

CD13 is a Critical Regulator of Cell-cell Fusion in Osteoclastogenesis

Mallika Ghosh^{1*}, Tomislav Kelava², Ivana Vrhovac Madunic², Ivo Kalajzic² and Linda H Shapiro,¹

Centers for ¹Vascular Biology, ²Regenerative Medicine and Skeletal Development
University of Connecticut Medical School, Farmington, Connecticut 06032, USA

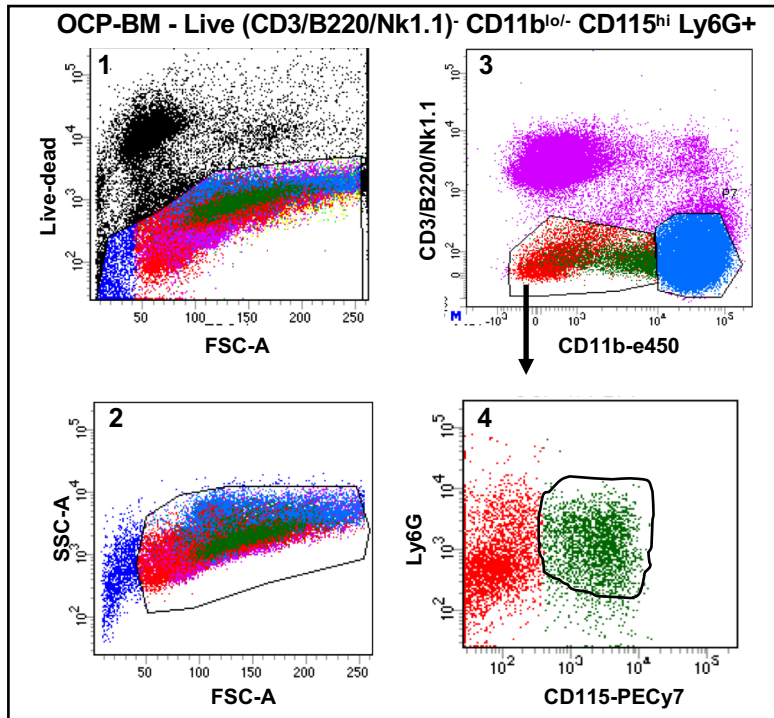
***Corresponding authors:**

Linda H Shapiro, PhD
Center for Vascular Biology
University of Connecticut Medical School
Farmington, CT 06030
Email: lshapiro@uchc.edu
Telephone: 860-679-4373
Fax: 860-679-1201

Mallika Ghosh, PhD
Center for Vascular Biology
University of Connecticut Medical School
Farmington, CT 06030
Email: mghosh@uchc.edu
Telephone: 860-679-1189
Fax: 860-679-1201

Conflict of interest: The authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

