

## Supplementary Information

# Thrombospondin-1 secreted by human umbilical cord blood-derived mesenchymal stem cells rescues neurons from synaptic dysfunction in Alzheimer's disease model

**Running head: TSP-1 from hUCB-MSCs as a major enhancer for synaptic density**

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Supplementary Table 1. Nineteen proteins upregulated in supernatant from the hUCB-MSCs co-cultured with primary neuronal cells under Aβ42 treatment.

Protein Name	1	2	3	4	3-4-2-1
	Neuron CTRL	Neuron+Aβ42	Neuron+Aβ42+MSC	Neuron+MSC	
	Signal <sup>a</sup>	Signal <sup>a</sup>	Signal <sup>a</sup>	Signal <sup>a</sup>	Substantial signal <sup>b</sup>
Activin A	421.33	545.72	31,989.09	25,631.24	5390.80
Decorin	249.00	311.35	1,494.78	765.45	168.97
Dkk-1	262.00	309.82	1,733.12	1,110.81	50.48
Dkk-3	224.67	305.63	1,453.58	798.18	125.10
Follistatin	385.67	461.88	2,445.19	1,446.89	150.76
Galectin-3	343.67	376.13	2,502.08	1,718.97	63.31
GDF-15	424.33	529.33	3,824.72	2,383.31	487.75
Glypican 3	349.67	421.10	8,166.83	7,306.25	89.81
ICAM-5	369.67	436.34	2,673.73	1,740.47	127.25
IGFBP-rp1 / IGFBP-7	399.00	488.55	33,922.79	32,439.24	596.00
MFRP	256.33	312.11	1,880.73	1,193.37	118.92
PDGF-AA	400.67	455.78	11,683.58	10,270.37	556.76
PF4 / CXCL4	217.67	307.16	1,913.10	1,334.54	53.74
Progranulin	245.33	321.26	4,031.68	3,146.32	318.76
SPARC	299.00	367.37	7,326.27	5,598.03	1061.87
Thrombospondin (TSP)	516.67	545.72	4,245.99	1,764.89	1418.71
Thrombospondin-1	318.00	370.04	3,488.30	2,199.15	601.11
WISP-1 / CCN4	320.67	350.60	2,054.83	1,214.37	169.19
XEDAR	246.00	301.82	1,948.41	1,247.10	153.49

<sup>a</sup>The presented values signified the normalised signal intensity of each protein expressed in each culture medium condition.

Normalised signal intensity data were acquired using the analysis program (RAYBIO® ANALYSIS TOOL) provided by Raybiotech.

<sup>b</sup>The substantial signal was calculated only the signal intensity of positive value for the proteins whose secretions by hUCB-MSCs increased specifically after Aβ

