## **Supplementary material**

# **Molecular targets for endogenous GDNF modulation in striatal parvalbumin interneurons**

Daniel Enterría-Morales, Natalia Lopez-Gonzalez del Rey, Javier Blesa, Ivette López-López, Sarah Gallet, Vincent Prévot, José López-Barneo, Xavier d'Anglemont de Tassigny.

Content:

- Supplementary material and methods
- Supplementary figures 1 to 11
- Supplementary references
- Supplementary tables 1 to 5

## **Supplementary material and methods**

#### **Mouse genotyping**

Routine genotyping to detect *GdnfLacZ*, *PV-Cre*, *tdTomato* or *ChR2-tdTomato* alleles was performed by PCR.

• *Gdn<sup>* $\mu$ *acZ</sup>* was detected with the following primers:

BH122 (5'-GGAGGGAGCGGTTCTTACAG-3') BH129 (5'-CTTGCCTGGTGCGGTTCT CT-3') BH128 (5'-GCTGGCGAAAGGGGGATGTG-3')

- *PV-Cre* PCR was performed with the primers: CreFW (5'- TGTTCAGGGATCGCCAG -3') CreREV (5'-ACGGGCACTGTGTCCAG-3')
- *tdTomato* allele was detected with: dTomFW (5'- ACTGCAGCGCTGGTCATATG -3') dTomREV (5'- ACTCTTTGATGACCTCCTCG -3')
- The presence of the *ChR2-tdTomato* allele was verified by using: ChR2FW (5'- GGCATTAAAGCAGCGTATCC -3') ChR2REV (5'- CTGTTCCTGTACGGCATGG -3')

## **Histological and immunohistochemical procedures**

For histological and immunohistochemical analyses on mice, 2-month-old male mouse brain sections were prepared as follows. Mice were deeply anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of thiobarbital and intracardially perfused with phosphatebuffered saline 0.1M (PBS) followed by 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS pH 7.4. After a 1 hour post-fixation step, brains were washed in PBS, cryoprotected in PBS with  $30\%$ sucrose, embedded in Tissue-Tek® O.C.T. Compound (Sakura®, Finetek), and frozen on dry ice. Coronal floating sections (30 µm thick) were obtained throughout the striatum and somatosensory and motor cortex using a cryostat (CM 1950, Leica Biosystems). Sections were stored at -20°C in an antifreeze solution (0.9% w/v NaCl, 30% w/v sucrose, 1% w/v Polyvinylpyrrolidone (9003-39-8, Sigma), 30% v/v Ethylene glycol in PBS) until use.

For PV and cKit co-labelling in mouse brain sections, monoclonal mouse anti-PV antibody (PV235, Swant, Switzerland) at 1:4000 was combined with anti c-Kit (D13A2) XP® rabbit monoclonal Antibody (Cell Signaling Technology, The Netherlands) at 1:1000 dilution. Both anti-PV and anti-cKit primary antibodies have been previously used by us (Enterría-Morales *et al.*, 2016), and others (Chen *et al.*, 2017; Abreu *et al.*, 2018). Primary and secondary antibodies were prepared in PBS with 0.1% Triton X-100 (PBST), 10% fetal bovine serum and 1 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (Sigma). Sections were incubated with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C, and then incubated with secondary anti-IgG antibodies conjugated with either Alexa Fluor 488 or 568 (Invitrogen) for 1 hour at room temperature. Nuclei were labelled with 4',6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole (Dapi, D9542, Sigma). Immunofluorescent images were obtained with a BX61 microscope equipped with a DP70 camera (Olympus), or a N-STORM super-resolution microscope system (Nikon) equipped with 405 / 488 / 561 / 647 nm lasers.

For histological detection of GDNF expression,  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity was revealed with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- $\beta$ -D-galactopyranoside (XGal) staining (Hidalgo-Figueroa *et al.*, 2012). Briefly, coronal brain floating sections (40 µm-thick) from adult heterozygous *GdnfLacZ* mice were incubated with XGal solution for 16 hours at room temperature (RT) and then washed with PBS 0.1M. For colocalization study, we performed immunohistochemistry as described above. Primary anti-PV antibody (PV27, Swant, Switzerland) was diluted at 1:4000, and secondary anti-rabbit IgG antibody was conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) and revealed as a light brown precipitate by 3,3'-Diaminobenzidine (DAB) reaction (d'Anglemont de Tassigny *et al.*, 2010).

