



## Supplementary Information for

Klotho controls the brain/immune system interface in the choroid plexus

Lei Zhu<sup>a,1</sup>, Liana R. Stein<sup>a,1</sup>, Daniel Kim<sup>a</sup>, Kaitlyn Ho<sup>a</sup>, Gui-Qiu Yu<sup>a</sup>, Lihong Zhan<sup>a</sup>, Tobias E. Larsson<sup>b</sup> & Lennart Mucke<sup>a,c,2</sup>

Lennart Mucke

[lennart.mucke@gladstone.ucsf.edu](mailto:lennart.mucke@gladstone.ucsf.edu)

### **This PDF file includes:**

Supplementary text  
Figs. S1 to S9  
Tables S1 to S4

## Supporting Information

**Figure S1 | *Klotho* protein and *Klotho* mRNA levels in the CP and hippocampus.** (A–E) Relative *klotho* protein (A–D) and *Klotho* mRNA (E) levels in the CP or hippocampus were determined by western blot analysis and reverse transcriptase quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR), respectively. The genotypes of mice were WT (A, C–E) or as indicated (B). Ages were 2–4 months (A, B), 6 months (C) or as indicated (D, E). No s-KL was detected in the hippocampus of WT mice (C). The antibody used for detection also recognizes the KL1 domain of p-KL, which makes up much of the s-KL isoform and is proteolytically released from p-KL. We therefore used *klotho*-overexpressing (OE) mice that had received a stereotaxic hippocampal injection of lentivirus encoding *klotho* amino acids 1–980 (roughly corresponding to p-KL) 3 months earlier as a positive control (C).  $n = 3–4$  mice per age. n.s., not significant. Values in bar graphs are means  $\pm$  s.e.m.

**Figure S2 | Cre-mediated reduction of *klotho* does not affect the cytoarchitecture of the CP.** (A) AAV5-CMV-Cre-GFP was injected stereotaxically into the left lateral ventricle of a 3-month-old WT mouse. Coronal brain sections were obtained one month later and stained with DAPI (blue) and an antibody against Cre (pink). (B, C) Sagittal CP sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin (B) or co-labeled for *klotho* (green) and aquaporin-1 (AQP-1, red) and counterstained with Hoechst 33342 dye (blue) (C) obtained from 7–8-month-old WT or *Klotho*<sup>flox/flox</sup> (Flox) mice 5–6 months after Cre injection. (D) Coronal CP sections stained for cytokeratin (green), the endothelial cell marker CD31 (red), and the tight junction marker claudin-1 (gray) obtained from 19–21-month-old WT or *Klotho*<sup>flox/flox</sup> mice 9 months after Cre injection. Scale bars: 250  $\mu$ m (A: hemibrain), 100  $\mu$ m (A: hippocampus, cortex, and thalamus), 50  $\mu$ m (A: Lat. Ventricle, B, D), 25  $\mu$ m (C).

**Figure S3 | CP-specific reduction of *klotho* after ICV injection of AAV5-CMV-Cre-GFP.** AAV5-CMV-Cre-GFP (Cre) was injected stereotaxically into the left lateral ventricles of 3-month-old WT and *Klotho*<sup>flox/flox</sup> (Flox) mice. Levels of *klotho* and Cre recombinase in the CP of the lateral (Lat.) and 4<sup>th</sup> ventricles (A, C) and in the kidney (B, D) were determined by western blot analysis one month later. Uninjected (Uninj) mice served as an additional negative control. (A, B) Representative western blots. #, non-specific band above Cre-specific band. (C, D) Quantitation of relative protein levels normalized to GAPDH levels and expressed relative to mean levels in WT controls that were (C) or were not (D) injected with Cre.  $n = 3$  mice per group. \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$  by two-way ANOVA and Holm-Sidak test. V, ventricle. Values are means  $\pm$  s.e.m.

**Figure S4 | Aging and *klotho* reduction increase the expression of immune regulators and mediators in the CP.** (A) Immunostained brain sections illustrating levels of ICAM1 (green) and IRF7 (red) in the CP of 2- vs. 26-month-old WT mice. Scale bar: 100  $\mu$ m. (B) Levels of the indicated mRNAs were measured in the CP of 20–

24-month-old WT and *Klotho*<sup>flox/flox</sup> (Flox) mice ( $n = 4-8$  per group) 11 months after Cre injection. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  by unpaired, two-tailed  $t$  test. Values are means  $\pm$  s.e.m.

