

Supplementary Materials for

TRPV1 on astrocytes rescues nigral dopamine neurons in the Parkinson's disease via CNTF

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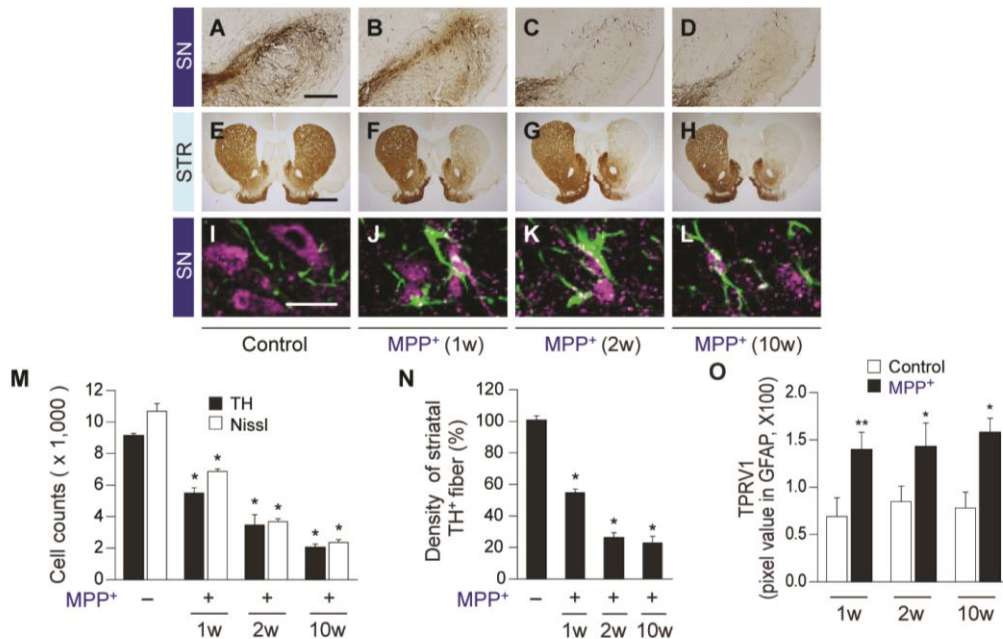
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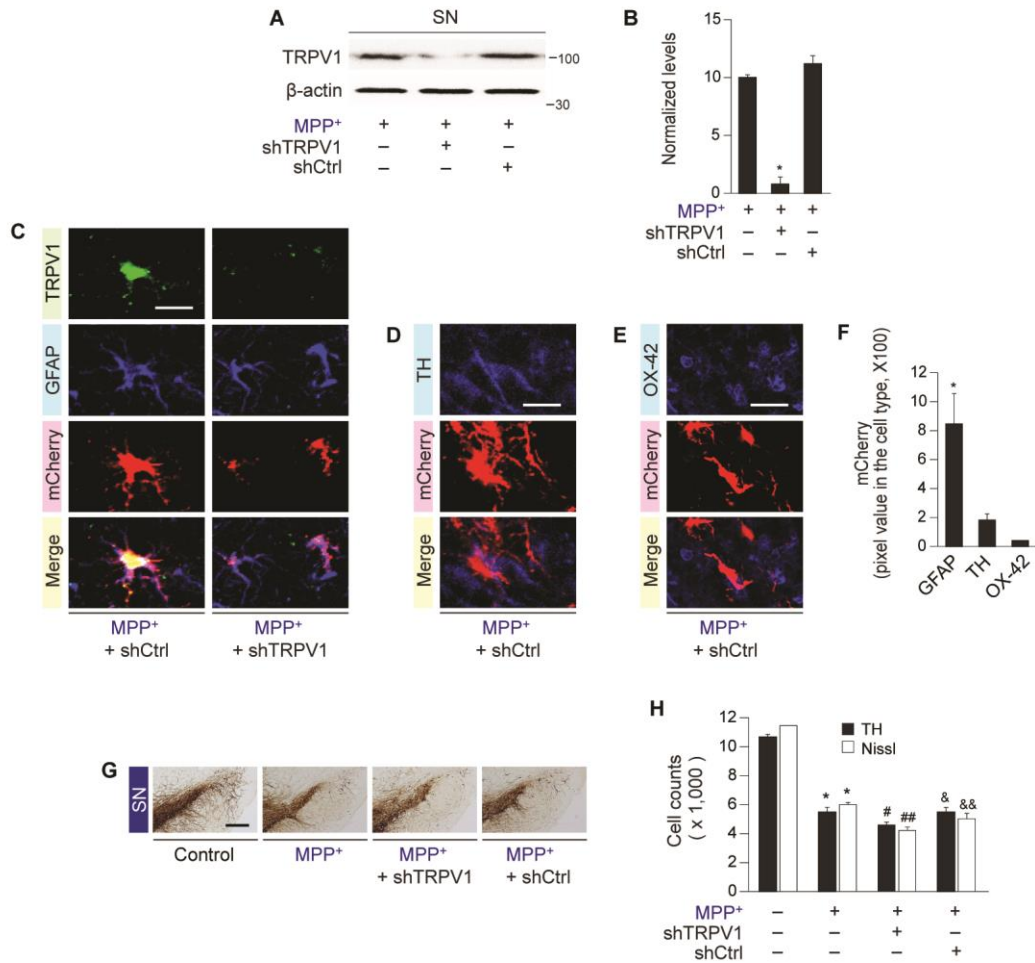
Supplementary Figure and legends



