

Supporting Information

Inhibition of phosphodiesterase-4 promotes oligodendrocyte precursor cell differentiation and enhances CNS remyelination

Running title: Inhibition of phosphodiesterase-4 promotes CNS remyelination

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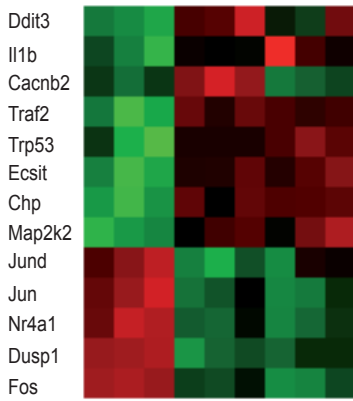
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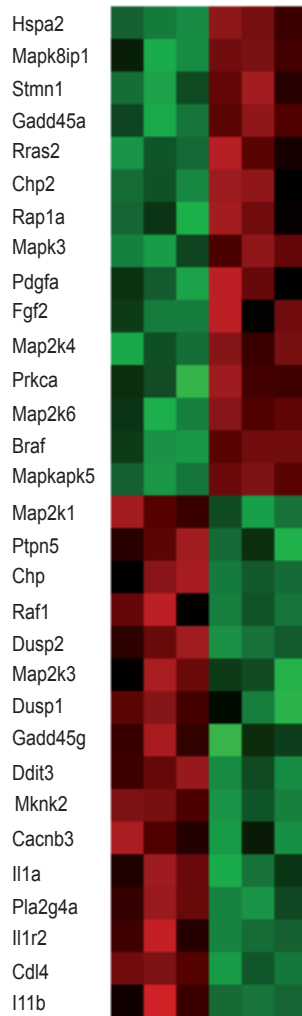
A Mapk in differentiation of primary rat OPCs

0h 4h 12h



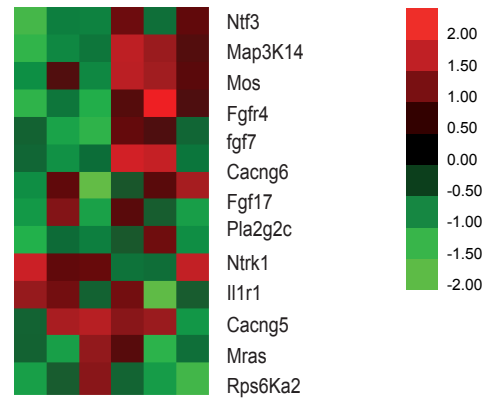
B Mapk in Remyelinating lesions

5d 14d



C Differential regulation of MAPK genes in presence and absence of MAI

PLL MPE



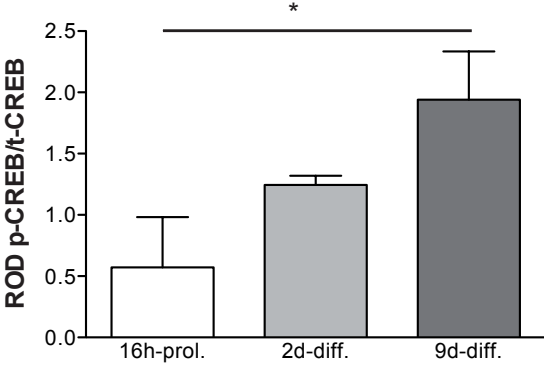
D Differential regulation of Pde4 genes in presence of MAI