**Figure S5 | Expression of immune regulators and mediators is also increased in the CP of *kl/kl* mice but not in the hippocampus of *kl/kl* mice or of *Klotho*<sup>flox/flox</sup> mice with selective depletion of *klotho* in the CP.** (A, B) ICAM1 expression in the CP of uninjected 2-month-old WT and *kl/kl* mice ( $n = 9-10$  per group) was determined in coronal sections co-labeled for ICAM1 (red) and cytokeratin (gray). Scale bars: 100  $\mu$ m. (C) Levels of the indicated mRNAs in the CP of uninjected, 2-month-old WT and *kl/kl* mice ( $n = 9-12$  per group). (D) Hippocampal levels of the indicated mRNAs in 20–24-month-old WT and *Klotho*<sup>flox/flox</sup> (Flox) mice ( $n = 8$  per group) measured 11 months after Cre injection. (E) Hippocampal levels of the indicated mRNAs in uninjected, 2-month-old WT and *kl/kl* mice ( $n = 12$  per group). \* $P < 0.05$  or as indicated (unpaired, two-tailed  $t$  test). n.s., not significant. Values in bar graphs are means  $\pm$  s.e.m.

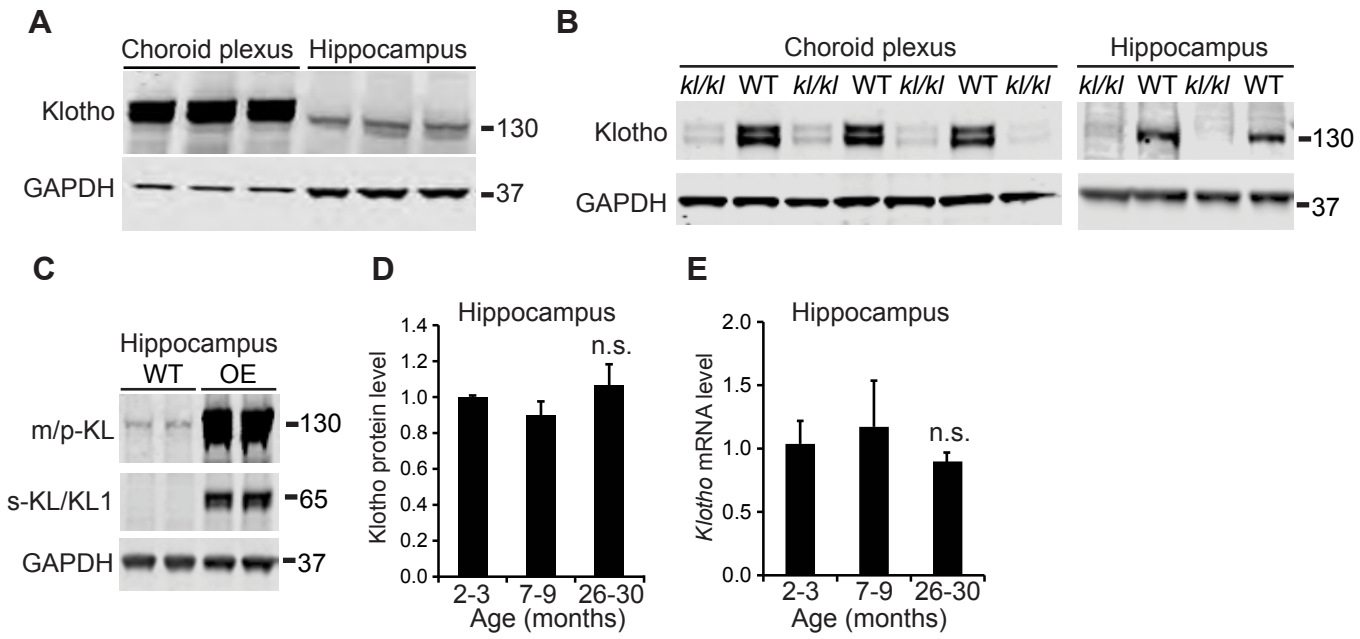
**Figure S6 | *Klotho* reduction increases the expression of macrophage but not T-cell-related gene products in the CP.** (A–C) CP levels of the indicated mRNAs in 19–21-month-old WT and *Klotho*<sup>flox/flox</sup> (Flox) mice ( $n = 4-8$  per group) measured 11 months after Cre injection. (D, E) In the same mice, we also determined the number of cells in the CP that expressed the T-cell markers CD3 (D) or CD4 (E). \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$  by unpaired, two-tailed  $t$  test. n.s., not significant. Values are means  $\pm$  s.e.m.

**Figure S7 | Macrophage markers and complement expression are not increased in the CP of 2-month-old *kl/kl* mice.** (A–F) Levels of the indicated mRNAs (A–E) and number of LY6C-positive cells (F) in the CP of 2-month-old WT and *kl/kl* mice ( $n = 9-12$  per group). n.s., not significant. Values are means  $\pm$  SEM.

