

## **Supplementary Information**

### **Screening inducers of neuronal BDNF gene transcription using primary cortical cell cultures from BDNF-luciferase transgenic mice**

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### **Supplementary Tables**

Table S1. List of compounds in neurotransmitter libraries.

Table S2. Library of herbal medicine extracts.

Table S3. Library of herbal medicine-derived compounds.

Table S4. Up-regulated (a) and down-regulated (b) transcripts after GIN treatment.

### **Supplementary Figure Legends**

Figure S1. Screening activators of *Bdnf* transcription from neurotransmitter libraries.

Representative results obtained using commercially available adrenergic (a), serotonergic (b), cholinergic (c), histaminergic (d), metabotropic glutamatergic (e), and GABAergic (f) libraries. Each compound was added into *Bdnf-Luc* cortical cells at 13 DIV at a final concentration of 10, 100, or 1000 nM, and luciferase activity was measured in each well

6 h after addition. Arrowheads show active compounds (that increased luciferase activity by more than 2-fold). For compound names, see Supplementary Table S1.

Figure S2. Effect of active compounds identified from neurotransmitter libraries on expression of endogenous *Bdnf* mRNA in primary cultures of rat cortical cells.

(a-d) At 13 DIV, cultured rat cortical cells were treated with propylnorapomorphine (a), cabergoline (b), norepinephrine (c), and serotonin (d) at the indicated concentrations for 1 h, then total RNA was prepared for RT-PCR analysis. Means  $\pm$  SEM (n = 3),  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , and \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  vs. 0 nM (one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test). (e) Relationship between changes in endogenous *Bdnf* mRNA expression levels (Fig. 2b and Supplementary Fig. S2a-d) and those in luciferase activity (Fig. 2a and Supplementary Fig. S1a-b) was analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient test.

Figure S3. Effect of active herbal extracts on expression of endogenous *Bdnf* mRNA in primary cultures of rat cortical cells.

At 13 DIV, cultured rat cortical cells were treated with extracts prepared from Zanthoxyli Piperiti Pericarpium (a; No. 76), Ginseng Radix (b; No. 9), Polygoni Multiflori Radix (c; No. 50), Panacis Notoginseng Radix (d; No. 54), Rhei Rhizoma (e; No. 79), Ephedrae Herba (f; No. 110), Alpiniae Officinarum Rhizoma (g; No. 114), Sinomeni Caulis et Rhizoma (h; No. 112), and Uncariae Uncis Cum Ramulus (i; No. 80) for 3 h, 24 h, or 48 h. Total RNA was prepared at the indicated times. Means  $\pm$  SEM (n = 3), \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*

$p < 0.001$ , and \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$  vs. water at the same time point (two-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test).

Figure S4. Effect of the transcription inhibitor actinomycin D on *Bdnf* and *Luciferase* mRNA expression and changes in luciferase activity in cultured *Bdnf-Luc* cortical cells.

(a) *Bdnf-Luc* cortical cells were seeded into a 6-well culture plate and cultured for 13 days. Cells were then treated with 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  actinomycin D (ActD), and total RNA was prepared at the indicated time. Changes in *Bdnf* (left) and *Luciferase* (right) mRNA expression were examined by RT-PCR. Means  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 3$ ), \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$  vs. 0 h (one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test). (b) *Bdnf-Luc* cortical cells were seeded into a 96-well culture plate and cultured for 13 days. Then, cells were treated with 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  ActD, and luciferase activity in each well measured at the indicated time. Means  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 3-6$ ). (c) Changes in luciferase activity in the absence or presence of ActD. At 13 DIV, *Bdnf-Luc* cortical cells seeded into 96-well culture plates were treated with DMSO (vehicle) or ActD. Ten minutes after the addition of DMSO or ActD, cells were treated with 25 mM KCl, 1  $\mu\text{M}$  norepinephrine, or 500  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  GIN, and luciferase activity was measured 6 h after treatment. Means  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 6$ ), \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$  vs. vehicle/water, ††  $p < 0.01$ , ††††  $p < 0.0001$  vs 25 mM KCl, 1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  norepinephrine, or 500  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  GIN without ActD (two-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons test).

Figure S5. Effect of eluate fractions prepared from water extract of Ginseng Radix on

luciferase activity in primary cultures of *Bdnf-Luc* cortical cells.

(a) Ginseng Radix was extracted twice with hot water, and passed through a Diaion HP-20 (Mitsubishi-Chemical, Tokyo, Japan) column chromatography to obtain eluate fractions. Here, we used a MeOH eluate fraction with enriched ginsenosides. (b) Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) of the MeOH eluate fraction. TLC was carried out on precoated Kieselgel 60 F254 (0.25 mm thick, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) plate, and spots were visualized by spraying the plates with 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (aq) followed by heating. Solvent: CHCl<sub>3</sub>-MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (20:10:1), MeOH: MeOH eluate fraction, Rb1: ginsenoside Rb1, Re: ginsenoside Re, Rg1: ginsenoside Rg1. (c) At 13 DIV, cultured *Bdnf-Luc* cortical cells were treated with different concentrations of water extract (left) or MeOH eluate fraction, and luciferase activity was measured in each well 6 h after addition. Means ± SEM (n = 4-6), \*\*\*\**p* < 0.0001 vs. 0 µg/mL (one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test).

Figure S6. Screening activators of *Bdnf* transcription from a herbal medicine-derived compound library.

Representative result obtained using a herbal medicine-derived compound library. Each compound was added into *Bdnf-Luc* cortical cells at 13 DIV at a final concentration of 10, 50, or 100 µM, and luciferase activity was measured in each well at 6 h after addition.

Figure S7. Measuring luciferase activity of cultured cerebellar granule cells prepared from *Bdnf-Luc* mice using 96-well culture plates.

