

Supplementary Data File

Title: Alpha-synuclein is a DNA binding protein that modulates DNA repair with implications for Lewy body disorders

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Figure Legends:

Figure 1A Supplemental. Nuclear alpha-synuclein staining is specific with some antibodies but not others in HAP1 cells. Two commercially available alpha-synuclein (α Syn) antibodies, Syn1 and EPR20535, showed clear staining in the nucleus which was essentially abolished in SNCA knock-out (α Syn KO) cells. Three other antibodies, 4B12, 81A and the S129-phospho-synuclein antibody EP1536Y, showed non-specific nuclear staining which did not change appreciably in α Syn KO cells. Scale bar 10 μ m.

Figure 1B Supplemental. Nuclear alpha-synuclein staining is found in neurons in mouse cortex. Representative image of endogenous alpha-synuclein (α Syn) staining in WT animals showed clear nuclear foci in cortical neurons labeled by the marker NeuN (yellow arrowhead) and much less staining observed in glial cells (NeuN-negative, white arrowhead). Scale bar 10 μ m.

Figure 5 Supplemental. Alpha-synuclein binds double-stranded DNA. Left: EMSA with 300 bp dsDNA on a 10% polyacrylamide gel shows an increase in shifted species with increasing alpha-synuclein (α Syn) and S129-phospho-synuclein (pSyn) concentration. α Syn causes a larger shift and shifts a higher percentage of DNA than pSyn. Middle: Western blot membrane image of alpha-synuclein antibody staining after transfer of proteins to a nylon membrane. Merged image shows DNA bands (red), α Syn and pSyn protein (green) and colocalization (yellow). Right: Group data showing significant differences between α Syn, pSyn and the control protein glutathione S-transferase (GST, GST gel not shown) at 57 μ M: GST fraction shifted = 0.034 ± 0.021 , N=3; pSyn = 0.58 ± 0.030 , N=3, α Syn = 0.86 ± 0.049 , N=3, $F(2, 6) = 141.4$, $p = 0.0001$,

ANOVA, post-hoc Tukey test: GST vs. pSyn $p=0.0001$, GST vs. α Syn $p=0.0001$, pSyn vs. α Syn $p=0.0034$.

Figure 6 Supplemental. Nuclear alpha-synuclein is rapidly recruited to sites of laser-

induced DNA damage in culture. (A) Mouse cortical neurons imaged in culture expressing

S129D, S129A, A53T/S129D, A53T/S129A, or 142E Syn-GFP. Baseline ($t=4$ sec) and after

laser-induced damage (LID, $t=6, 12, 18$ sec) images show accumulation of the various Syn-GFP

forms at DNA damage sites (white arrows). Scale bar $10\mu\text{m}$. (B) Left: Group data from different

constructs (142E Syn-GFP Enrichment Ratio $=2.82\pm 0.32$, $N=7$ cells, S129D Syn-GFP

Enrichment Ratio $=4.76\pm 0.83$, $N=7$ cells, S129A Syn-GFP Enrichment Ratio $=2.24\pm 0.53$, $N=9$

cells, A53T/S129D Syn-GFP Enrichment Ratio $=2.53\pm 0.51$, $N=4$ cells, A53T/S129A Syn-GFP

Enrichment Ratio $=1.79\pm 0.11$, $N=4$ cells; $F(4,26)=3.865$, $p=0.0136$, ANOVA, post-hoc Tukey

tests: S129D vs. S129A $p=0.0177$, S129D vs. A53T/S129A $p=0.0261$, all other comparisons

$p>0.1298$). Right: Group data from S129D, S129A, A53T/S129D, A53T/S129A, and 142E Syn-

GFP cultures (S129D Syn-GFP Enrichment Ratio baseline $=1.01\pm 0.03$, after LID $=4.76\pm 0.83$,

$N=7$ cells, paired t-test $p=0.0007$; S129A Syn-GFP baseline $=1.05\pm 0.05$, after LID $=2.24\pm 0.53$,

$N=9$ cells, paired t-test $p=0.0399$; A53T/S129D Syn-GFP baseline $=0.98\pm 0.05$, after LID $=$

2.53 ± 0.51 , $N=4$ cells, paired t-test $p=0.0230$; A53T/S129A Syn-GFP baseline $=1.05\pm 0.02$, after

LID $=1.79\pm 0.11$, $N=4$ cells, paired t-test $p=0.0006$; 142E Syn-GFP baseline $=1.03\pm 0.03$, after

LID $=2.82\pm 0.32$, $N=7$ cells, paired t-test $p=0.0001$).

