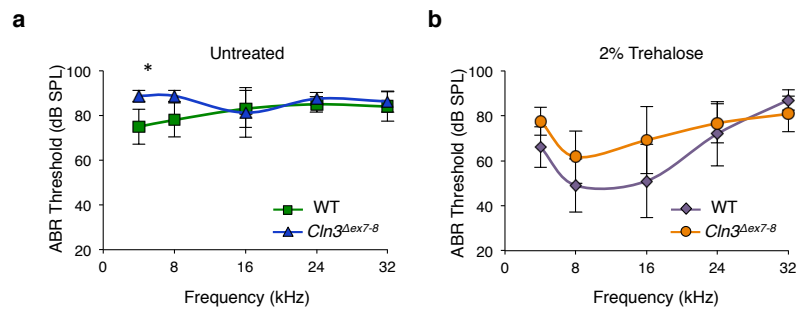
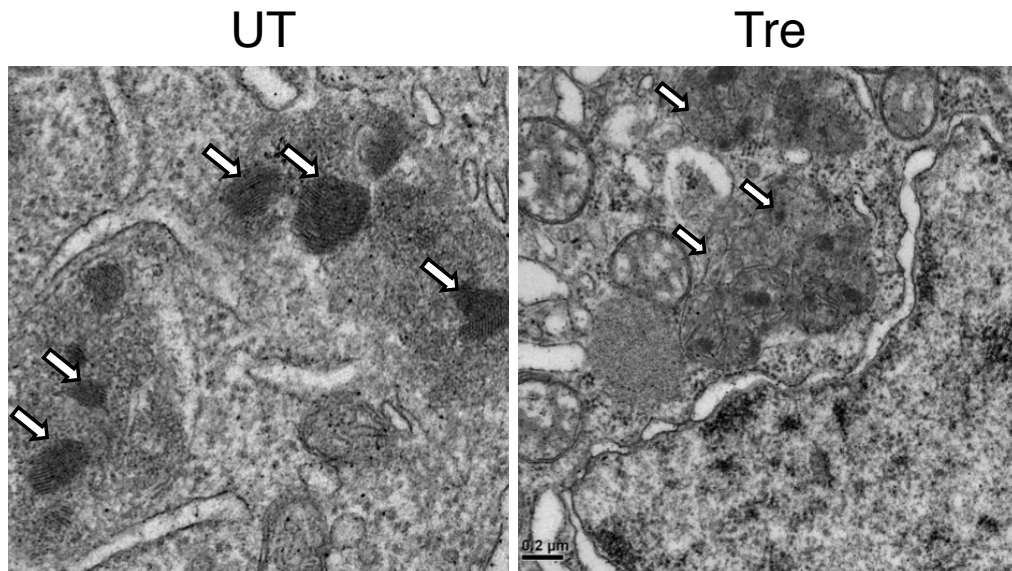


Supplementary Figure 1. Assessment of body weight in treated and untreated mice.

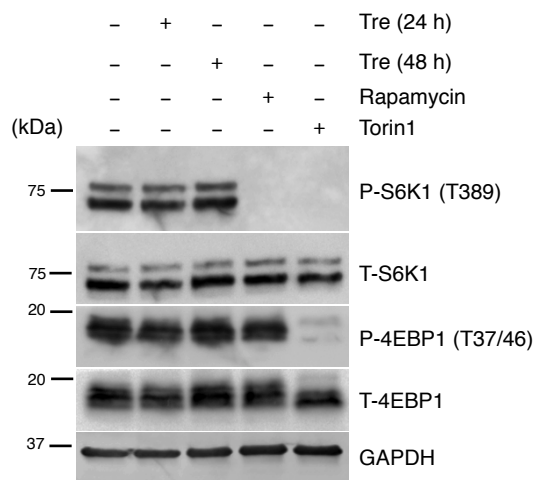
Histogram of the body weight of 12-month-old WT and *Cln3*^{Δex7-8} mice reveals no differences between genotypes irrespective of trehalose (Tre) treatment. ns, not significant. All groups of mice, $n = 8$ to 11. Data represent means \pm SEM.



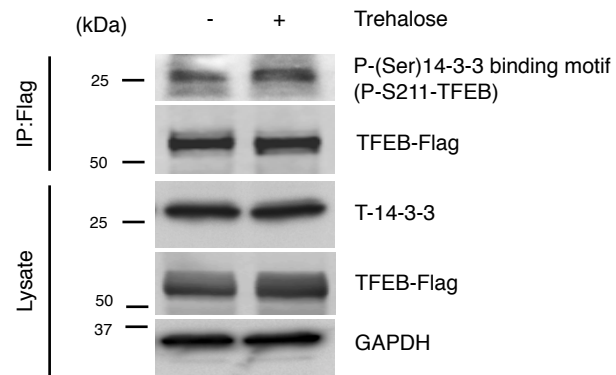
Supplementary Figure 2. Assessment of hearing function in treated and untreated mice. (a) Auditory brainstem responses (ABR) at 10 months of age show elevated ABR thresholds in *Cln3*^{Δex7-8} mice compared to WT littermates, indicative of hearing loss. (b) Trehalose treatment reduced ABR thresholds in both genotypes, indicative of improved hearing. All groups of mice, $n = 4$ to 6. Data represent means \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$.



