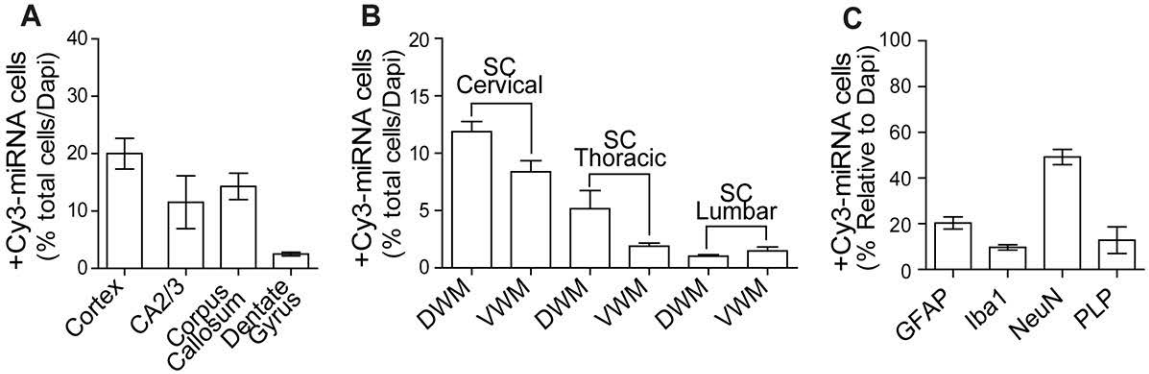


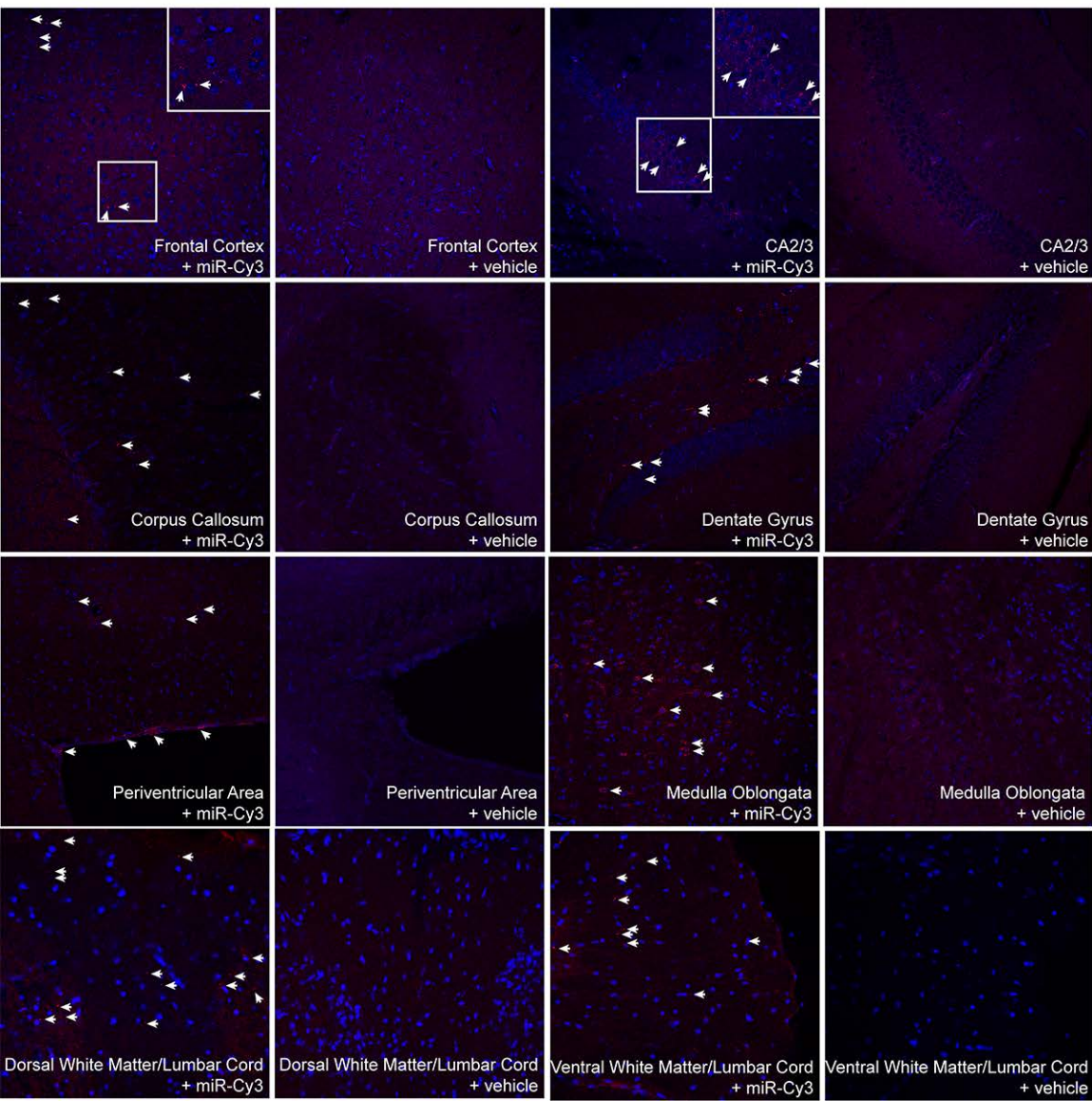
Supplemental Information

microRNA-219 Reduces Viral Load and Pathologic Changes in Theiler's Virus-Induced Demyelinating Disease

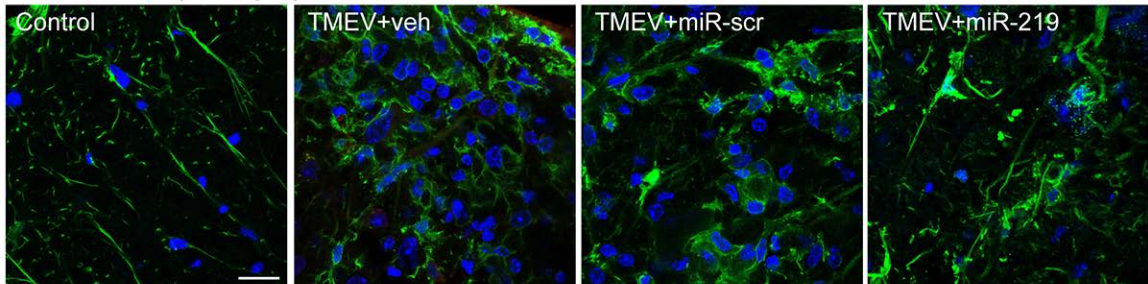
Ana Lis Moyano, Jeffrey Steplowski, Haibo Wang, Kyung-No Son, Diana