Figure 7A Supplemental. Lewy pathology is associated with increased DSBs in mouse

hippocampal neurons in culture. Cultured mouse hippocampal neurons treated with PFFs or

PBS show large increases in nuclear γ H2AX staining in the PFF-treated group that forms Lewy

pathology 12 days after treatment (PBS = 0.0018 ± 0.0004 foci/nucleus, N=3869 cells/4 replicates, PFF = 0.011 ± 0.003 foci/nucleus, N=4514 cells/4 replicates, t-test $p < 0.0001$). White squares represent areas shown at higher magnification in middle and right images. Scale bar 100 μ m.

Figure 7B Supplemental. Lewy pathology is associated with increased DSBs in human tissue. Neuronal somatic human Lewy inclusion (pSyn, white arrow) is associated with increased DSBs (γ H2AX, yellow arrowhead) compared to cell without Lewy pathology (white arrowhead).

Table 1 Supplemental.

Antibody name	Nuclear labeling WT	Nuclear labeling SNCA KO
Syn1	+	-
EPR20535	+	-
MJFR1	+	+
EP1536Y	+	+

Figure 1A Supplemental

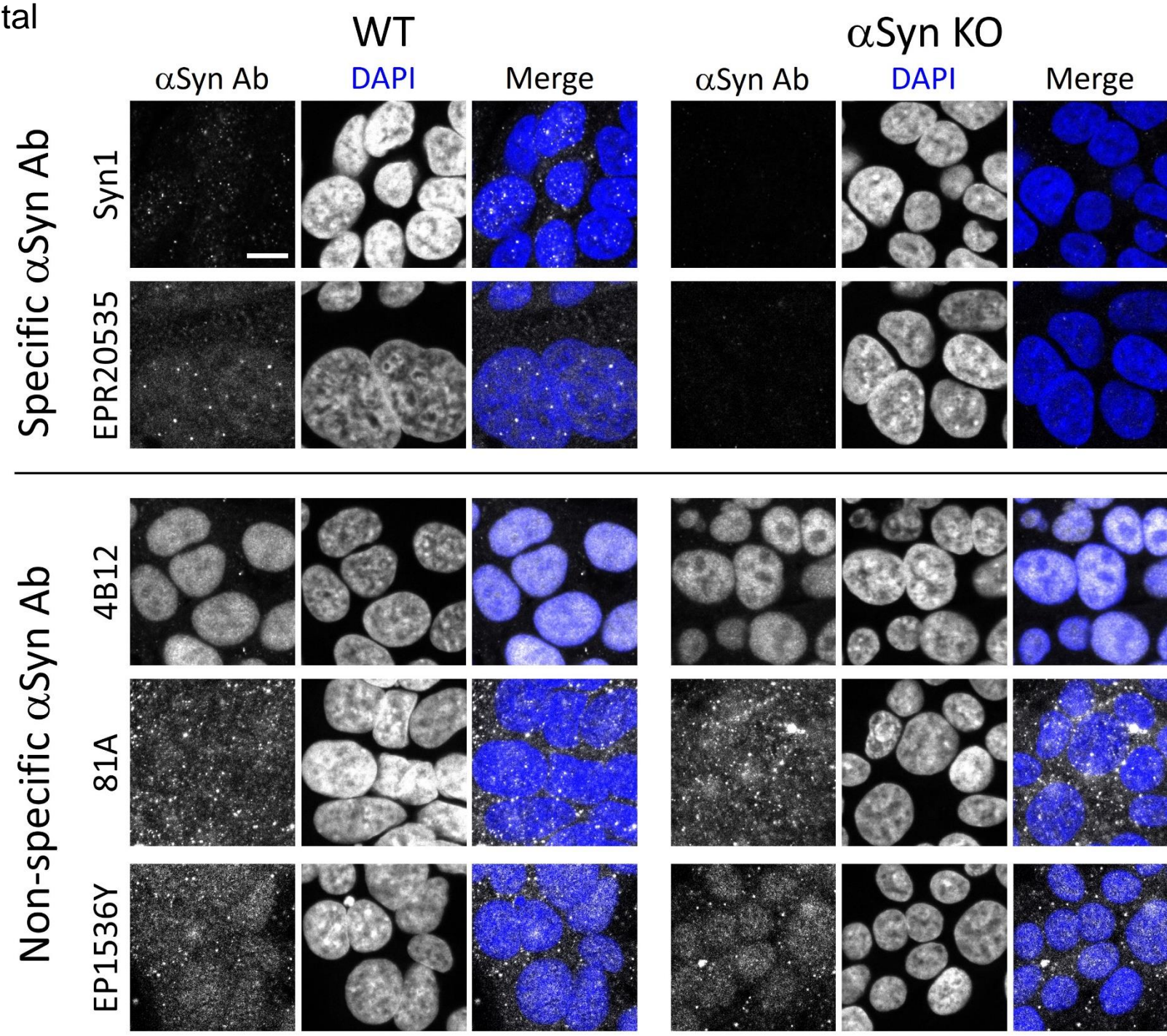


Figure 1B Supplemental

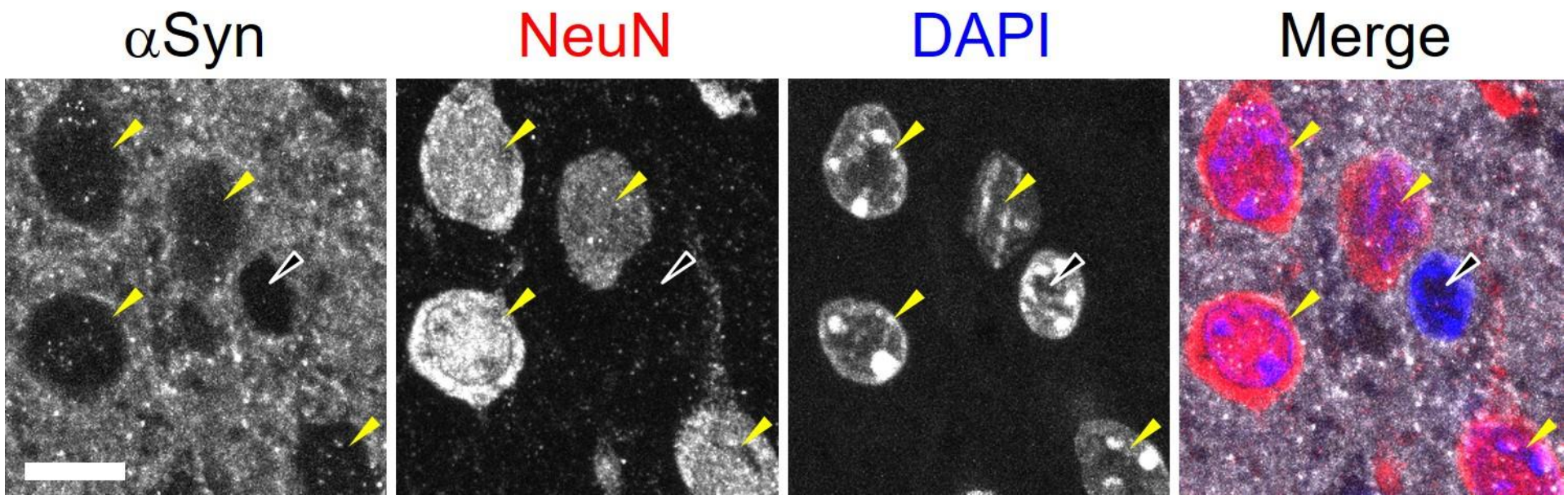


Figure 5 Supplemental

Shifted DNA colocalizes with α Syn and pSyn

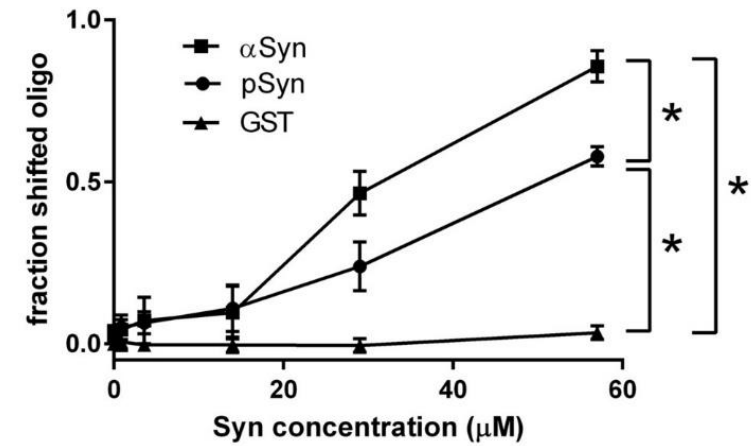
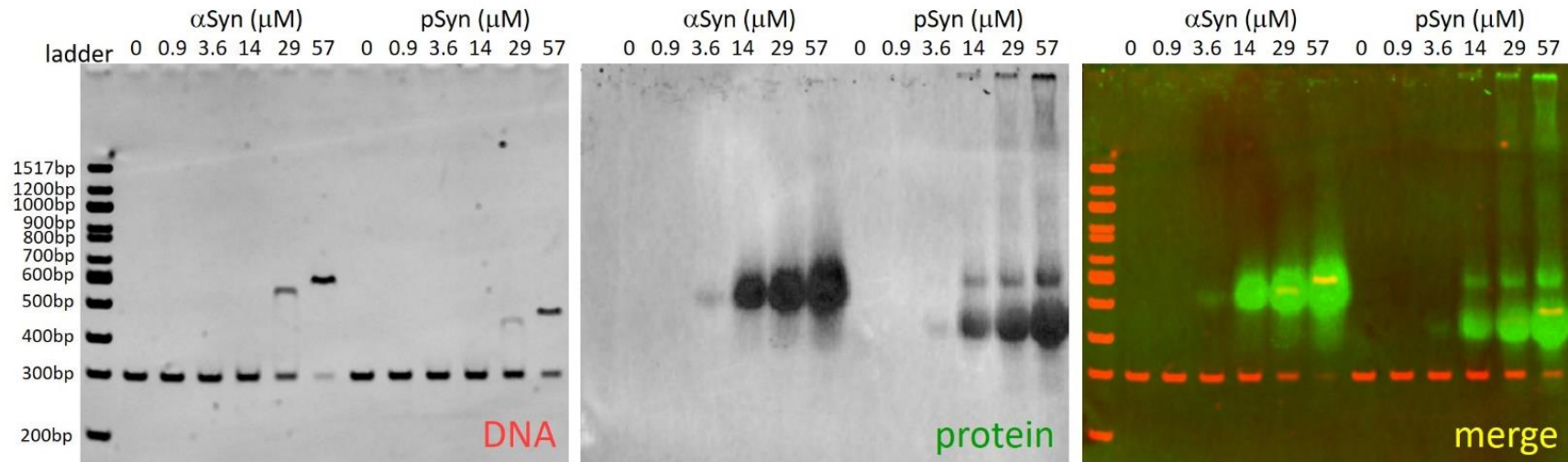


