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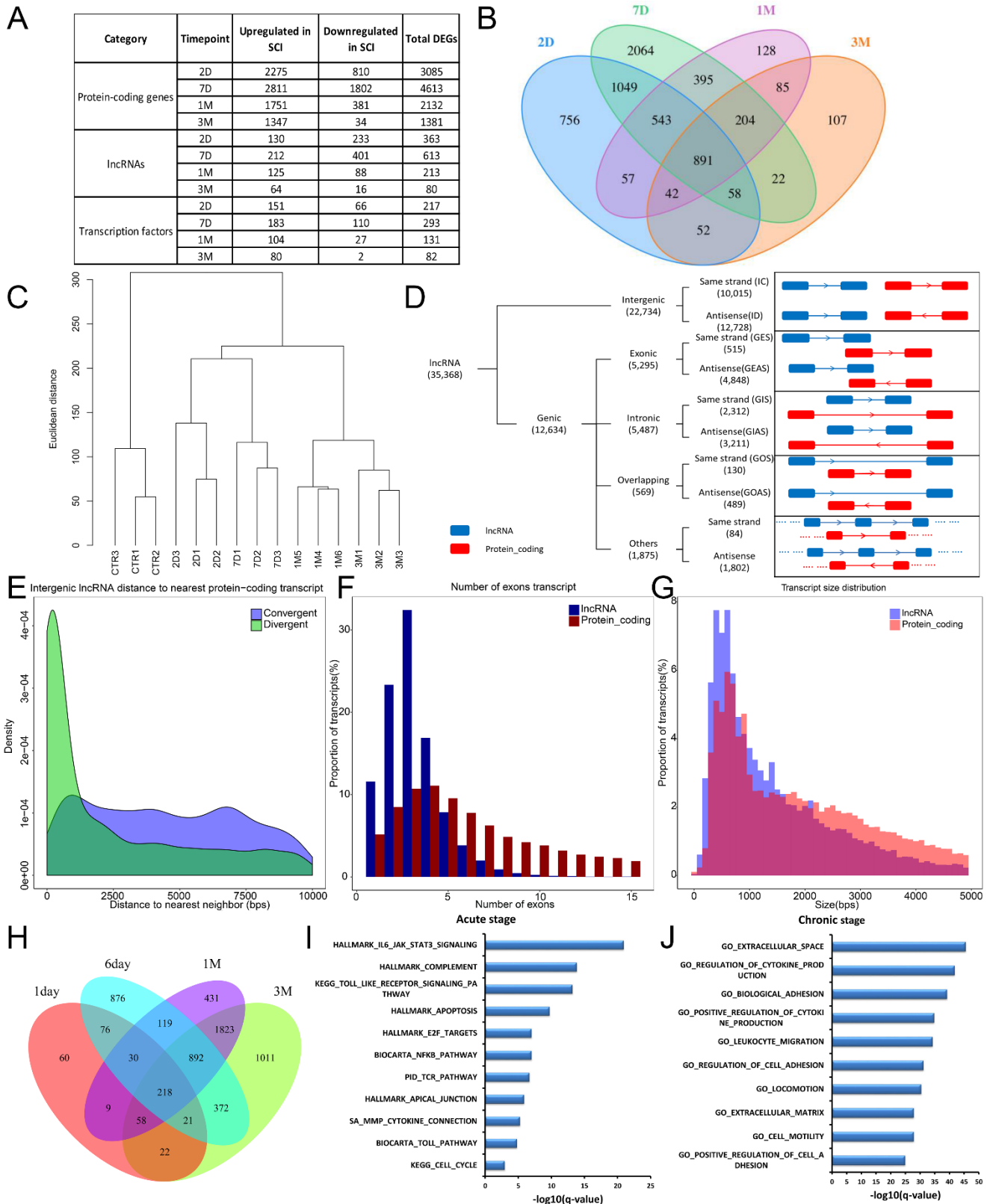
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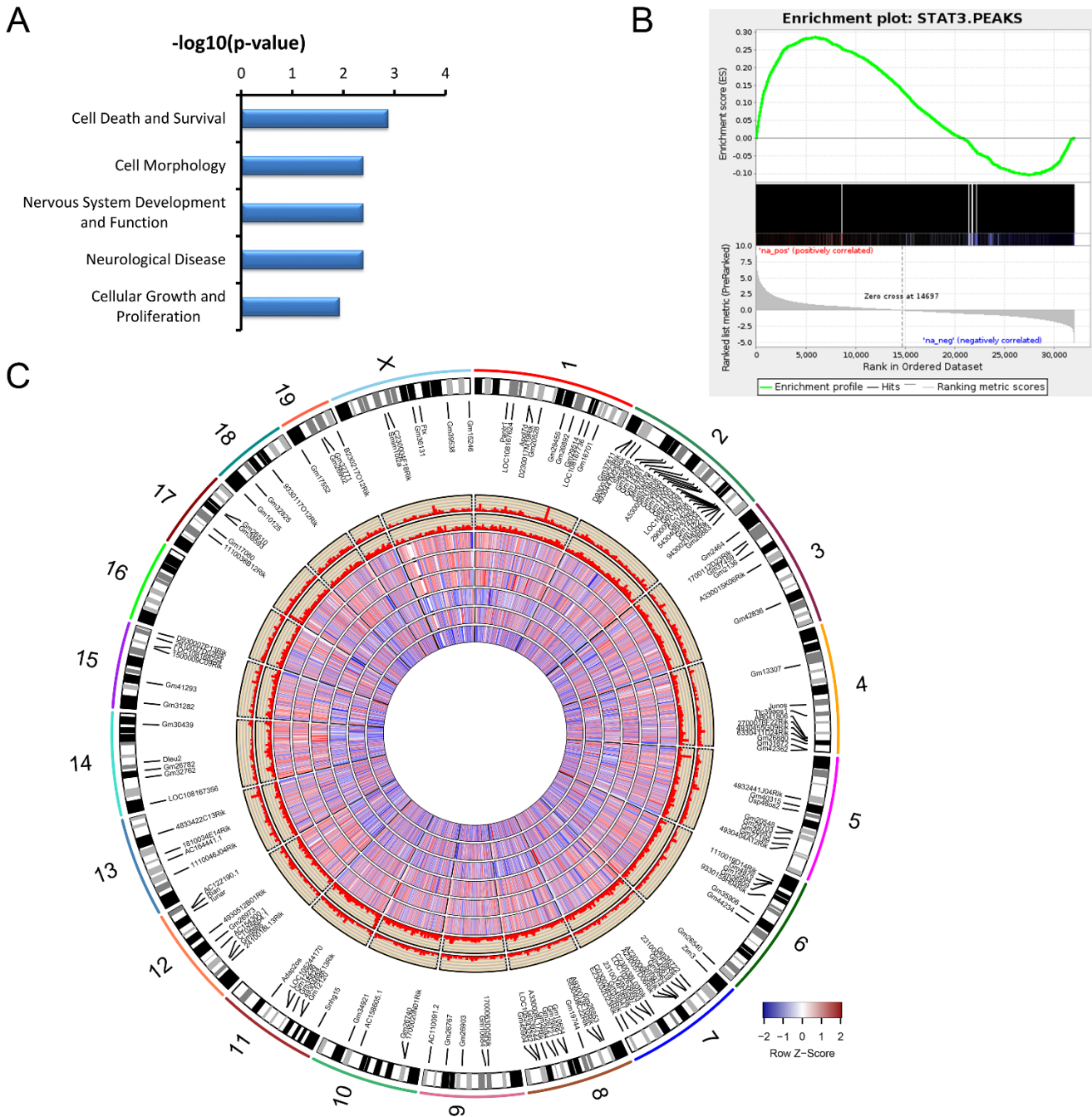


**Figure S1** Related to Figure 1. **(A)** Differentially expressed protein-coding genes, lncRNAs, and transcription factors at 2D (2 days), 7D (7 days), 1M (1 month), and 3M (3 months). Cutoff:  $\log_2|\text{fold-change}| > 1$ ,  $\text{FDR} < 0.05$ , at least one samples' FPKM  $> 1$ . **(B)** Venn diagram depicting the DEGs whose expression overlaps at different injury stages. **(C)** A consensus dendrogram was constructed from the Euclidean distance of  $\log_2$ -transformed FPKM values. **(D)** Categorization