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Supplemental Information

**Reconstitution of the Human Nigro-striatal Pathway
on-a-Chip Reveals OPA1-Dependent Mitochondrial
Defects and Loss of Dopaminergic Synapses**

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Figure S1

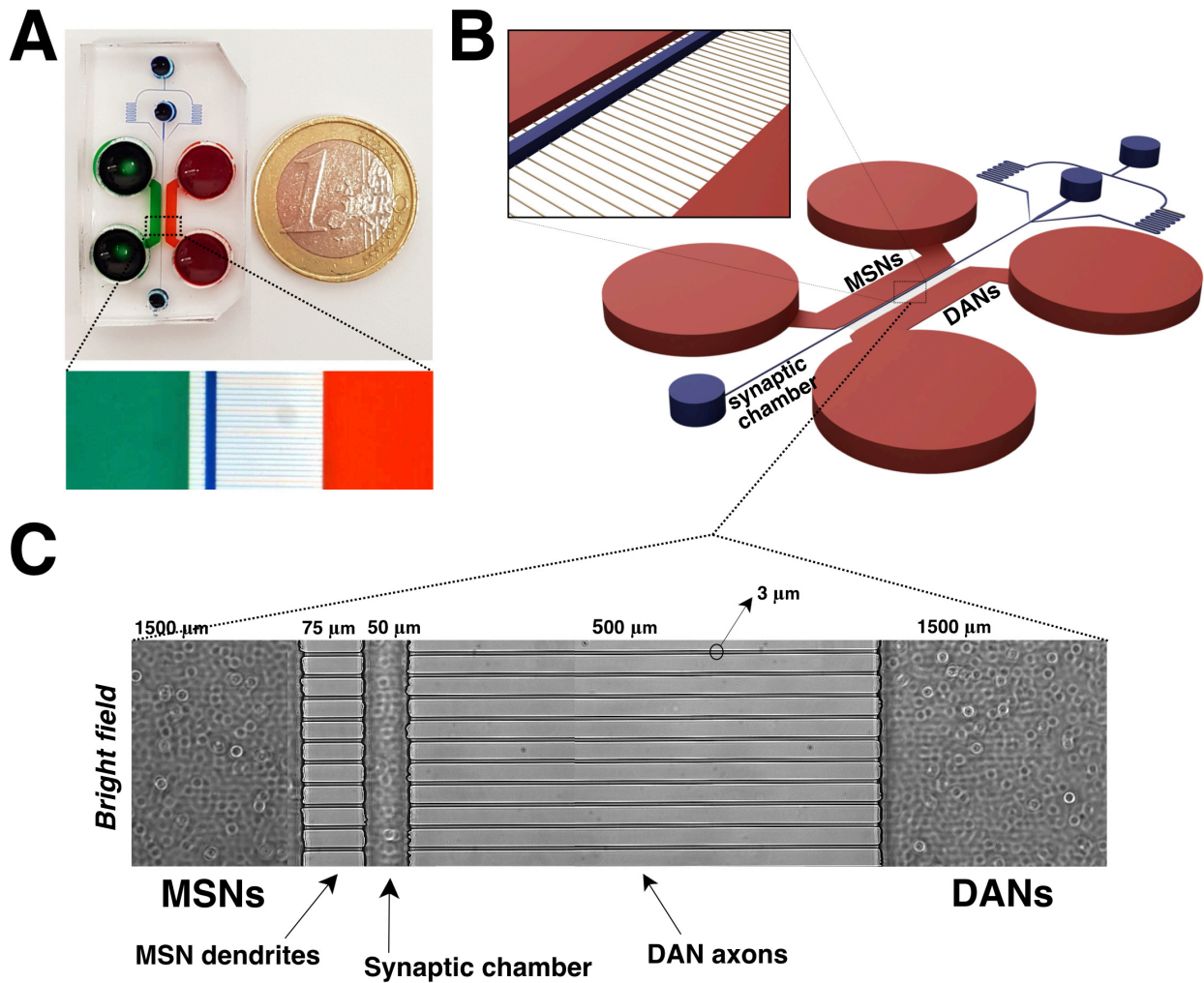


Figure S1. Schematic structure of the 3-compartment microfluidic device, Related to Figure 2.