Figure 6 Supplemental

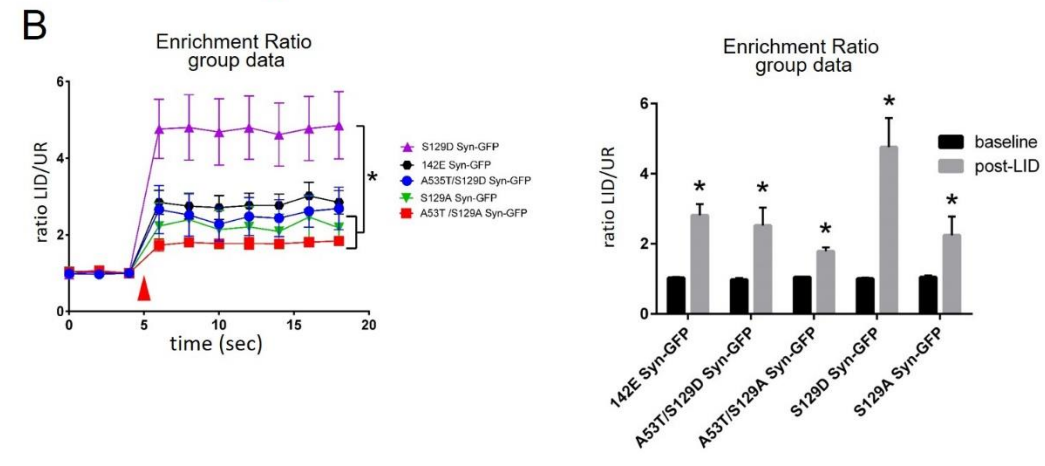
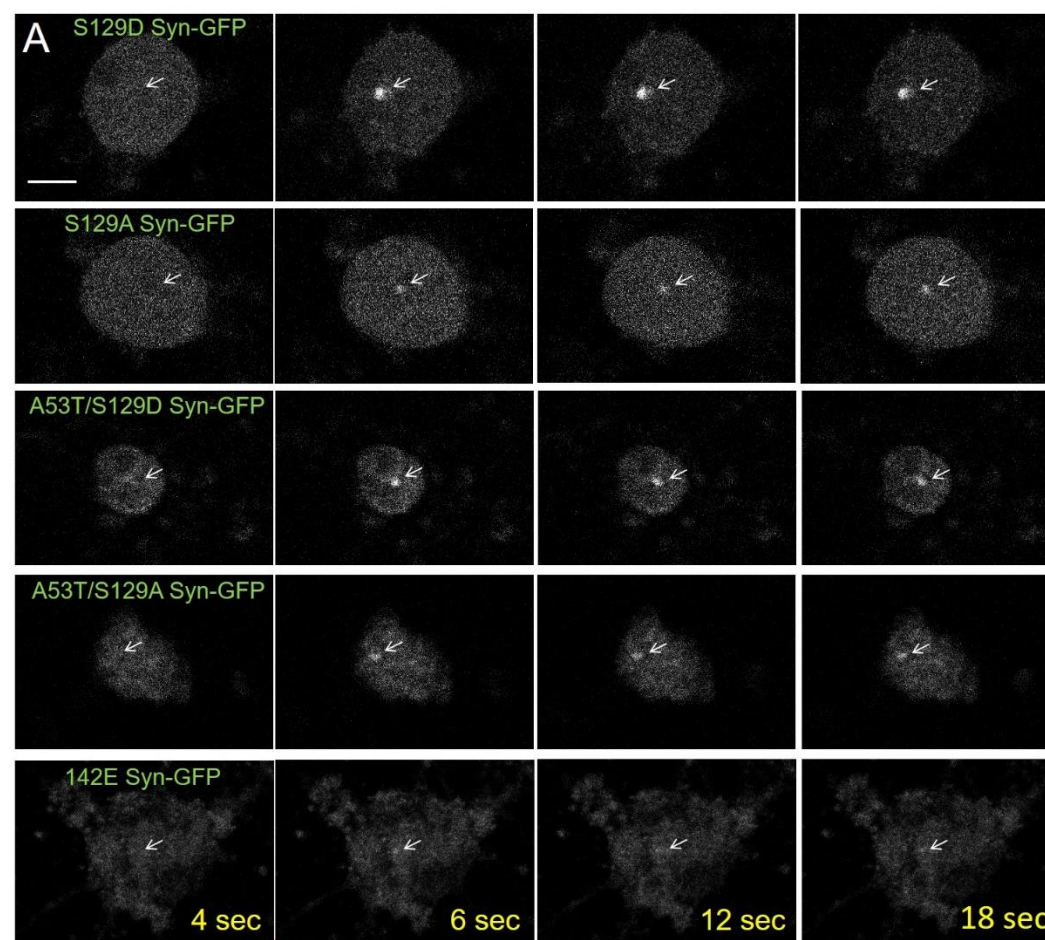