of lncRNAs in the mouse genome. Annotated mouse lncRNAs were classified based on their genomic locations relative to protein-coding genes (see Methods section for details). The number of lncRNAs in each class and subclass is indicated in parenthesis. Based on the combined lncRNA annotations,

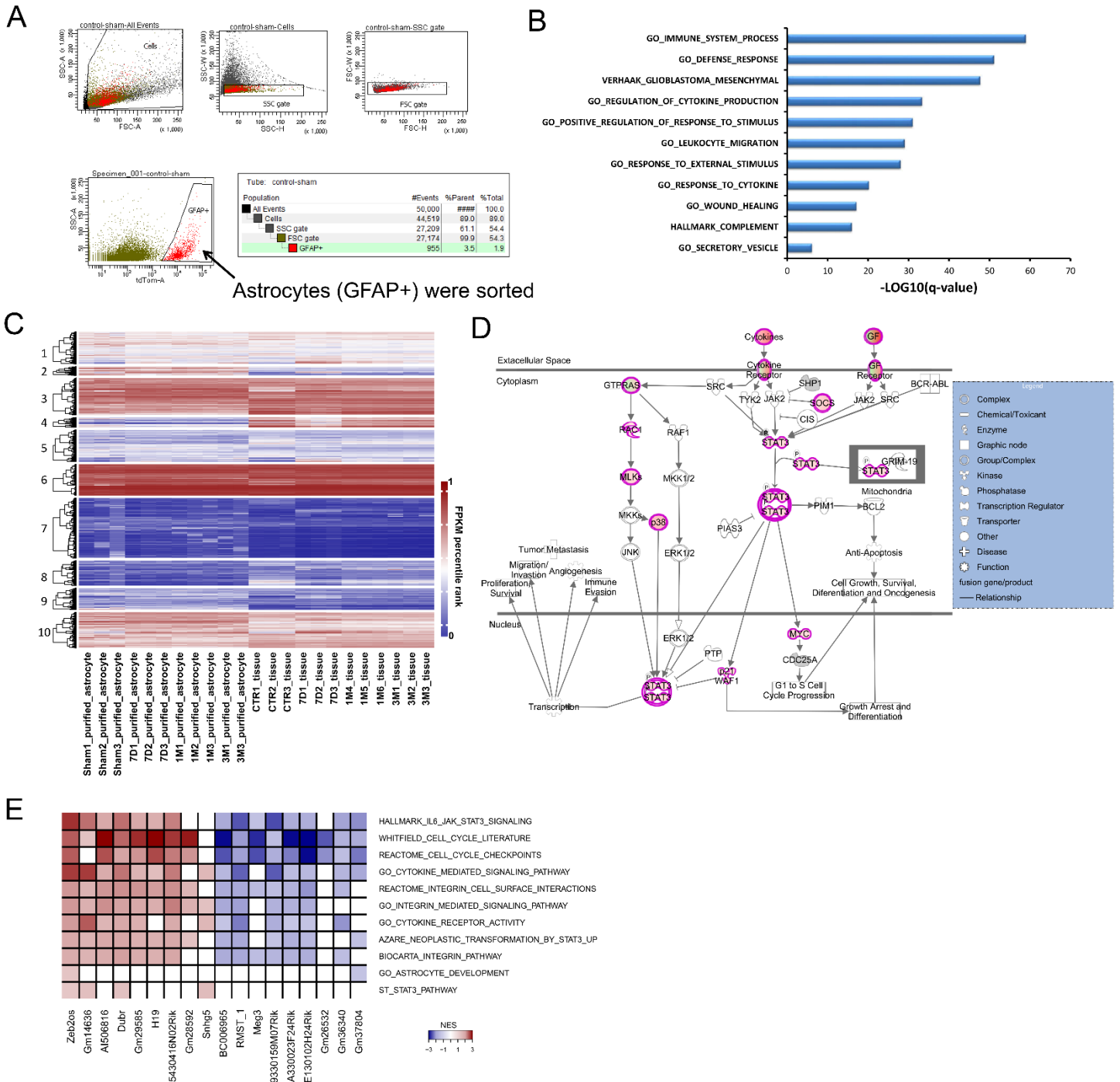
64.3% (22,734 of 35,368) of sequences encoding lncRNA transcripts were located in intergenic regions. **(E)** Distribution of the distance from IC (same strand) lncRNAs (blue) or ID (antisense) lncRNAs (green) to the closest protein-coding gene. The distances from divergent lncRNAs (on the opposite strand from the closest protein-coding gene to the closest protein-coding gene) are shorter than those of convergent lncRNAs (on the same strand as the closest protein-coding gene). **(F)** The number of exons per transcript for lncRNA (blue) and protein-coding genes (red). The median number of exons in mouse lncRNA transcripts is 3. **(G)** Distribution of the transcript sizes of lncRNAs (blue) and protein-coding genes (red). The median size of lncRNA transcripts was approximately 1,169 bp, and the median transcript size of protein-coding genes was 1,828 bp. **(H)** Venn diagram depicting DEGs whose expression overlaps at different SCI time points in rat. **(I, J)** Top enriched gene-sets for the common DEGs at acute **(I)** and chronic **(J)** SCI stages between mouse and rat.