Primary cultures of cerebellar granule cells were prepared from *Bdnf-Luc* mice at postnatal day 7. Cells were cultured in a 96-well culture plate, and half the culture medium was replaced with fresh medium at 3 and 6 DIV. At 7 DIV, DMSO (vehicle) or nicardipine (Nica, final concentration; 5  $\mu$ M) was added to cells 10 min before the addition of KCl. Luciferase activity was measured in each well at 6 h after the addition of KCl. Means  $\pm$  SEM (n = 16), \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$  vs. 5 mM KCl, ††††  $p < 0.0001$  vs 25 mM KCl in the absence of nicardipine (one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test).

Figure S8. Full image of TLC.

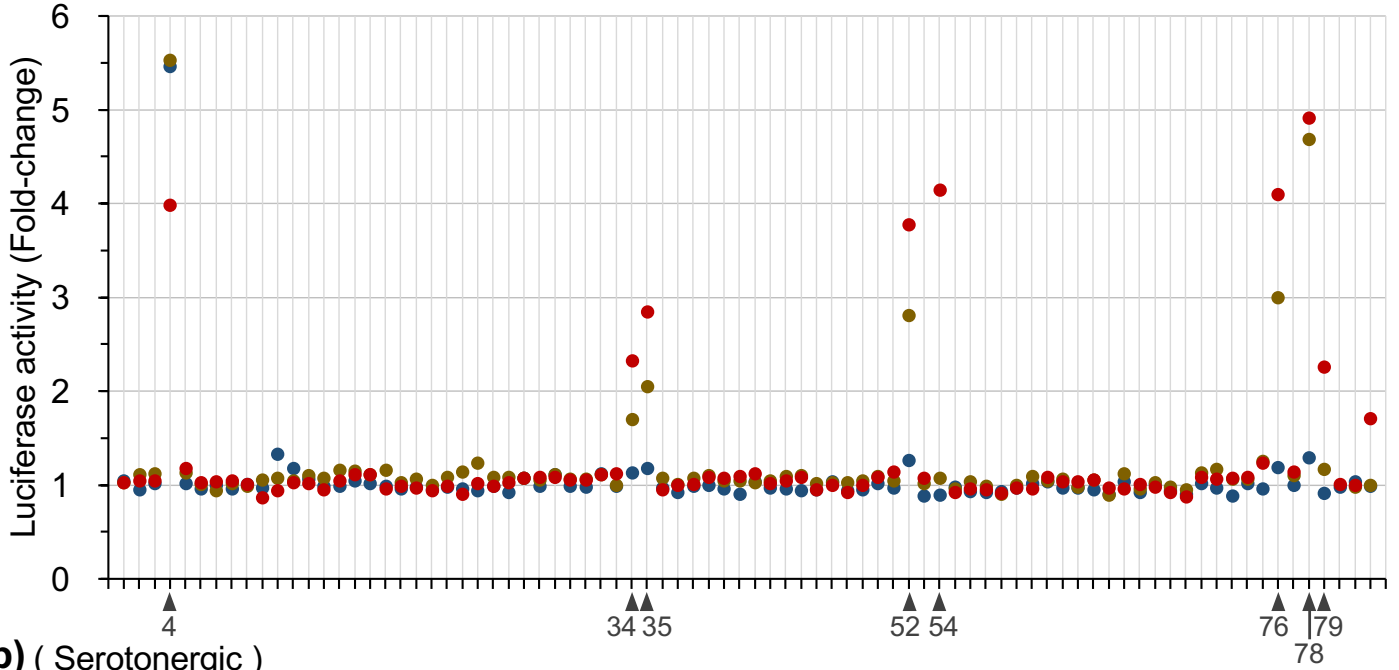
A full image corresponding the cropped TLC image shown in Supplementary Figure S5

(b). This picture has not been processed at all.

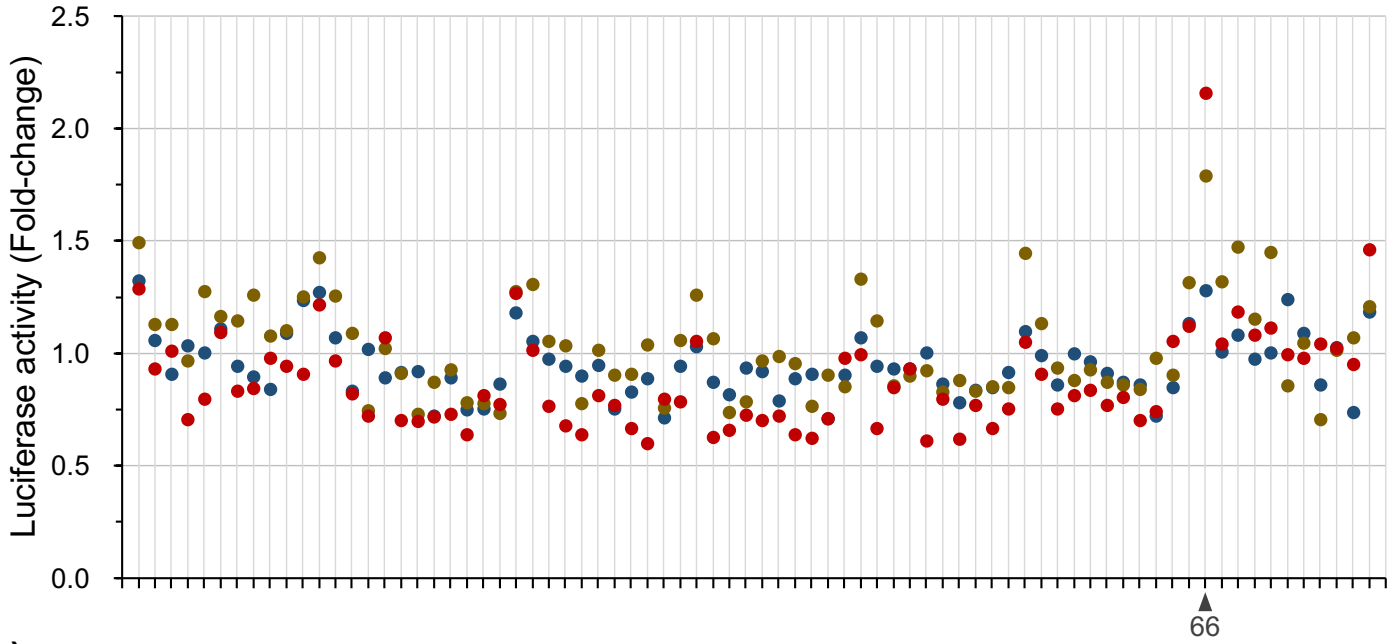
# Supplementary Figure S1

(a) ( Adrenergic )