For immunofluorescence PV and cKit double-staining of monkey (*Macaca fascicularis*) striatum, free-floating sections (40 µm thick) were incubated in sodium citrate buffer 10 mM for 30 min at 37ºC for antigen retrieval. Sections were rinsed 3 times for 5 min in 0.1 M TB and 3 times for 5 min in TBS, and maintained in a blocking solution containing 10% of normal rabbit serum (NRS)/0.4% Triton X-100 (TX) in TBS for 3 hours. Sections were incubated with primary antibody solutions containing mouse anti-PV (1:2500) (PV235, Swant) and goat anti-cKit (1:50) (AF332-SP, Thermo Fisher) in 4% NRS/0.2% Tx-TBS for 48 hours at 4°C. After primary incubation, the sections were rinsed 4 times for 5 min in TBS, and then incubated for 2 hours in the secondary antibody solution containing Alexa Fluor rabbit anti-mouse 488 (1:100) (A-11059) and Alexa Fluor rabbit anti-goat 568 (1:100) (A-11079) in 4% NRS/0.2Tx-TBS. After  $2 \times 5$  min rinses in TBS the sections were mounted onto glass slides.

For single detection of PV interneurons, same conditions were applied as above with the difference that the secondary antibody was a biotinylated rabbit anti-mouse (1:400) (AP160B, Millipore) and the sections were incubated in Vectastain Elite avidin/biotin complex from Vector Labs (Burligame, CA) prior to peroxidase development. A standard diaminobenzidine protocol (0.05% diaminobenzidine and 0.003%  $H_2O_2$ ) was used.

#### **Immunohistochemical analyses**

To determine the degree of co-expression between PV and cKit in the mouse striatum, photographs of PV and cKit fluorescent staining were acquired separately with the 20X objective from a BX61 Olympus microscope and merged with Photoshop CC (Adobe) for dual-labelled cells analysis. Five fields in the dorsomedial region of the striatum were analysed per animal ( $N = 3$ ). PV and cKit single cells and PV / cKit double labelled cells were counted.

The density of PV-positive cells in the striatum of normal and MPTP monkeys was estimated by using an unbiased stereological approach. Seven rostro-caudal sections, regularly spaced at intervals of 2400 µm, were examined for each monkey. Three sections were rostral and four sections caudal to the level where the anterior commissure crosses the midline. All measurements were performed using an interactive computer system consisting of a Zeiss Axioskop optical microscope (Oberkochen, Germany) equipped with a digital camera (AxioCam HRc, Zeiss, Germany). The interactive test grids and the motorized stage were controlled by Stereo Investigator software (version 8.0, MicroBrightField, Williston, VT, USA). The contours of the striatum were first outlined at a low magnification (2X) and neurons were systematically sampled using a 40X lens. The results were expressed as the number of  $PV+$  neurons per 100 mm<sup>2</sup>.

Co-expression of PV and cKit was quantified in striatum (caudate nucleus and putamen separately) and cortex. Photographs of PV and cKit fluorescent staining were acquired separately with the 10X objective from a DM2500 microscope equipped with LAS V4.6 software (Leica) and merged for dual labelling analysis. Four fields per region and per animal ( $N = 3$  or 4) were analysed. PV and cKit single cells and PV / cKit doublelabelled cells were counted.

#### **Tissue dissociation and cell preparation**

Mice were sacrificed at P30 by thiobarbital overdose, and intracardially perfused with ice-cold oxygenated working solution (ICOWS; 87 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 1.25 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO4, 26 mM NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 75 mM sucrose, 20 mM glucose, 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, and 2 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>). The brain was quickly dissected and transferred to ICOWS and kept in the same solution during sectioning on a vibratome (VT1200S, Leica Biosystems) in 300  $\mu$ m-thick slices (Bregma, AP: +1.34 to -1.82 mm). The slices were placed in oxygenated working solution at 37°C for 45 minutes. The area of interest was then dissected from each slice, and the tissue was dissociated using the Papain dissociation system (Worthington Biochem), following the manufacturer's instructions. Solutions were saturated with carbogen (5%  $CO<sub>2</sub>$  / 95%  $O<sub>2</sub>$ , Air Liquide) before use. Oxygenation and a short dissection time were crucial to maintain a high rate of cell survival. Next, the cell suspension was filtered through a 20 µm mesh (Bio-Fil) and kept in ICOWS with 0.2% bovine serum albumin prior to FACS immediately thereafter.