**Figure S2** Related to Figure 1 and 2. **(A)** The consensus regions of *2900097C17Rik* exhibit similar secondary structures between human and mouse. **(B)** *Zeb2os* is highly conserved between human (Human\_*ZEB2-AS1*, ENST00000427278.8) and mouse (Mouse\_*Zeb2os*, ENSMUST00000127150.8).

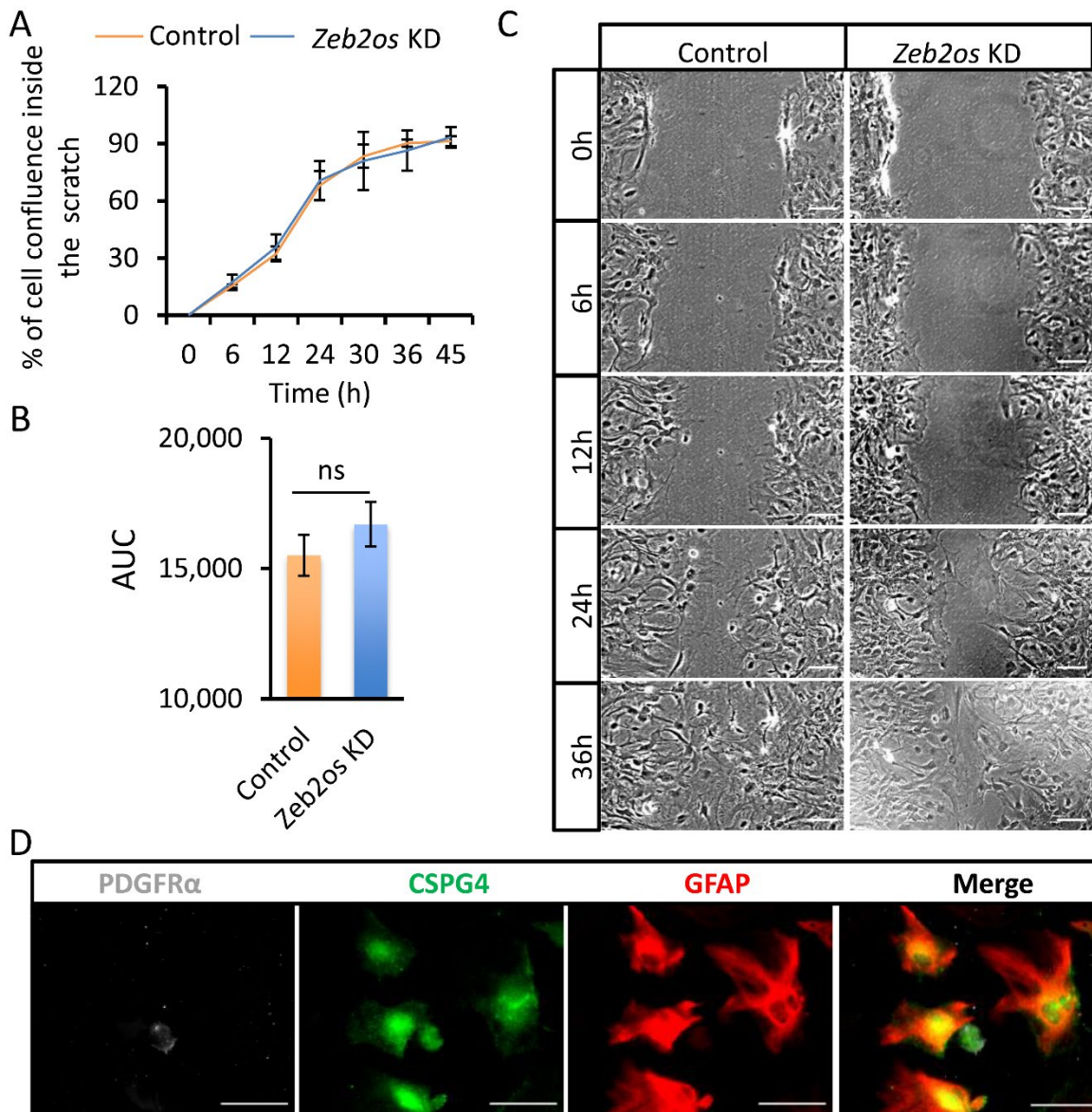


**Figure S3 ChIP-Seq analysis of STAT3 in Sham and SCI epicenter tissue.** Related to Figure 1. **(A)** Highly enriched gene sets of STAT3 binding sites in SCI samples. **(B)** Correlation of STAT3 binding targets with the DEGs identified using Gene Set Enrichment Analysis. Genes ranked by fold-change comparing 7 days post injury with control samples. Statistically Normalized Enrichment Score (NES = 1.33) of STAT3 binding peaks after injury (nominal  $p$ -value = 0, FDR = 0). **(C)** Circos plot representing STAT3 binding peaks and gene expression levels. Tracks 1 shows DE lncRNAs with STAT3-bound peaks in their promoter after SCI; Tracks 2-3 display the ChIP-Seq binding peaks at 7D post SCI