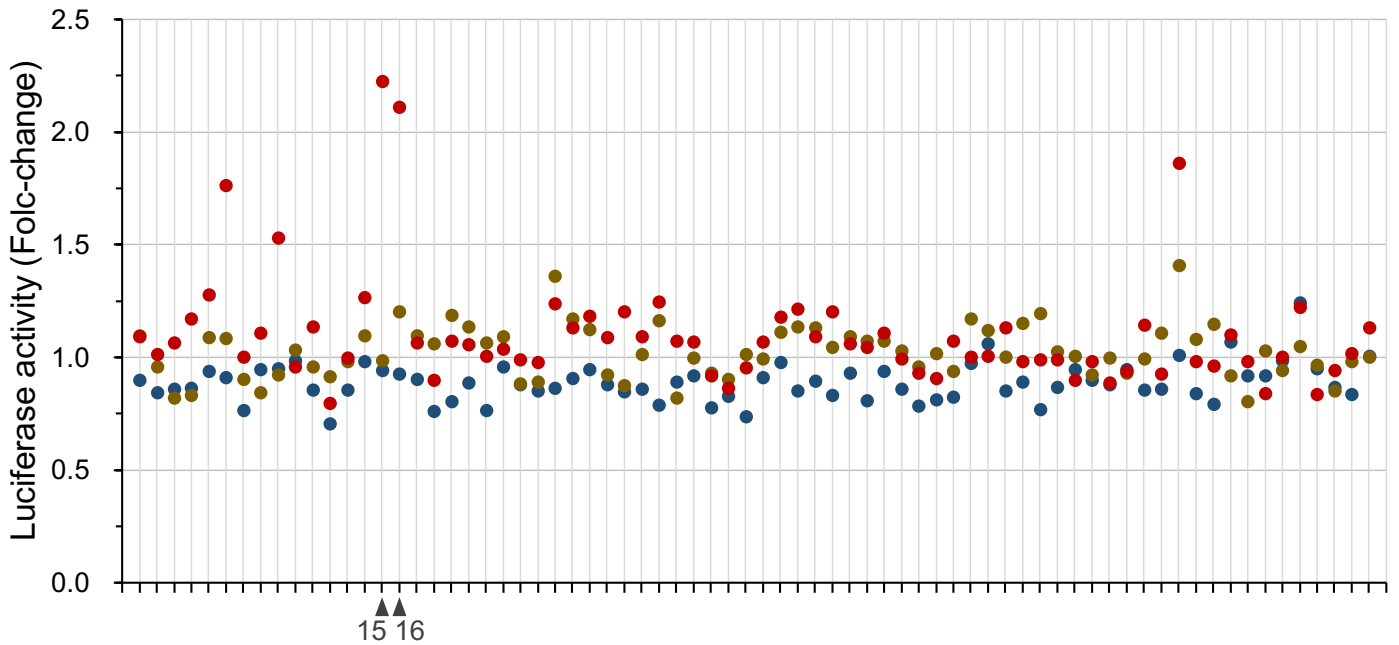
● : 10 nM   ● : 100 nM   ● : 1000 nM



(b) ( Serotonergic )



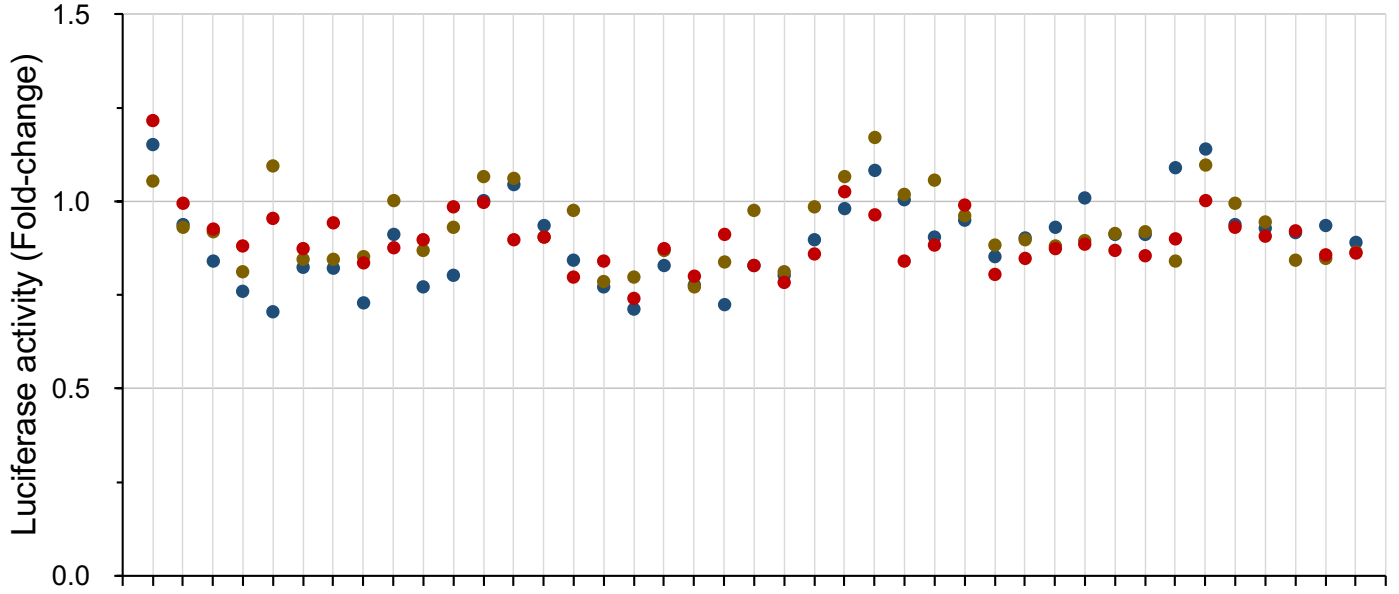
(c) ( Cholinergic )