Supplementary Figure 3. Transmission electron microscopy of lysosomal storage burden at 12 months of age in treated and untreated *Cln3*^{Aex7-8} mice. Electron micrographs show the presence of finger print profiles (FPPs) in the lysosomes of untreated JNCL mice which are dramatically reduced in the treated mice. The micrographs are representative examples of Purkinje cells from the cohorts of untreated (UT) and treated (Tre) mice. Arrows indicate FPPs. Scale bar is 0.2 μm.

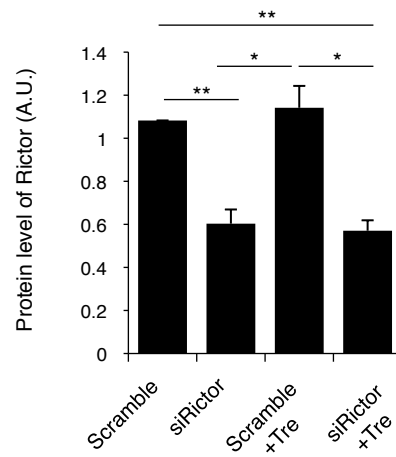
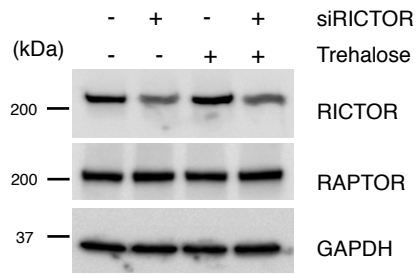


Supplementary Figure 4. Trehalose does not alter mTORC1 activity. HeLa cells were treated with trehalose for 24 h or 48 h, or with rapamycin (600 nM, 16 h) or Torin1 (300 nM, 2 h) as controls for mTORC1 inhibition. Immunoblot analyses of mTORC1 substrates show no changes in their phosphorylation state upon trehalose treatment. GAPDH was used as a loading control.

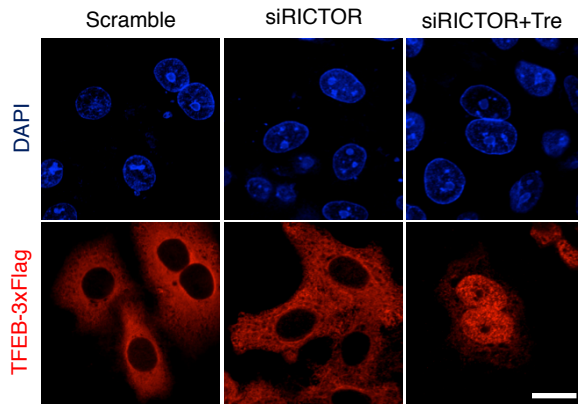


Supplementary Figure 5. Trehalose does not modify phosphorylation of TFEB at S211. TFEB-Flag was immunoprecipitated from HeLa cells transfected with TFEB-Flag and treated with trehalose for 24 h or left untreated. Immunoblot analyses were performed using antibody against Phospho(Ser)-14-3-3 binding motif and control antibodies.

a

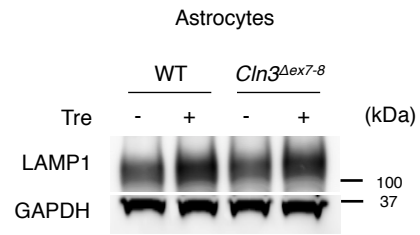


b

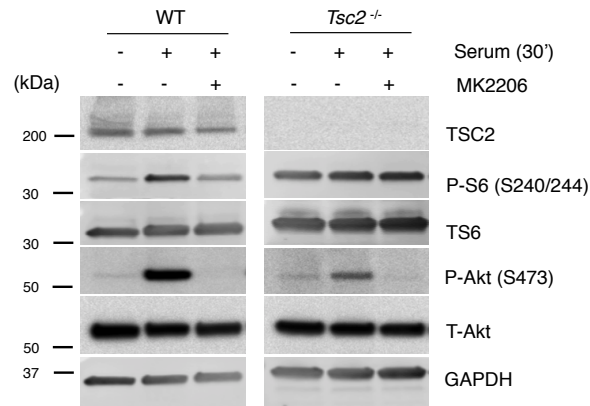
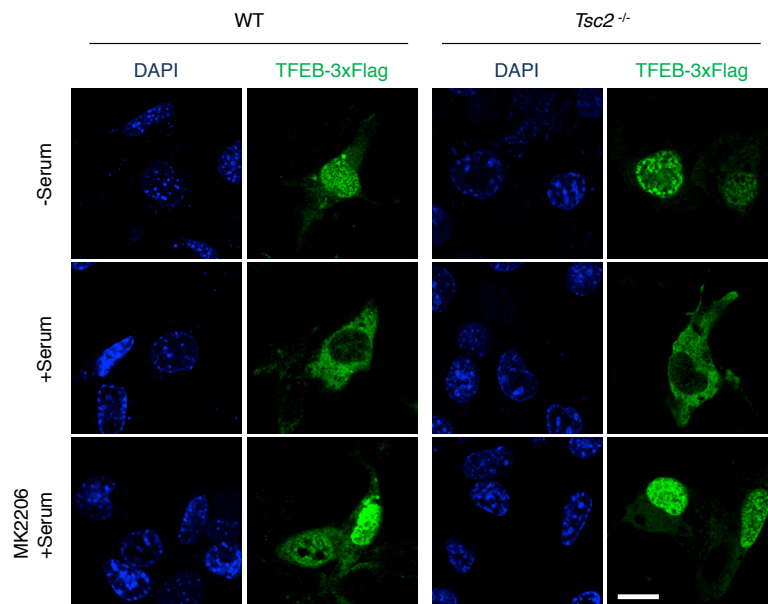


Supplementary Figure 6. TFEB subcellular localization is independent of mTORC2.