and Sham samples. Tracks 4-9 depict log<sub>2</sub>-transformed FPKM values of genes expressed in CTR1, CTR2, CTR3, 7D1, 7D2, and 7D3 samples as a heatmap. Labels indicate differentially expressed lncRNAs (FDR < 0.05, fold-change > 2 and FPKM > 1 in at least one sample) which are the binding targets of STAT3 in SCI samples at 7D post SCI.

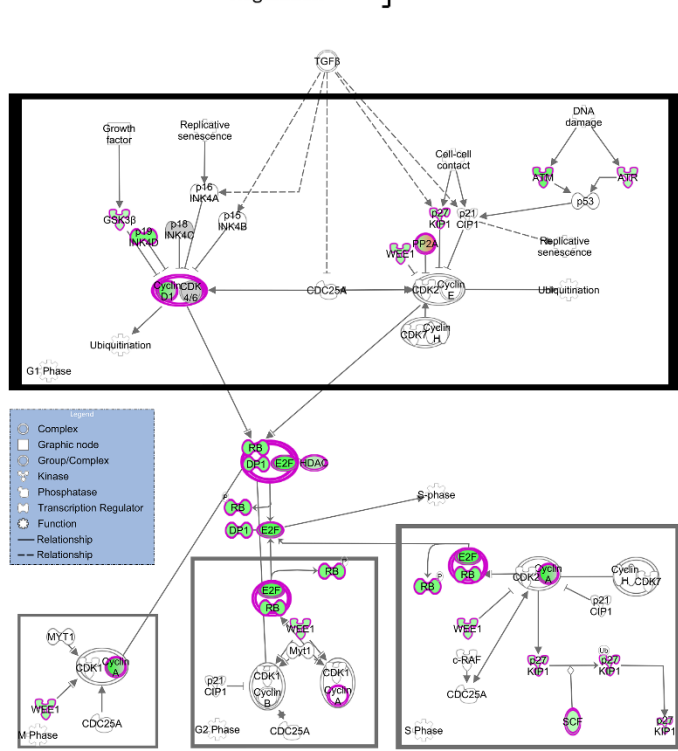
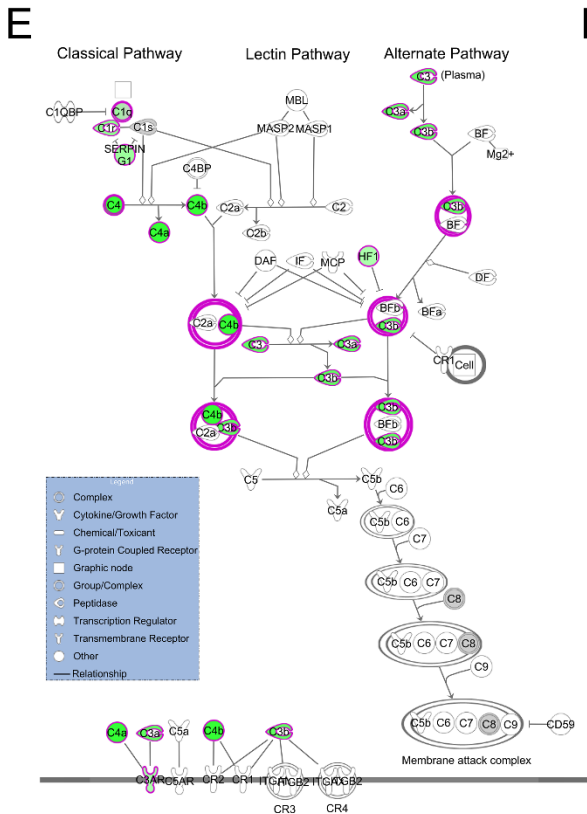
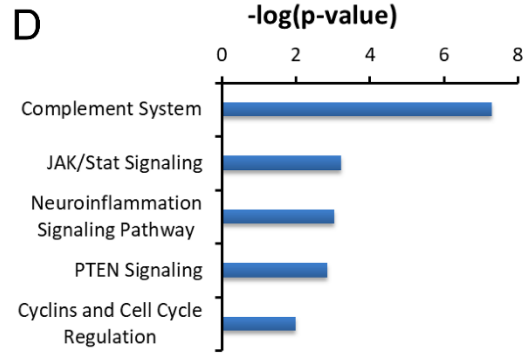
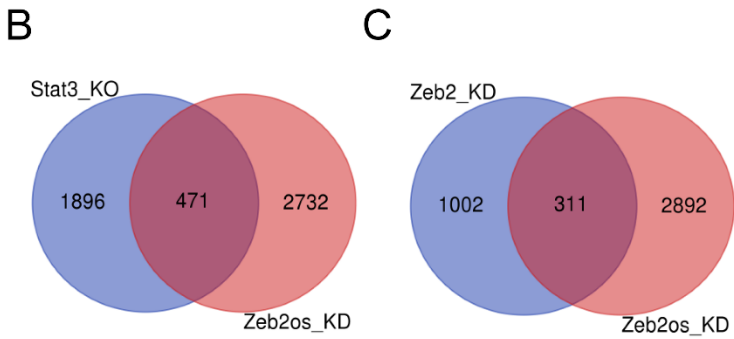
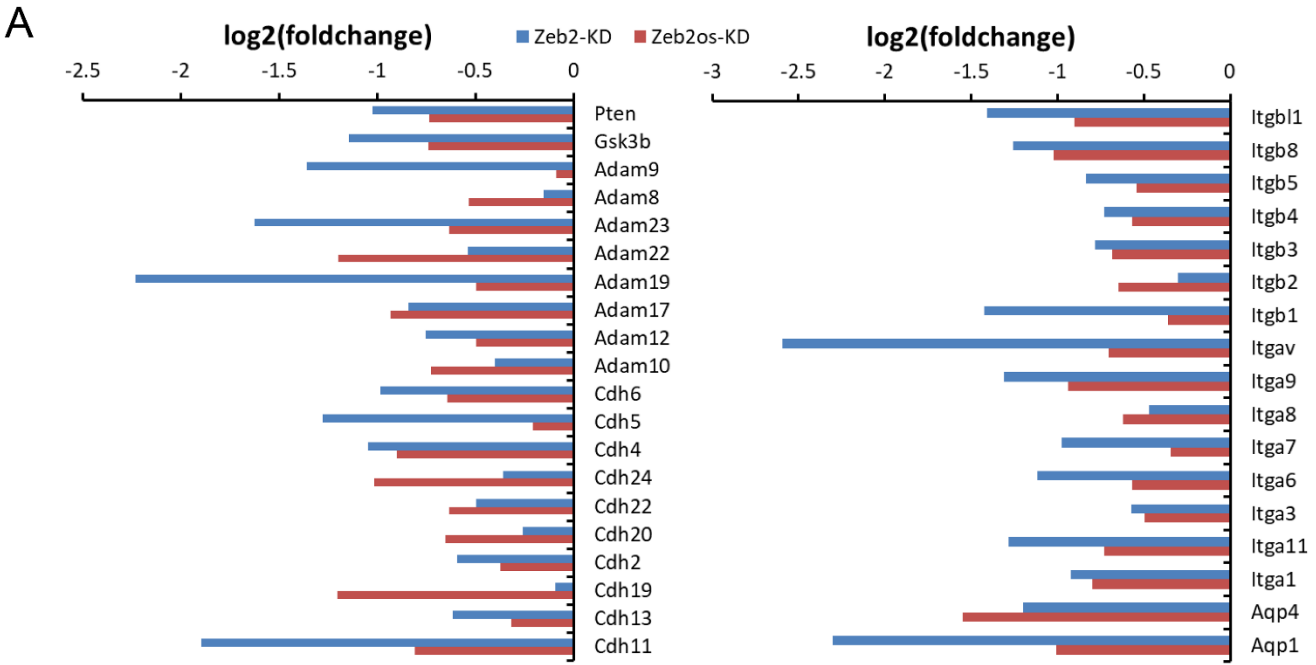


**Figure S4** Related to Figure 2. **(A)** Representative FACS workflow and gating strategy for purifying tdTomato positive astrocytes from spinal cord tissue segments (5 mm) at the SCI epicenter encompassing the glial scar. **(B)** Enriched gene sets for DEGs in common among all stages after SCI in purified astrocytes. **(C)** Hierarchical clustering of genes expressed in purified astrocytes and spinal cord tissue samples after SCI. **(D)** Enrichment of the STAT3 pathway (FDR < 0.05) in