I. Rapolti, Jeffrey Marshall, Vince Elackattu, Michael S. Marshall, Amy K. Hebert, Cory R. Reiter, Viviana Ulloa, Katarzyna C. Pituch, Maria I. Givogri, Q. Richard Lu, Howard L. Lipton, and Ernesto R. Bongarzone



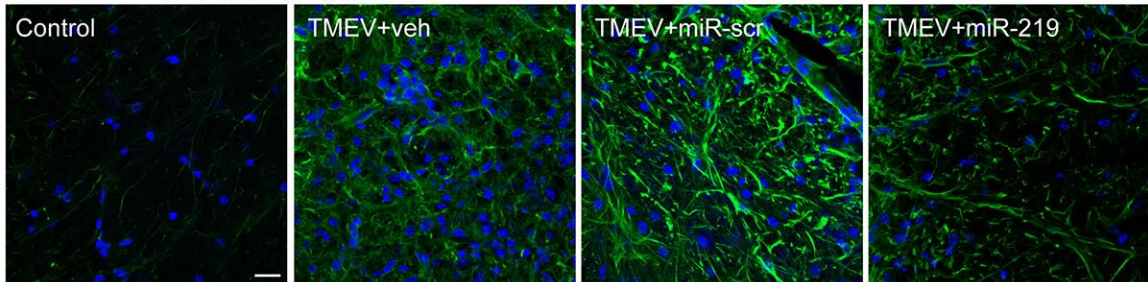
D CNS distribution of Cy3-labeled-miRNA mimics by intranasal delivery



