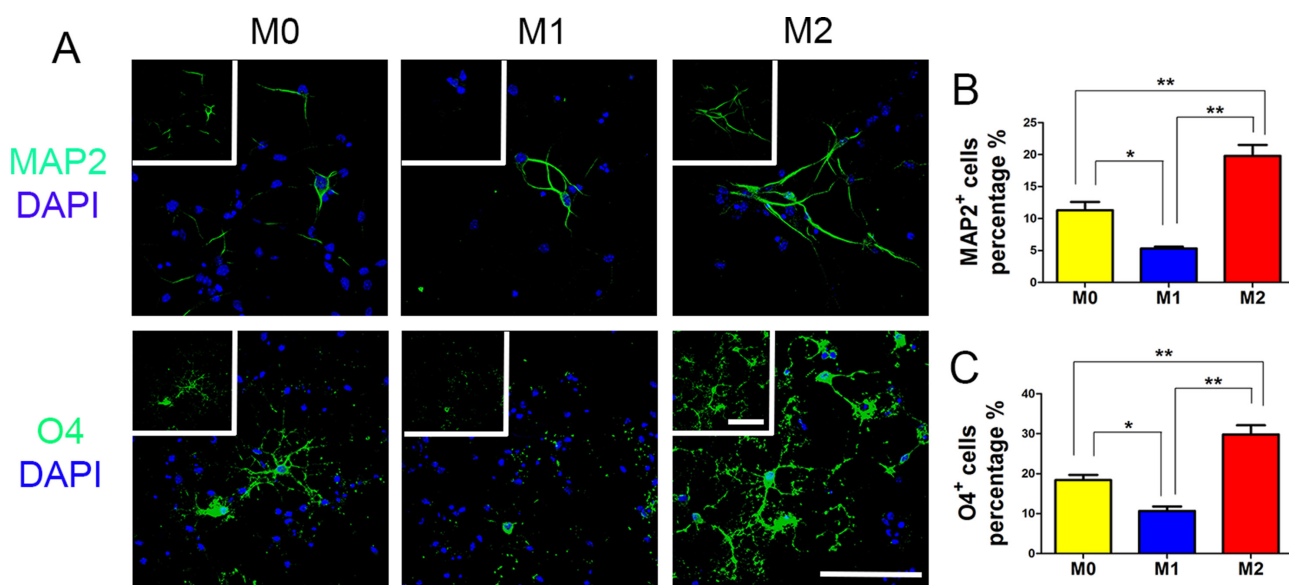
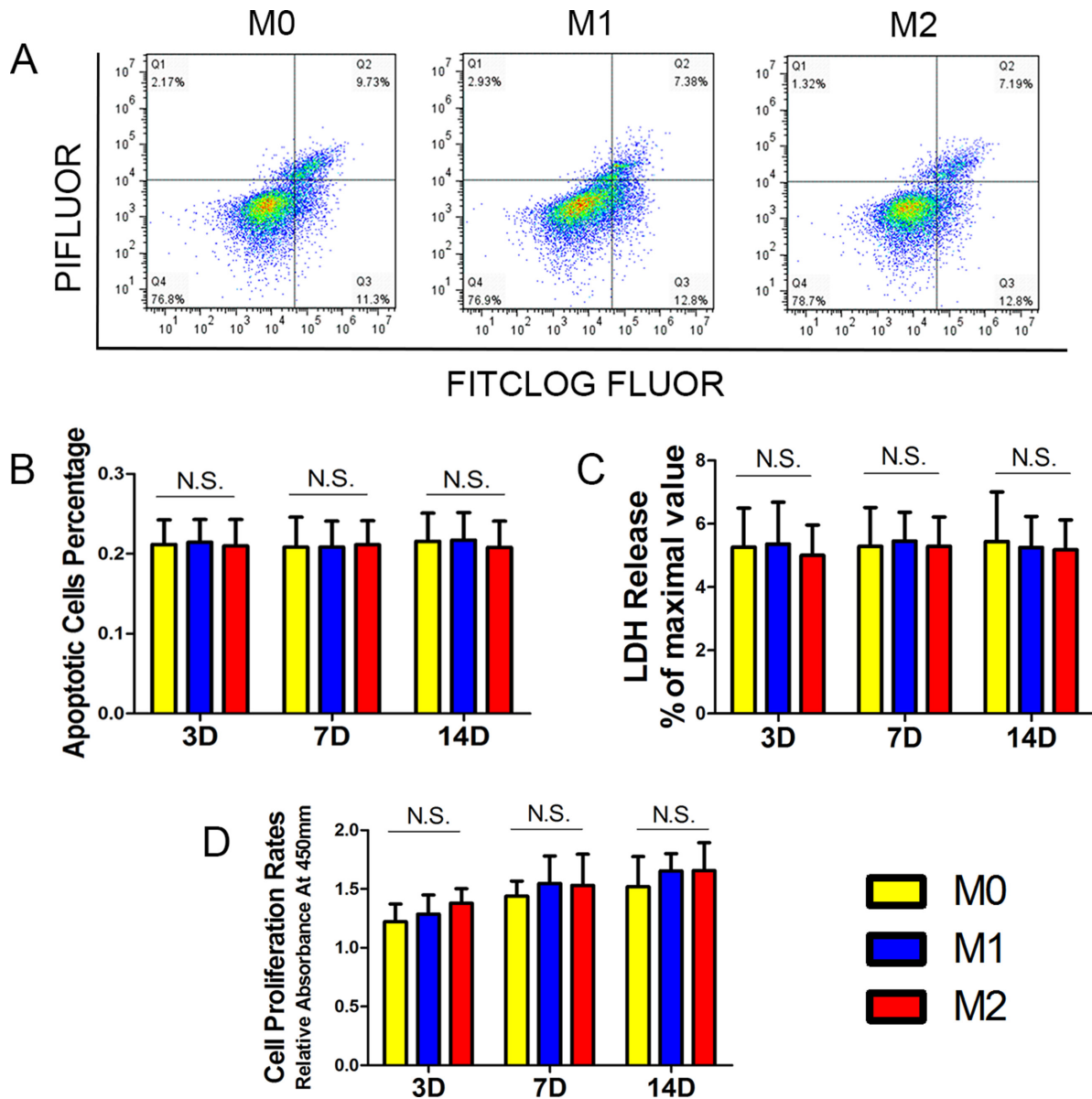