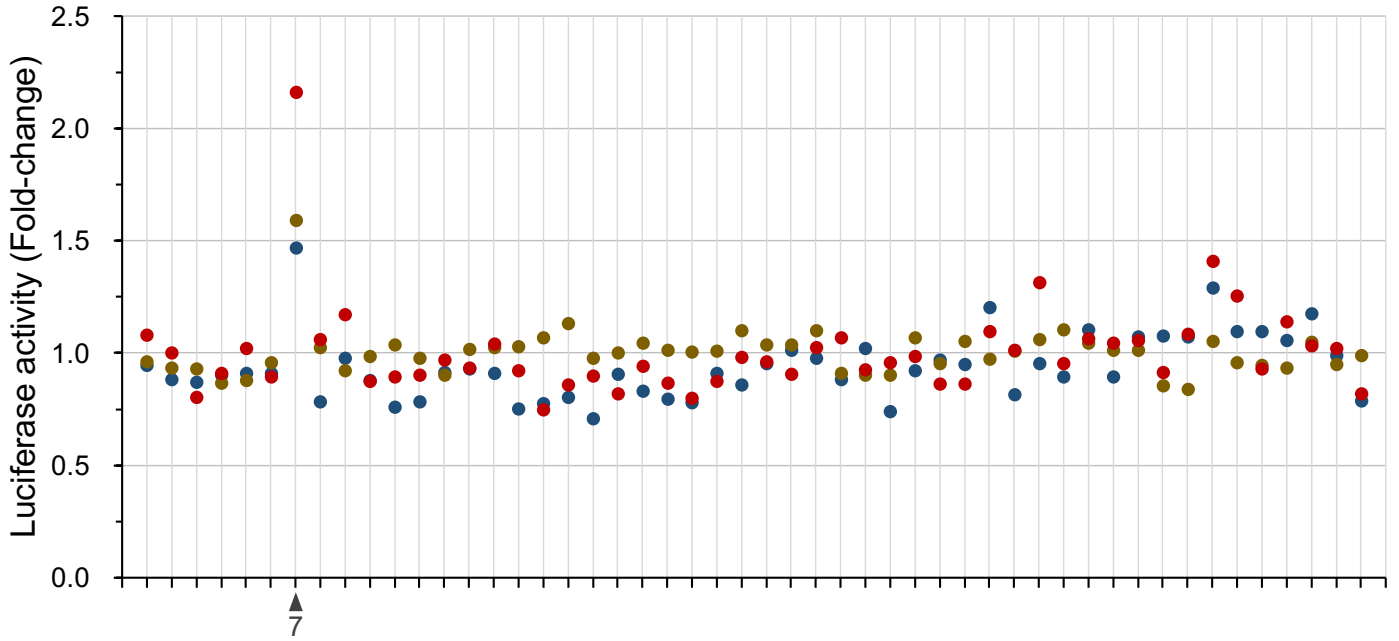
# Supplementary Figure S1

(d) ( Histaminergic )

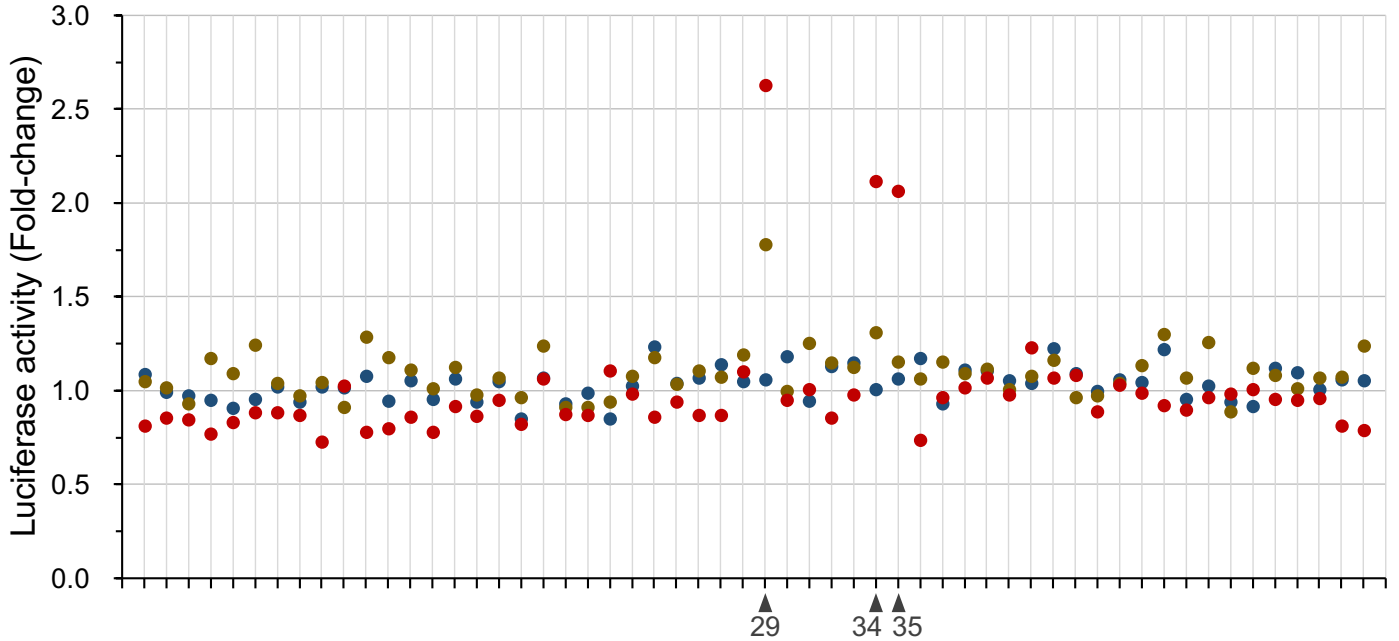
● : 10 nM   ● : 100 nM   ● : 1000 nM



(e) ( Metabotropic glutamatergic )