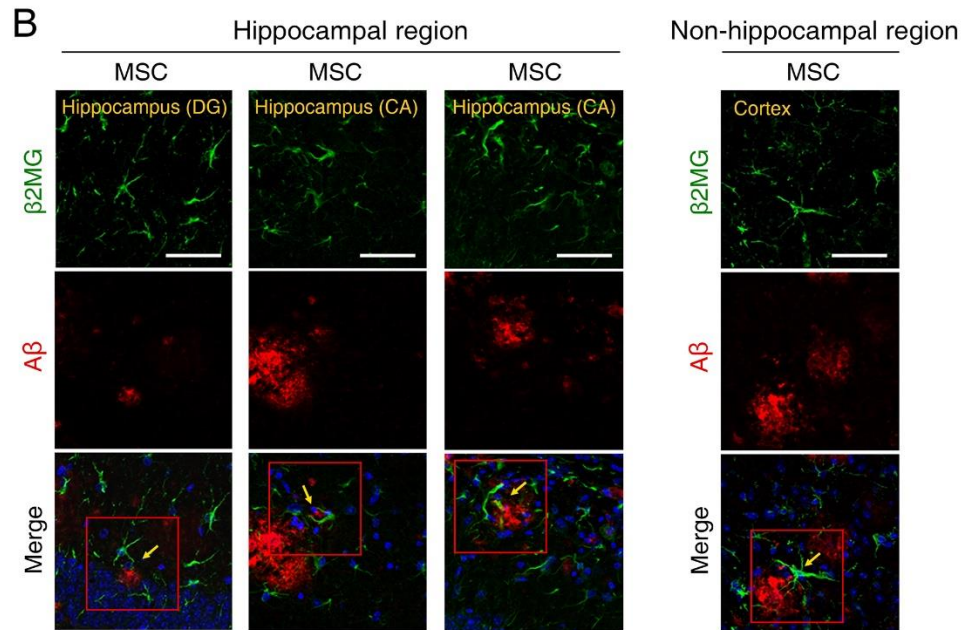
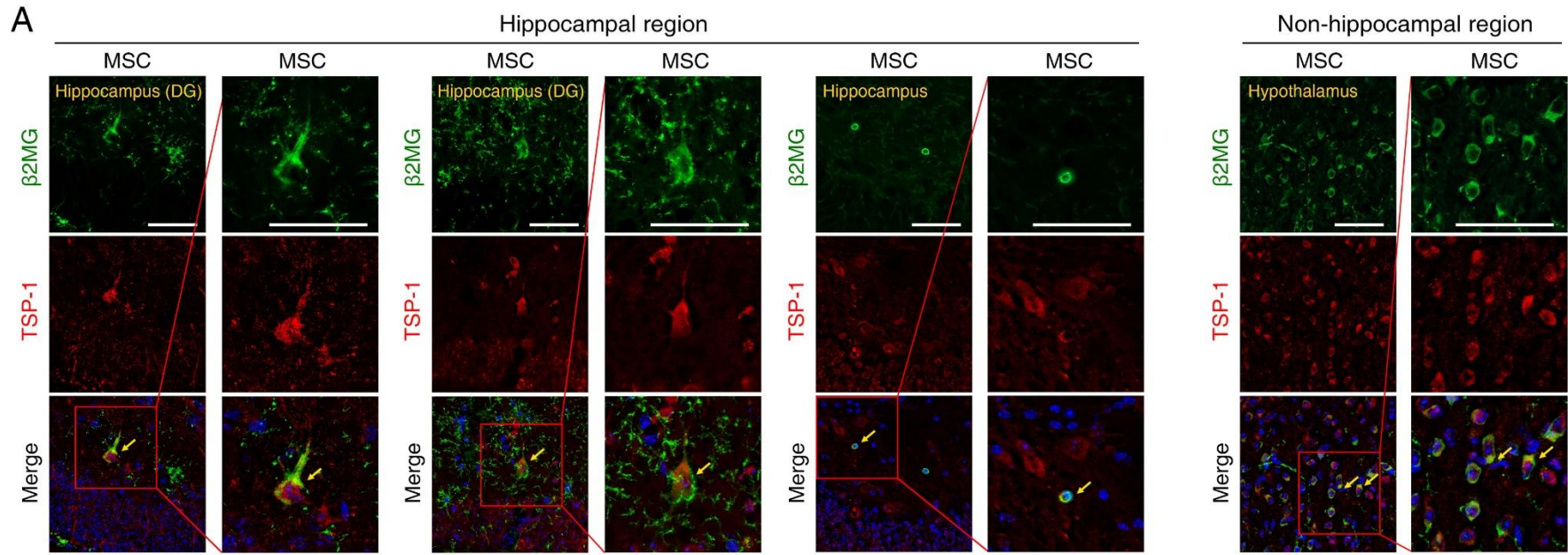
treatment, rather than those protein secretions from hUCB-MSCs co-cultured with primary neuronal cells.

In other words, the signal intensity of pre-A $\beta$ -treatment co-cultures condition (neuron + hUCB-MSCs) and the signal intensity indicating expression without hUCB-MSCs (neuron control, neuron + A $\beta$ ) were subtracted from the signal intensity of A $\beta$ -treated co-cultures condition (neuron + A $\beta$  + hUCB-MSCs).