(A) Overview of the microfluidic device with high magnification (bottom image) of the three chambers stained with different dyes to highlight their fluidic isolation. (B) 3D imaging reconstruction of the microfluidic device. This system includes the lateral striatal and dopaminergic chambers that are connected to each other through ~130 microgrooves. Between the two chambers there is an additional central space called synaptic channel to visualize and manipulate the synaptic terminals between MSNs and DANs. (C) High-power imaging of the principal microdevice elements with relative dimensions. Scale bar: 50 μm.

Figure S2

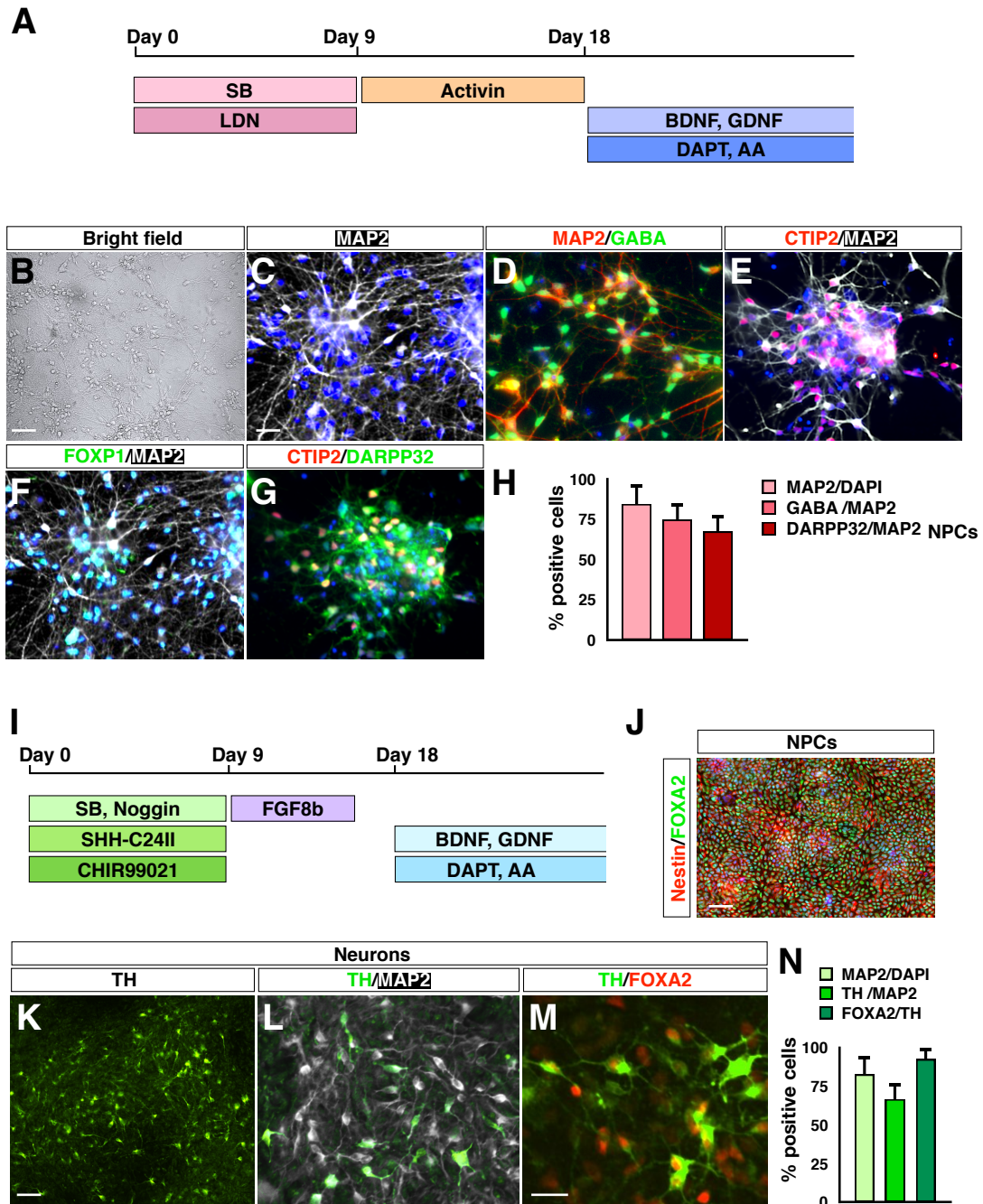


Figure S2. Experimental procedures to differentiate iPSCs into striatal medium spiny neurons (MSNs) and midbrain dopaminergic neurons (DANs), Related to Figure 2.

(A) Schematic representation of the culture conditions for generating MSNs. (B-G) Representative images of MSNs stained with the specific markers GABA (D), CTIP2 (E), FOXP1 (F) and DARPP32 (G). (H) Quantification of MAP2+, GABA+ and DARPP32+ neuronal cell populations. (I) Schematic representation of the culture conditions for generating DANs. (J) Nestin/FOXA2 double positive DA neural progenitors obtained as an intermediate step of the iPSC differentiation. (K-M) Representative pictures and quantitative analysis (N,O) of DANs expressing TH and FOXA2. Data are mean \pm SEM, n = 3 independent experiments. Scale bar: 50 μ m.