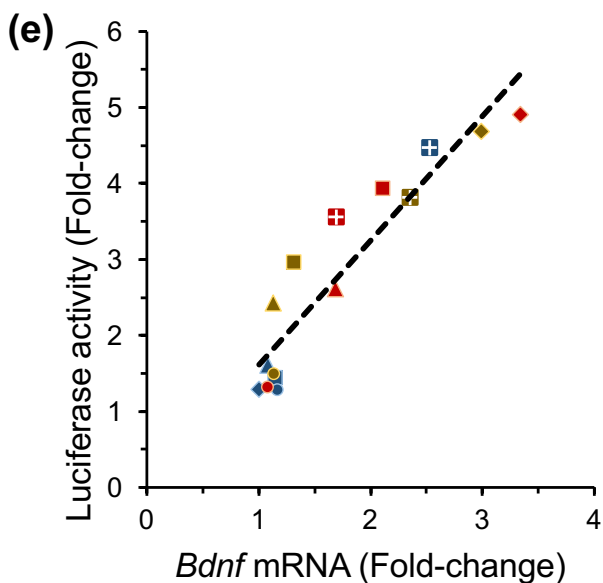
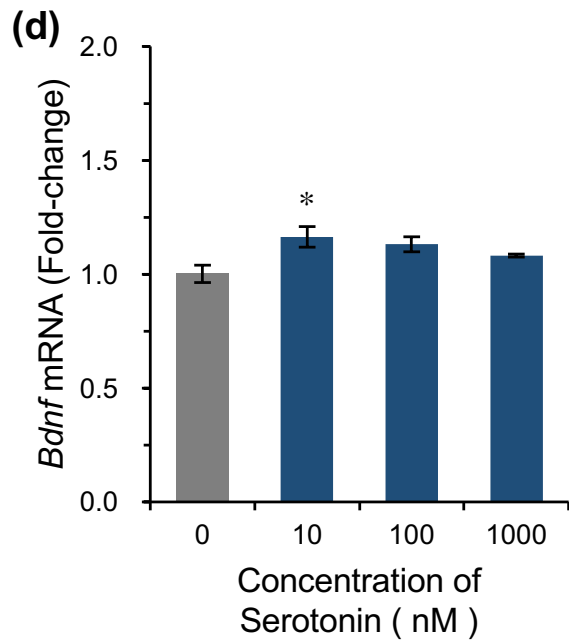
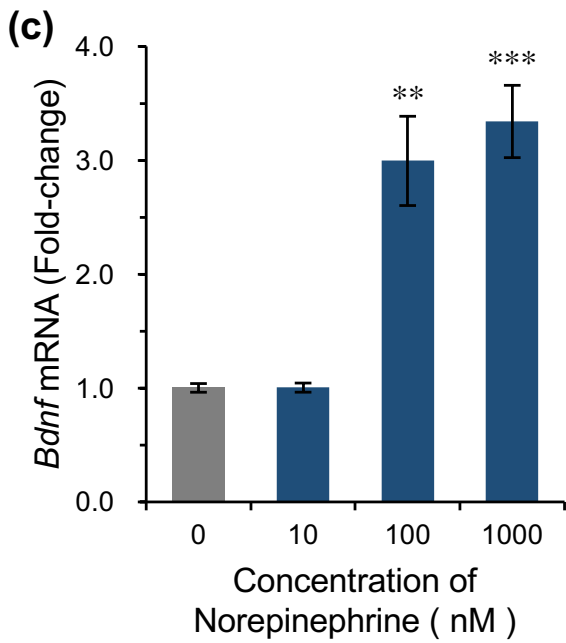
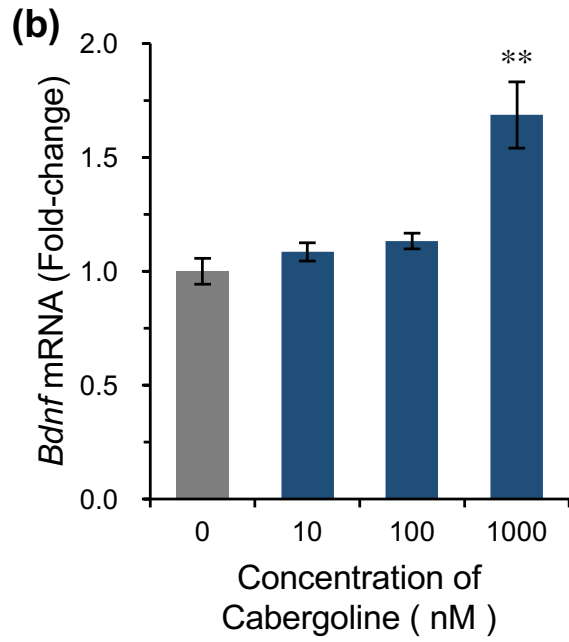
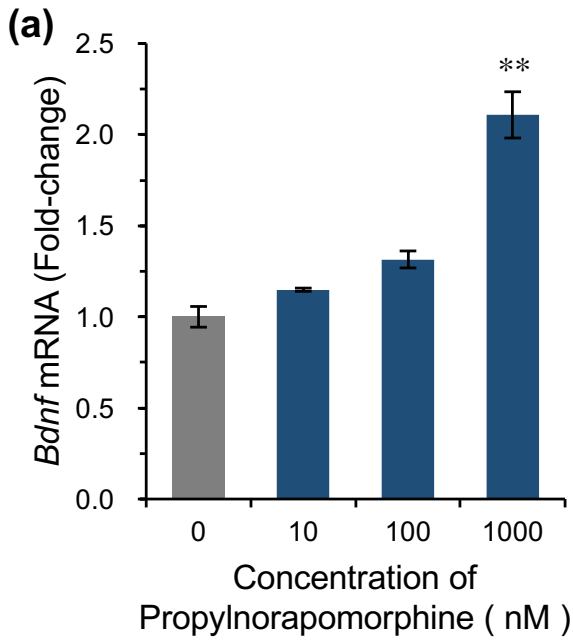