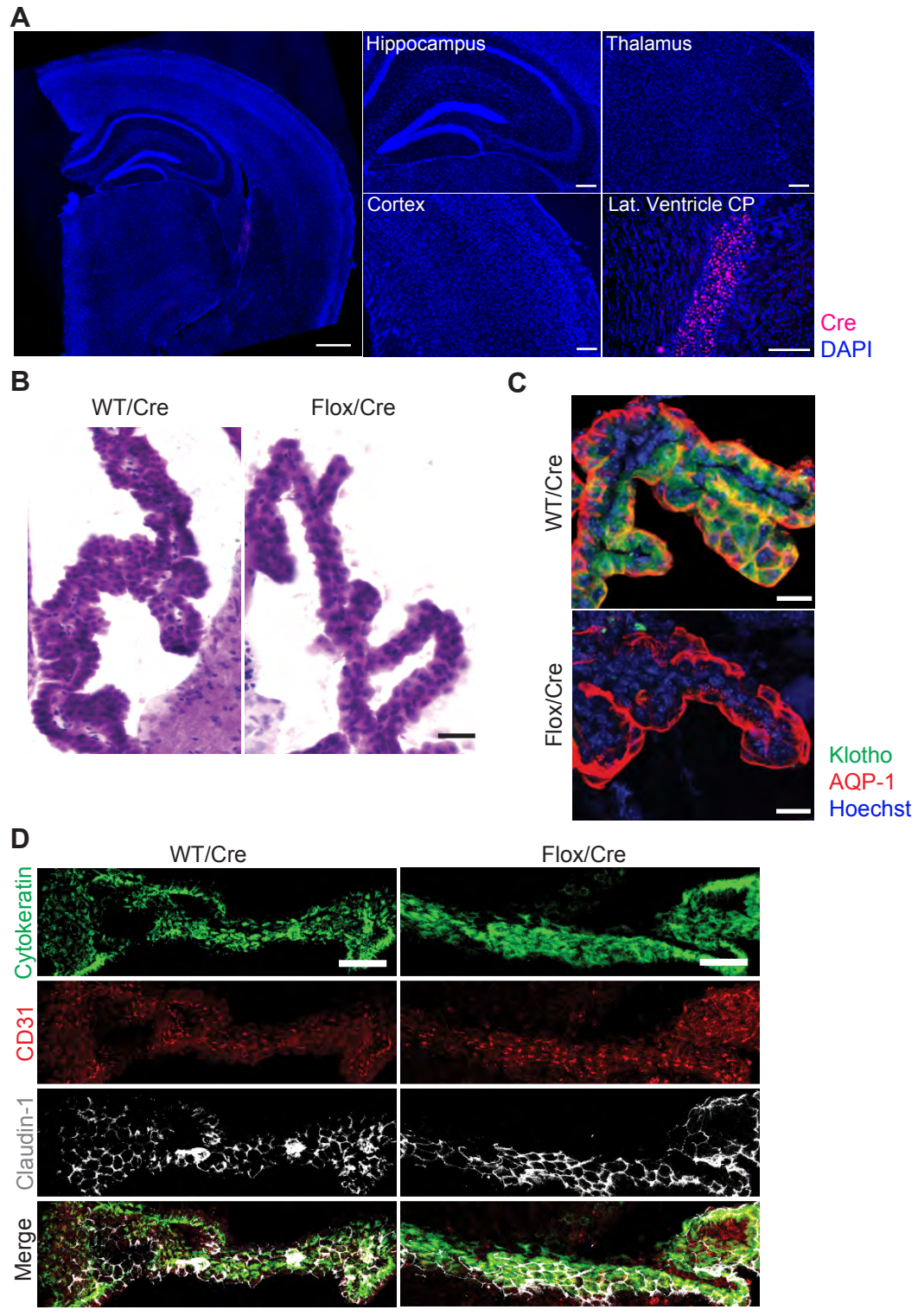
**Figure S8 | *Klotho* reduction increases *Txnip* expression in the CP but not in the hippocampus or kidney.** (A–D) Hippocampal levels of *Txnip* mRNA (A, B) and renal levels of TXNIP (C) and *klotho* (D) protein in 20–24-month-old WT and *Klotho*<sup>flox/flox</sup> (Flox) mice measured 11 months after Cre injection (A) and in uninjected 2-month-old WT and *kl/kl* mice (B–D).  $n = 8-9$  mice per group. \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  by unpaired, two-tailed  $t$  test. n.s., not significant. Values are means  $\pm$  s.e.m.