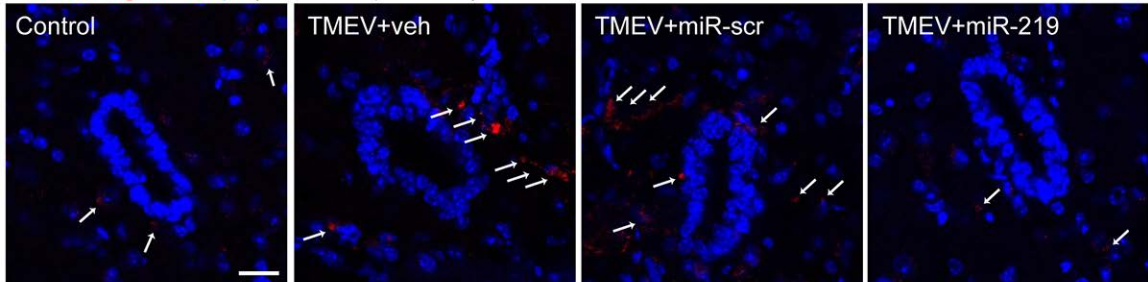
A Iba1 / dapi (microglia)



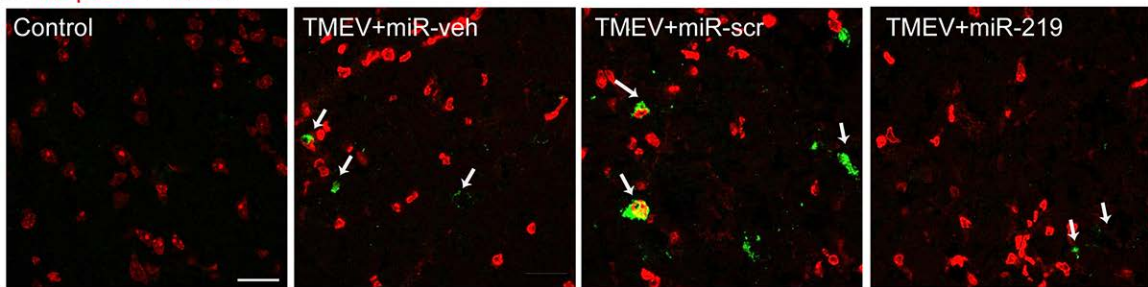
B GFAP / dapi (astrocytes)