(f) ( GABAergic )





## Supplementary Figure S2

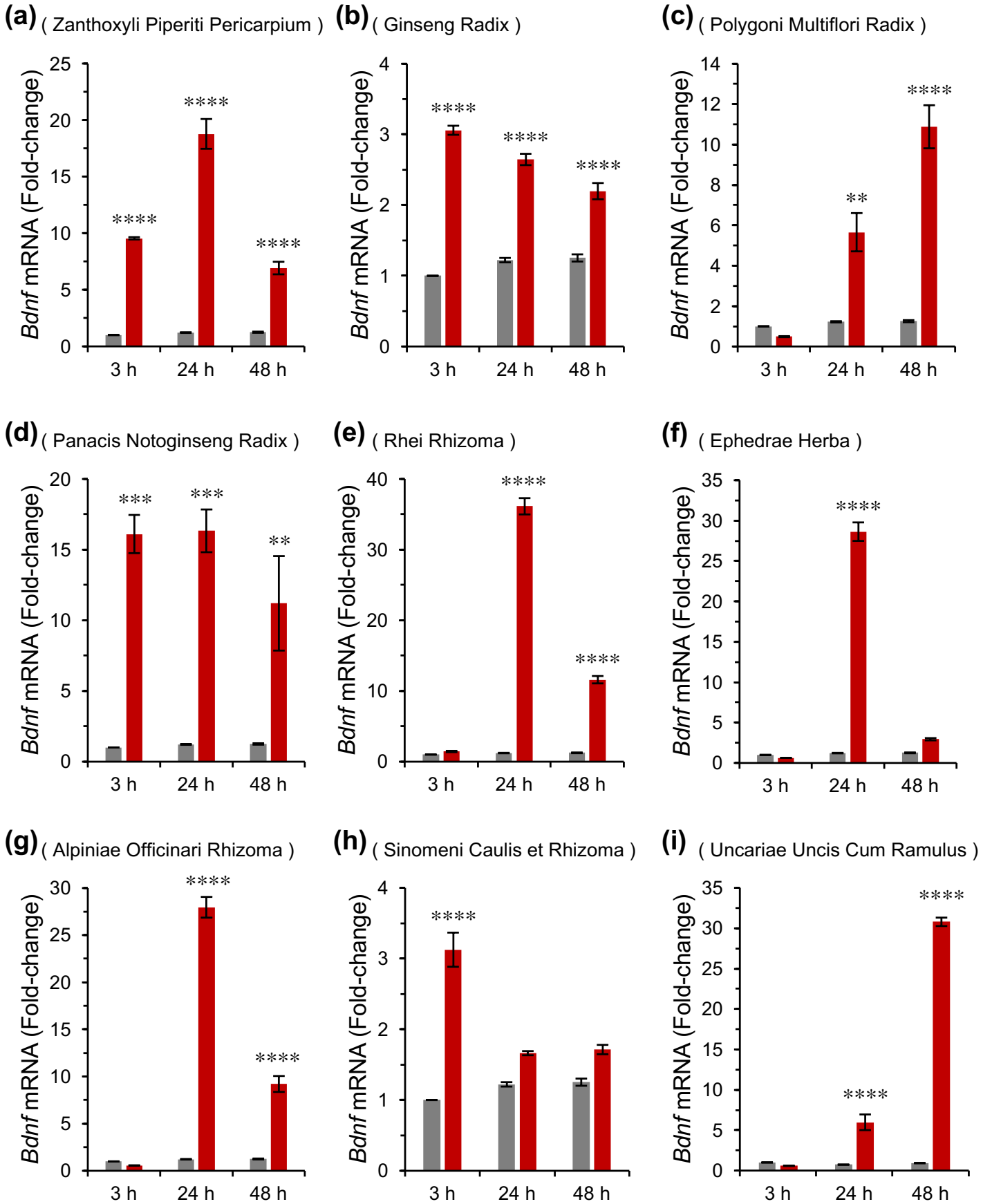


	10 nM	100 nM	1000 nM
A68930			
PropylNorapomorphine			
Cabergoline			
Norepinephrine			
Serotonin			

