

**DJ-1 deficiency impairs glutamate uptake into astrocytes via the regulation of flotillin-1 and caveolin-1 expression**

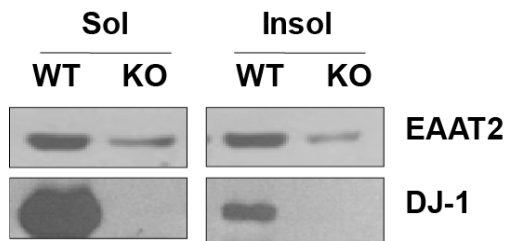
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**Supplementary figure 1, 2**

**Supplementary figure 1, 2 legend**

**Methods for supplementary figure 2**

Supplementary figure 1.





### **Supplementary figure 1 legend**

Primary astrocytes from WT and DJ-1 KO mice were lysed using ice-cold 1% Triton X-100 buffer, and fractionated as described in 'Methods'. The soluble and insoluble fractions were analyzed for EAAT2 and DJ-1 by Western blotting.

### **Supplementary figure 2 legend**

(A) Human flot-1 and cav-1 were predicted to be a target of miR-124 and -138 by PITA. (B) The level of miR-124 and -138 in WT and DJ-1 KO astrocytes were analyzed by quantitative RT-PCR.

### **Methods for supplementary figure 2**

Total RNA was isolated from the cells using an miRNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen), according to the manufacturer's instruction. Subsequently, cDNA synthesis and quantitative real-time PCR for miRNA was performed using miScript PCR Starter Kit (Qiagen) containing a miScript Reverse Transcriptase Mix, QuantiTect SYBR Green PCR Master Mix, and Universal primers, on on Rotor-Gene cyclers (Corbett Research), according to the manufacturer's instruction. The specific primers for miR-124, -138, and RNU as a loading control, were purchased from Qiagen. The values of miRNA were calculated using the delta Ct method and expressed as a change relative to the expression of RNU as an internal control.