#### **RNA preparation, quality control and quantitation**

Total RNA from cortical and striatal whole tissue samples was isolated using TRIzol method (Thermo Fisher) following the manufacturer's guideline. For the FACS-sorted PV interneurons, *RNAlater*solution was first removed after a 1 min centrifugation at 5000 x g and cells were lysed in 0.5 ml TRIzol reagent. To improve the yield, an additional step was performed by incubating the upper aqueous phase obtained after chloroforminduced gradient with 0.5 µg glycogen (SERVA, Germany) at 4°C for 12 hrs. RNA quantity and quality check from the FACS sorted tdTomato-positive cells was performed with an Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer system. Samples with RNA integrity number (RIN)  $\geq$ 7 were further processed for microarray analysis. The yield and integrity of the RNA from the whole tissue sample was determined with the  $A_{260}/A_{280}$  ratio with a Nanodrop 2000 spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher).

#### **Real-time quantitative RT-PCR (qPCR)**

Equal quantity  $(0.8 \mu g)$  of amplified RNA from PV cells or RNA from cortex and striatum tissue samples were copied to cDNA using the QuantiTect Reverse Transcription Kit (Qiagen) in a final volume of 100 µl. PCR reactions were performed in duplicate, each in a total volume of 20  $\mu$ l containing 1  $\mu$ l of cDNA, 10  $\mu$ l SYBR Green Fast Mix

(Thermo Fisher), 1  $\mu$ l FW primer, 1  $\mu$ l REV primer and 7  $\mu$ l H<sub>2</sub>O. Real-time quantitative PCR reactions were performed in a 7500 Fast Real Time PCR System (Life Technologies). *Actb* gene expression was used to normalize the amount of RNA inputs and perform relative quantifications ( $\Delta\Delta$ Ct method). The primers used to amplify the cDNA samples are listed in Supplementary Table 1. Primer specificity and sensitivity was tested for each set of primers prior to use.

For *ex vivo* experiments, we used TaqMan probes to measure variations of gene expression (Thermo Fisher) for *Gdnf* (Mm00599849\_m1) and *Fos* (Mm00487425\_m1), with *Hmbs* (Mm00660262 g1) and *Actb* (Mm01205647 g1) as internal control respectively. The *Pvalb* probe (Mm00443100\_m1) was also used for post-FACS gene expression.

#### **RNAscope**

We carried out *in situ* hybridization using the protocol from Advanced Cell Diagnostics (ACDbio), following the manufacturer's guidelines (Cat. No. 320851, RNAscope® Fluorescent Multiplex kit). To minimize the degradation of the RNA, we worked under a sterile environment, cleaning all the material with EtOH 70% and RNaseZap™ (Thermo Fisher) before use. In addition, we prepared all the solutions in Diethyl pyrocarbonate (DEPC, Sigma) treated water (DEPC-H<sub>2</sub>O). We used 4-month-old wild-type mice that were euthanized by decapitation under isofluorane (Sigma) anesthesia. Isoflurane does not alter gene expression. The brain was quickly extracted, placed in OCT (Tissue-Tek) and rapidly frozen by dry ice-cooled isopentane. Frozen block was stored at -80 °C until cryo-sectioning. 18- $\mu$ m thick sections (+1.34 to -1.82 mm from Bregma) were mounted onto SuperFrost Plus Slides (Thermo Fisher), then fixed with PFA 4% for 15 minutes at 4 °C, and washed 3 times with PBS 0.1M. Next, tissue was dehydrated in ethanol 50%, 70% and 100%. For hybridization protocol, we followed the manufacturer's guideline and reagents. Briefly, the tissue was treated with Protease IV to permeabilize and retrieve RNA, and then we used probes for mouse *Gdnf* (cat. No. 421951), *Lhx8* (cat. No. 515101-C2) and *Gpr83* (cat. No. 317431-C3) designed by ACDBio. The probes were first activated for 10 minutes at 40 ºC in the HybEZTM Oven (ACDBio), and then added to the tissue to hybridize the RNA of interest for 2 hours at 40 ºC, one probe at a time. After hybridization, the tissue was washed and incubated with amplifiers in the following order: Amp1-FL for 30 minutes at 40 ºC, Amp2-FL for 15