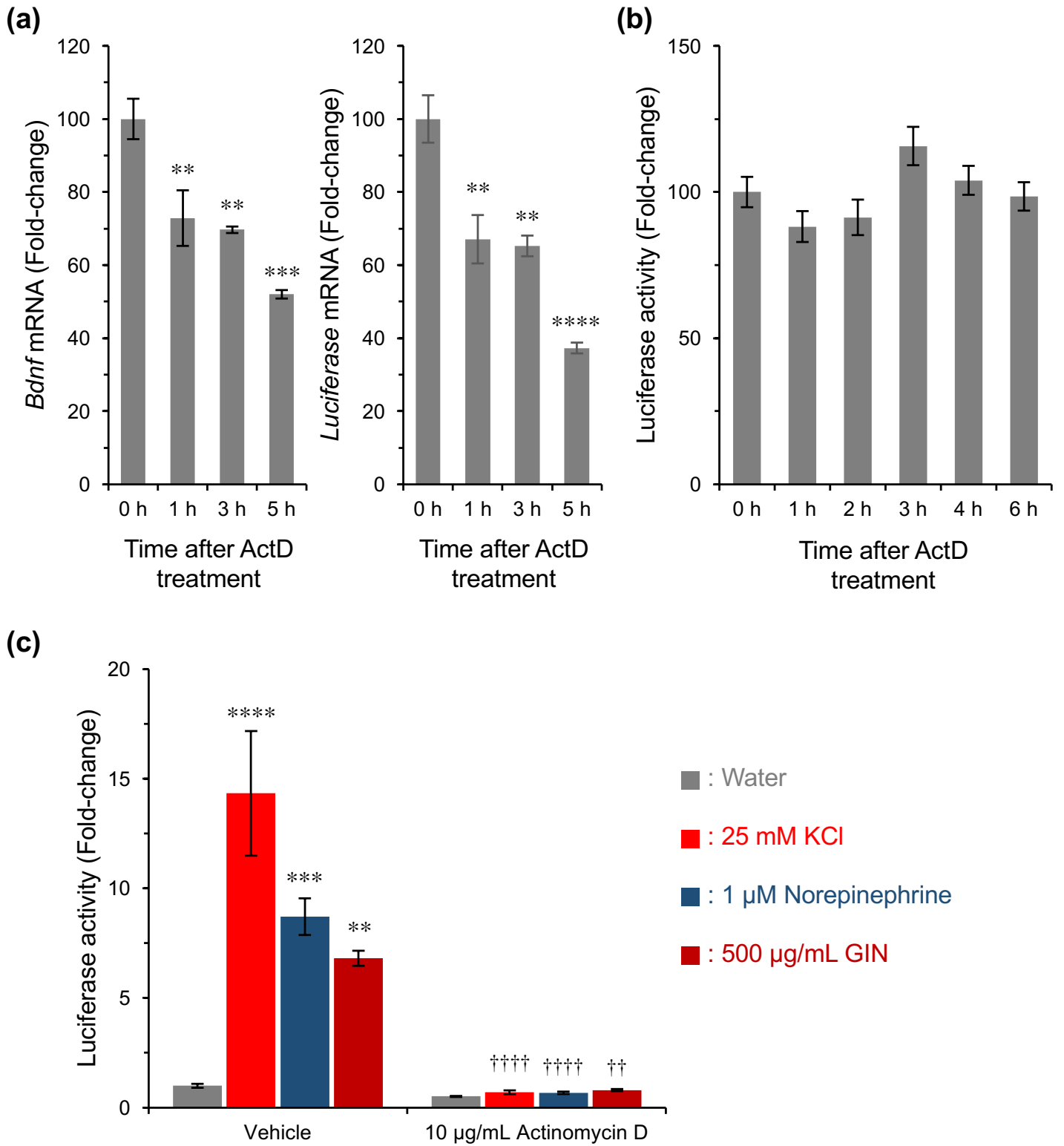
Correlation coefficient = 0.931

# Supplementary Figure S3

■ : Water    ■ : Extract

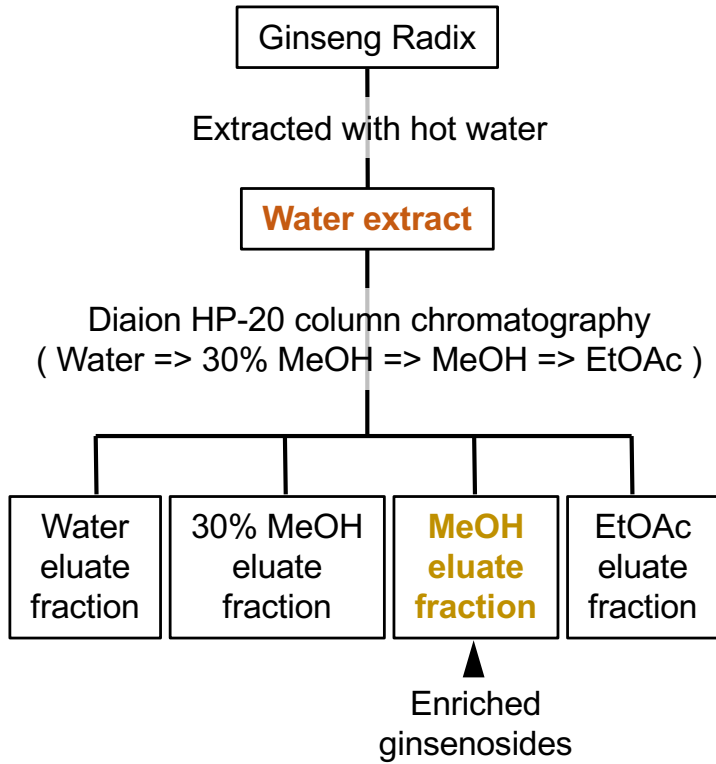


# Supplementary Figure S4

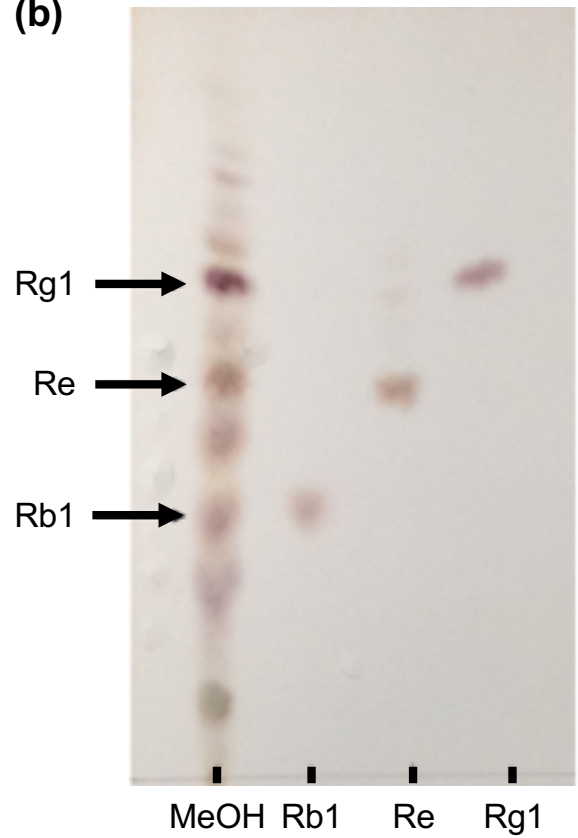