a



b

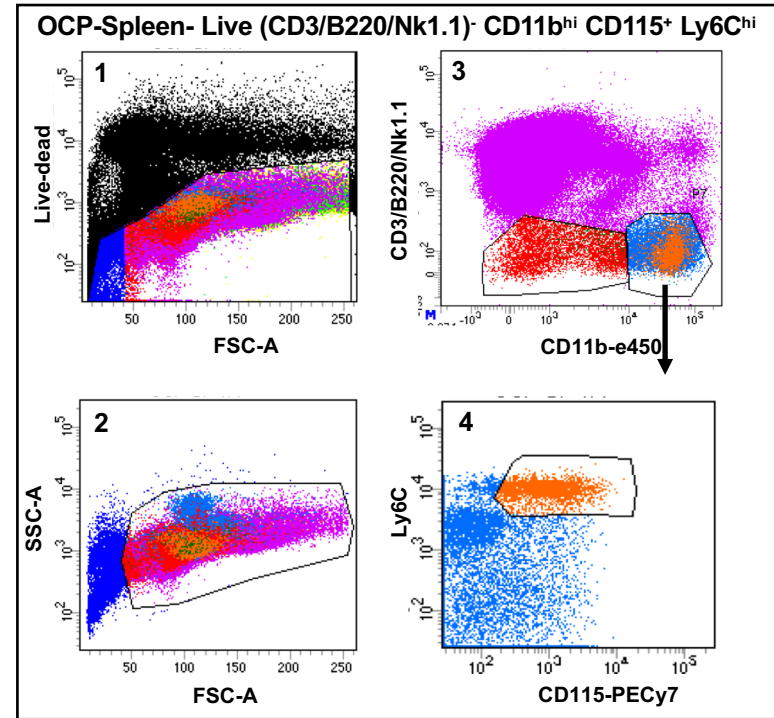


FIG S1. Representative image of flow sorting strategy of isolation of osteoclast progenitors from primary murine bone marrow or spleen from WT and CD13^{KO} mice. Live (CD3/B220/Nk1.1)⁻ CD11b^{lo/-} CD115^{hi} Ly6G⁺ OCP cells were sorted from BM (a) or Live (CD3/B220/Nk1.1)⁻ CD11b^{hi} CD115⁺ Ly6C^{hi} OCP cells were sorted from spleen (b) to homogeneity using BD FACS ARIA and analyzed by FACS Diva version 9 (<https://www.bdbiosciences.com/en-us/instruments/research-instruments/research-software/flow-cytometry-acquisition/facsdiva-software>) and FlowJo (<https://www.flowjo.com/>) version 9.9.

FIG. S1

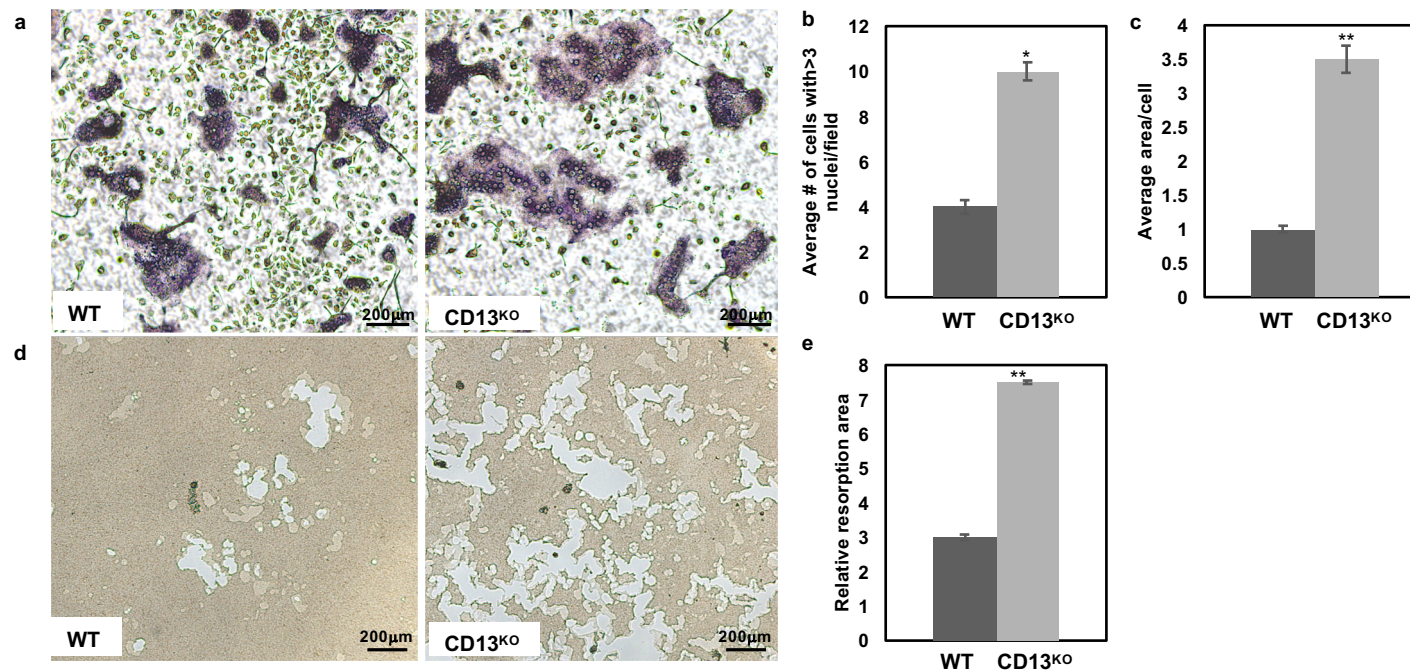


FIG S2. Formation of TRAP+ multinucleated BM-derived OCs isolated from aged mice are markedly enhanced in the absence of CD13.
a). Primary murine BM derived OCs number and size /OC grown on tissue culture dish isolated from CD13^{KO} and WT at d5. **b).** Average # of cells with >3 nuclei/field and **c).** Average cell area per OCs in CD13^{KO} are significantly larger than the WT OCs analyzed by and analyzed by using Zeiss Zen 2.0 Pro blue edition software (https://www.zeiss.com/content/dam/Microscopy/Downloads/Pdf/FAQs/zen2-blue-edition_installation-guide.pdf) .
d). Area of resorption in CD13^{KO} and WT OCs grown on osteoplates for d10 by phase contrast imaging using Olympus cellSens Dimension V0118 software (Olympus Scientific) (<https://www.olympus-lifescience.com/en/software/cellsens/>) & quantified by Image J (<https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/>) (**e**) are shown. Scale bar; 200 μ m. Data represents +/- SEM of three independent experiments. N=6/genotype, **;p<0.01, *;p<0.05.