PLL MPE

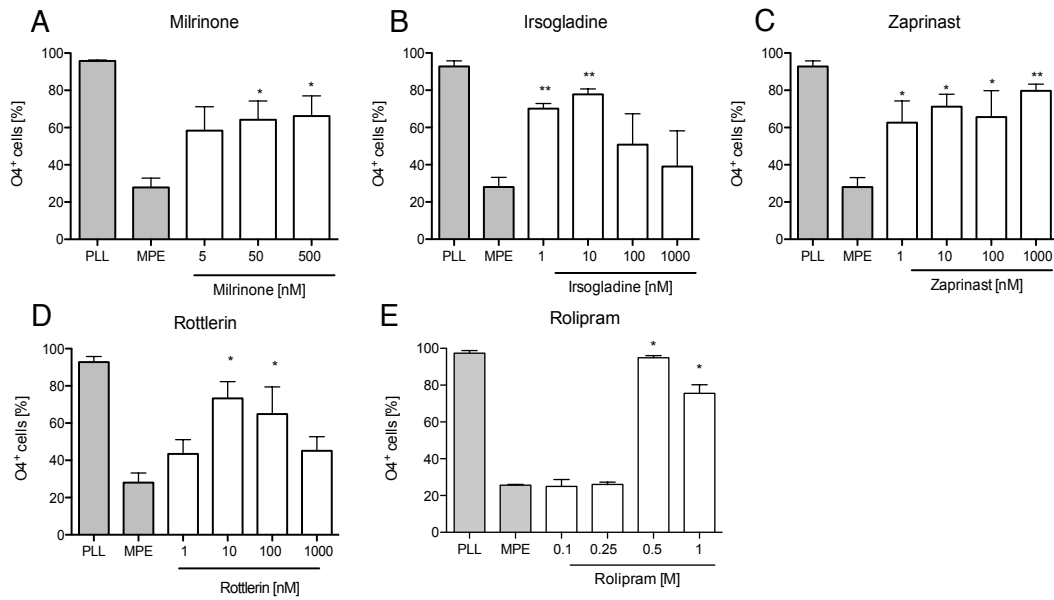


Suppl Fig 1

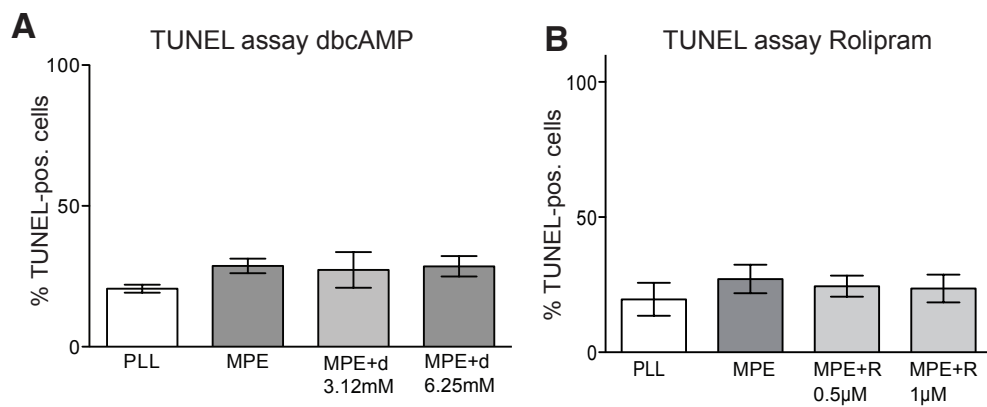
A Creb1 phosphorylation increases during OPC differentiation into oligodendrocytes