purified astrocytes at 7D after SCI. Intensity of the red (increased expression) and green (decreased expression) color indicates the degree of change ( $\log_2|\text{fold-change}|$ ) in genes expression. **(E)** Heatmap representing an association matrix of conserved lncRNAs and enriched functional terms.

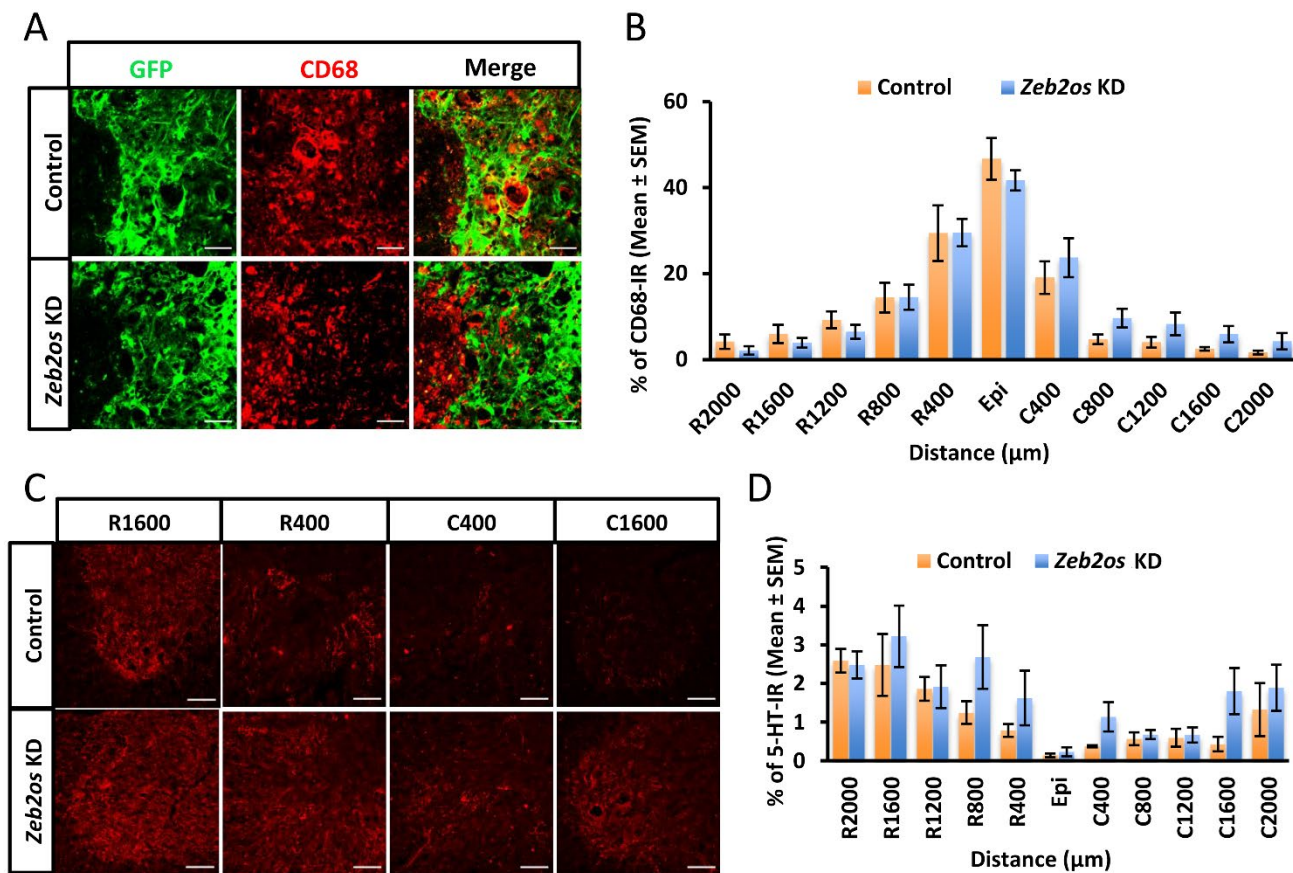




**Figure S5** Related to Figure 4. **(A)** The temporal profile of the *Zeb2os* knockdown and control astrocyte confluences inside the scratch. The trend line shows the average value of temporal profile and presented as mean  $\pm$  SD ( $n = 4$ ). **(B)** The AUC is calculated and presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. An independent *t*-test was performed to compared the difference between groups; ns, no significant difference between groups. **(C)** Brightfield images show astrocytes migration to the scratch wound at various time points after the scratch (Scale bar = 100  $\mu$ m). **(D)** CSPG4 expression in images show individual channels and various