**Figure S9 | LPS-ATP treatment does not increase IL-1 $\beta$  production in primary macrophages from *Nlrp3*<sup>-/-</sup> or *Casp1/4*<sup>-/-</sup> mice.** At DIV 7-10, primary bone marrow-derived macrophages from WT, *Nlrp3*<sup>-/-</sup>, or *Casp1/4*<sup>-/-</sup> mice were treated with vehicle (Veh) or LPS (100 EU/ml, equivalent to 1  $\mu$ g/ml) for 20 h and then with vehicle or ATP (1 mM) for 1 h. IL-1 $\beta$  levels in the culture medium were determined by ELISA. Note log-10 scale.  $n = 3$  independent experiments, each of which included 3 wells per treatment. \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$  by unpaired, two-tailed  $t$  test. Values are means  $\pm$  s.e.m.

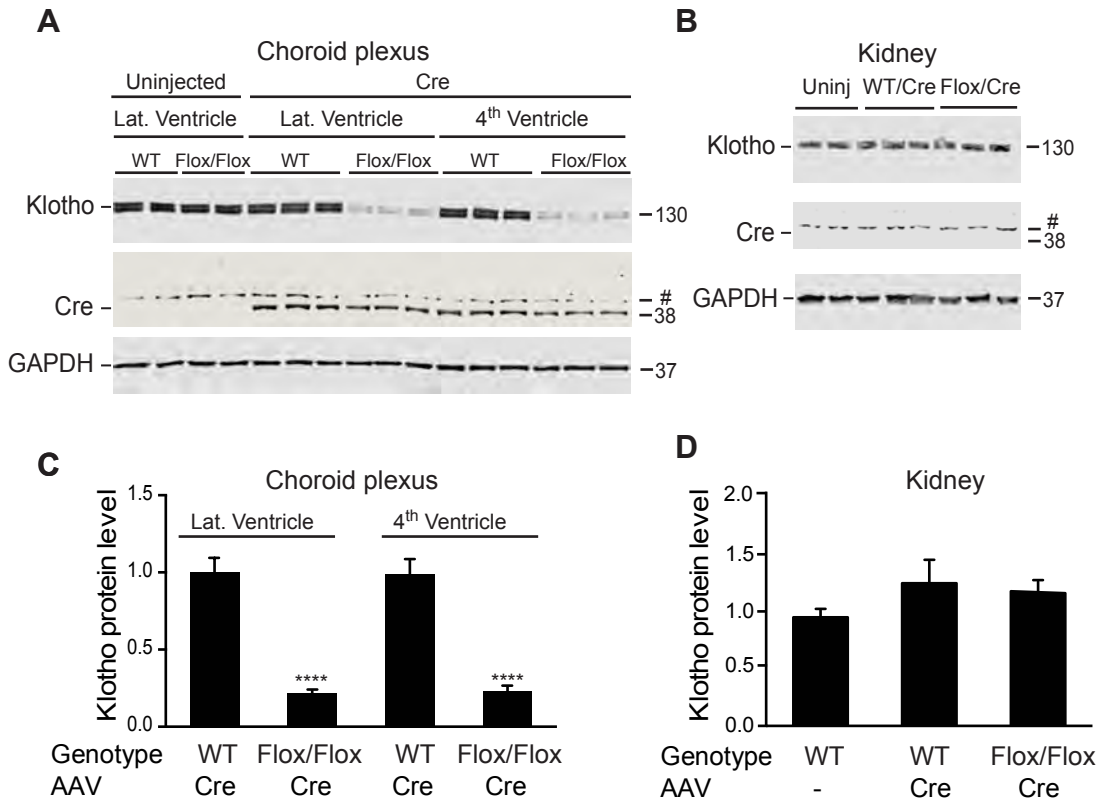
**Figure S1**



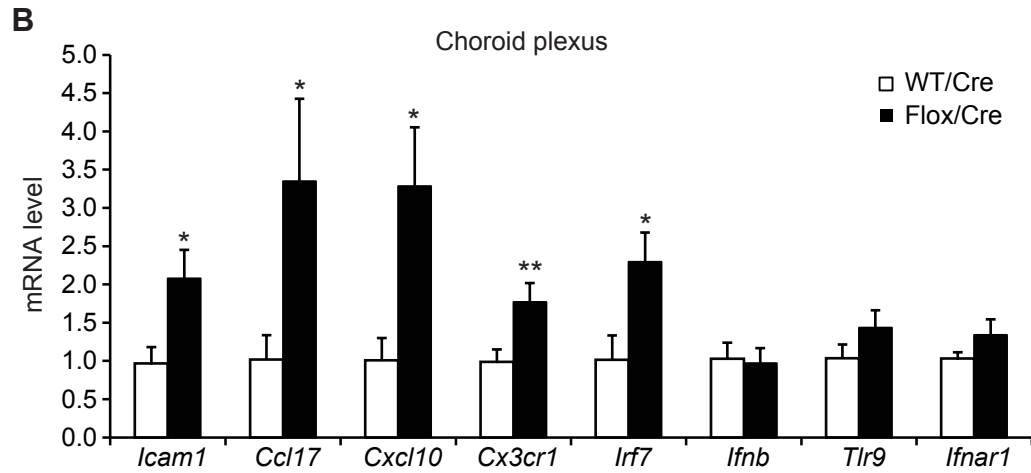
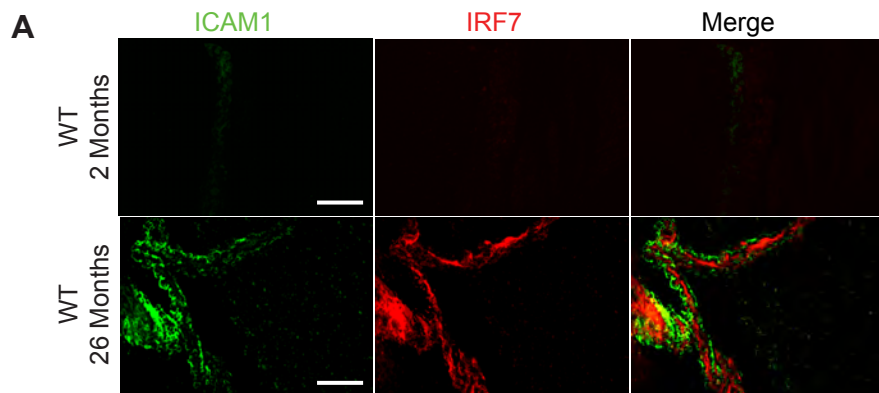
**Figure S2**