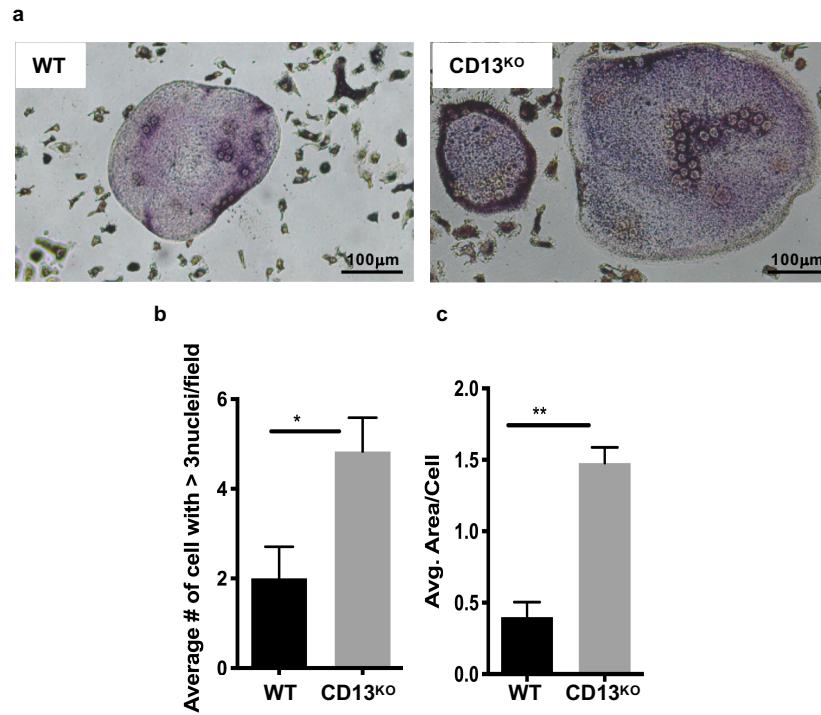


FIG S3. Increased TRAP⁺ splenic multinucleated OCs in the absence of CD13 in vitro. **a).** Flow-sorted primary murine spleen-derived OCP grown on plastic in the presence of M-CSF and RANKL led to enhanced OCs size and number of nuclei/OC in CD13^{KO} cells compared to WT at d7. **b).** Average # of cells with >3 nuclei/field and **c).** Average cell area per OC in CD13^{KO} are significantly larger than the WT cells analyzed by using Zeiss Zen 2.0 Pro blue edition software (https://www.zeiss.com/content/dam/Microscopy/Downloads/Pdf/FAQs/zen2-blue-edition_installation-guide.pdf). Scale bar; 100µm. Data represents +/- SEM of three independent experiments. N=6/genotype, **,p<0.01.

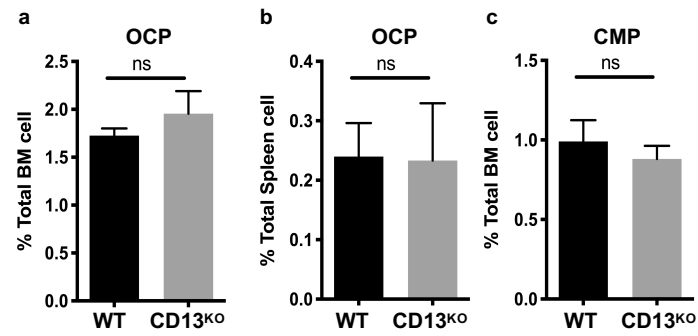


FIG S4. Osteoclast progenitors with osteoclastogenic potential are similar in WT and CD13^{KO} BM and periphery. Flow cytometric analysis of OCP profile of WT and CD13^{KO} mice indicated by CD3⁺, B220⁻, NK1.1⁻, CD11b^{-/lo}, CD115⁺, CD117⁺ in the BM (a), and CD3⁺, B220⁻, NK1.1⁻, CD11b⁺, Ly6G⁻, Ly6C⁺, CD115⁺ in spleen (b), and common myeloid progenitor population indicated by lin⁻ c-kit⁺ Sca-1⁺ CD34⁺ in the BM analyzed by FlowJo software version 9.9 (<https://www.flowjo.com/>) (c). Data represents +/- SEM of three independent experiments. N=6/genotype.