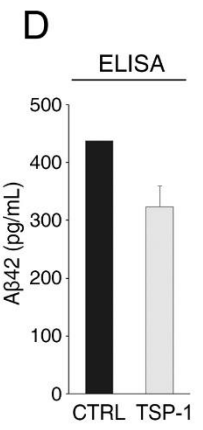
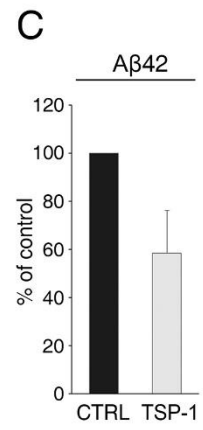
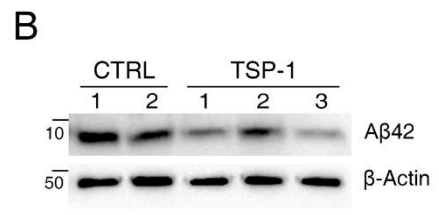
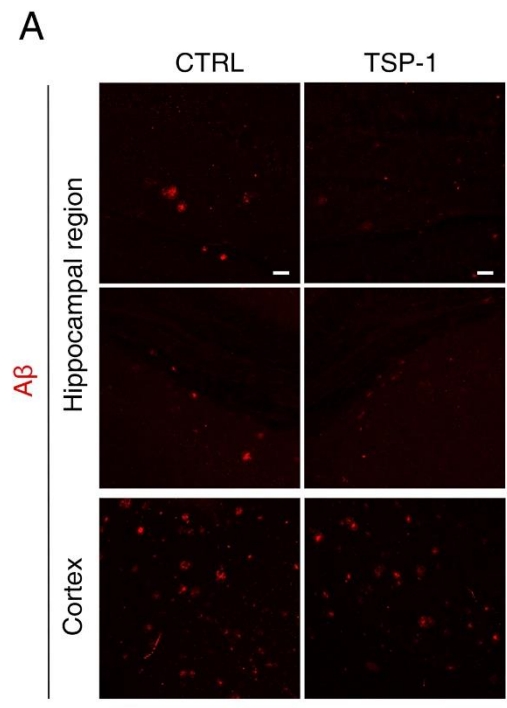
When the signal intensity obtained from this calculation was above 0, the signal was referred to as a "substantial signal."

As a result, 19 proteins with substantial signals were selected. (The remaining proteins had signals below 0 and, thus were excluded). The proteins were those whose secretions increased specifically when hUCB-MSCs co-cultured with primary neuronal cells responded to A $\beta$  treatment. In the manuscript, we described these proteins as being highly upregulated.

Human cytokine antibody array was used to screen for candidate proteins based on signal intensity values calculated according to the selection criteria.