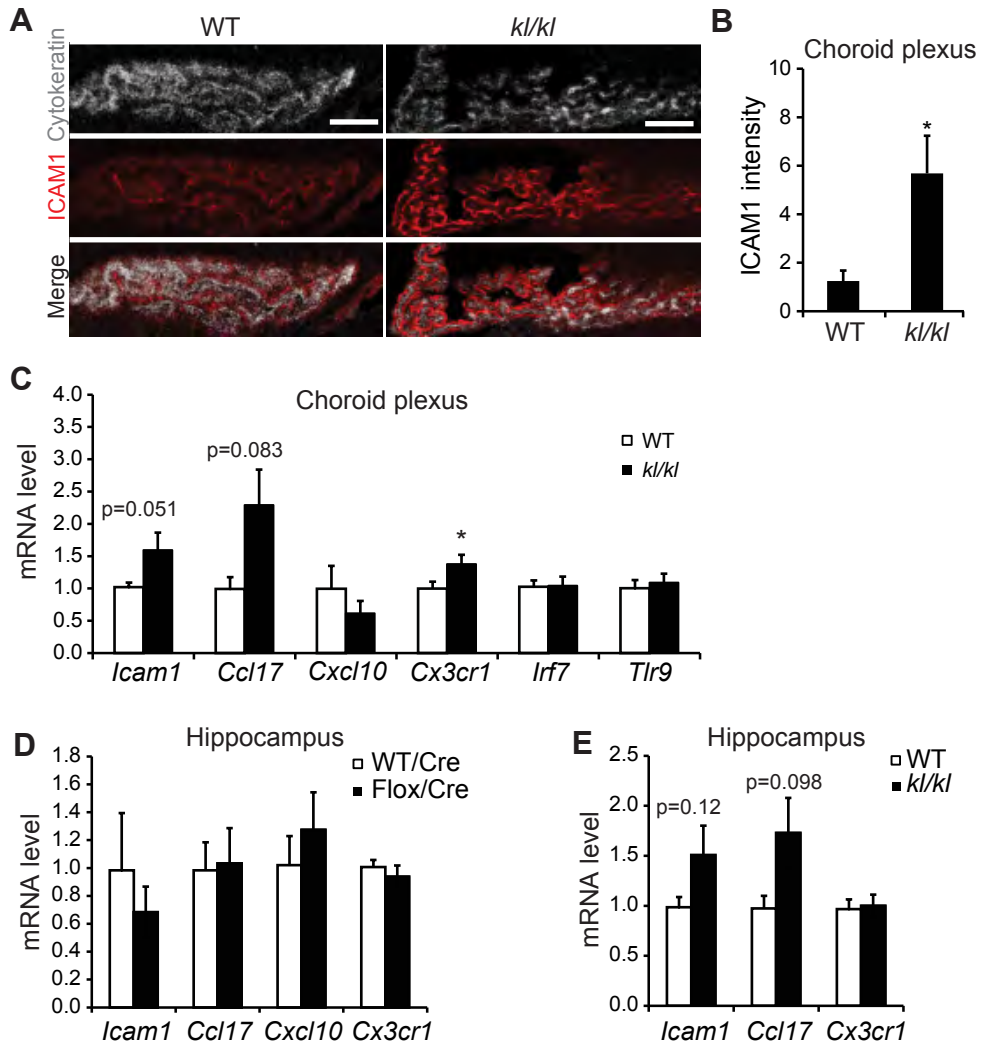
**Figure S3**



**Figure S4**



**Figure S5**