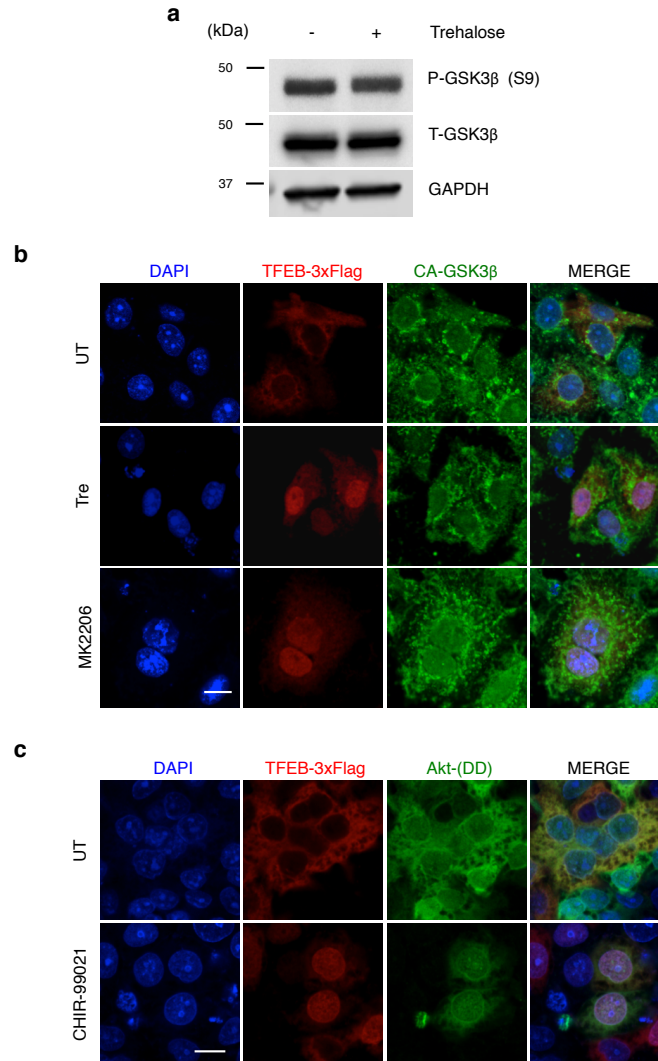
(a) HeLa cells were transfected with siRNA against Rictor for 72 h where indicated. Cells were treated with trehalose for 24 h before of analysis where indicated. The bar diagram represents average values from three replicates. Data represent means \pm SEM. $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.001$ (b) HeLa/TFEB-Flag cells were treated as in (a) and labeled for immunofluorescence confocal analysis. Scale bar is 20 μ m.



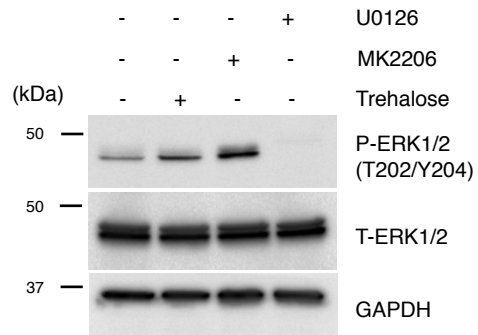
Supplementary Figure 7. Lysosomal enhancement in treated astrocytes from WT and *Cln3^{Δex7-8}* mice. Immunoblot analysis of the lysosomal marker, Lamp1, on cultured astrocytes isolated from wild-type (WT) and JNCL (*Cln3^{Δex7-8}*) mice.

a**b**

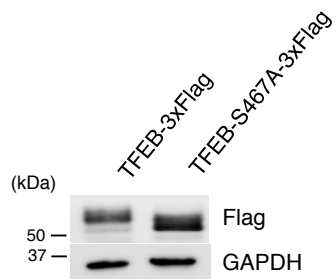
Supplementary Figure 8. Serum stimulation modulates subcellular localization of TFEB by regulating Akt activity. (a) WT and *Tsc2*^{-/-} cells were serum starved (16 h), treated with MK2206 in the last two hr of starvation where indicated, and stimulated with dialyzed serum for the last 30 min when indicated. Cell lysates were probed with antibodies as indicated. (b) WT and *Tsc2*^{-/-} cells were transiently transfected with TFEB-Flag and treated as in (a) and analyzed by immunofluorescence confocal microscopy. Scale bar is 60 μ m.