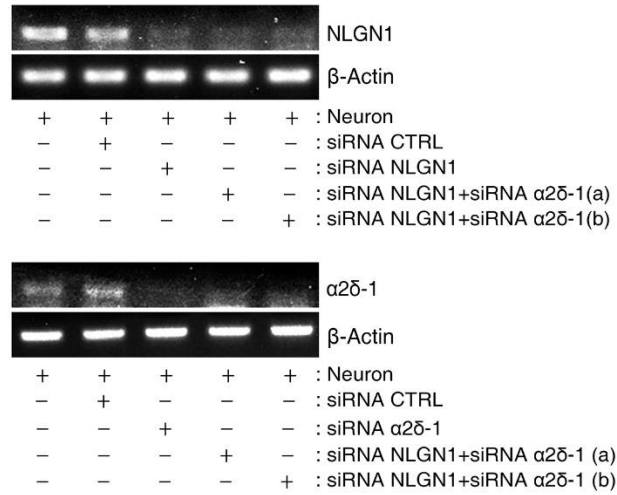


**Supplementary Figure 1. TSP-1-secreted hUCB-MSCs can migrate to the regions of A $\beta$  plaque in AD mouse brains.** (A) Each tissue section of hippocampal and non-hippocampal regions was stained with DAPI, anti- $\beta$ 2MG, and anti-TSP-1 antibodies after the administration of hUCB-MSCs. The confocal images show merged green ( $\beta$ 2MG, human-specific) and red (TSP-1) co-localisation in the hippocampal region and some non-hippocampal areas (Scale bars = 50  $\mu$ m). Each boxed area was magnified and merged to analyse the co-localisation of  $\beta$ 2MG-labelled hUCB-MSCs and TSP-1-secreting cells. (DG: dentate gyrus). (B) Each tissue section of hippocampal and non-hippocampal regions was stained with DAPI, anti- $\beta$ 2MG, and anti-A $\beta$  antibodies after the administration of hUCB-MSCs. The confocal images show merged green ( $\beta$ 2MG, human-specific) and red (A $\beta$ ) co-localisation in the hippocampal region and some non-hippocampal areas (Scale bars = 50  $\mu$ m). Each boxed area indicates migrated hUCB-MSCs ( $\beta$ 2MG-labelled) near A $\beta$  deposits. (DG: Dentate Gyrus, CA: Cornu Ammonis).

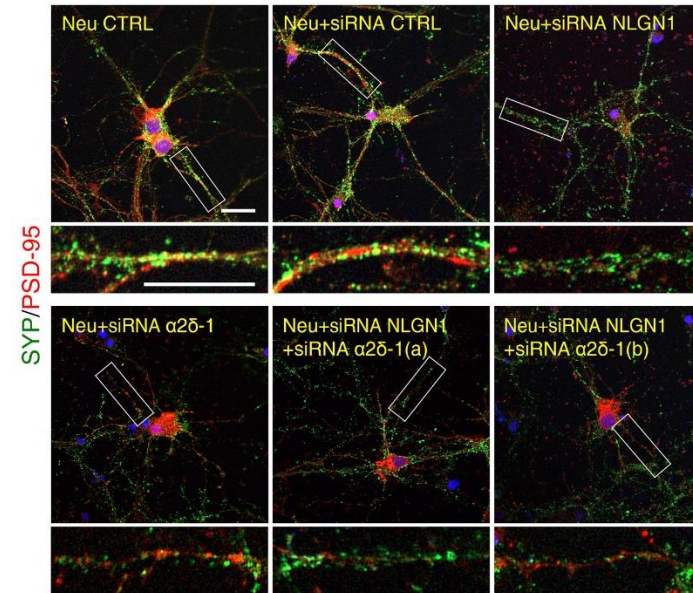


**Supplementary Figure 2. Injection of recombinant human TSP-1 into the brain parenchyma causes reduction of A $\beta$  plaques.** Recombinant human TSP-1 (1.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ) was injected into the hippocampus of AD mouse brains (AP: -2.54, ML:  $\pm 3.0$ , DV: -2.5 mm, with reference to the bregma). **(A)** After 1 week, sections of the hippocampal regions and cortex were stained with specific antibodies for amyloid plaque (red). **(B)** The brains were then extracted and analysed for the level of A $\beta$ 42 with immunoblotting.  $\beta$ -Actin was used as a loading control. (n=2 for CTRL: 5XFAD control, n=3 for TSP-1: recombinant TSP-1-injected 5XFAD). **(C)** Immunoblotting was analysed by using densitometric quantification. **(D)** All brain tissue samples were evaluated by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays.