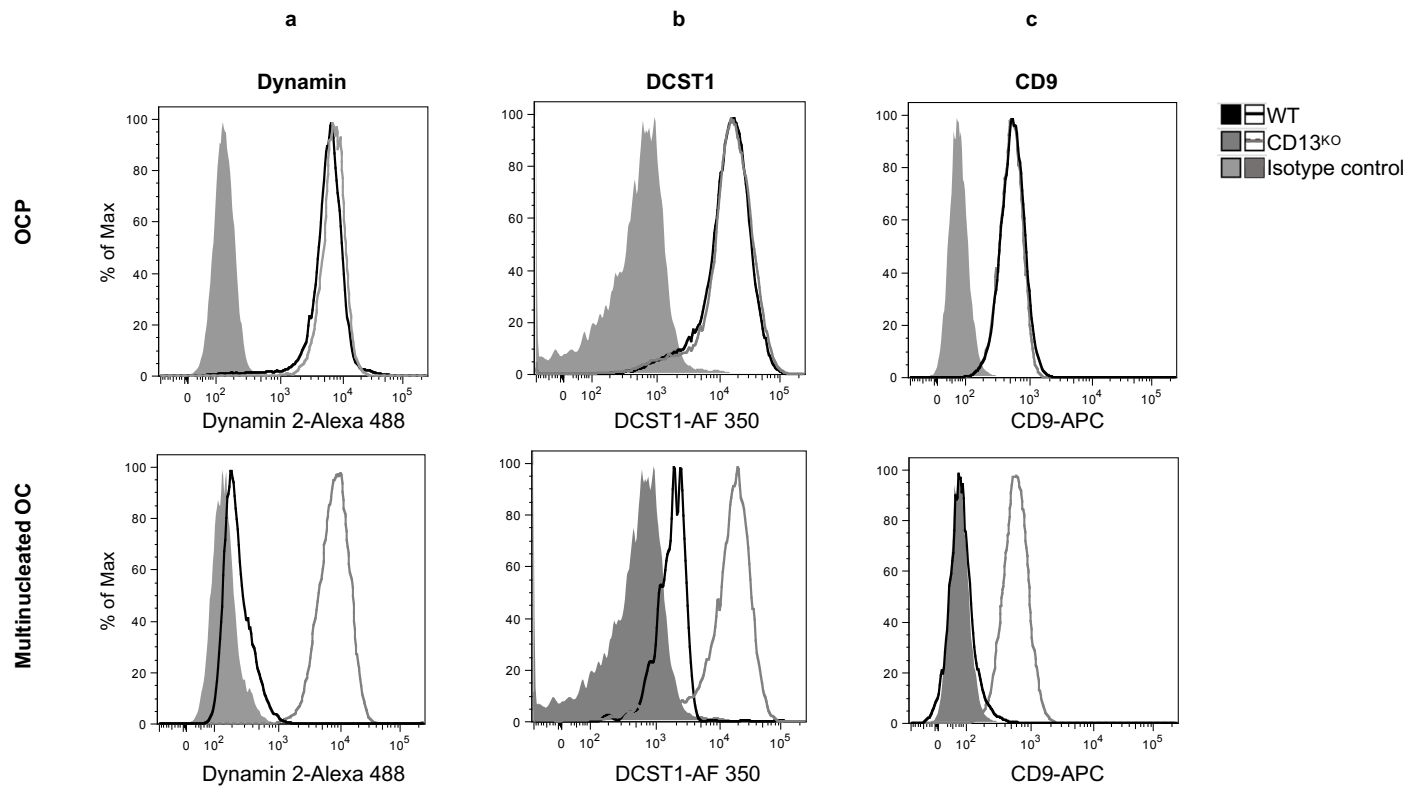


FIG S5. Representative histogram of dynamin, DCST1 and CD9 surface expression in osteoclast progenitors (OCP) and multinucleated OC isolated from WT and CD13^{KO} mice. Abundance at the surface was analyzed by staining with goat anti-rabbit dynamin2-Alexa 488 (a), rabbit anti-mouse DCST1-Alexa fluor 350 (b) and rat anti-mouse CD9-APC (c) followed by flow cytometry and analyzed by FlowJo software version 9.9 (<https://www.flowjo.com/>). Goat IgG-Alexa 488 (a) or rabbit IgG-AF350 (b) or rat IgG APC (c) was used as isotype control. N=3/genotype.