Figure S3

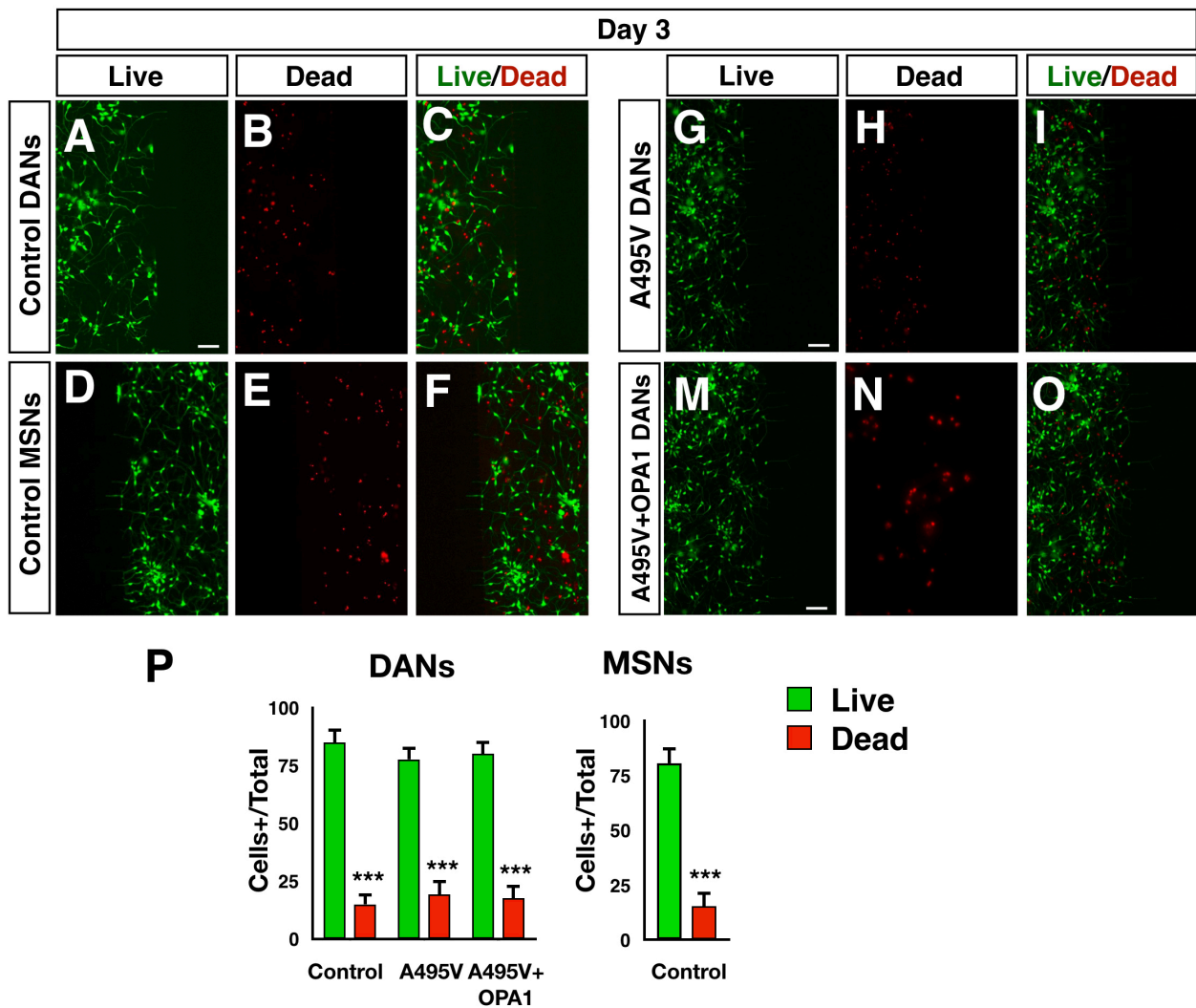


Figure S3. Survival efficiency of iPSC-derived neurons in the microfluidic environment, Related to Figure 2.

(A-O) Representative images of survived (green) and dead (red) DANs of ND (A-C), PD-OPA1 (G-I), and gene-complemented patient (M-O) iPSC lines and MSNs of ND iPSCs (D-F) 3 days after plating into the microdevices. Seeded neurons were stained with the live/dead assay consisting of a green-fluorescent calcein-AM probe (green) to reveal the intracellular esterase activity and red-fluorescent ethidium homodimer-1 (red) to indicate loss of plasma membrane integrity. (J) Bar graphs illustrating the fraction of positive cells on the total cell population. Data are mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$ independent experiments. *** $P < 0,001$; Statistical analysis is performed using Student's t -test. Scale bar: 100 μm .