Supplementary Figure 1. Degeneration of Dopamine neurons and expression of astrocytic TRPV1 in MPP⁺-lesioned rat SNpc *in vivo*.

(A-L) Photomicrographs of TH⁺ cells in the substantia nigra (SN) (A-D), TH⁺ fibers in the striatum (STR) (E-H) or colocalized cells of GFAP (green) and TRPV1 (red) (I-L) in the rat substantia nigra pars compacta (SNpc) at 1 (B, F, J), 2 (C, G, K) and 10 (D, H, L) weeks after a unilateral MFB injection of MPP⁺ or at 2 weeks after injection of PBS as a control (A, E, I). (M) Number of TH⁺ and Nissl⁺ cells in the SNpc, * $P < 0.01$, significantly different from control. (N) Optical density of TH⁺ fibers in the STR * $P < 0.01$, significantly different from control. Note no differences of remaining TH⁺ cells in the SNpc and TH⁺ fibers in the STR between 2 and 10 weeks post MPP⁺, indicating that degeneration of nigrostriatal dopamine neurons was complete at 2 weeks post MPP⁺ and sustained up to 10 weeks post MPP⁺. (O) Quantification of TRPV1 expression colocalized with GFAP⁺ astrocytes in the SNpc of MPP⁺-lesioned rat brain at