minutes at 40 ºC and Amp3-FL for 30 minutes at 40 ºC, and Amp4-FL Alt B for 15 minutes at 40 ºC. The Amp4-FL Alt B reagent contains the fluorophores Atto 550, Alexa 488 and Atto 647, allowing the detection of single molecules of mRNA for *Gdnf* (red), *Lhx8* (green), and *Gpr83* (magenta). Finally, the samples were incubated with DAPI (ACDBio) to stain the nuclei, and mounted with Fluorescence Mounting Medium (Sigma). The slides were stored at 4 ºC until microscope analysis. We used negative and positive probes to test the protocol. The positive probe hybridized with mouse *Ubc* mRNA, and the negative probe hybridized with bacterial *DapB* mRNA (both provided by ACDBio).

We analysed microphotographs taken at three different striatal slices from three different mice. To quantify the cells expressing *Gdnf*, *Lhx8* and *Gpr83* mRNA, the number of *Gdnf*-positive cells, *Lhx8*-positive cells, *Gpr83*-positive cells, and double positive cells (*Gdnf*+/*Lhx8*+, *Gdnf*+/*Gpr83*+, *Lhx8*+/*Gpr83*+) was manually counted in 3-4 dorsolateral striatal fields and reported as the number of positive cells per square millimeter (mm<sup>2</sup>), knowing that each field measured  $0.296$  mm<sup>2</sup>. Data are represented as the percentage of *Gdnf*-positive cells expressing *Lhx8* and *Gpr83*, the percentage of *Gdnf*positive cells expressing *Lhx8*, the percentage of *Gdnf*-positive cells expressing *Gpr83*, and the percentage of *Lhx8*-positive cells expressing *Gpr83*.

#### *Ex vivo* **pharmacological experiments**

P30 male mice were deeply anesthetized by i.p. injection of thiobarbital and intracardially perfused with ice-cold cutting solution (ICS) (sucrose 222mM, glucose 11mM, KCl 3mM, NaH2PO4 1mM, NaHCO3 26mM, MgCl2 7mM, CaCl2 0.5mM) saturated with 95%  $O_2$  / 5%  $CO_2$  mixture. Once perfused, the brain was rapidly removed, placed in ICS and cut in 250µm-thick coronal slices containing the striatum using an antivibration device-equipped VT1200S vibratome (Leica). Slices were split in two halves (hemispheres) and placed in artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF) (sucrose 4 mM, glucose 10 mM, KCl 2.5 mM, NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 1.25 mM, NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 26 mM, MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1 mM, CaCl<sub>2</sub> 2.5 mM and NaCl 124 mM). aCSF was continuously bubbled with  $95\% O_2 / 5\% CO_2$  to reach physiological pH values at 36°C. After a 30 min acclimatization period, aCSF was changed for a pre-warmed oxygenized aCSF with different pharmacological drugs (or vehicle control) and slices were incubated for up to twelve hours. After a first series of tests, the optimal *ex vivo* incubation time was set to 5 hours. When incubation time was

up, striatal tissue was cut out from the slices and placed in *RNAlater* (for RNA), then stored at -80 °C.

For *ex vivo* experimental validation, viability of striatal slices was checked by measuring high-K+-induced (40 mM) catecholamine release by amperometry (Urena *et al.*, 1994; Mejías *et al.*, 2006). Recordings were done after up to 12 hours of incubation time with a polarized carbon fibre electrode placed in the dorso-medial part of the striatum under microscope control. Pharmacological drugs and selected GPCR agonists tested were: dibutyryl cyclic AMP (D0627, Sigma), forskolin (F6886, Sigma), 666-15 (5661, Tocris), CdCl2 (Sigma), mPEN (004-58, Phoenix Europe, Germany), melanotan II (2566, Tocris), Senktide (1068, Tocris), GR73632 (1669, Tocris).