Figure S4

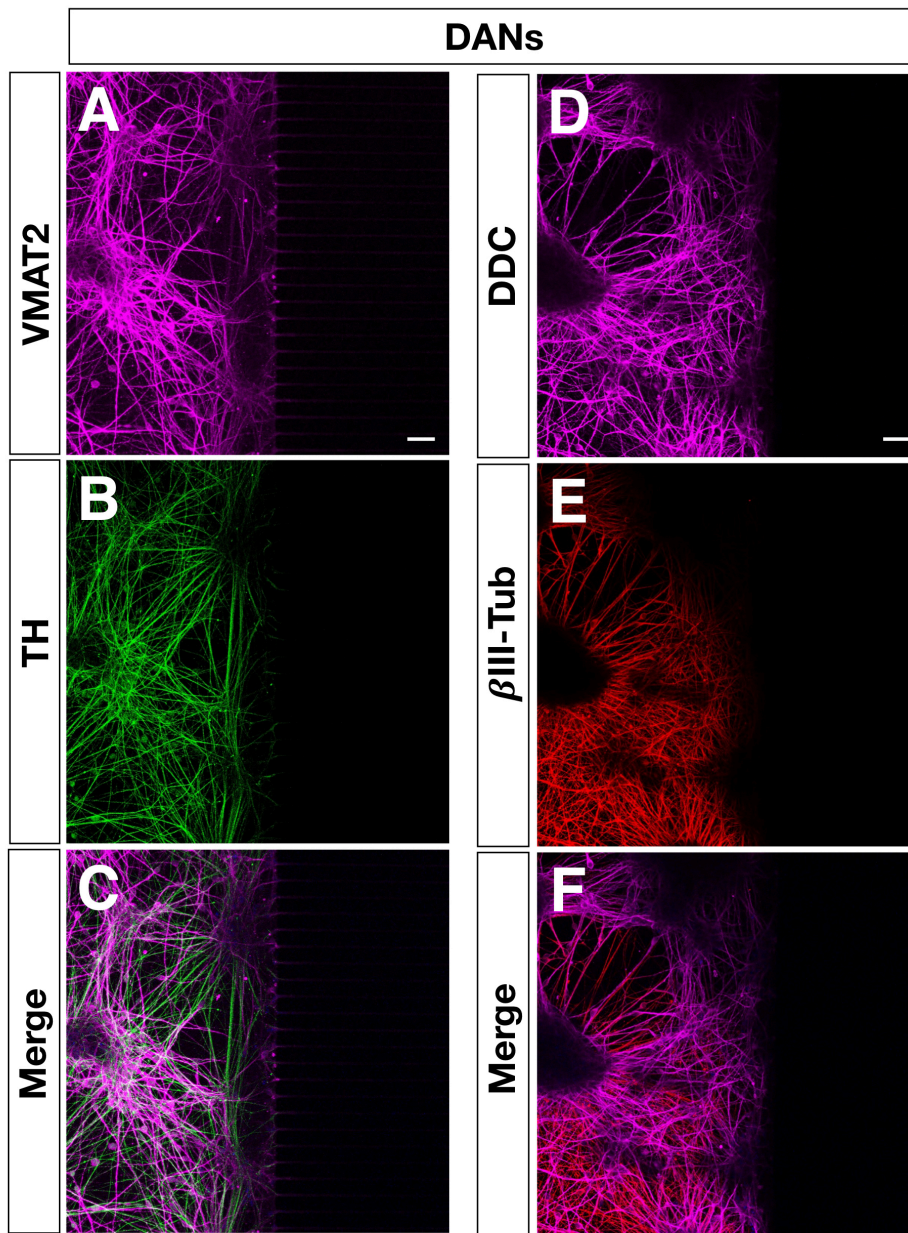


Figure S4. Characterization of DANs within the microfluidic device, Related to Figure 2.

(A-F) Representative images of DANs after 6 weeks of culture in the microfluidic device and stained for the key DAN markers VMAT2 (A), TH (B), DDC (D), and the general neuronal protein β III-Tubulin (β III-Tub) (E). Scale bars: 100 μ m

