C promoter was replaced by a mouse (m) and a human (h) GFAP promoter, and as evidenced by histology, the new shRNA vectors were expressed by GFAP<sup>+</sup> astrocytes proving that prior localization of GFP expression to neurons was an artifact of the ubiquitin-C promoter. Dotted line marks SGZ/Hilus boundary and dashed line marks GCL/MCL boundary. **(c)** QPCR analysis of shRNA vector-expressing astrocytes in culture demonstrated sustained effectiveness of the *efnb2* shRNA #1 and #2 vectors ( $n = 3$ , technical replicates  $\pm$  s.d.).



**Supplementary Figure 5**, related to **Figure 6**. Effect of Fc-ephrin-B2 on Nestin<sup>+</sup> ( $\beta$ -gal<sup>+</sup>) NSCs *in vivo*. **(a)** In fate mapping experiments using *Nestin-CreER<sup>T2</sup>; R26-stop<sup>fl/fl</sup>-lacZ* mice, the proliferative rate of recombined cells was consistent between Anti-Fc and Fc-ephrin-B2 experimental groups indicating that the increase in BrdU<sup>+</sup> cells observed in **Figure 3c** was not due to ephrin-B2 induced proliferation of Nestin<sup>+</sup> NSCs ( $n = 4$  experimental replicates  $\pm$  s.d.). **(b)** Analysis of cell phenotype amongst clonal  $\beta$ -gal<sup>+</sup> cell clusters at Day 5 showed a similar distribution as observed at the population level in **Figure 6d-h** and no significant change in levels of gliogenesis between Anti-Fc and Fc-ephrin-B2 treated groups. \*\* indicates  $P < 0.05$ ;  $n = 4$  brains, analyzed 8 hippocampal sections per brain.

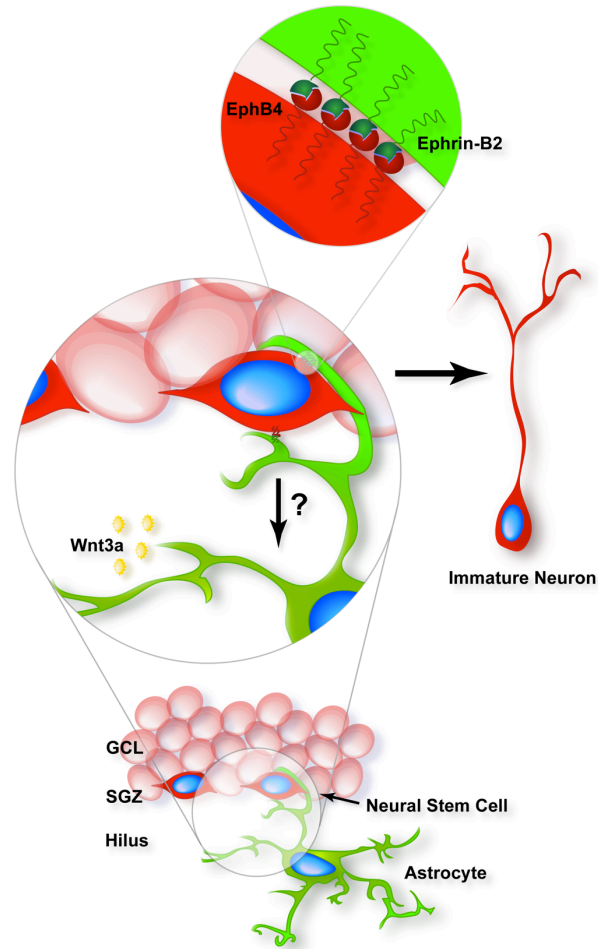


**Supplementary Figure 6**, related to **Figure 7**. In vitro validation of lentiviral vectors encoding Tcf-Luc reporter (TFP), dnWnt-IRES-GFP (dnWnt), and IRES-GFP (dnWnt Control) cassettes. Naïve NSCs, NSCs infected with TFP vector, and NSCs co-infected with TFP and either dnWnt or dnWnt control vectors were assayed for their ability to report  $\beta$ -catenin signaling, as evidenced by luciferase expression, in response to a 24-hour incubation in Wnt3a supplemented (200 ng/mL) or standard media. No Luc expression was observed in the absence of Wnt3a, and a significant decrease in Wnt3a-induced Luc reporting was observed in NSCs expressing dnWnt as compared to the dnWnt control construct, thus validating proper activity of the three constructs ( $n = 3$  technical replicates  $\pm$  s.d.). \* indicates a  $P < 0.01$ .