**Figure S6**

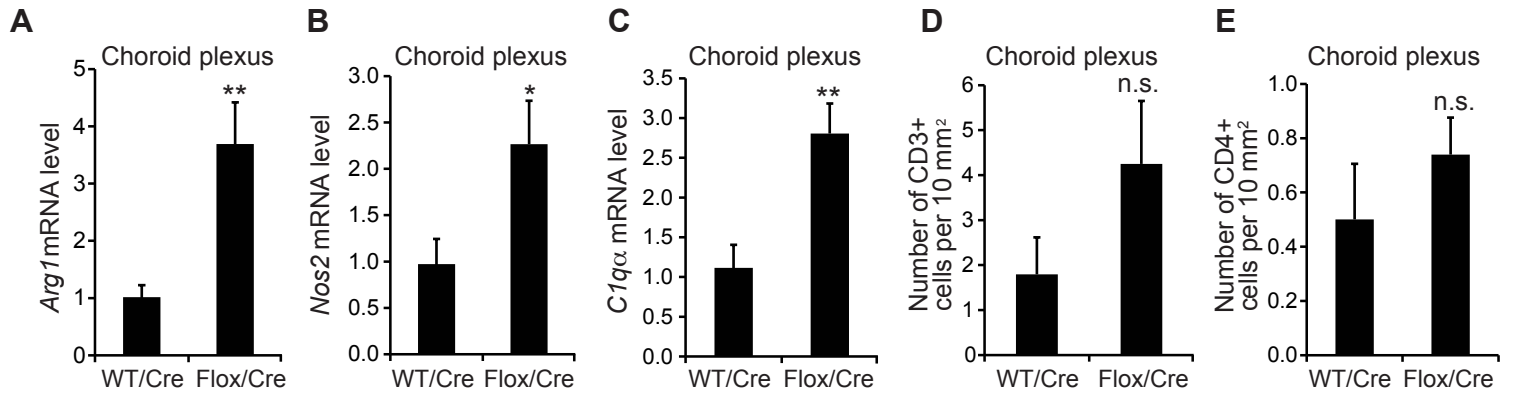
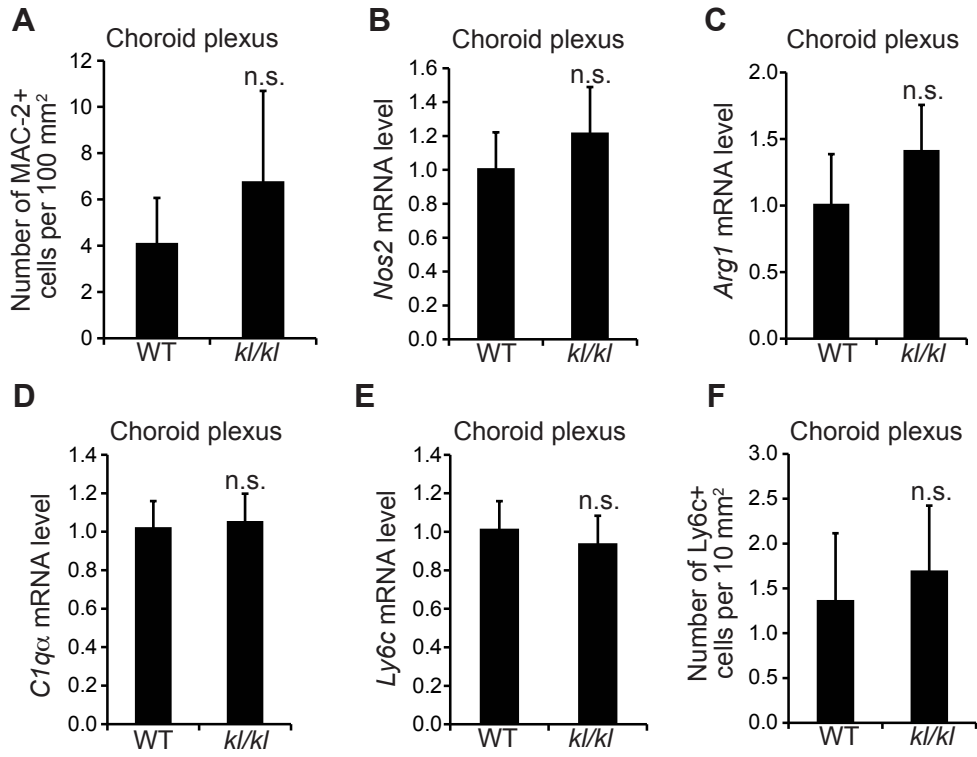


