

Figure S1 - Enzymes that do not cleave PGRN are active

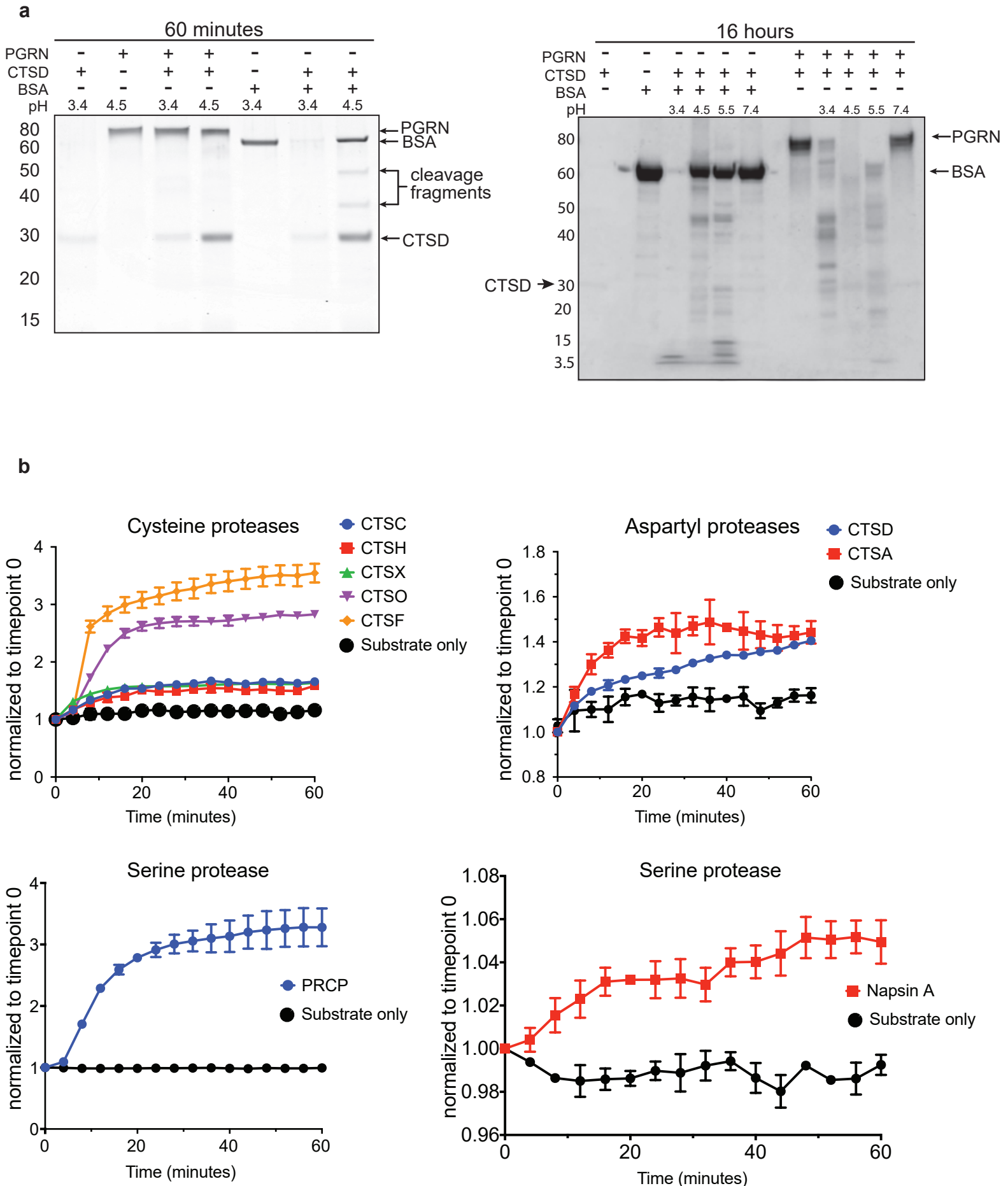


Figure S2 - Antibody specificity to PGRN and individual granulins

