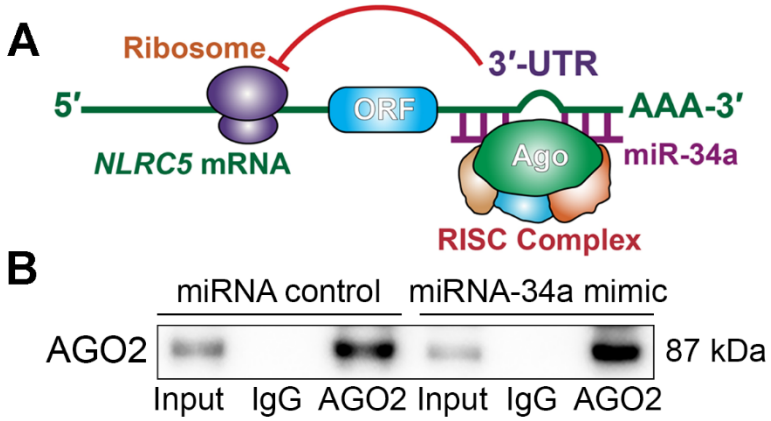
Supplementary Figure 1:



(A). Schematic showing the principle of Argonaute immunoprecipitation of miRNA-34a. Targeting of a miRNA molecule to a specific mRNA is mediated through the formation of an RNA induced silencing complex (RISC). The RISC essentially consists of Argonaute proteins and a miRNA. Herein, Argonaute proteins bind with the miRNA-34a thereby positioning it in a conformation that enables the RISC to base-pair with *NLRC5* mRNA in the Watson-Crick manner. This further results in either inhibition of translation or increased degradation of the *NLRC5* mRNA. In this method, the physical interactions of miRNAs with endogenous mRNA transcripts are immunoprecipitated using a pan-Argonaute antibody. Following that, mRNA targets are purified and then amplified by qPCR using gene-specific primers, here, NLRC5. **(B). The efficiency of Argonaute immunoprecipitation in mouse primary microglia cells.** Representative western blot of AGO2 showing the efficiency of Argonaute immunoprecipitation using input, IgG, and AGO2 immunoprecipitated fractions of mouse primary microglial cells transiently transfected with either miRNA control or miR-34a mimic for 24 h. Immunoprecipitation with IgG served as a negative control.