#### *In vivo* **stereotaxic experiments**

Two-month-old wild-type male mice were anesthetized with ketamine and xylazine dosage according to the Cold Spring Harbor Protocols 2006 and immobilized on a stereotaxic device (Stoelting). Each mouse received a bilateral intrastriatal injection (1 or 2 µL) of 49 µg dibutyryl cyclic AMP, 8.2 µg forskolin or vehicle (PBS or DMSO respectively) through a 30-gauge Hamilton syringe, with positive pressure on. The stereotaxic coordinates for the injection site in the dorsomedial striatum ventricle were  $+0.5$  mm anteroposterior, 1.8 mm lateral to the bregma and  $-3.0$  mm from the skull surface according to the Paxinos mouse brain atlas (Paxinos and Franklin, 2001). The syringe was kept in place for 5 min after each injection. Animals were next placed to recover in a warmed box, and were euthanatized 4 hours after the second injection by thiobarbital overdose. Striata were separately removed, snap frozen and kept at -80 ºC until RNA extraction as described above.



**Supplementary figure 1. Experimental workflow for cell sorting from** *PV-Cre;tdTomato* **mice and quality tests on post-FACS cells and RNA.** (**A**) Left, gene construction of *PV-Cre;tdTomato* mice and schematic illustration of cortex (CTX) and striatum (ST) tissue samples obtained for cell dispersion. The reporter strategy is based on tdTomato reporter gene expression after deletion of floxed-STOP codon by Cre recombinase expressed under the *Pvalb* promoter. The *PV-Cre;tdTomato* model harbors an IRES-Cre-pA insert in the 3' UTR of exon 5 of the *Pvalb* gene, and carries a targeted transgene Channelrhodopsin-2/tdTomato fusion sequence preceded by a loxP-flanked STOP cassette in a *Rosa26* locus. CRE excision of the STOP signal results in expression of a ChR2/tdTomato fusion protein in the Cre-expressing PV neurons. Triangles indicate LoxP sites. Right, histological examples of fluorescent cells (tdTomato-positive) in cortex and striatum. tdTomato-positive cells were sorted by FACS (pos) and 2000 positive cells were pooled for further RNA extraction. (**B**) Phase contrast (upper row) and fluorescent (568 nm filter, lower row) microphotographs of floating FACS-captured striatal (ST) and cortical (CTX) cells from *PV-tdTomato* mice. This figure is complementary to figure 2 in the main article. (**C**) RNA quantity and quality check from increasing number of striatal cells captured after cytometry was performed to set the number of cells needed for microarray experiments. Arrows indicate the bands corresponding to 18S and 28S ribosomal RNA. The RNA integrity number (RIN) for each sample is indicated at the bottom of each line (N/A: not available). (**D**) Quantitative RT-PCR for a constitutive gene (*Gapdh*) indicates that the cycle threshold (Ct) is inversely proportional to the increasing number of post-FACS striatal cells harvested. Based on the results displayed in  $(C)$  and  $(D)$ , the minimum number of  $PV+$  cells used for post-FACS microarray analysis was set to 2,000.



**Supplementary figure 2. Expression of tdTomato reporter in parvalbumin interneurons.** (**A**) Dual label microphotographs showing tdTomato-positive cells (magenta) and parvalbumin (PV) immunostained interneurons (green) in cortex or striatum from *PV-Cre;tdTomato* mice. Note the membrane-bound localization of tdTomato in the *PV-Cre;tdTomato* mice as a result of the ChR2/tdTomato fusion. See (Enterría-Morales *et al.*, 2020) for co-labelled cells quantification in these mice. (**B**) Dual label microphotographs showing tdTomato-positive cells (magenta) and PV immunostained interneurons (green) in cortex or striatum from *PV-tdTomato* mice. Note the high degree of tdTomato and PV co-labelling in the cortex and striatum of *PVtdTomato* mice. See Kaiser *et al.*, (2015) for co-labelling quantification in this model. Scale bars  $= 50 \mu m$ . Photos on right panels are magnified fields from lower magnification pictures on the left panels. This figure is complementary to figure 2 in the main article.