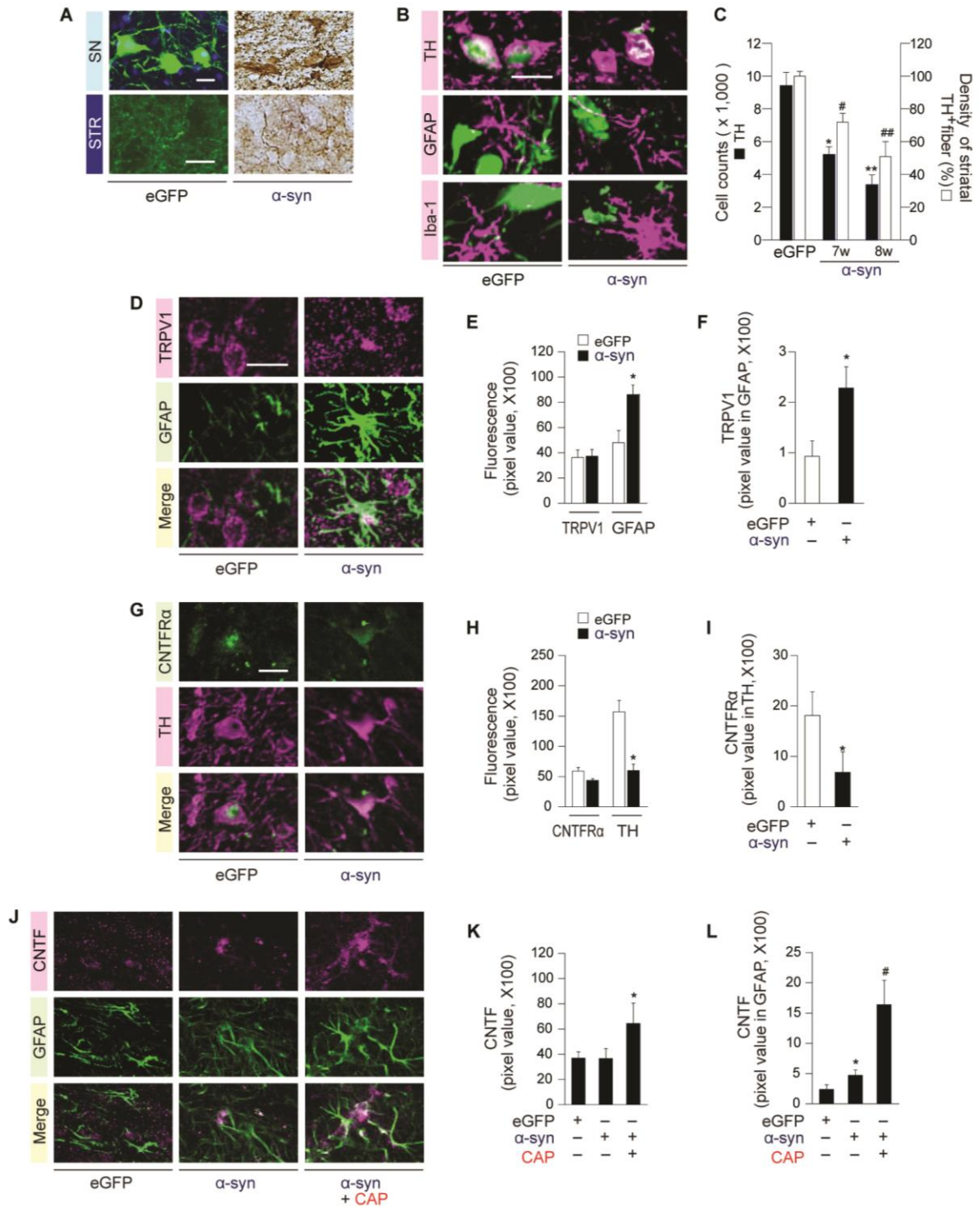
indicated time point $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, significantly different from control. Scale bars: 400 μm (A-D, SN), 2 mm (E-H, STR), 20 μm (I-L). Mean \pm s.e.m.; M-O, $n = 5$ to 10 in each group; ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls analysis.



Supplementary Figure 2. Efficiency and specificity of TRPV1 knockdown.

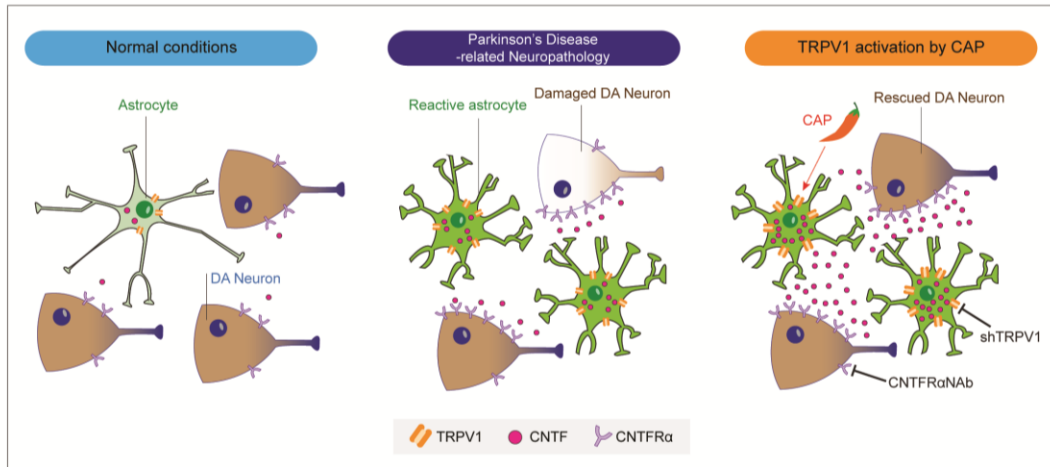
Rats were given a unilateral medial forebrain bundle (MFB) injection of MPP⁺ followed by injection of shTRPV1 or shCtrl (control) into the substantia nigra (SN) (See Fig. 1A). At 1 week post MPP⁺, brain tissues were prepared for Western blot (A and B; $*P < 0.001$, significantly different from MPP⁺) or immunohistochemical analysis (C-H). shTRPV1 reduced TRPV1 protein levels (A and B) or TRPV1 immunoreactivity (green, C) within GFAP⁺ astrocytes (blue, C) in the substantia nigra pars compacta (SNpc), compared to shCtrl (A-C). The viruses