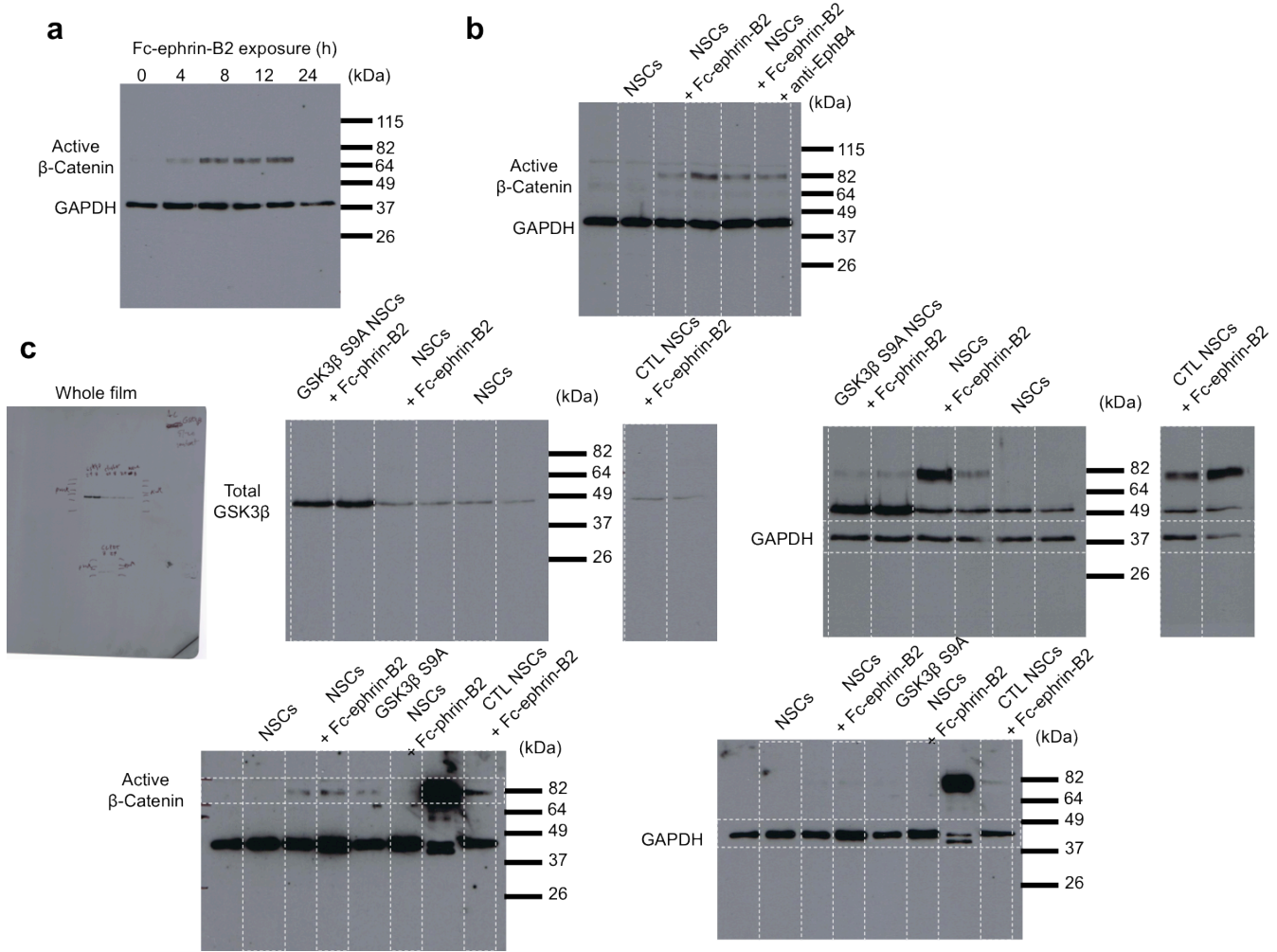


**Supplementary Figure 7**, related to **Figure 7**. Fc-ephrin-B2 induces expression of *Mash1* and *NeuroD1* in NSCs *in vitro*. Similar to experiments in **Figure 1**, Fc-ephrin-B2 stimulation also induced a dose-dependent increase in the expression of two proneural transcription factors, *Mash1* and *NeuroD1*, known to play important roles in adult hippocampal neurogenesis ( $n = 3$ , technical replicates  $\pm$  s.d.). \* indicates  $P < 0.01$ .





**Supplementray Figure 8.** Proposed model of ephrin-B2 signaling in regulating adult neurogenesis. In the SGZ, ephrin-B2<sup>+</sup> hippocampal astrocytes induce neuronal differentiation of Sox2<sup>+</sup>/EphB4<sup>+</sup> NSCs through juxtacrine ephrin-B2/EphB4 forward signaling via a  $\beta$ -catenin dependent mechanism. However, the effect EphB4/ephrin-B2 reverse-signaling on hippocampal astrocytes remains unknown.



**Supplementary Figure 9.** Full-length pictures of the blots presented in Fig. 7. Each experimental group was assayed at both 8 and 24 h post-treatment. The bands for the 24-hour time point are included in Fig.7.

**Supplementary Table 1.** shRNA primers for RNAi.

<b><i>Efnb2</i> shRNA</b>	<b>Primer Sequence</b>