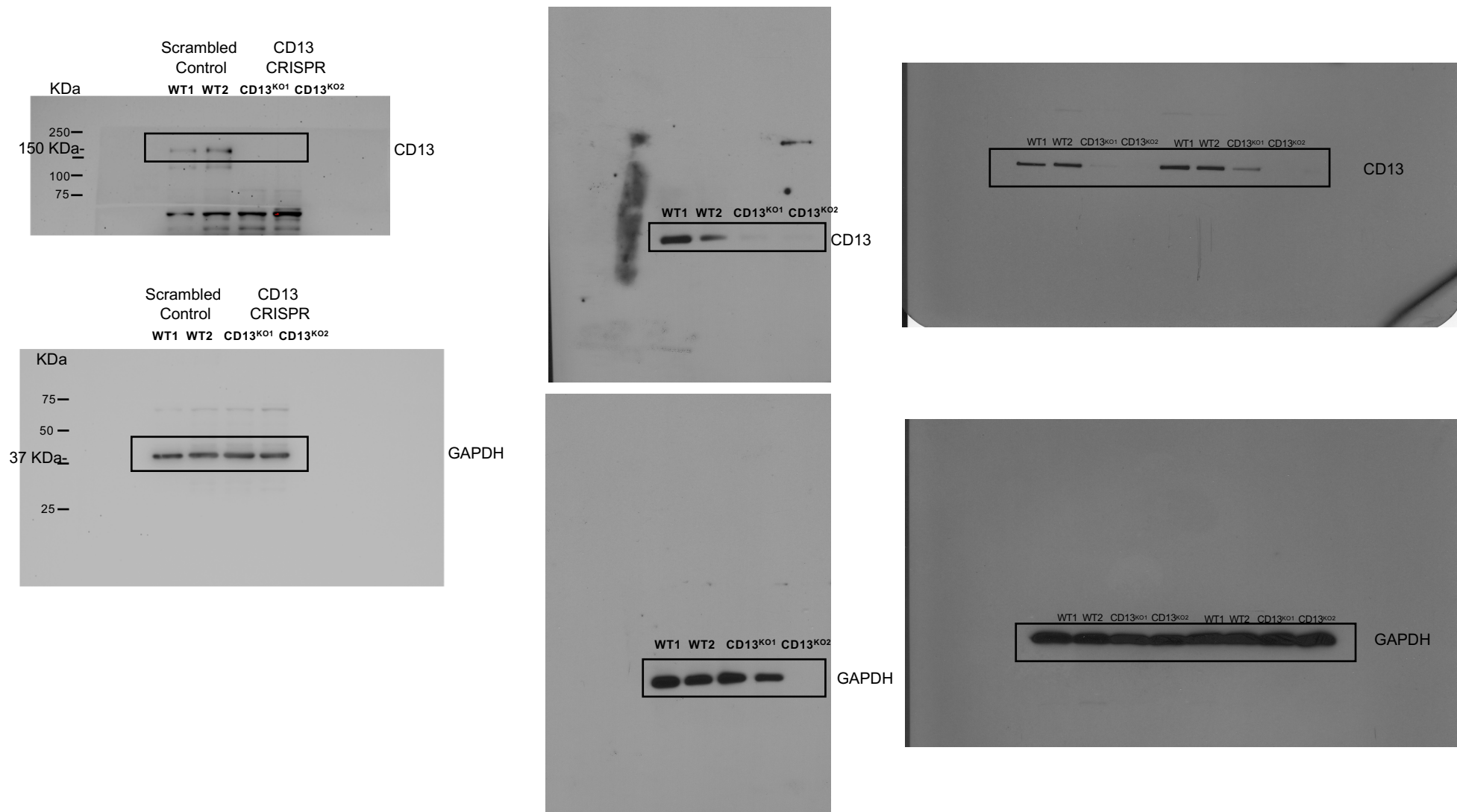
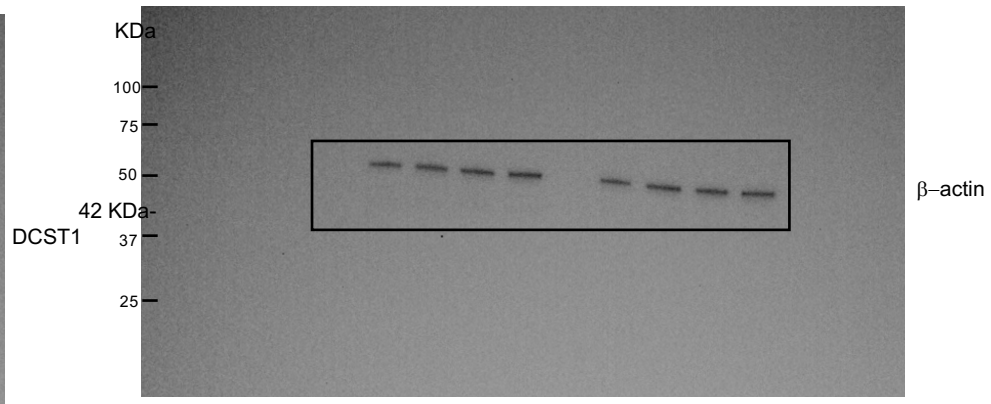
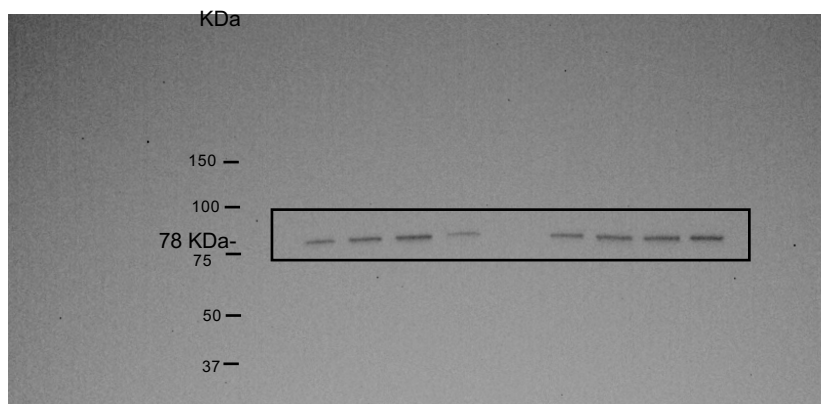