**Supplementary figure 3. Flow cytometry graphical analysis of cells dispersed from cortex or striatum of tdTomato reporter mice.** Top, schematic illustration of a coronal section of the mouse brain indicating the regions used for FACS (cortex, CTX; striatum, ST). (**A**) Illustrative plot from *PV-Cre;tdTomato* cortex. (**B**) Illustrative plot from *PV-Cre;tdTomato* striatum. (**C**) Illustrative plot from *PV-tdTomato* cortex. (**D**) Illustrative plot from *PV-tdTomato* striatum. In each experiment, relevant and living cells were selected with side scatter and forward scatter (SSC  $\times$  FSC), then cell clumps were discarded by  $SSC \times Trigger$  Pulse Width. The gates to isolate tdTomato-positive cells (red lines) were based on fluorescein isothiocyanate / phycoerythrin (FITC  $\times$  PE) compensation to discard autofluorescence from tdTomato-negative animals of *PV+/+;tdTom/+* or *PV+/+* genotypes (dotted red lines). The percentage and total number

of tdTomato-positive cells harvested in each experiment are indicated in red. This figure is complementary to figure 2 in the main article.



**Supplementary figure 4. Differential gene expression between parvalbumin interneurons from striatum and cortex compared to tissue gene expression levels in P30 mice.** Top left, schematic illustration of parvalbumin interneurons (in red) within the whole cortex or striatum region (yellow) in a coronal section of the mouse brain. Vertical

bar graphs show cDNA level (measured by qPCR), as a measure of mRNA, in FACScaptured PV interneurons (red) from striatum (ST) and cortex (CTX), and in whole tissue preparation (yellow). Gene expression for each sample was normalized to *Actb* level. The number of animals used is indicated in the figure. \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*, nonparametric one-way ANOVA on ranks (Kruskal–Wallis test). This figure is complementary to figure 4 in the main article.



**Supplementary figure 5.** *In situ* **expression of selected genes in the adult mouse brain.** Messenger RNA expression of *Pvalb*, *Pde3a*, *Crabp1*, *Tacr1*, *Lhx8* and *Tacr3* in P56 mouse caudal brain sections detected by *in situ* hybridization and obtained from the Allen Brain Atlas (Image credit: Allen Institute). Zoomed-in pictures illustrate the similar distribution of neurons expressing the selected genes and the GDNF-expressing mouse striatal PV interneurons (published in Hidalgo-Figueroa *et al.*, 2012).



**Supplementary figure 6. Immunohistochemical analysis of parvalbumin and cKit**  receptor in the mouse brain. Histological immunodetection of parvalbumin (PV, magenta) and cKit receptor (green) and merged photos in coronal brain sections. (**A**) Low and high magnification fluorescent microphotographs in the striatum with apparent colocalization of cKit and PV. (**B**) Low and high magnification fluorescent microphotographs in the cortex. This figure is complementary to figure 5A in the main article.



**Supplementary figure 7. Expression of** *Gdnf***,** *Gpr83* **and** *Lhx8* **genes in the mouse brain.** (A) Schematic illustration of a mouse brain coronal section depicting the region of cortex (CTX) and striatum (ST) separated by the corpus callosum (CC) in the low magnification picture beside. The fluorescent microphotograph shows triple *in situ* hybridization labelling (by RNAscope method) of *Gdnf* (red), *Gpr83* (magenta) and *Lhx8* (green) genes expression across cortex and striatum, with DAPI for nuclear counterstaining (blue). (**B**) Zoomed-in region from low magnification striatum in (A) illustrates co-expression of *Gdnf*, *Gpr83* and *Lhx8*. (**C**) Zoomed-in region from low magnification picture in (A) indicates an absence of *Gdnf*, *Lhx8* and *Gpr83* in the cortex. This figure is complementary to figure 5B in the main article.



**Supplementary figure 8. Parvalbumin interneurons in the caudate-putamen of normal and MPTP-treated monkey (***Macaca fascicularis***).** (**A**) Representative microphotographs at 10X and 20X magnification of parvalbumin (PV) immunohistochemical staining in control (left) and MPTP-treated monkey (right). Scale  $bar = 100 \mu m$ . (**B**) Comparison of the number of PV neurons in the caudate-putamen region from control ( $N = 4$ ) and MPTP-treated monkeys ( $N = 8$ ).