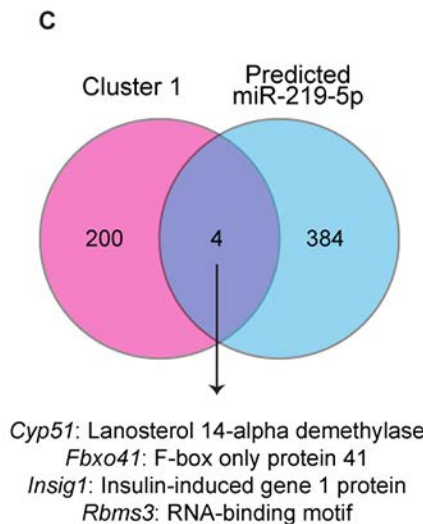
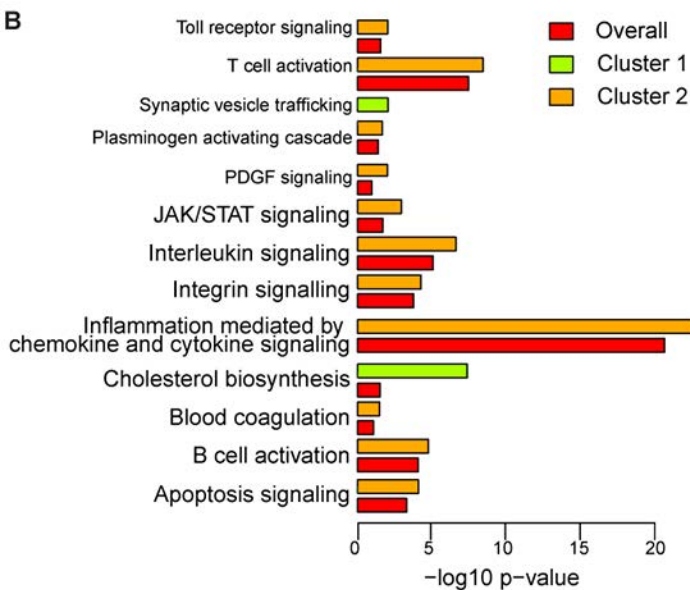
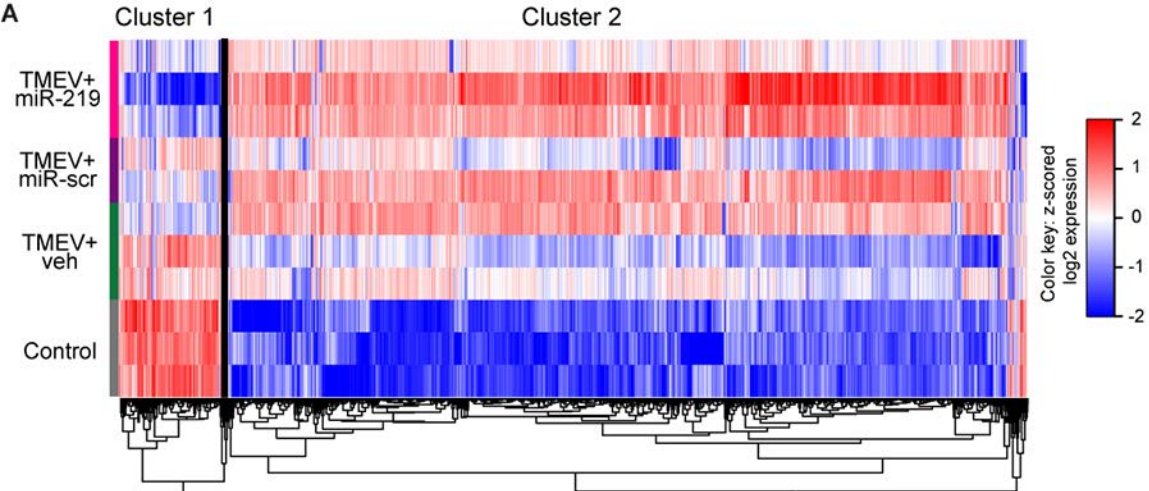


C Fibrinogen / dapi (BBB compromise)