transduced the fluorescent mCherry protein (red, **A-E**), indicating infected cells. mCherry⁺ cells were mainly colocalized within GFAP⁺ astrocytes (**C** and **F**) whereas there was minimal mCherry⁺ cells colocalized in TH⁺ neurons (**D** and **F**) or OX-42⁺ microglia (**E** and **F**) in the SNpc of MPP⁺-lesioned rats, ;* $P < 0.001$, significantly different from mCherry cells colocalized in TH⁺ or OX-42⁺ cells. Photomicrographs of TH⁺ cells in the SNpc (**G**) and number of TH⁺ or Nissl⁺ cells in the SNpc (**H**) * $P < 0.01$, significantly different from control, # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, significantly different from MPP⁺, & $P < 0.05$, && $P < 0.01$, significantly different from MPP⁺ + shTRPV1. Note that TRPV1 knockdown enhances MPP⁺ neurotoxicity in the SNpc *in vivo*. Scale bars; C-E 20 μm . g, 400 μm . Mean \pm s.e.m.; B, $n = 4$; F and H, $n = 5$. ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls analysis.



Supplementary Figure 3. Expression of TRPV1, CNTFR α and CNTF in α -synuclein-lesioned rat brain.

(A-L) Rats were given a unilateral injection of AAV2- α -synuclein (α -syn) or AAV2-eGFP (eGFP, control) into the substantia nigra (SN) and transcardially perfused for immunohistochemical analysis at 7 weeks after transduction (See **Fig. 6A**). Photomicrographs of eGFP⁺ or α -syn⁺ cells in the SN and fibers in the striatum (STR) (**A**). Fluorescence images showing colocalization of eGFP⁺ (green) or α -syn⁺ (green) cells in TH⁺ (dopamine neurons; red) cells, but not in GFAP⁺ (astrocytes; red) or Iba-1⁺ (microglia; red) cells, respectively (**B**). (**C**) Number of TH⁺ cells in the SNpc and optical density of TH⁺ fibers in the STR, * $P < 0.001$, # $P < 0.01$, significantly different from control, ** $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.05$ significantly different from 7 weeks post α -syn. Fluorescence images of TRPV1 (red) and GFAP (green), and both images are merged in the substantia nigra pars compacta (SNpc) (**D**), and quantification of TRPV1 and GFAP expression (**E**; * $P < 0.01$, significantly different from eGFP), and TRPV1 expression colocalized in GFAP⁺ astrocytes (**F**; * $P < 0.05$, significantly different from eGFP) in the SNpc. Fluorescence images of CNTFR α (green) and TH (red), and both images are merged in the SNpc (**G**), and quantification of CNTFR α or TH expression (**H**; * $P < 0.001$, significantly different from eGFP) and CNTFR α expression colocalized in TH⁺ dopamine neurons (**I**; * $P < 0.01$, significantly different from eGFP) in the SNpc. Sections adjacent to those used in **Fig. 3** were immunostained. Fluorescence images of CNTF (red) and GFAP (green), and both images are merged in the SNpc at 8 weeks post α -syn (**J**), and quantification of CNTF expression (**K**; * $P < 0.05$, significantly different from α -syn + CAP) or CNTF expression colocalized with GFAP⁺ astrocytes (**L**; * $P < 0.05$, significantly different from eGFP, # $P < 0.01$, significantly different from α -syn) in the SNpc at 8 weeks post α -syn. Fluorescence images of GFAP (eGFP, **D** and **J**) and CNTFR α (eGFP, **G**) were pseudo-colored from blue to green. Scale bars; 20 μ m. Mean \pm s.e.m.; C, $n = 4$ to 7 in each group; E, F, $n = 4$ to 14 in each group; H, I, $n = 6$ in each group; K, L, $n = 4$ to 6 in each group. ANOVA and Student-Newman-Keuls analysis.