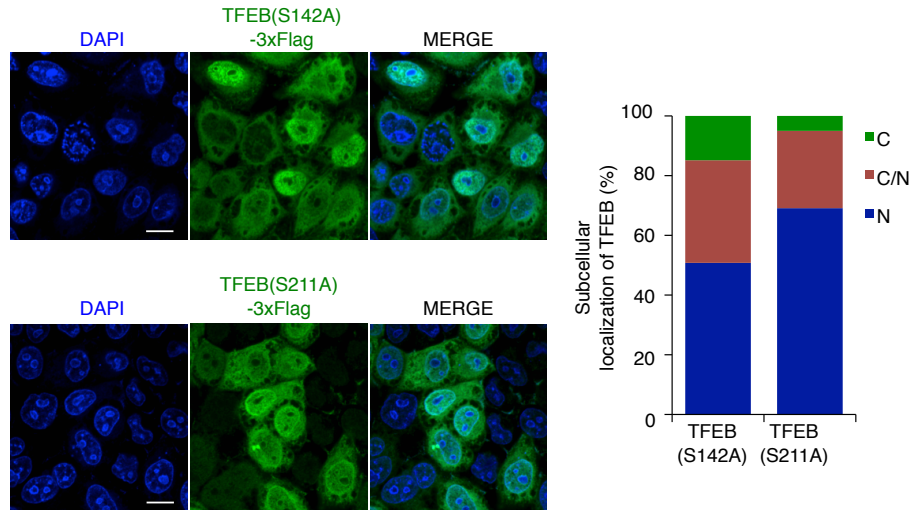
Supplementary Figure 9. Trehalose controls Akt regulation of TFEB in a GSK3β-independent manner. (a) HeLa cells were treated with trehalose for 24 h or left untreated. Immunoblot analyses were used to evaluate levels of GSK3β and its phosphorylation status. GAPDH was used as a loading control. (b) HeLa cells were cotransfected with TFEB-3xFlag and constitutively active GSK3β (CA-GSK3β), treated with trehalose or MK2206 for 24 h, and examined by immunofluorescence labeling for Flag (red) and GSK3β (green). Scale bar is 20 μm. (c) HeLa cells were cotransfected with TFEB-3xFlag and constitutively active Akt (Akt-DD), treated with the GSK3β inhibitor CHIR99021 for 24 h, and examined by immunofluorescence labeling for Flag (red) and Akt (green). Scale bar is 20 μm.



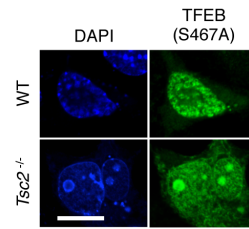
Supplementary Figure 10. Trehalose does not inhibit ERK. HeLa cells were treated with trehalose, MK2206 (Akt inhibitor) or U0126 (ERK inhibitor) for 24 h. Immunoblot analyses were used to evaluate levels of ERK and its phosphorylation status. GAPDH was used as a loading control.



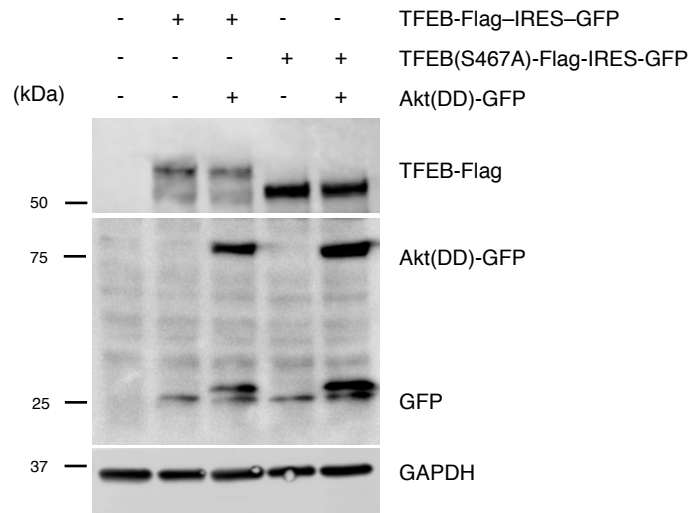
Supplementary Figure 11. Shift of molecular weight of a S467A TFEB version. Western blot analysis of total protein extracts from HeLa cells that were transiently transfected with TFEB-Flag or TFEB-S467A-Flag plasmids shows a shift of TFEB-S467A to a lower molecular weight.



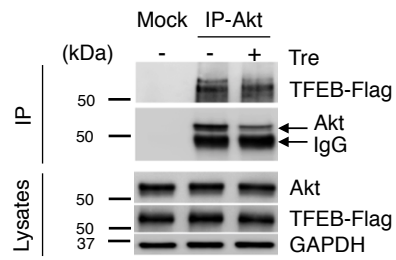
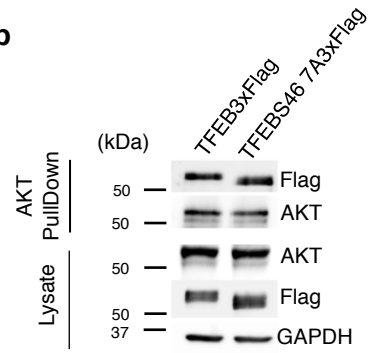
Supplementary Figure 12. Confocal microscopic analysis of TFEB-S142A and TFEB-S211A. HeLa cells were transiently transfected with the indicated constructs and analyzed by immunofluorescence confocal microscopic analysis. Scale bar is 10 μ m.