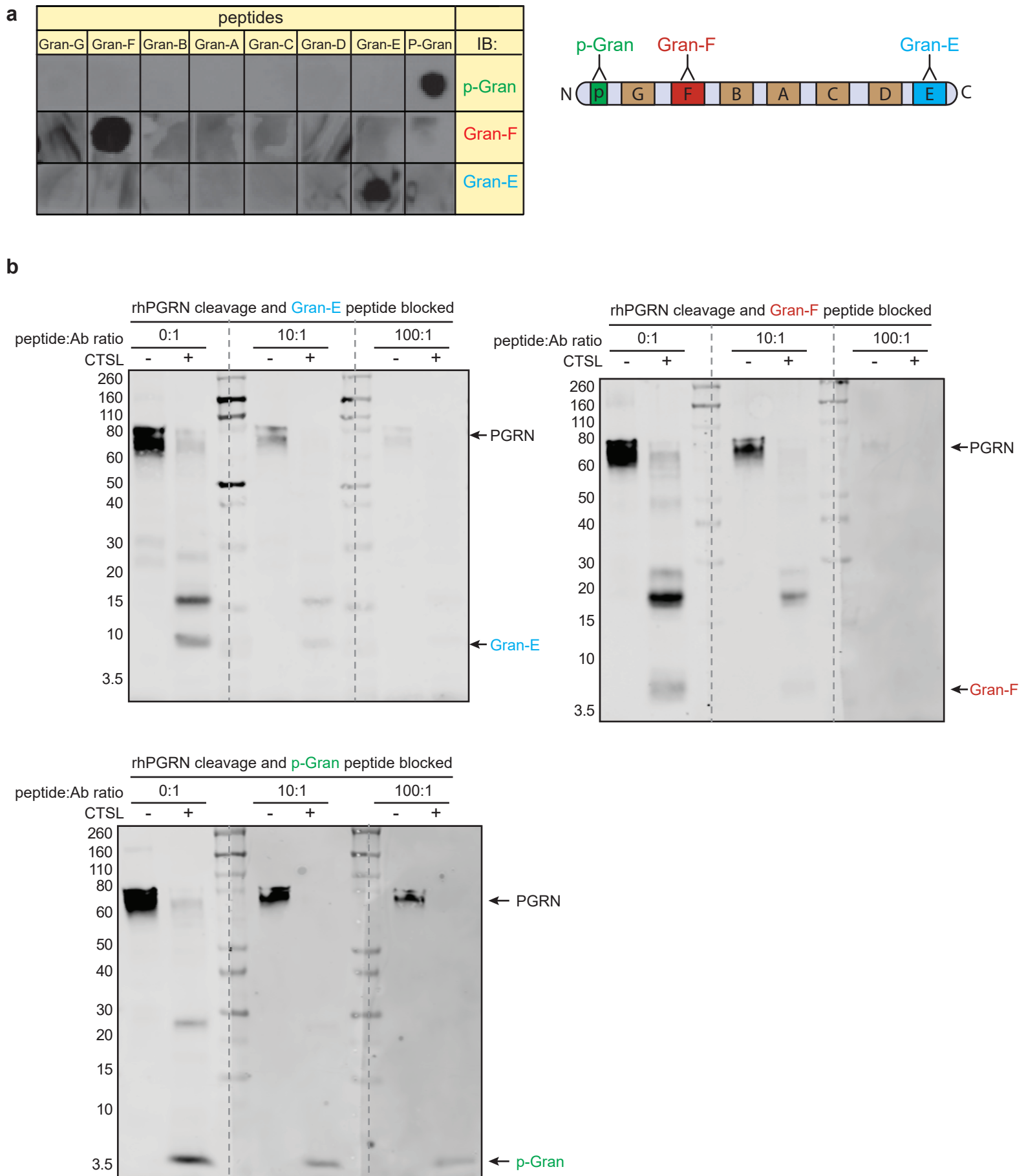


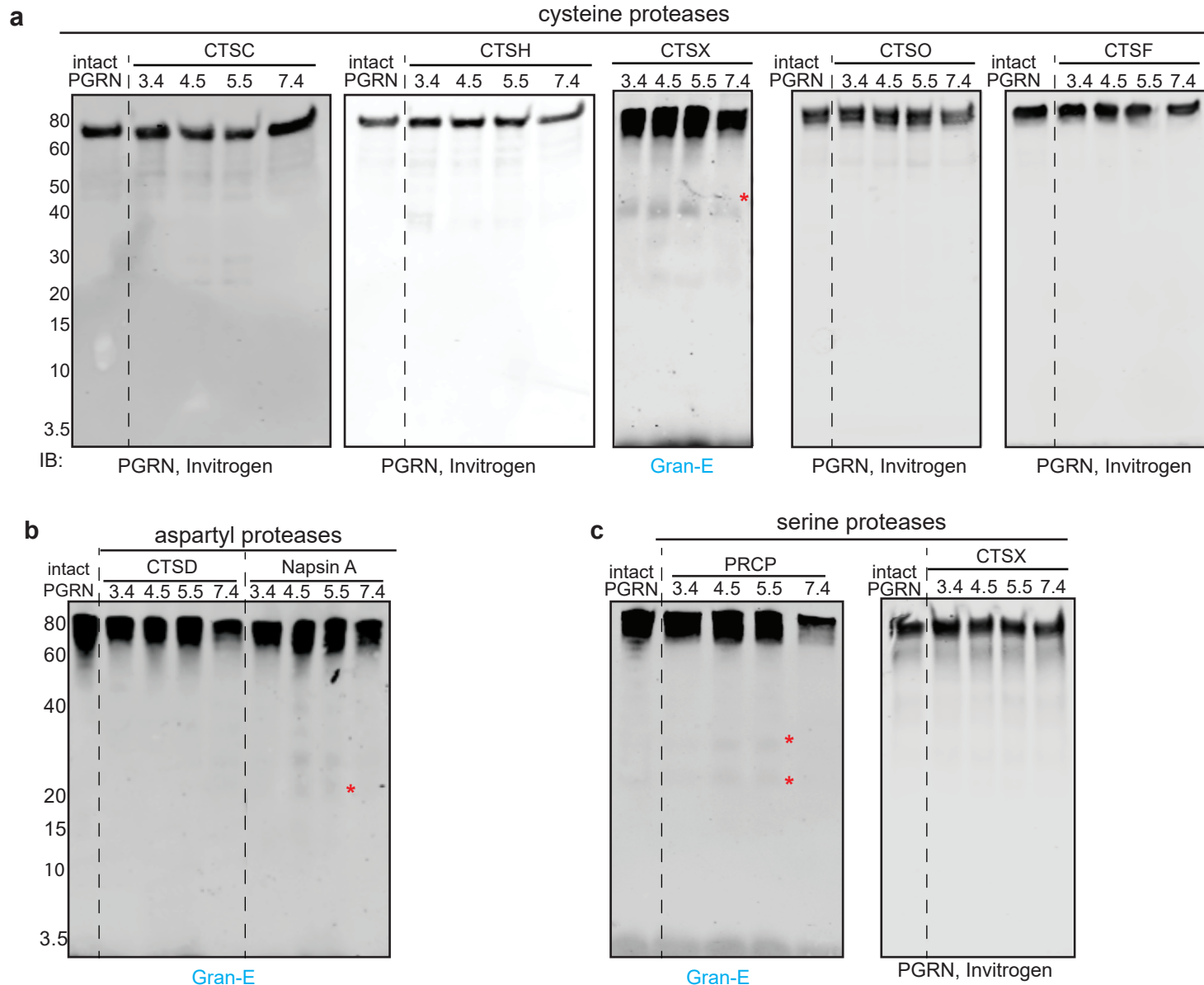
Figure S3 - Lysosomal proteases unable to digest PGRN *in vitro*