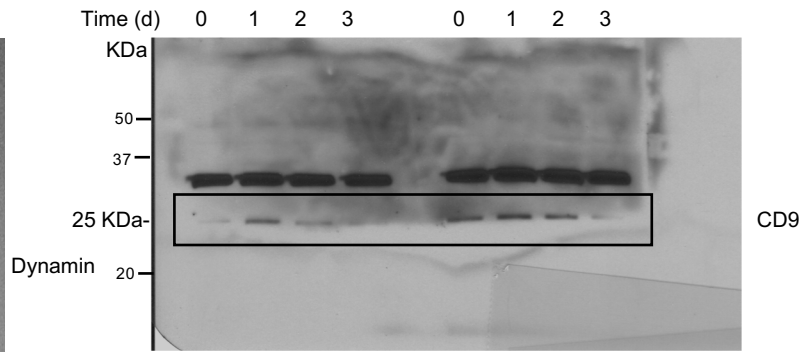
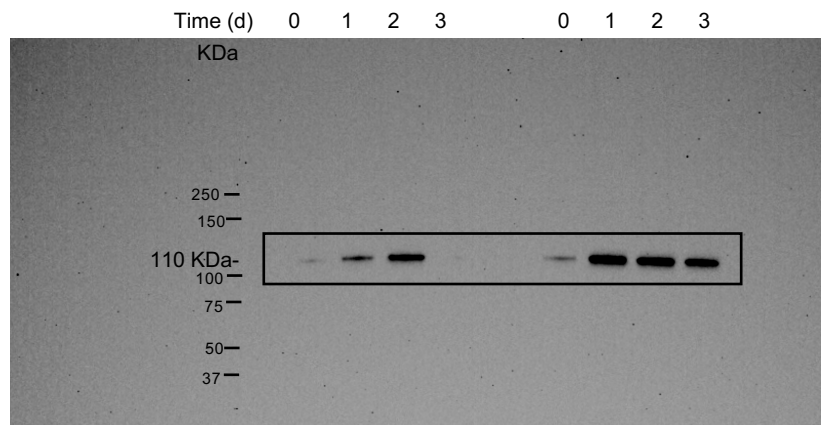