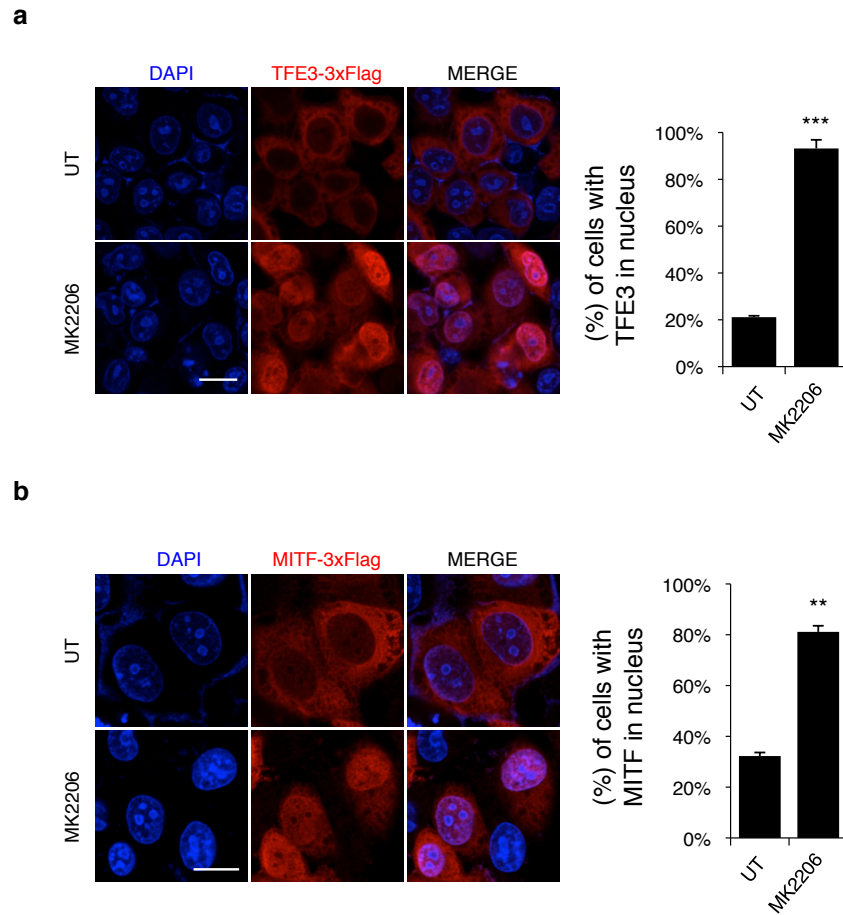
Supplementary Figure 13. TFEB(S467A) nuclear localization in WT and *Tsc2*^{-/-} mouse embryonic fibroblasts. WT and *Tsc2*^{-/-} MEFs were transiently transfected with TFEB(S467A) and analyzed by confocal microscopy. Scale bar is 10 μ m.



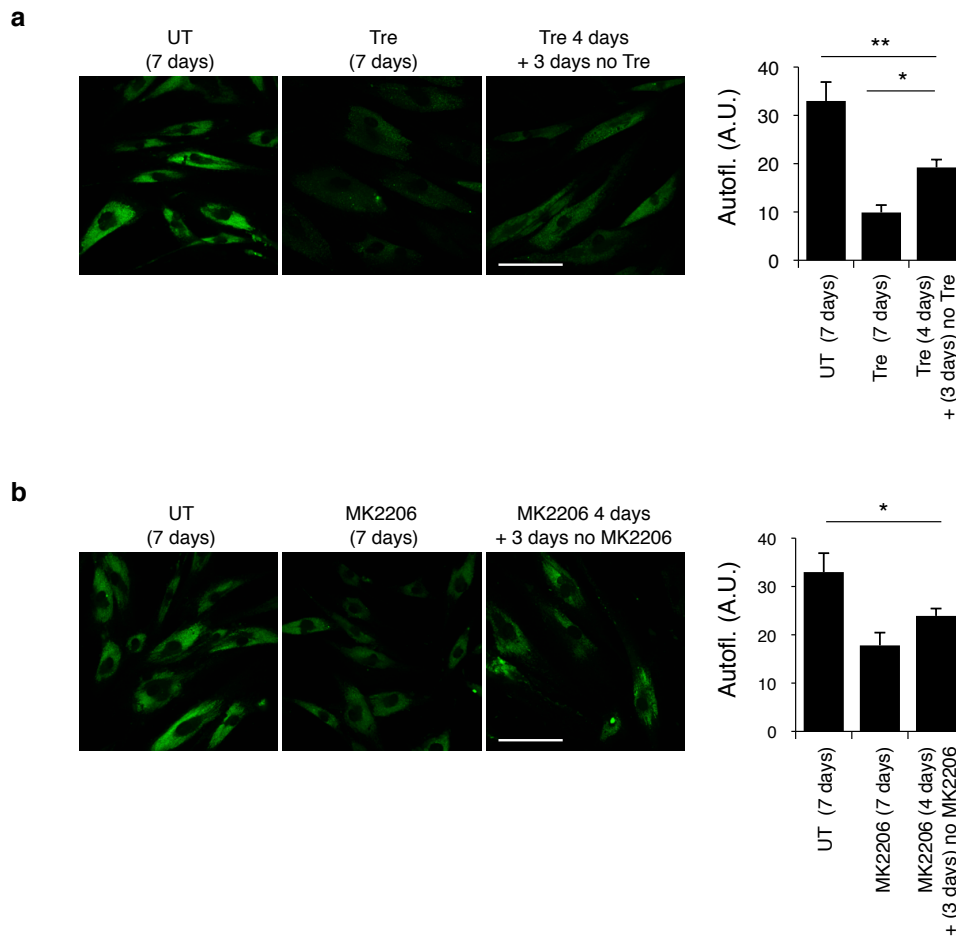
Supplementary Figure 14. Akt regulates TFEB stability. Immunoblot of lysates from cells co-transfected with bicistronic TFEB-Flag-IRES-GFP or TFEB(S467A)-Flag-IRES-GFP with and without Akt(DD)-GFP vectors showing that the mutant TFEB protein is more stable than wild-type TFEB.

a**b**

Supplementary Figure 15. Akt interacts with TFEB. (a) Co-immunoprecipitation assay showing TFEB interaction with Akt. (b) Substitution of TFEB Ser467 with Ala does not affect the binding with Akt.