Figure S7



**Figure S8**

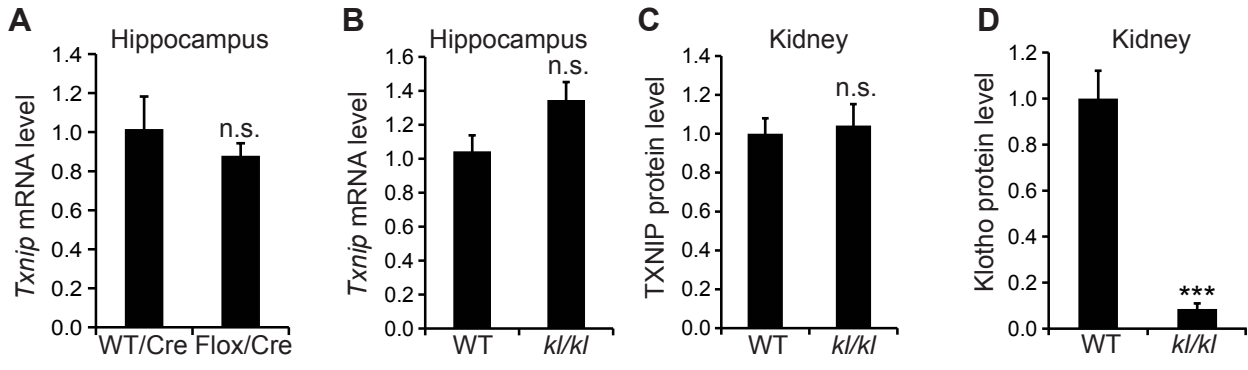
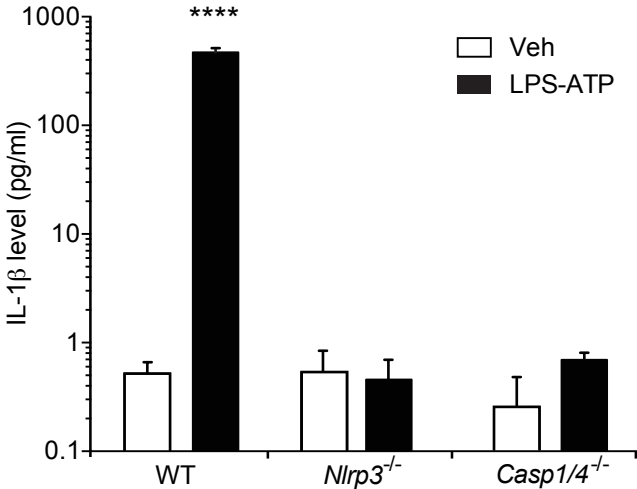


Figure S9



**Table S1. mRNA and protein changes in the CP caused by klotho reduction**

Gene Product	Analysis	<i>Klotho</i> <sup>flox/flox</sup> vs. <i>Klotho</i> <sup>+/+</sup> mice after	
		i.c.v. injection of Cre/GFP or GFP	<i>kl/kl</i> vs. WT mice
<i>Arg1</i>	mRNA	↑ (3.6-fold, <i>P</i> =0.002, n=6)	↑ (1.4-fold, <i>P</i> =0.43, n=12)
<i>C1qa</i>	mRNA	↑ (2.5-fold, <i>P</i> =0.006, n=4-7)	No change (n=9-10)
<i>Ccl17</i>	mRNA	↑ (3.3-fold, <i>P</i> =0.03, n=5-7)	↑ (2.3-fold, <i>P</i> =0.08, n=10)
<i>Cx3cr1</i>	mRNA	↑ (1.8-fold, <i>P</i> =0.003, n=5-6)	↑ (1.4-fold, <i>P</i> =0.04, n=12)
<i>Cxcl10</i>	mRNA	↑ (3.3-fold, <i>P</i> =0.02, n=5-7)	No change (n=10-11)
<i>Cyp27b1</i>	mRNA	↑ (1.8-fold, <i>P</i> =0.02, n=8)	↑ (2.1-fold, <i>P</i> =0.046, n=12)
IBA-1	Protein (IHC)	No change (n=3-6)	No change (n=5-6)
ICAM-1	Protein (IHC)	↑ (2.1-fold, <i>P</i> =0.049, n=5-8)	↑ (5.1-fold, <i>P</i> =0.02, n=5-6)
<i>Icam1</i>	mRNA	↑ (2.1-fold, <i>P</i> =0.05, n=5-6)	↑ (1.6-fold, <i>P</i> =0.03, n=9-10)
<i>Ifnar1</i>	mRNA	No change (n=8)	Not analyzed
<i>IL-6</i>	mRNA	↑ (4.9-fold, <i>P</i> = 0.06, n=5-7)	↑ (2.9-fold, <i>P</i> =0.26, n=9-10)
<i>Irf7</i>	mRNA	↑ (2.3-fold, <i>P</i> =0.03, n=5-7)	No change (n=10)
<i>Klotho</i>	mRNA	↓ (0.5-fold, <i>P</i> =0.003, n=8)	↓ (0.2-fold, <i>P</i> <0.0001, n=10)
<i>Ly6C</i>	mRNA	↑ (4.4-fold, <i>P</i> =0.04, n=5-7)	No change (n=12)
LY6C	Protein (IHC)	↑ (2.0-fold, <i>P</i> =0.049, n=4-9)	No change (n=6-7)
MAC-2	Protein (IHC)	↑ (2.2-fold, <i>P</i> =0.037, n=7)	No change (n=6)
<i>Nos2</i>	mRNA	↑ (2.3-fold, <i>P</i> =0.02, n=8)	No change (n=12)
<i>Tlr9</i>	mRNA	↑ (1.4-fold, <i>P</i> =0.06, n=8)	No change (n=10)
<i>Txnip</i>	mRNA	↑ (1.8-fold, <i>P</i> =0.04, n=8)	↑ (1.8-fold, <i>P</i> =0.0004, n=12)