combinations of immunofluorescence staining for PDGFR $\alpha$  (white), CSPG4 (green) and GFAP (red). CSPG4 is expressed in GFAP labeled astrocytes as well as PDGFR $\alpha$  labeled cells (Scale bar = 40  $\mu$ m).



**Figure S6** Related to Figure 4. **(A)** The expression changes of in *Pten*, *Gsk3b*, as well as the families of Adam, Integrin, Aqp and Cdh genes in *Zeb2* KD vs. control and *Zeb2os* KD vs. control astrocytes. **(B)** Venn diagram showing the overlap of DEGs between *Stat3* KO and *Zeb2os* KD astrocytes. **(C)** Venn diagram showing the overlap of DEGs between *Zeb2* KD and *Zeb2os* KD astrocytes. **(D)** Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA) shows significantly enriched canonical pathways for common DEGs between *Stat3* KO vs control and *Zeb2os* KD vs control astrocytes. **(E, F)** Genes in the complement system pathway **(E)** and cyclins and the cell cycle regulation pathway **(F)** are enriched in *Zeb2os* KD DEGs. FDR < 0.05. The intensity of green (decreased expression) indicates the degree of change in gene expression ( $\log_2|\text{fold-change}|$ ).



**Figure S7** Related to Figure 6. **(A)** Immunohistochemistry of CD68 (red) expression adjacent to AAV transduced astrocyte scar border (green) in *Zeb2os* KD compared with control at caudal 400  $\mu\text{m}$  from the SCI epicenter (Scale bar = 40  $\mu\text{m}$ ). **(B)** Mean percentage of CD68-immunoreactive area in the total spinal cord sections at various distances from the SCI epicenter (Epi) ( $n = 5-6$ ). **(C)** Immunohistochemistry of 5-HT (white) expression at ventral horn in *Zeb2os* KD compared with control at 800, 2,000  $\mu\text{m}$  rostral and 800, 1,600  $\mu\text{m}$  caudal from the SCI epicenter (Scale bar = 60  $\mu\text{m}$ ). **(D)** Mean percentage of 5-HT-immunoreactive area in ventral horns at various distances from the SCI epicenter (Epi) ( $n = 5$ ). Data is presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM; an independent *t*-test was performed to compared the difference between *Zeb2os* KD group with control group.