Supplementary Figure 16. Pharmacological inhibition of AKT induces nuclear translocation of TFE3 and MITF. HeLa cells were transiently transfected with TFE3-3xFlag (**a**) and MITF-3xFlag (**b**) and analyzed by confocal microscopy. Scale bar is 10 μm .



Supplementary Figure 17. Effect of trehalose and Akt on intralysosomal ceroid lipopigment storage. Confocal microscopy analysis of primary fibroblasts with defective CLN3 (c.461-677del). **(a)** Cells were treated with trehalose for 7 days or for 4 days followed by removal of trehalose, and let grow for another 3 days. **(b)**. Cells were treated with MK2206 for 7 days for 4 days followed by removal of MK2206, and let grow for another 3 days. Data represent means \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$. Scale bar is 30 μ m.

Supplementary Figure 18

Fig. 4c

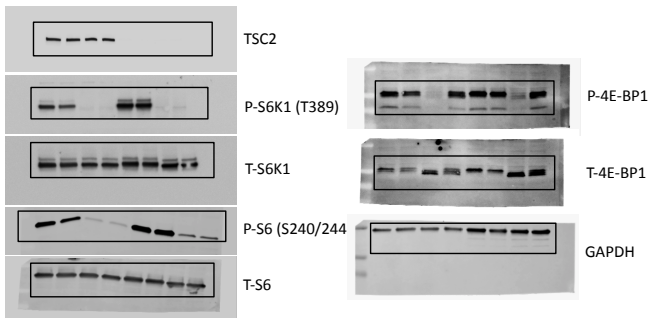


Fig. 7b



Fig. 7g

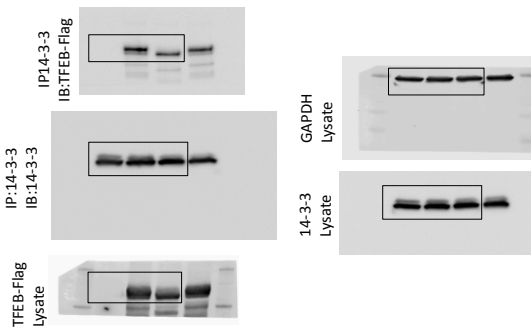


Fig. 7h

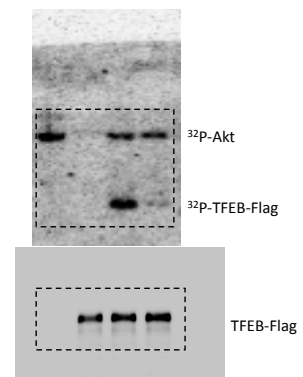


Fig. 7i

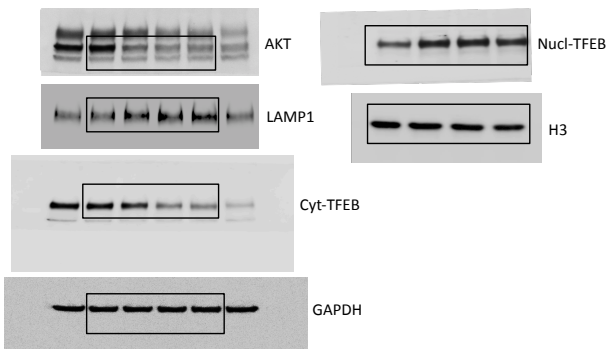


Fig. 7j

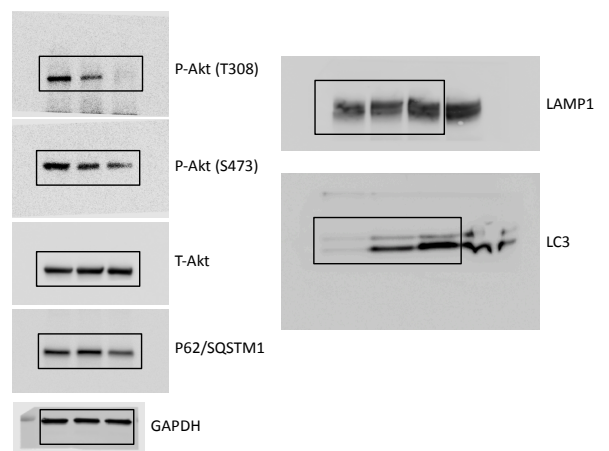


Fig. 7l

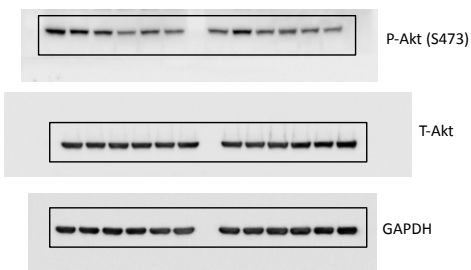
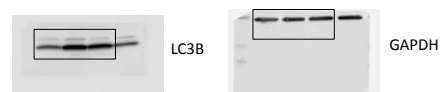
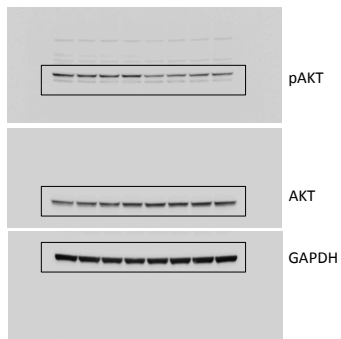