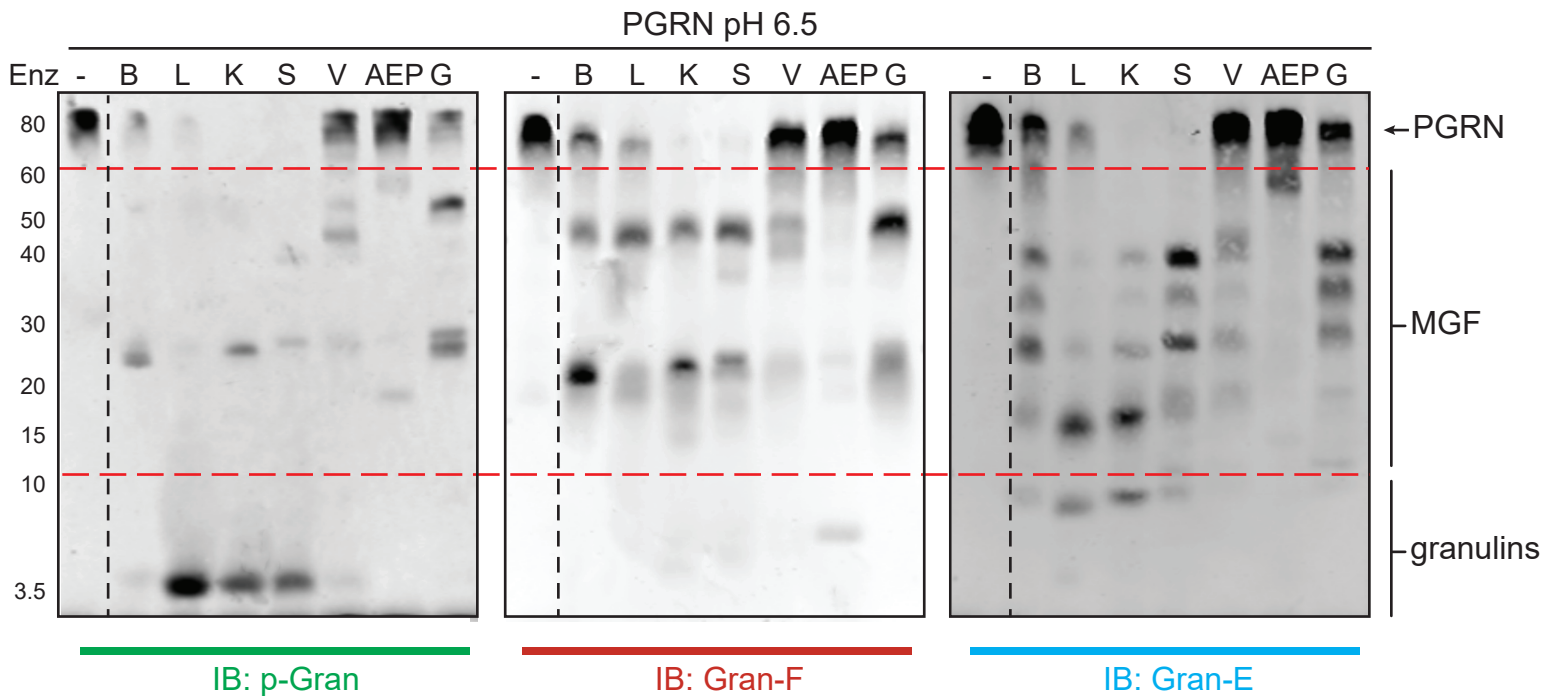
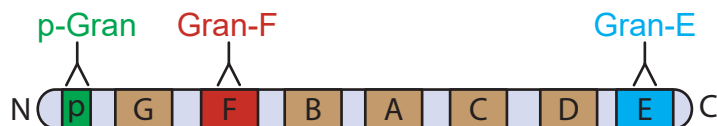
Figure S4 - PGRN processing by lysosomal proteases *in vitro* at pH 6.5

Figure S5 - Illustrative summary of PGRN processing into granulins by multiple proteases