FIG S6. Full-length individual blots and cropped replicates of Fig. 5f.

FIG. S6



WT

CD13^{ko}

WT

CD13^{ko}

FIG S7. Full-length individual blots of Fig. 7a.

FIG. S7

a

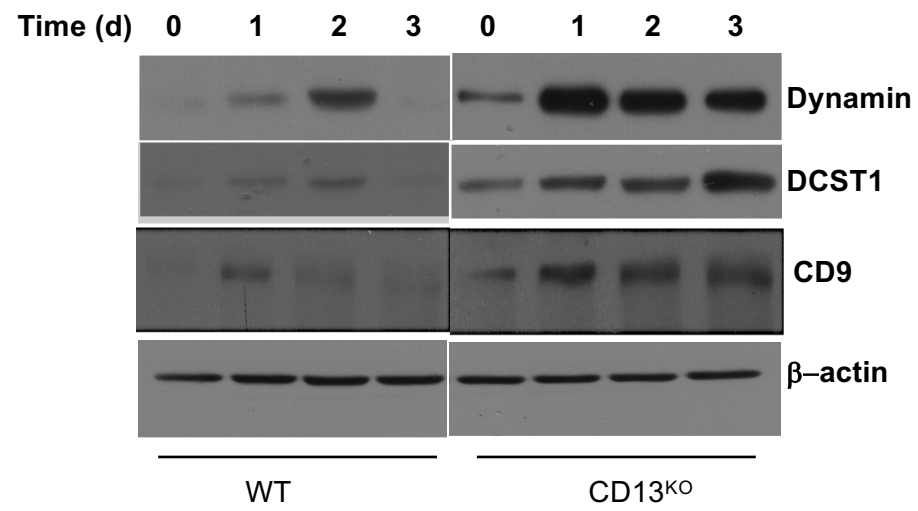


FIG S8. Cropped replicates of Fig. 7a.

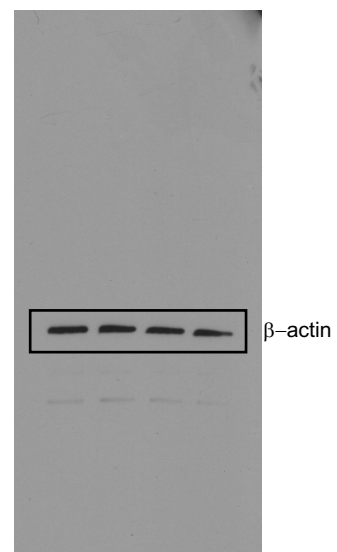
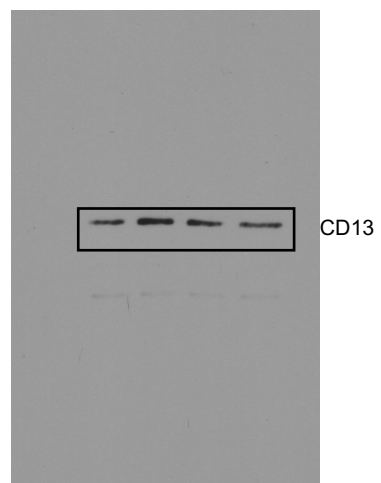
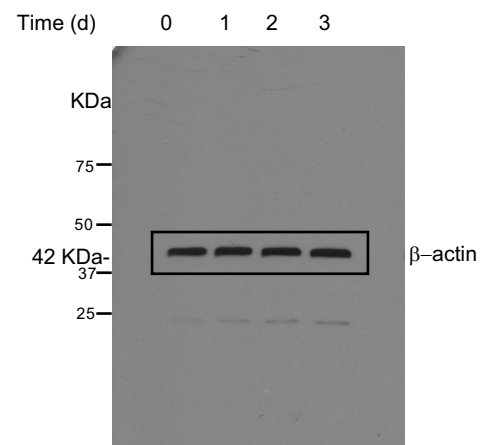
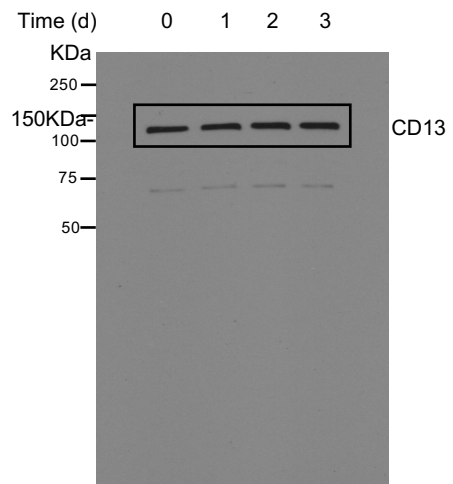


FIG S9. Full-length individual blots of Fig. 7c.