## Supplementary Figure S5

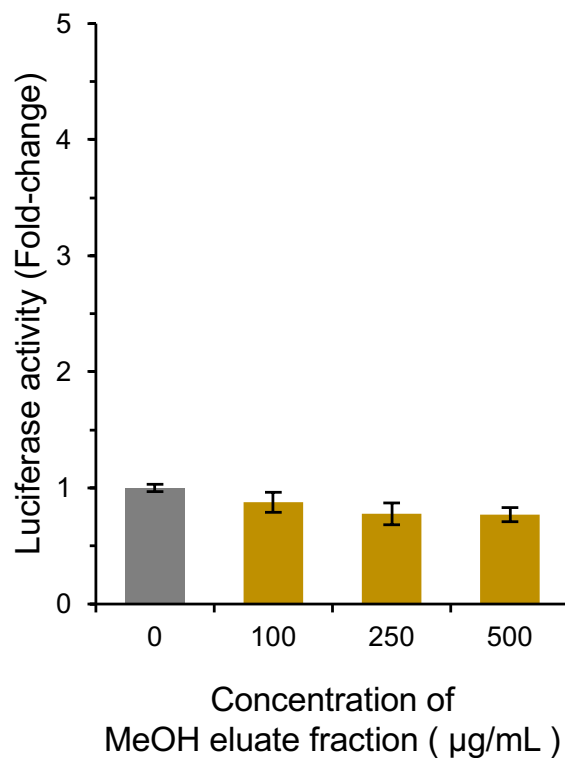
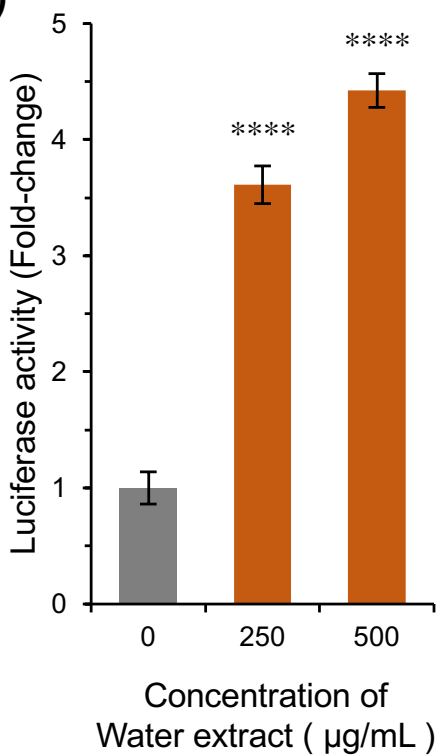
(a)



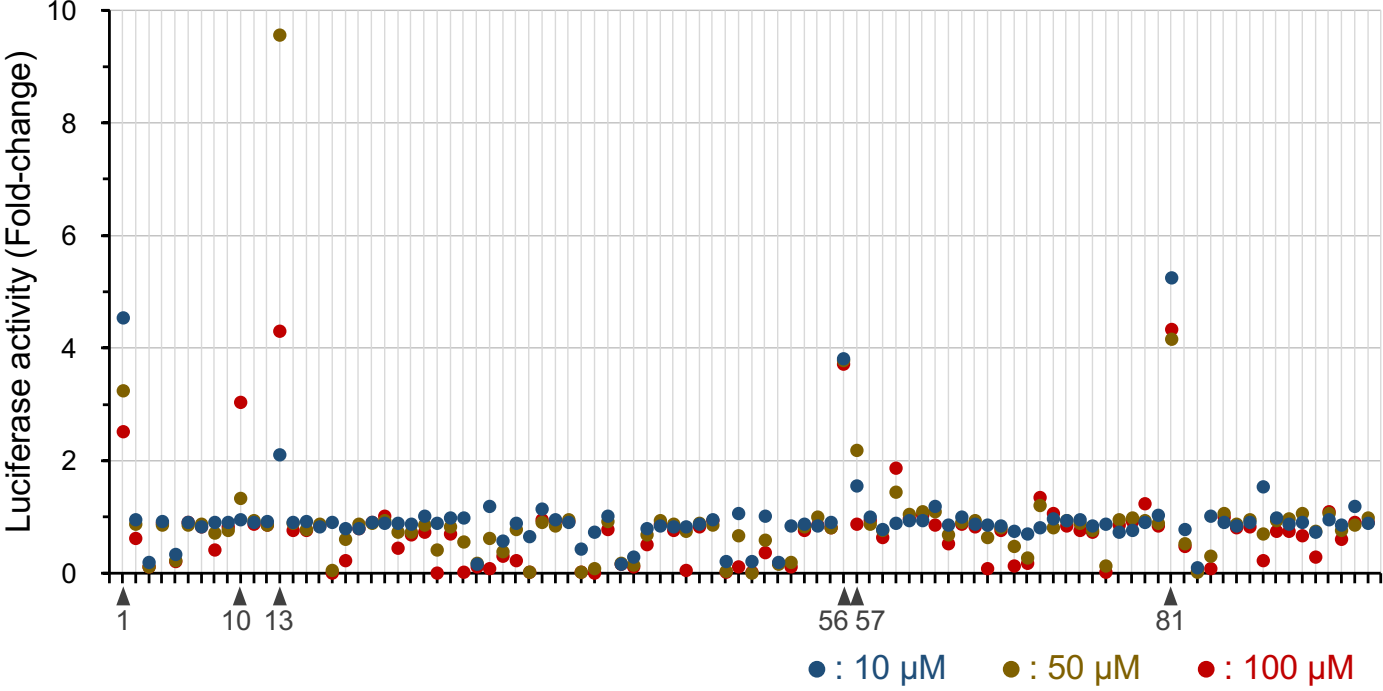
(b)



(c)



# Supplementary Figure S6



# Supplementary Figure S7