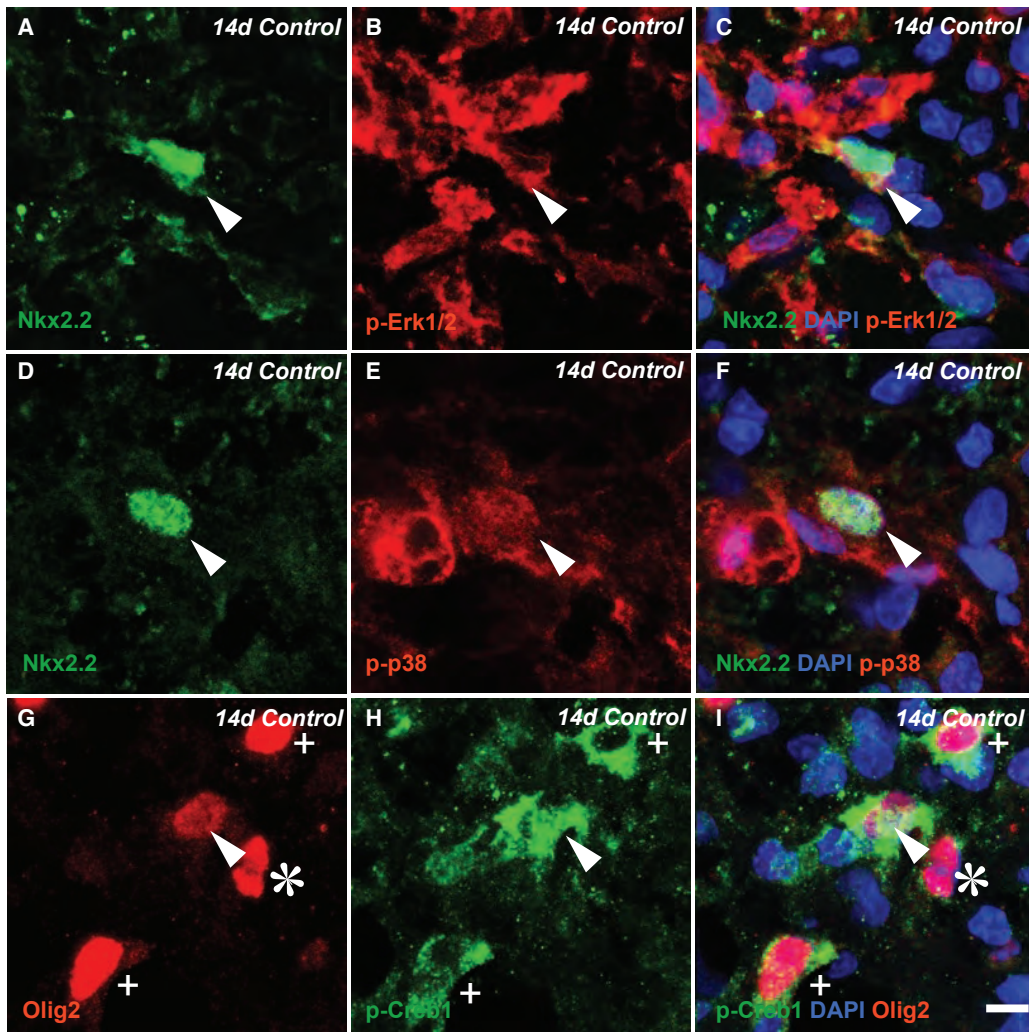
Suppl Fig 2



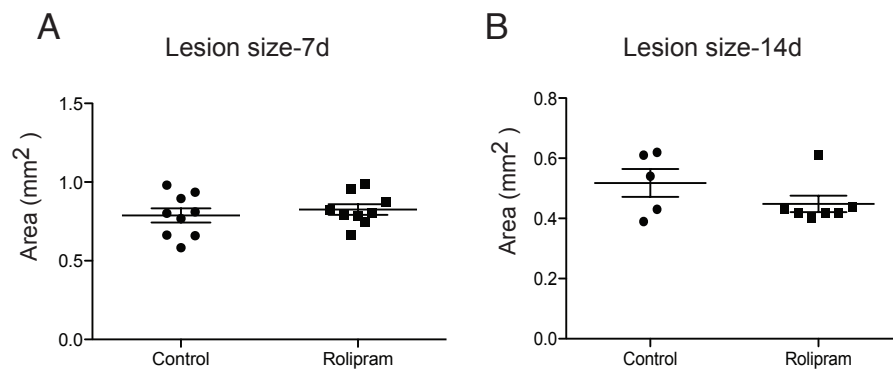
Suppl Fig 3



Suppl Fig 4



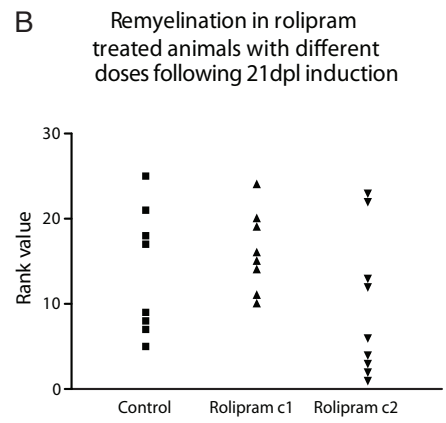
Suppl Fig 5



Suppl Fig 6

A

Day	0	3	7	14	21	N
Group 1	L	Rolipram C1			T	7
Group 2	L	Vehicle			T	7
Group 3	L	Rolipram C2			T	7
Group 4	L	Vehicle			T	7
Group 5	L	Rolipram C1			T	7
Group 6	L	Vehicle			T	7
Group 7	L	Rolipram C2			T	21
Group 8	L	Vehicle			T	21
Group 9	L	Rolipram C2			T	7
Group 10	L	Vehicle			T	7



Suppl Fig 7

Supporting Information

Supplementary Figure Legends

Suppl. Fig. 1 Heat-map representation of some Mapk genes identified by microarray analysis.