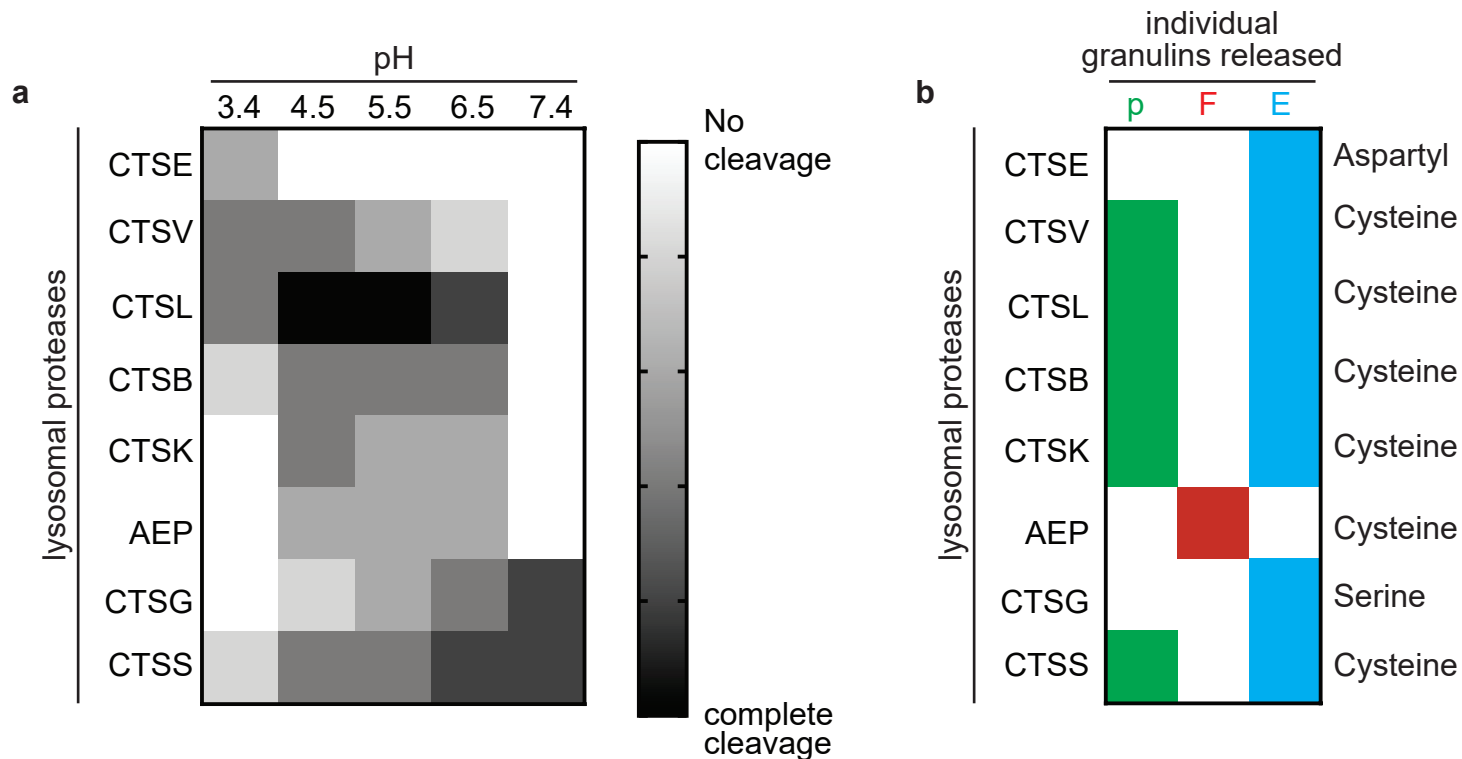


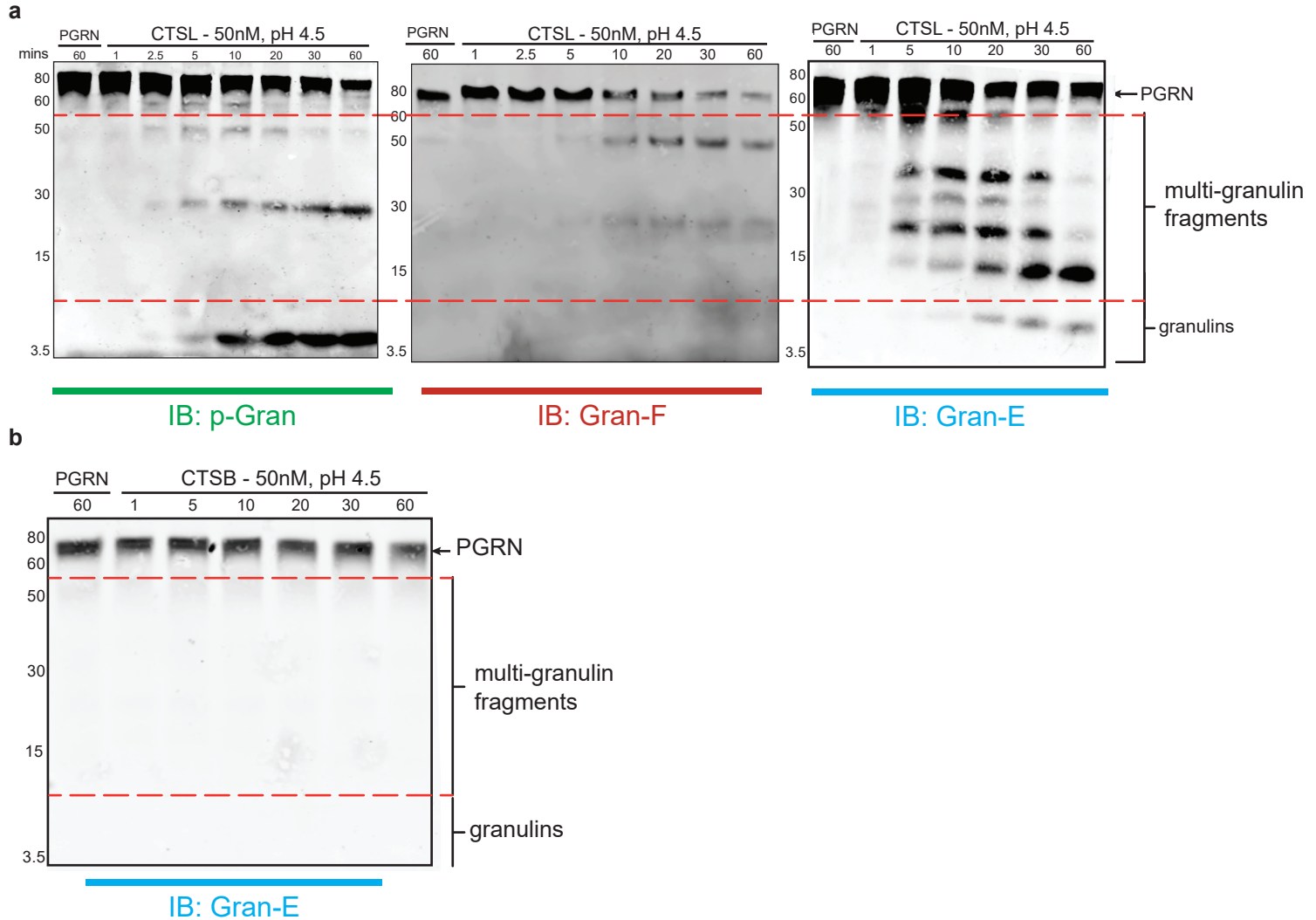
Figure S6 - CTSL is highly efficient at liberating paraganulin and Gran-E from PGRN