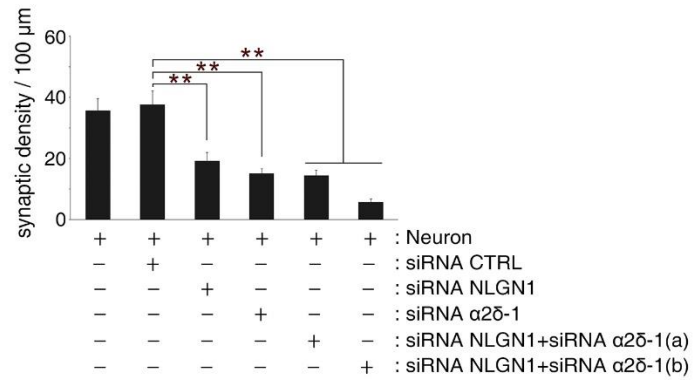
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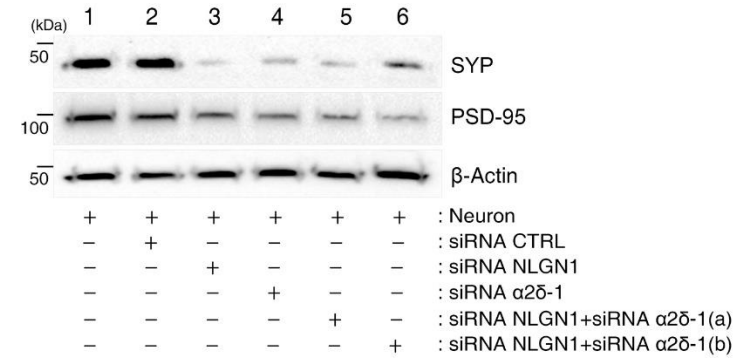
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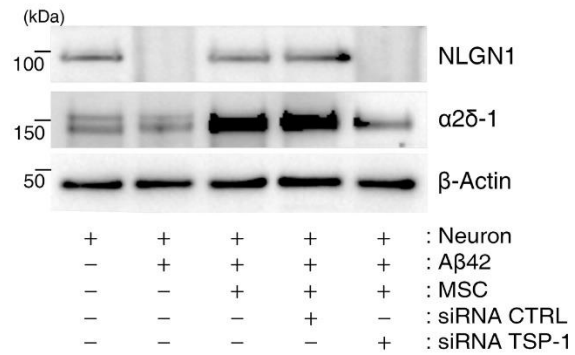


D





**Supplementary Figure 3. Knockdown of TSP-1 receptors causes synaptic density loss in hippocampal neurons.** (A)  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1-siRNA or NLGN1-siRNA or both NLGN1-siRNA and  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1-siRNA were transfected into hippocampal neurons overnight. Hippocampal neurons were separately transfected with scrambled siRNA as a control. mRNA expression of  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1 or NLGN1 were analysed using RT-PCR. (a: NLGN1-siRNA and  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1-siRNA, respectively; 12.5 nmol/L, b: NLGN1-siRNA and  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1-siRNA, respectively; 25 nmol/L). (B) Representative images of hippocampal neurons stained for pre-synaptic (SYP, green) and post-synaptic (PSD-95, red) proteins (Scale bar = 25  $\mu$ m). (C) Quantification of synaptic density (number of synapses per 100  $\mu$ m of dendritic length,  $n \geq 30$  dendrites) revealed that suppression of NLGN1,  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1 and both NLGN1 and  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1 by siRNA in the hippocampal neurons were induced synaptic by dysfunction in hippocampal neurons. (a: NLGN1-siRNA and  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1-siRNA, respectively; 12.5 nmol/L, b: NLGN1-siRNA and  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1-siRNA, respectively; 25 nmol/L). (\*\*  $p < 0.005$  versus control-siRNA-treated hippocampal neurons). (D) In NLGN1,  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1, and both NLGN1 and  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1-knockdown hippocampal neurons, SYP and PSD-95 expression levels were determined by immunoblotting under the same conditions in (B, C). Immunoblotting also showed remarkably attenuated expression of SYP and PSD-95 in  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1-siRNA, NLGN1-siRNA, and both NLGN1-siRNA and  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1-siRNA-treated hippocampal neurons.



**Supplementary Figure 4. Co-cultures with TSP-1 knockdown hUCB-MSCs decreases the expression of TSP-1 receptors in hippocampal neurons with Aβ peptide.** NLGN1, and  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1 expression levels were determined by immunoblotting under the same conditions in Fig. 3D. Immunoblotting showed attenuated expression of NLGN1 and  $\alpha 2\delta$ -1 in co-culture with TSP-1-siRNA-treated hUCB-MSCs versus control-siRNA-treated hUCB-MSCs.  $\beta$ -Actin was used as a loading control.