i.c.v., intracerebroventricular. IHC, immunohistochemistry. n, number of mice per group. *P* values were generated by unpaired, two-tailed *t* tests.

**Table S2. Antibodies used for immunohistochemistry or western blotting**

<b>Antibody</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Catalog No.</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Application</b>	<b>Dilution</b>
AE2	Abcam	ab42687	Rabbit	IHC	1:500
AQP1	Santa Cruz Biotechnology	sc-20810	Rabbit	IHC	1:1000
CD3	Abcam	ab16669	Rabbit	IHC	1:500
CD4	BioLegend	100402	Rat	IHC	1:250
CD31	BD Biosciences	550274	Rat	IHC	1:250
Claudin-1	Cell signaling	13255	Rabbit	IHC	1:250
Cre recombinase	EMD Millipore	69050-3	Rabbit	WB, IHC	1:5000, 1:10000
Cytokeratin	Sigma	C5992	IgG1	IHC	1:400
GAPDH	Millipore	MAB374	Mouse	WB	1:2000
IBA-1	Abcam	ab5076	Goat	IHC	1:1000
ICAM1	Abcam	ab119871	Rat	IHC	1:500
IRF7	LSBio	LS-B2945	IgG1	IHC	1:500
Klotho	Abcam	ab154163	Rabbit	WB, IHC	1:1000, 1:500
Klotho	Cosmobio	KO603	Rat	IHC	1:100
LY6C	Abcam	ab15627	Rat	IHC	1:500
MAC-2 (Galectin-3)	Cedarlane	CL8942AP	Rat	IHC	1:500
MHCII	eBioscience	14-5321-81	Rat	IHC	1:200
TMEM119	Abcam	ab209064	Rabbit	IHC	1:500
Transthyretin	Sigma-Aldrich	SAB3500378	Chicken	IHC	1:500
TXNIP	Abcam	ab188865	Rabbit	WB	1:500

IHC, immunohistochemistry; WB, western blotting.

**Table S3. Taqman qPCR primers from Life Technologies**

<b>Target Gene/Transcript</b>	<b>Taqman Catalog No.</b>
<i>Arg1</i>	Mm00475988_m1
<i>C1qa</i>	Mm00432142_m1
<i>Ccl17</i>	Mm01244826_g1
<i>Cx3cr1</i>	Mm00438354_m1
<i>Cxcl10</i>	Mm00445235_m1
<i>Cyp27b1</i>	Mm01165918_g1
<i>Icam1</i>	Mm00516023_m1
<i>Ifnar1</i>	Mm00439544_m1
<i>Ifn<math>\beta</math></i>	Mm00439552_s1
<i>IL-1<math>\beta</math></i>	Mm00434228_m1
<i>Irf7</i>	Mm00516793_g1
<i>Klotho</i>	Mm00502002_m1
<i>Ly6c</i>	Mm03009946_m1
<i>Nlrp3</i>	Mm00840904_m1
<i>Nos2</i>	Mm00440502_m1
<i>Tlr9</i>	Mm00446193_m1
<i>Txnip</i>	Mm01265659_g1

**Table S4. Primers for SYBR Green qPCR quantification**

<b>Target Gene/Transcript</b>	<b>Forward (5'-3')</b>	<b>Reverse (3'-5')</b>
<i>Klotho</i> : m-KL, mouse	GGACAATGGCTTTCCTCCTT	TGCACATCCCACAGATAGACA
<i>Klotho</i> : s-KL, mouse	GGACAATGGCTTTCCTCCTT	TCGGATGAGATCCTGACACA