<b>h2</b>	5'- AAAATTAATTA AAAAGCCAAATTTCTACCCGGACATCTCTTGAATGTCCGGGTAG AAATTTGGCGGTGTTTCGTCTTTCCACAAGATATATAAAGCC-3'
<b>h3 (#1)</b>	5'- AAAATTAATTA AAAAGCCGCAGGAGACACCGCAAATCTCTTGAATTTGCGGTGT CTCCTGCGGCGGTGTTTCGTCTTTCCACAAGATATATAAAGCC-3'
<b>h4</b>	5'- AAAATTAATTA AAAAGAGCCGACAGATGCACTATTTCTCTTAAAATAGTGCATC TGTCGGCTCGGTGTTTCGTCTTTCCACAAGATATATAAAGCC-3'
<b>h5</b>	5'- AAAATTAATTA AAAAGCAGACAAGAGCCATGAAGATCTCTTGAATCTTCATGGCT CTTGCTGCGGTGTTTCGTCTTTCCACAAGATATATAAAGCC-3'
<b>m1 (#2)</b>	5'- AAAATTAATTA AAAAGGCTAGAAGCTGGTACGAATTCTCTTGAATTCGTACCAG CTTCTAGCCAAACAAGGCTTTTCTCCAAGGGATATTTATAGTCTC-3'
<b>m2</b>	5'- AAAATTAATTA AAAAGCCAAATTTCTACCCGGACATCTCTTGAATGTCCGGGTAG AAATTTGGCAAACAAGGCTTTTCTCCAAGGGATATTTATAGTCTC-3'
<b>m5</b>	5'- AAAATTAATTA AAAAGCAGACAAGAGCCATGAAGATCTCTTGAATCTTCATGGCT CTTGCTGCAAACAAGGCTTTTCTCCAAGGGATATTTATAGTCTC-3'
<b><i>LacZ</i> sense</b>	5'-GGGGTTAATTA AAAAGGTCTGGGCAGGAAGAGGGC-3'
<b><i>LacZ</i> anti- sense</b>	5'-GGGGTTAATTA AAAAAAGTGACCAGCGAATACCTGTTCTC-3'