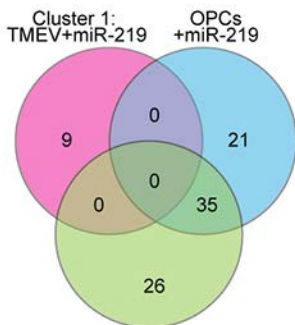


D To-pro-3 / TMEV

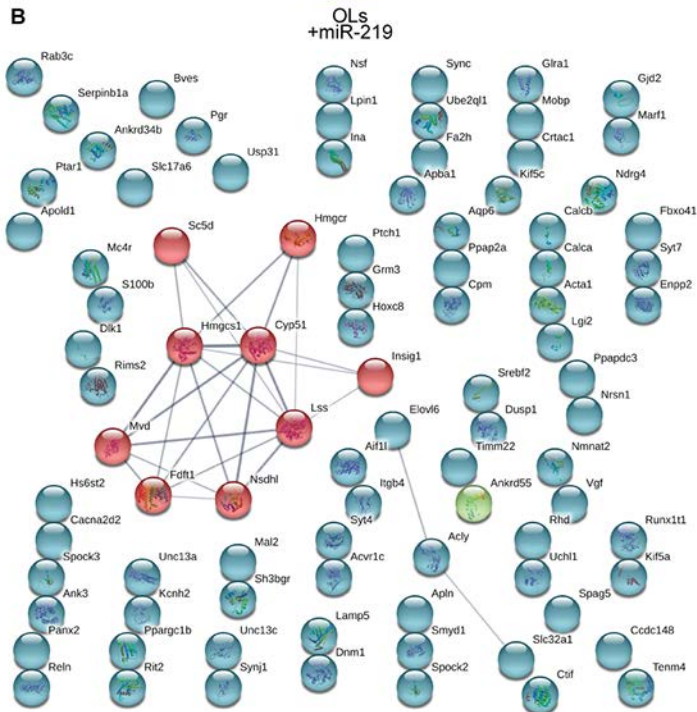




A Cholesterol biosynthetic process



B



Legends to Supplementary Figures

Figure S1. Biodistribution analysis of miR after intranasal delivery. (A-C) The distribution of Cy3-labeled miR was examined throughout the neuroaxis by confocal microscopy. Cy3-miR were detected in all regions of the brain (A), the dorsal (DWM) and ventral (VWM) white matter spinal cord (SC) (B), and all cell types of the CNS: GFAP+ astrocytes, Iba+ microglia, NeuN+ neurons, and proteolipid PLP+ OLs (C). (n = 3 mice). (D) Confocal micrographs of Cy3 labeled-miR (arrows) distributed by intranasal delivery in different regions of the CNS. Nuclei stained with DAPI (blue), bar = 20 μ m.

Figure S2. miR-219 reduces gliosis, fibrinogen leakage, and TMEV immunoreactivity. Representative confocal micrographs of Iba1+ microglia (A), and GFAP+ astrogliosis (B) in thoracic spinal cord sections. (C) Blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeability assessed by parenchymal fibrinogen staining (arrows) in thoracic spinal cord. (D) Representative confocal micrographs of BeAn capsid staining in thoracic spinal cord. Nuclei were stained with TO-PRO3 (red). Experimental groups: control (Ct) and mice with chronic demyelination treated with vehicle (TMEV+veh), scrambled miR (TMEV+miR-scr) or miR-219 (TMEV+miR-219). Nuclei stained with DAPI (blue), bar = 20 μ m.

Figure S3. miR-219 potentiates transcriptional changes in cholesterol-related genes. (A) A heat-map of differentially expressed transcripts in in thoracic spinal cord of experimental groups. (B) GO analysis of the biological processes for gene clusters identified in (A). (C) Venn diagram showing overlap of genes from Cluster 1 and predicted targets for miR-219 by TargetScan. Experimental groups consist of healthy

mice (control) and mice with chronic demyelination treated with vehicle (TMEV+veh), scrambled miR (TMEV+miR-scr) or miR-219 (TMEV+miR-219).

Figure S4: Venn diagram comparing Cluster 1 with downregulated genes in OPCs and OLs treated with miR-219. (A) Genes related to cholesterol biosynthesis (GO analysis) from Cluster 1 in TMEV-infected animals treated with miR-219 compared with genes downregulated in OPCs and OLs treated with miR-219. (B) Gene network and enrichment analysis of Cluster 1 identified by STRING¹. Functional interactions between cholesterol-related genes from Cluster 1 are the main connected component of the gene network analysis. These functional interactions were not present in OPCs and OLs treated with miR-219

References:

1. Szklarczyk, D, Morris, JH, Cook, H, Kuhn, M, Wyder, S, Simonovic, M, *et al.* (2017). The STRING database in 2017: quality-controlled protein–protein association networks, made broadly accessible. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **45**(D1):D362-D368