**Supplementary figure 9. Viability test of** *ex vivo* **striatal slices by amperometric recordings.** An electrically polarized amperometric carbon-fibre probe inserted in the striatum of *ex vivo* coronal brain slices was used to specifically measure catecholamine release (expressed in picoampere, pA) from dopaminergic nerve terminals. (**A** and **B**) Catecholamine release in response to applications of a high potassium (KCl 40 mM) solution to induce membrane depolarization. Experiments were performed in striatal slices that had been incubated for  $1(A)$  and  $12(B)$  hours. Note that the magnitude of dopamine release decreased in repeated stimuli due to depletion of the vesicle releasable pool. The strong signal recorded even after 12 hours incubation time indicates the good viability of the preparation.  $(C)$  Effect of extracellular  $CdCl<sub>2</sub>$  (a blocker of voltage-gated calcium channels) on the secretory responses to high potassium recorded in a striatal slice (1-hour incubation). Note that  $CdCl<sub>2</sub>$  at 0.2 mM produced a complete and reversible blockade of depolarization-induced catecholamine secretion. This figure is complementary to figure 8 in the main article.



**Supplementary figure 10. Effect of activation of the protein kinase A pathway on**  *Gdnf* **gene expression in** *ex vivo* **conditions.** Vertical bar graphs indicate *Gdnf* and *Fos* mRNA levels (measured by qPCR with *Actb* gene as internal reference) in the striatum from brain slices incubated with dibutyryl cyclic AMP (dbcAMP) at 0.25 mM or 1mM for 1, 2, 5 or 12 hours, or 1 hour followed by 4 hours without dbcAMP (washing). The level of *Fos* mRNA is indicated in the low scale bar graph. Control samples were striatum from brain slices incubated in the same conditions except that no dbcAMP was added. The number of replicates is indicated above each graph. \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P <$ 0.001, two-tailed Student's t-test. This figure is complementary to figure 8 in the main article.



**Supplementary figure 11. Effect of the CREB specific inhibitor 666-15 on prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2 gene expression in** *ex vivo* **condition.** Efficiency of 666-15 to prevent CREB pathway was tested in *ex vivo* condition. Vertical bar graphs indicate *Ptgs2* mRNA and *Fos* mRNA levels after a 5-hour incubation with FSK 50  $\mu$ M and/or 10 $\mu$ M 666-15. \* *P* < 0.05, \*\* *P* < 0.01, \*\*\* *P* < 0.001, \*\*\*\* *P* < 0.0001, one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test. This figure is complementary to figure 8 in the main article.

#### **Supplementary references**

Abreu CM, Prakash R, Romanienko PJ, Roig I, Keeney S, Jasin M. Shu complex SWS1-SWSAP1 promotes early steps in mouse meiotic recombination. Nat Commun 2018; 9: 3961.

Chen L, Lee JW, Chou C-L, Nair A V, Battistone MA, Păunescu TG, et al. Transcriptomes of major renal collecting duct cell types in mouse identified by singlecell RNA-seq. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2017; 114: E9989–E9998.

d'Anglemont de Tassigny X, Ackroyd KJ, Chatzidaki EE, Colledge WH. Kisspeptin signaling is required for peripheral but not central stimulation of gonadotropin-releasing hormone neurons by NMDA. J Neurosci 2010; 30: 8581-8590.

Enterría-Morales D, López-López I, López-Barneo J, d'Anglemont de Tassigny X. Striatal GDNF production is independent to circulating estradiol level despite panneuronal activation in the female mouse. PLoS One 2016; 11

Enterría-Morales D, López-López I, López-Barneo J, d'Anglemont de Tassigny X. Role of glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor in the maintenance of adult mesencephalic catecholaminergic neurons. Mov Disord 2020: DOI: 10.1002/mds.27986.

Hidalgo-Figueroa M, Bonilla S, Gutiérrez F, Pascual A, López-Barneo J. GDNF is predominantly expressed in the PV+ neostriatal interneuronal ensemble in normal mouse and after injury of the nigrostriatal pathway. J Neurosci 2012; 32: 864–72.

Kaiser T, Ting JT, Monteiro P, Feng G. Transgenic labeling of parvalbuminexpressing neurons with tdTomato. Neuroscience 2015; 3: 236–245.

Mejías R, Villadiego J, Pintado CO, Vime PJ, Gao L, Toledo-Aral JJ, et al. Neuroprotection by transgenic expression of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase in dopaminergic nigrostriatal neurons of mice. J Neurosci 2006; 26: 4500–4508.