M2 microglia promotes neurogenesis and oligodendrogenesis from neural stem/progenitor cells via the PPAR γ signaling pathway

Supplementary Materials



Supplementary Figure 1: NSPCs differentiation induced by different microglia phenotypes. M0, M1, and M2 supernatants were separately collected and added to 1% FBS to induce NSPCs differentiation for 21 days. (A) Immunofluorescence was used to evaluate the terminal differentiation markers of NSPCs. (B, C). Statistical analysis for the differentiation percentage of neurons (MAP2) and oligodendrocytes (O4) from NSPCs, respectively. $N = 8$, bar = 50 μm . * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.



Supplementary Figure 2: NPSCs death/survival and proliferation with different phenotype microglia supernatants. (A) Flow cytometry showed death of NPSCs growing on M0, M1 and M2, respectively on day 14. Live cells (Q4) are both annexin V and PI negative. The cells bind annexin V while still excluding PI are at early stage of apoptosis (Q3). The cells bind annexin V-FITC and stain brightly with PI are at late stage of apoptosis (Q2). (B) Summarized graph showing the quantitative results from flow cytometry assay on day 3, 7 and 14. (C) LDH Release Assay. (D) Cell Proliferation Assay. $N = 8$. N.S. indicates no significant difference among M0, M1 and M2 microglia.