FIG. S9

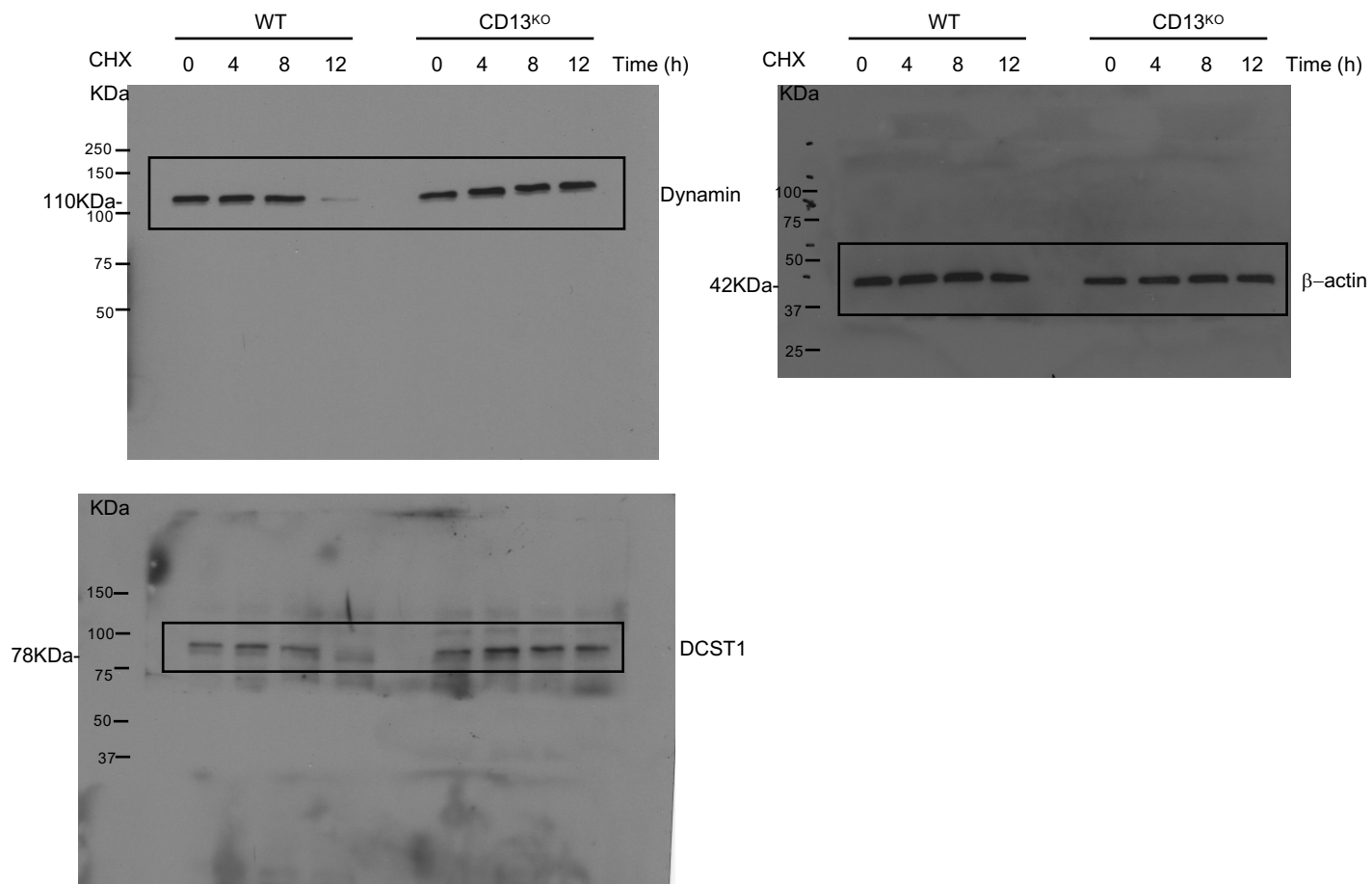


FIG S10. Full-length individual blots of Fig. 8b.

FIG. S10

b

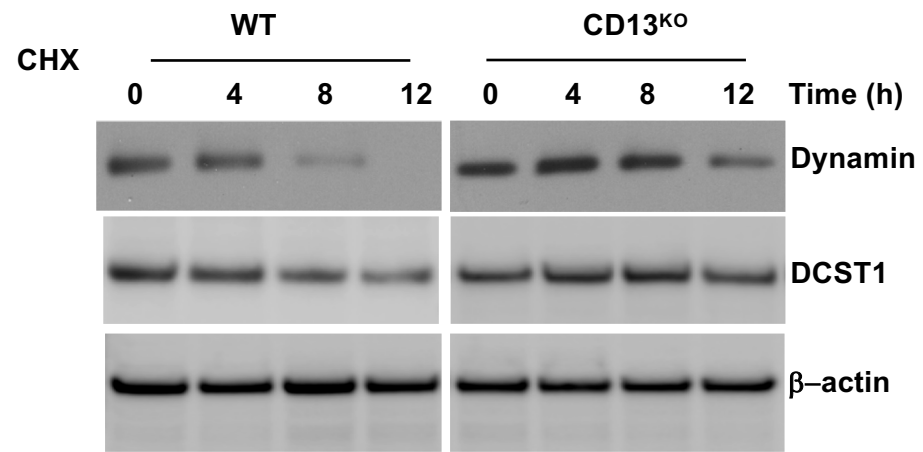


FIG S11. Cropped replicates of Fig. 8b.