Supplementary Figure 4. Model of TRPV1-mediated CNTF production in astrocytes and neuroprotection of nigral dopamine neurons of Parkinson's disease.

There is a dramatic expression of TRPV1 and CNTF in reactive astrocytes in the substantia nigra pars compacta of human Parkinson's disease and Parkinson's disease-related neuropathology (MPP⁺- or α -synuclein-lesioned rats), compared to the respective controls. Note that astrocytic TRPV1 activation by CAP significantly increases CNTF production and rescues dopamine neurons through over-expressed CNTF receptor alpha on DA neurons in the SNpc of Parkinson's disease *in vivo*. TRPV1, Transient Receptor Potential Vanilloid 1. shTRPV1, TRPV1 shRNA lentivirus. DA, Dopamine. CNTF, Ciliary Neurotrophic Factor. CNTFR α , CNTF receptor alpha. CNTFR α NAb, CNTF receptor alpha neutralizing antibody. CAP, capsaicin.

Supplementary Tables 1-3

Supplementary Table 1. Human postmortem tissues used for Western blots in Fig. 7 A-D.

Sample No	Final Diagnosis	Age	Sex	Race	PMD	Tissue
1		73	M	W	9	
2	Control	62	M	W	14	SN
3		68	M	W	14	
4		66	M	W	10	
1	PD W/D	83	M	W	16.5	
2	PD W/D	75	M	W	6	
3	PD	76	M	W	7.5	SN
4	PD W/D	74	M	W	19	
5	PD W/D	75	F	W	24	

W/D, with dementia; M, Male; F, Female; W, White;
PMD, Postmortem delays; SN, Substantia nigra

Supplementary Table 2. Human postmortem tissues used for Western blots in Fig 7E and F.

Sample No.	Final Diagnosis	Age	Sex	Race	PMD	Tissue
1		73	M	W	9	
2		62	M	W	14	
3	Control	80	M	B	21	Cortex
4		80	F	W	6	
5		79	M	W	16	
1	PD W/D	75	M	W	6	
2	PD	75	F	W	24	Cortex
3	PD W/D	83	M	W	7	
4	PD W/D	85	M	W	11	

W/D, with dementia; M, Male; F, Female; W, White; PMD, Postmortem delays.

Supplementary Table 3. Human postmortem tissues used for immunostaining in **Fig. 7G** and **H** (GFAP+TRPV1), **I** and **J** (GFAP+CNTF) and **K-O** (CNTFR α).

Sample No	Final Diagnosis	Age	Sex	PMD	Staining	Tissue
10-303		43.2	M	44		
08-026		67.3	M	24	GFAP+TRPV1	
07-787		66.5	M	19		
04-112		73.5	M	22		
V11-038	Control	39.2	M	51	GFAP+CNTF	SN
07-239		78.8	M	19		
08-260		67.3	F	24		
V11-038		39.2	M	51	CNTFR α	
04-424		75.1	F	22.5		
08-319		70	M	32.5		
07-566		78.4	M	32.5	GFAP+TRPV1	
09-260		66.8	F	20		
V11-042		72.1	M	25		
03-819	PD	63.6	F	56	GFAP+CNTF	SN
09-260		66.8	F	20		
09-260		66.8	F	20		
V11-730		80	M	65	CNTFR α	
07-566		78.4	M	32.5		

M, Male; F, Female;
PMD, Postmortem delays; SN, Substantia nigra