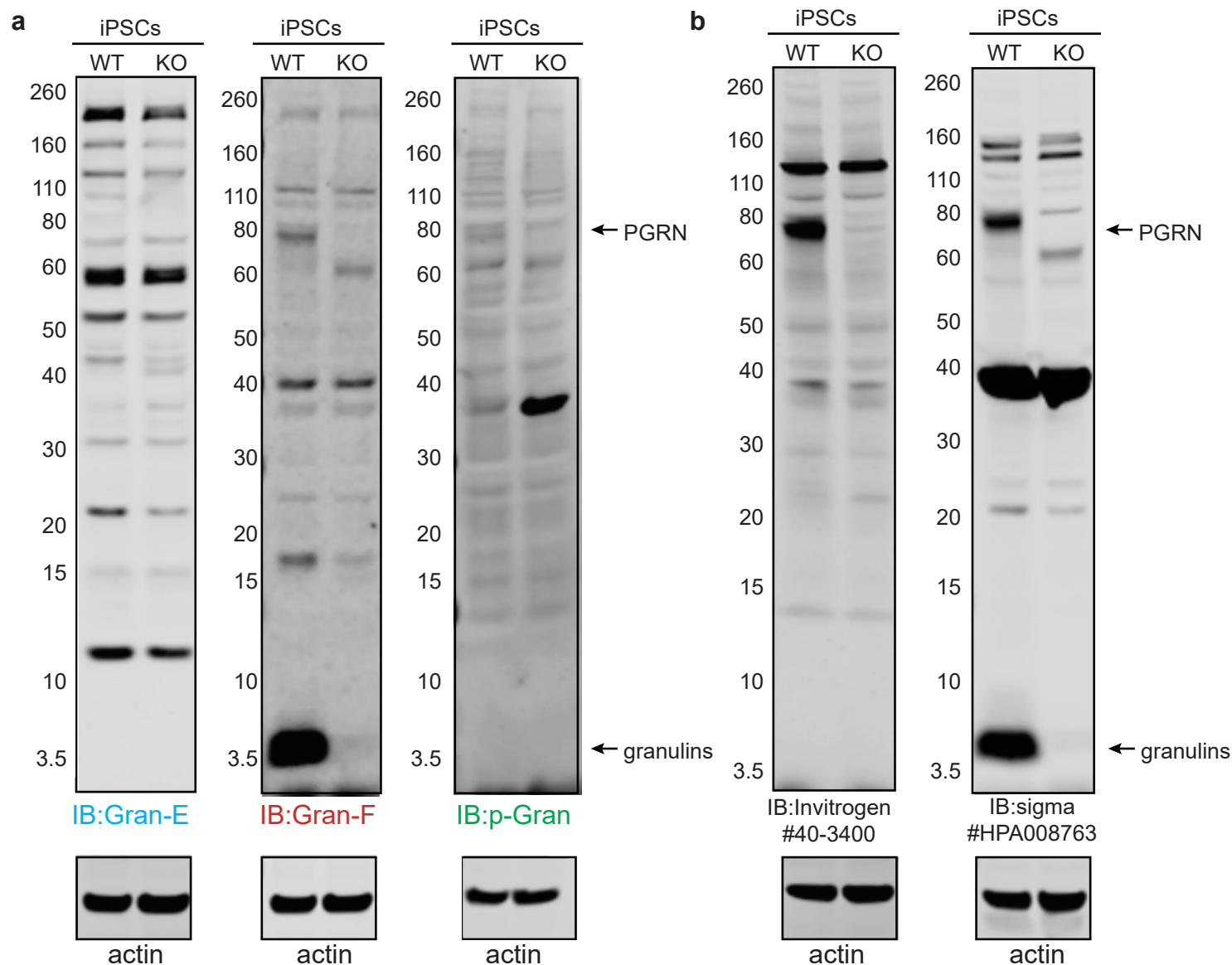
Figure S7- Antibody specificity to detect both PGRN and granulin sized bands in iPSC lysates