Figure 7A Supplemental

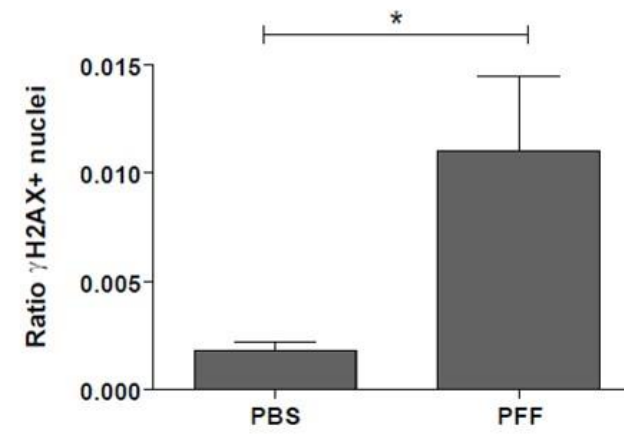
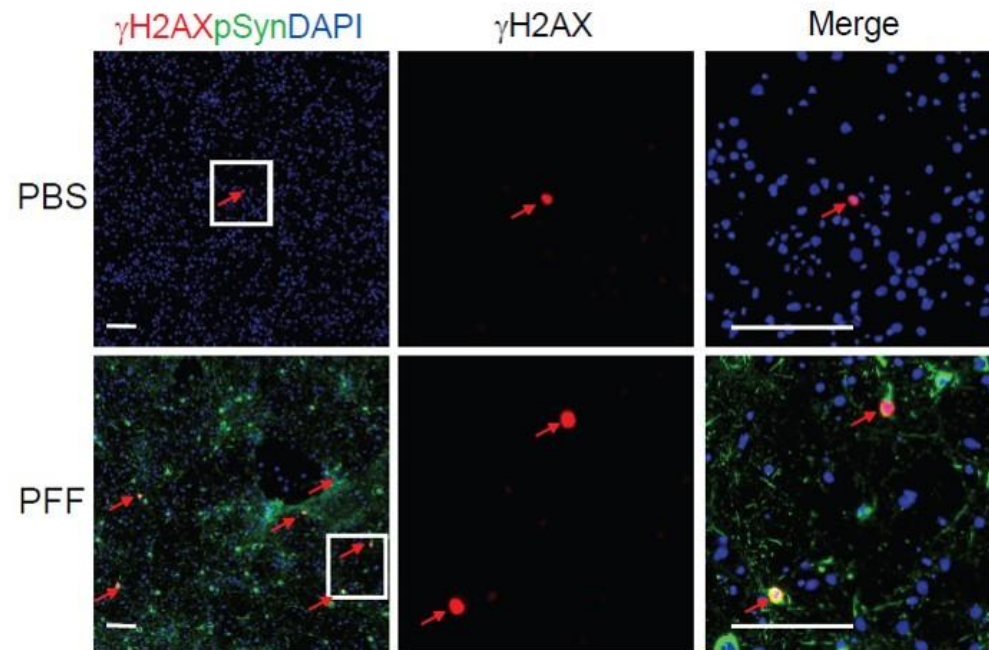


Figure 7B Supplemental