Fig. 8b

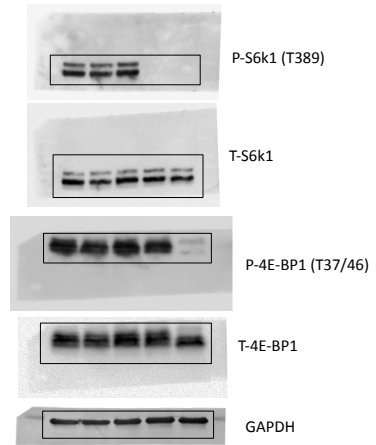


Supplementary Figure 18 - continued

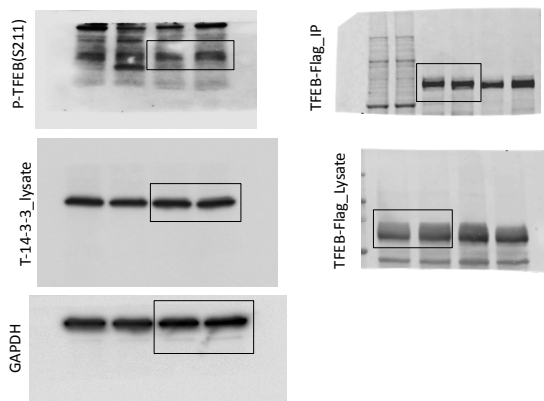
Fig. 8e



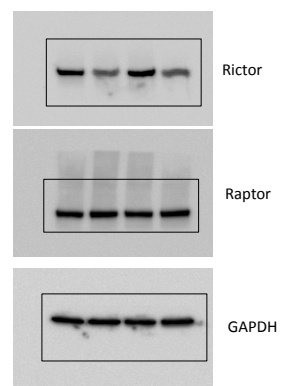
Suppl. Fig. 4



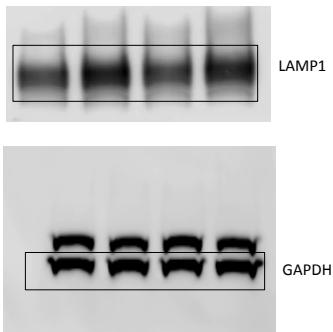
Suppl. Fig. 5



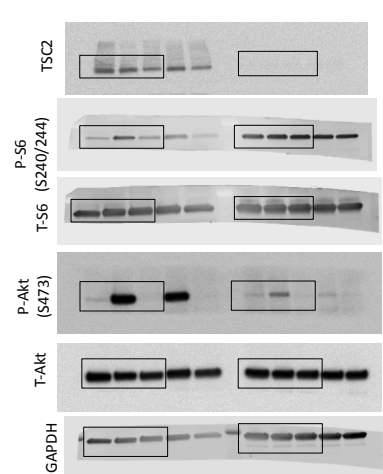
Suppl. Fig. 6a



Suppl. Fig. 7

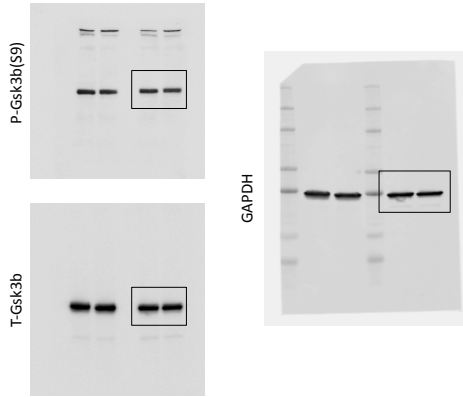


Suppl. Fig. 8a

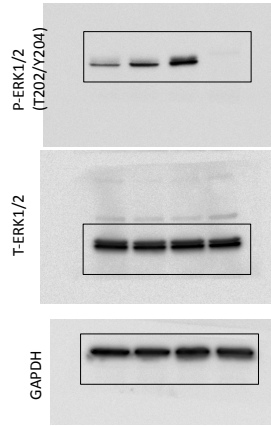


Supplementary Figure 18 - continued

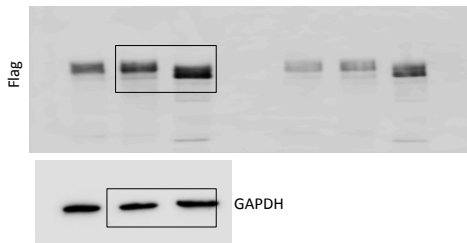
Suppl. Fig. 9a



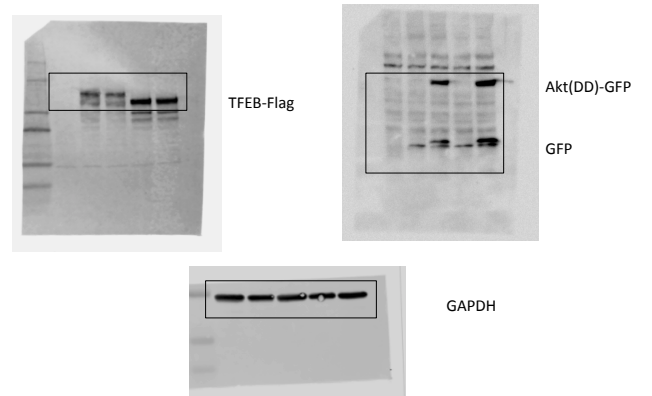
Suppl. Fig. 10



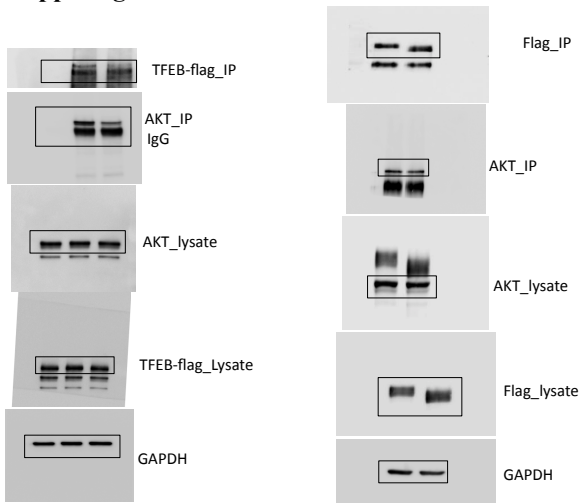
Suppl. Fig. 11



Suppl. Fig. 14



Suppl. Fig. 15



Supplementary Figure 18. Full scans of Western blots shown in Figures 4, 7, 8, and Supplementary Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15.

Supplementary Table 1. Sequences of oligos used in real-time qPCR analysis

Gene name	Forward oligos	Reverse oligos
Human genes		
<i>CTSA</i>	CAGGCTTTGGTCTTCTCTCCA	TCACGCATTCCAGGTCTTTG
<i>CTSD</i>	AACTGCTGGACATCGCTTGCT	CATTCTTCACGTAGGTGCTGGA
<i>HEXA</i>	CAACCAACACATTCTTCTCCA	CGCTATCGTGACCTGCTTTT
<i>MCOLN1</i>	TTGCTCTCTGCCAGCGGTA	GCAGTCAGTAACCACCATCGGA
<i>SGSH</i>	TGACCGGCCTTTCTTCCTCTA	GCTCTCTCCGTTGCCAACTT
<i>SQSTM1</i>	AAGCTGCCTTGTACCCAC	CGCTCCGATGTCATAGTTCTTG
<i>BECLIN</i>	AAGAGGTTGAGAAAGGCGAG	TGGGTTTTGATGGAATAGGAGC