Figure S5

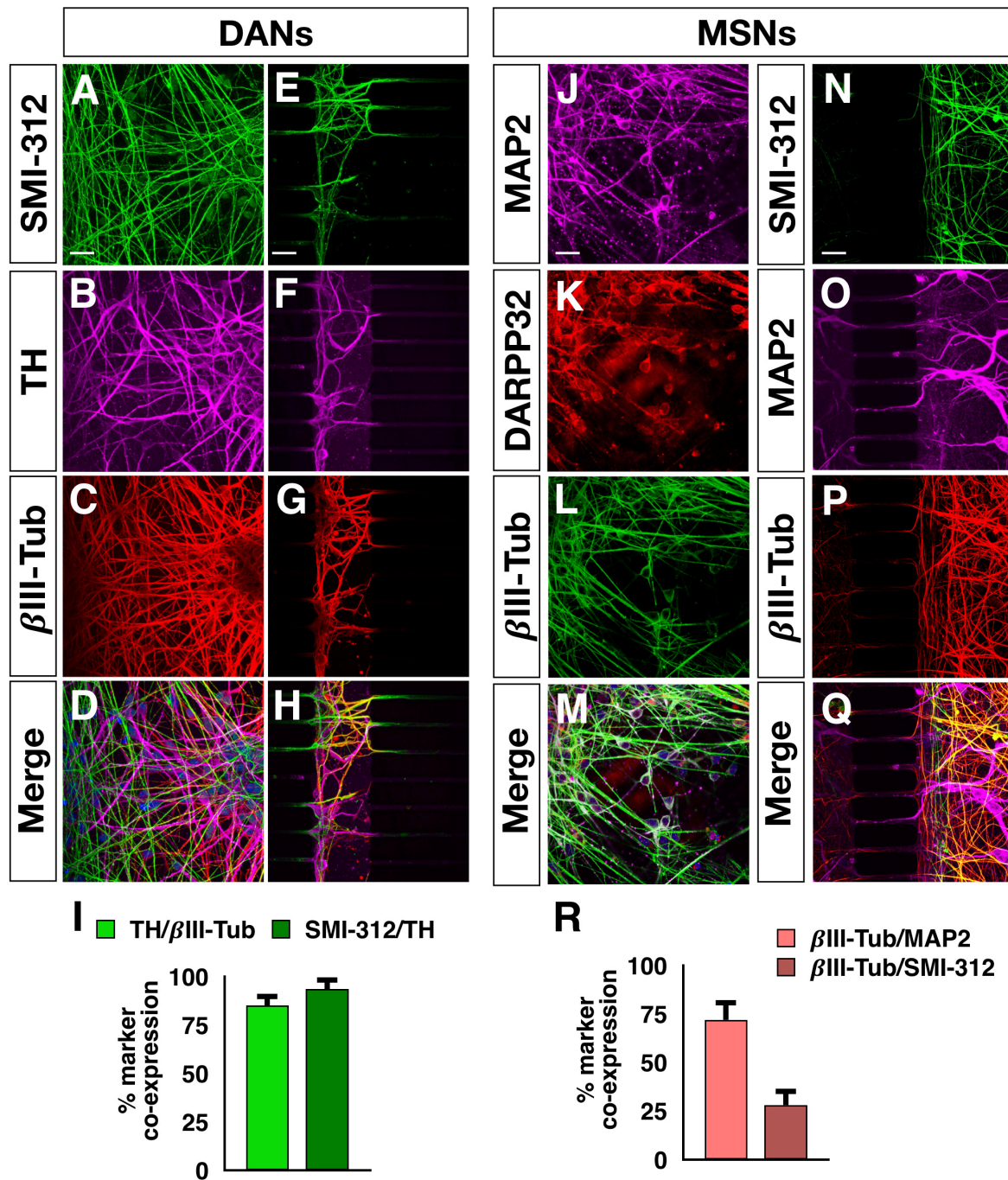


Figure S5. Assessment of the DAN and MSN axonal and dendritic projections within the channels of the microfluidic device, Related to Figure 3.

(A-H) Representative images of DAN axonal projections highlighted with SMI-312 (green) and TH (magenta) in the dopaminergic lateral chamber (A-D) and in the synaptic compartment (E-H). (I) Bar graphs showing the percentage of co-staining between TH and βIII-Tubulin (βIII-Tub) and SMI-312 in the synaptic compartment. (J-M) Representative images of MSNs expressing MAP2, DARPP32 and βIII-Tubulin (βIII-Tub) in the striatal lateral chamber. (N-Q) Visualization of the MSN axons (SMI-312) and dendrites (MAP2) over the total amount of βIII-Tubulin (βIII-Tub) positive neuronal projections in the microchannels connecting the striatal lateral chamber and the synaptic compartment. (R) Quantification of the striatal dendrites positive for either MAP2 or SMI-312. Data are mean ± SEM, n = 3 independent experiments. Scale bars: 50 μm