Paxinos G, Franklin KBJ. The mouse brain in stereotaxic coordinates. second edi. San Diego, CA: Academic Press; 2001

Urena J, Fernandez-Chacon R, Benot AR, Alvarez de Toledo GA, Lopez-Barneo J. Hypoxia induces voltage-dependent Ca2+ entry and quantal dopamine secretion in carotid body glomus cells. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 1994; 91: 10208–10211.

| Gene             | $5'$ - 3' sequence           |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Actb</b>      | GGCCCAGAGCAAGAGAGGTA         |
|                  | CATGTCGTCCCAGTTGGTAACA       |
| Crabp1           | AGGGGGATGGCCCTAAAACT         |
|                  | TGCACACCACATCATCGGC          |
| Drd <sub>2</sub> | CCCTGGGTCGTCTATCTGGAG        |
|                  | GCGTGTGTTATACAACATAGGCA      |
| Egfr             | GCCATCTGGGCCAAAGATACC        |
|                  | GTCTTCGCATGAATAGGCCAAT       |
| <b>Flt1</b>      | CCACCTCTCTATCCGCTGG          |
|                  | ACCAATGTGCTAACCGTCTTATT      |
| <b>Foxo1</b>     | AGTGGATGGTGAAGAGCGTG         |
|                  | GAAGGGACAGATTGTGGCGA         |
| Foxo3            | GGGGAACTTCACTGGTGCTA         |
|                  | GAGAGCAGATTTGGCAAAGG         |
| Gabra2           | GGACCCAGTCAGGTTGGTG          |
|                  | TCCTGGTCTAAGCCGATTATCAT      |
| Gpr12            | AACGAAGACCCGAAGGTCAAT        |
|                  | GGGTTCTGACTCCGCAACAG         |
| Gpr17            | ACCCGGTTGGTTTATCACTTC        |
|                  | CTTGAGGGACTTGACAGGGTG        |
| Gpr22            | TCAGGAACTCGTCAGCTCTTT        |
|                  | CTAGCGAGCCTCTCAGTCAGT        |
| Gpr49            | CCTACTCGAAGACTTACCCAGT       |
|                  | GCATTGGGGTGAATGATAGCA        |
| Gpr83            | CATGTGTCATGTCAGTCGCTT        |
|                  | TCCACTGCGATAGCTGTCAGA        |
| Gpr88            | <b>TCCTCCACTTCGACCTCCAC</b>  |
|                  | GCCCGAGTACAGGAGAGAC          |
| Gpr116           | GGGTTTCGGTCTTGCCACA          |
|                  | <b>CTTCCTGCACCTTCTGATCCC</b> |
| Grm1             | TGGAACAGAGCATTGAGTTCATC      |
|                  | CAATAGGCTTCTTAGTCCTGCC       |
| Hydin            | CTTGCCCCTCCGAATCAGAG         |
|                  | AGGATTGCCTCGTAACAGTGA        |
| <b>Kcnab1</b>    | AGGACCGACTTCTGAGCAAG         |
|                  | GATAGCGACAGTGCGGAATTT        |
| <b>Kit</b>       | GGCCTCACGAGTTCTATTTACG       |
|                  | GGGGAGAGATTTCCCATCACAC       |
| Lhx8             | ACACGAGCTGCTACATTAAGGA       |
|                  | CCAGTCAGTCGAGTGGATGTG        |
| Mc3r             | AAAGCCCTCACCTTGATCGG         |
|                  | AGCACCATGGCGAAGAACAT         |
| Moxd1            | ACACACAGTGATCGAGTTTAGC       |

**Supplementary Table 1.** List of primer sequences for SYBR Green-based QPCR



**Supplementary Table 2.** Differentially expressed (DE) genes between striatum and cortex (ST/CTX) PV interneurons from *PV-CRE; tdTomato* mice sorted by logFC (log2 fold change). FDR (false discovery rate).























**Supplementary Table 3.** Differentially expressed (DE) genes between striatum and cortex (ST/CTX) PV interneurons from *PV-tdTomato* mice sorted by logFC (log2 fold change). FDR (false discovery rate).













**Supplementary Table 4.** Signalling pathway impact analysis (SPIA) calculated after striatum vs. cortex (ST/CTX) DE genes from the *PV-CRE; tdTomato* mice.



**Supplementary Table 5.** Signalling pathway impact analysis (SPIA) calculated after striatum vs. cortex (ST/CTX) DE genes from the *PV-tdTomato* mice.