Figure S8 - Expression profile of lysosomal proteases in differentiated SH-SY5Y cells

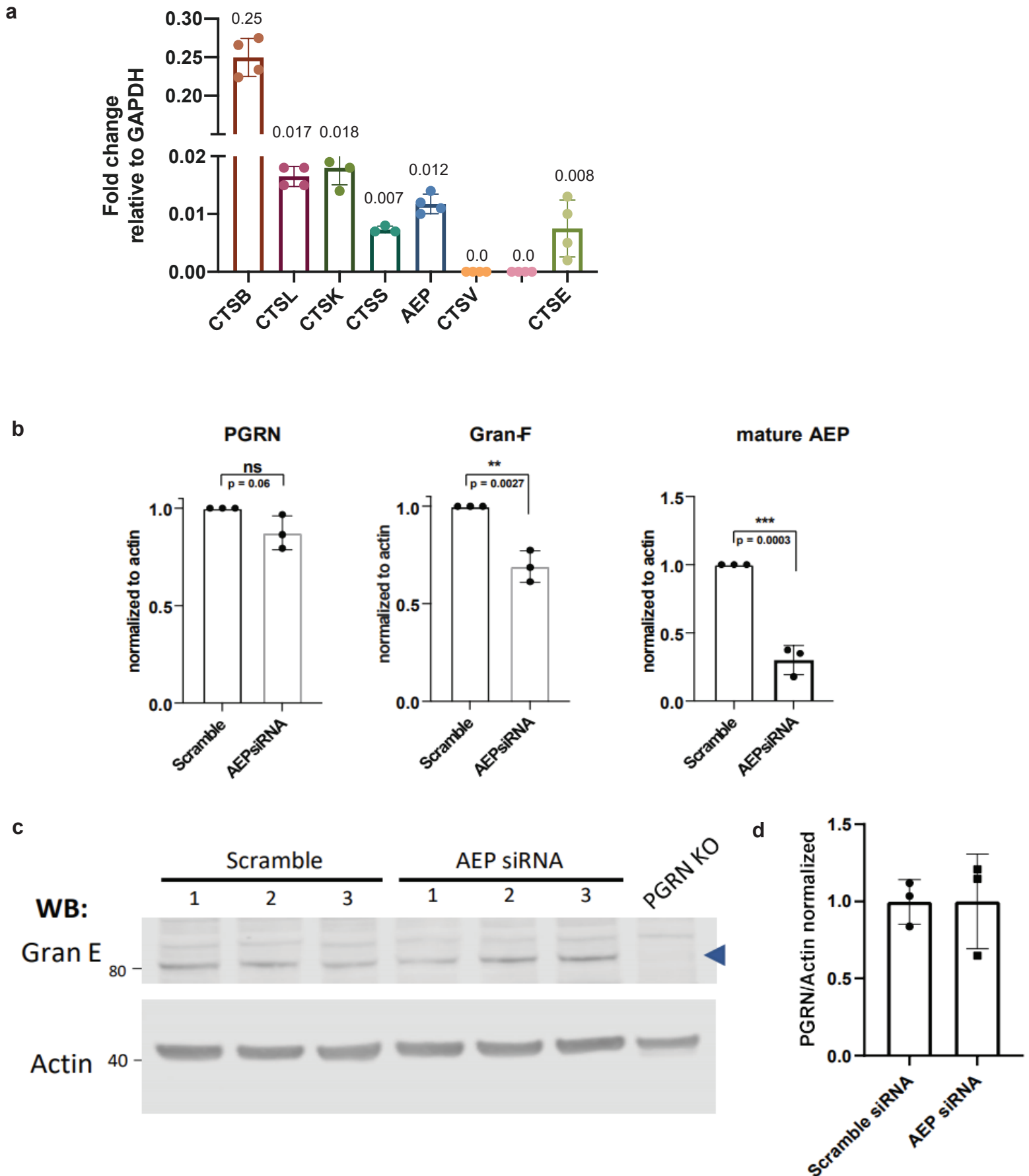


Figure S9 - PGRN is processed