## Title: Neuroprotection mediated by inhibition of calpain during acute viral encephalitis

**Authors:** Charles L Howe<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>, Reghann G LaFrance-Corey<sup>1</sup>, Kanish Mirchia<sup>1</sup>, Brian M Sauer<sup>4</sup>, Renee M McGovern<sup>5</sup>, Joel M Reid<sup>5</sup>, Eric J Buenz<sup>1</sup>

## Affiliations:

Departments of <sup>1</sup>Neurology, <sup>2</sup>Neuroscience, and <sup>3</sup>Immunology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA, 55905.

<sup>4</sup>Neurobiology of Disease PhD program, Mayo Graduate School, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA, 55905.

<sup>5</sup>Division of Oncology Research, Department of Oncology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA, 55905.

\*Correspondence to: Charles Howe, PhD, Guggenheim 1542C, Mayo Clinic, 200 First Street SW, Rochester, MN 55905; 507-284-9288; <u>howe@mayo.edu</u>



Supplemental Figure 1. Acute TMEV infection-induced neuropathology. Mice were either sham infected (a, c, e, g) or were inoculated with TMEV (b, d, f, h). At 3 dpi mice were killed, perfused with 4% PFA, and brains were processed for paraffin embedding and sectioning at 5 microns. H&E staining reveals robust injury to the CA1 layer (arrowheads) in TMEV-infected (b, d, f) but not sham-infected (a, c, e) mice. A healthy pyramidal neuron in a sham animal (g) compared to several pyknotic neurons in a TMEV animal (h) highlights the neuronal death phenotype.