<i>TPPI</i>	GATCCCAGCTCTCCTCAATACG	GCCATTTTTGCACCGTGTG
<i>UVRAG</i>	CATCTGTGTCTTGTTCGTGG	TTCATTTTGGTTTCGGGCATG
<i>MAP1LC3B</i>	AGCAGCATCCAACAAAATC	CTGTGTCCGTTACCAACAG
<i>GAPDH</i>	TGCACCACCAACTGCTTAGC	GGCATGGACTGTGGTCATGAG
<i>APRT</i>	CACTCTGTGGGCCTGGTATT	CTCCAGGGCGTCTTTCTGAA
Mouse genes		
<i>Ctsa</i>	TTCTGATCCAGCCAGATGGTG	TACAGCACGTTGGCAATCAGG
<i>Gaa</i>	CTCCTACCCAGGTCCTTTCCAA	ATGGCCAGGCTCTTGTTGTCAG
<i>Glb1</i>	AAATGGCTGGCAGTCTTCTG	ACCTGCACGGTATGATCGGT
<i>Ctsd</i>	CGTCCTTTGACATCCACTACGG	TGGAACCGATACAGTGCCTGG
<i>Gns</i>	ACCTGACAGATGTTCTGGCCA	CGCTGGAGTGGAGATCATCAT
<i>Mcoln1</i>	GCGCCTATGACACCATCAA	TATCCTGGCACTGCTCGAT
<i>Sgsh</i>	CCTGCTGCACAATTCTGTTGG	TCCGTCATCCGCAACTATCAG
<i>Tcfef</i>	GTCATTGACAACATTATGCGCC	GCGTGTTAGGCATCTTGCATCT
<i>Lamp1</i>	CCTACGAGACTGCGAATGGT	CCACAAGAAGTCCATTTTTTC
<i>Gaa</i>	CTCCTACCCAGGTCCTTTCCAA	ATGGCCAGGCTCTTGTTGTCAG
<i>Map1lc3b</i>	GCTTGCAGCTCAATGCTAAC	CCTGCGAGGCATAAACCATGTA
<i>Sqstm1</i>	GAAGCTGCCCTATACCCACA	TGGGAGAGGGACTCAATCAG
<i>Ambra</i>	GAGCACCAATTTACCCAGA	GATCATCCTCTGGGCGTAGTA
<i>Beclin</i>	AGGCTGAGGCGGAGAGATT	TCCACACTCTTGAGTTCGTCAT
<i>Gabarap</i>	CAAAGAGGAGCATCCGTTCCGAG	TTGTCCAGGTCTCCTATCCGAG
<i>Tpp1</i>	CCCCTCATGTGGATTTTGTGG	TGGTTCTGGACGTTGTCTTGG
<i>Uvrag</i>	CAAGCTGACAGAAAAGGAGCGAG	GGAAGAGTTTGCCTCAAGTCTGG
<i>Cyclophilin</i>	GGCAAATGCTGGACCAAACACAA	GTAAAATGCCCGCAAGTCAAAG
<i>S16</i>	AGGAGCGATTTGCTGGTGTGG	GCTACCAGGGCCTTTGAGATG