A) Transcription profile of differentially expressed Mapk genes during early stages of oligodendrocyte differentiation (0h, 4h, 12h).

B) Differentially expressed Mapk gene expression in CCP lesions at 5 and 14 days post lesion induction (from Huang et al., 2011).

C,D) Microarray comparing differential Mapk gene expression in OPCs plated on PLL control substrates and myelin protein extracts (MPE) 4h following induction of differentiation. Mapk related genes (C), and Pde4 isoforms (D).

Bright red indicates the highest normalized intensity value, bright green the lowest, and black median values.

Suppl. Fig. 2 Creb1 activity increases during oligodendrocyte differentiation.

A) Creb1 activation at different time points of OPC differentiation was assessed by immunoprecipitation with antibodies against total Creb1 followed by Western blots with anti-p-Creb. ROD ratios of p-Creb1/t-Creb demonstrate a significant increase of Creb1 activity as the cells differentiate (n=3, ANOVA *P<0.05). Error bars indicate \pm SE. (prol.=cells cultured under proliferating conditions, diff.=cells cultured under differentiating conditions)

Suppl. Fig. 3 Treatment with Pde4 inhibitors promote OPC differentiation in the presence of MAI.

A-E) Bar graph showing percentage of O4-positive cells following two days of differentiation on control substrate (PLL) or on MAI (MPE) in the presence or absence of various concentrations of Pde4 inhibitors. The drugs tested include milrinone, irsogladine, zaprinast, rottlerin, and rolipram (n \geq 3; ANOVA: *P<0.05, **P<0.01; Dunnett's post-hoc test: *P<0.05, **P<0.01).

Suppl. Fig. 4 Quantification of apoptotic cells by TUNEL assay.

A, B) Bar graph showing the percentage of TUNEL positive cells. No difference was observed in the extent of apoptosis in OPCs cultured on PLL and on MPE in the presence and absence of (A) dbcAMP (d) and (B) rolipram (R) at different concentrations (n=3, ANOVA P>0.05).

Suppl. Fig. 5 Double immunohistochemistry conducted at the peak of the differentiation phase in remyelinating lesions (14 dpl) confirms expression of activated Erk1/2, p38Mapk, and Creb1 in OPCs.

A-C) Sections stained with antibodies against Nkx2.2 in combination with anti-p-Erk1/2. Arrowheads indicate the presence of active Erk1/2.

D-F) Sections stained with antibodies against Nkx2.2 in combination with anti-p-p38Mapk. Arrowheads indicate p-p38Mapk.

G-I) Sections of remyelinating lesions were co-stained with antibodies against Olig2 and p-Creb1. Activated Creb1 was highly expressed in Olig2 low-expressing (arrowheads) and Olig2 high-expressing cells (+); reduced levels were found in OPCs undergoing cell division (asterisks). Scale bar=50µm.

Suppl. Fig. 6 Rolipram treatment does not change the size of the lesion.

A) The lesion area was determined by using ImageJ software at day 7 days post lesion induction. No significant difference was observed between the groups. 7d control: n=9; 7d rolipram: n=9, t-test P>0.05, 7d control: 0.7886±0.04496; 7d rolipram 0.8259±0.03381

B) Following 14 dpl. no difference in lesion area was observed between the groups.; 14d control: n=5, 14d rolipram: n=7, t-test P>0.05, 14d control: 0.5180±0.04663, 14d rolipram: 0.4486±0.02729. Error bars indicate the ±SE.

Suppl. Fig. 7 Experimental scheme and ranking analysis of remyelination

A) Design of in vivo experiments.

B) Rank-based assessment of remyelination at 21 dpl indicates comparable levels between the groups. (Control=vehicle; rolipram c1=rolipram administration 0.5mg/kg/day; Rolipram c2=rolipram administration 2.64mg/kg/day; L=lesion induction, T=termination, N=number of animals).