by AEP to liberate individual granulins F and B

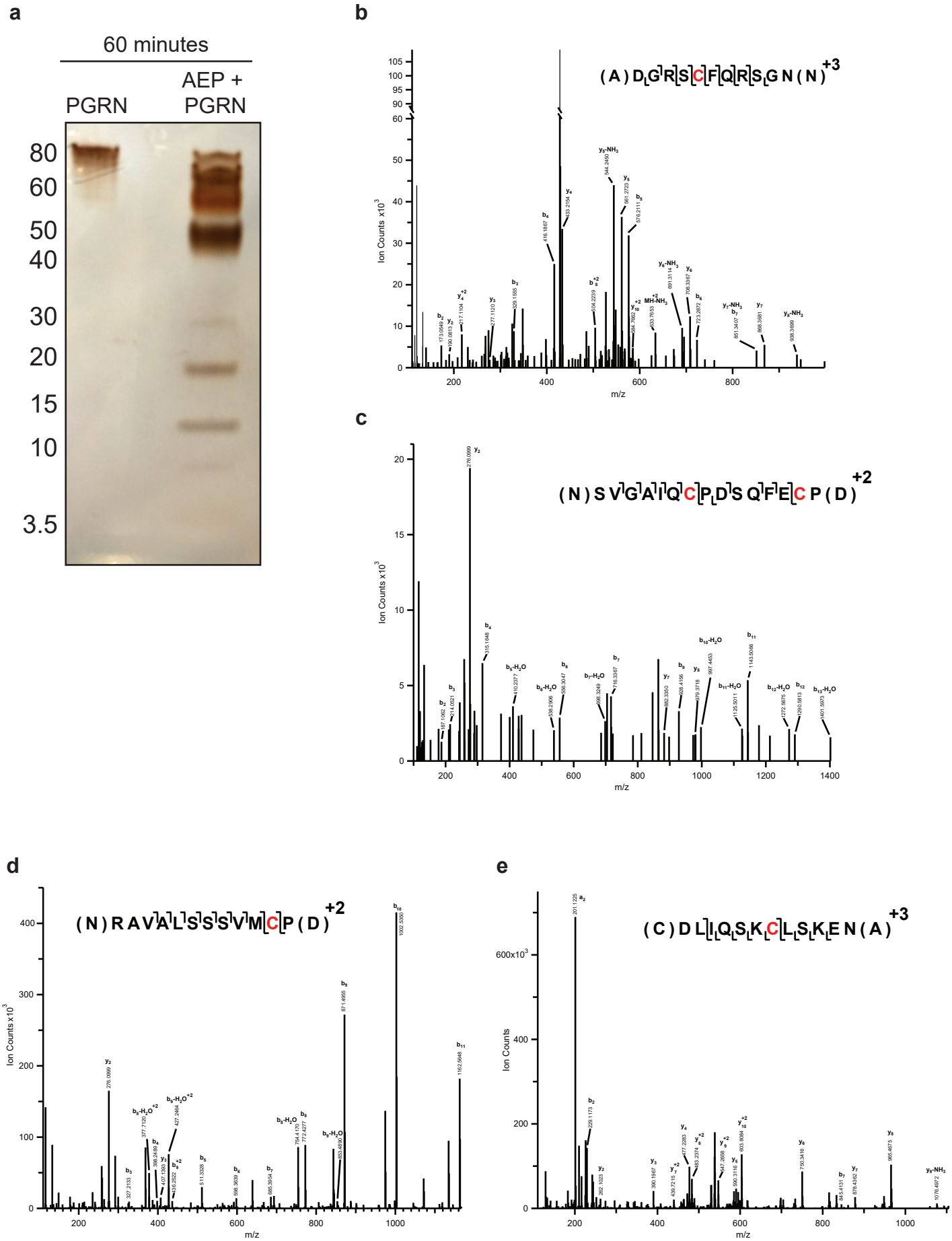


Figure S10 - Progranulin and granulin F levels in human brain

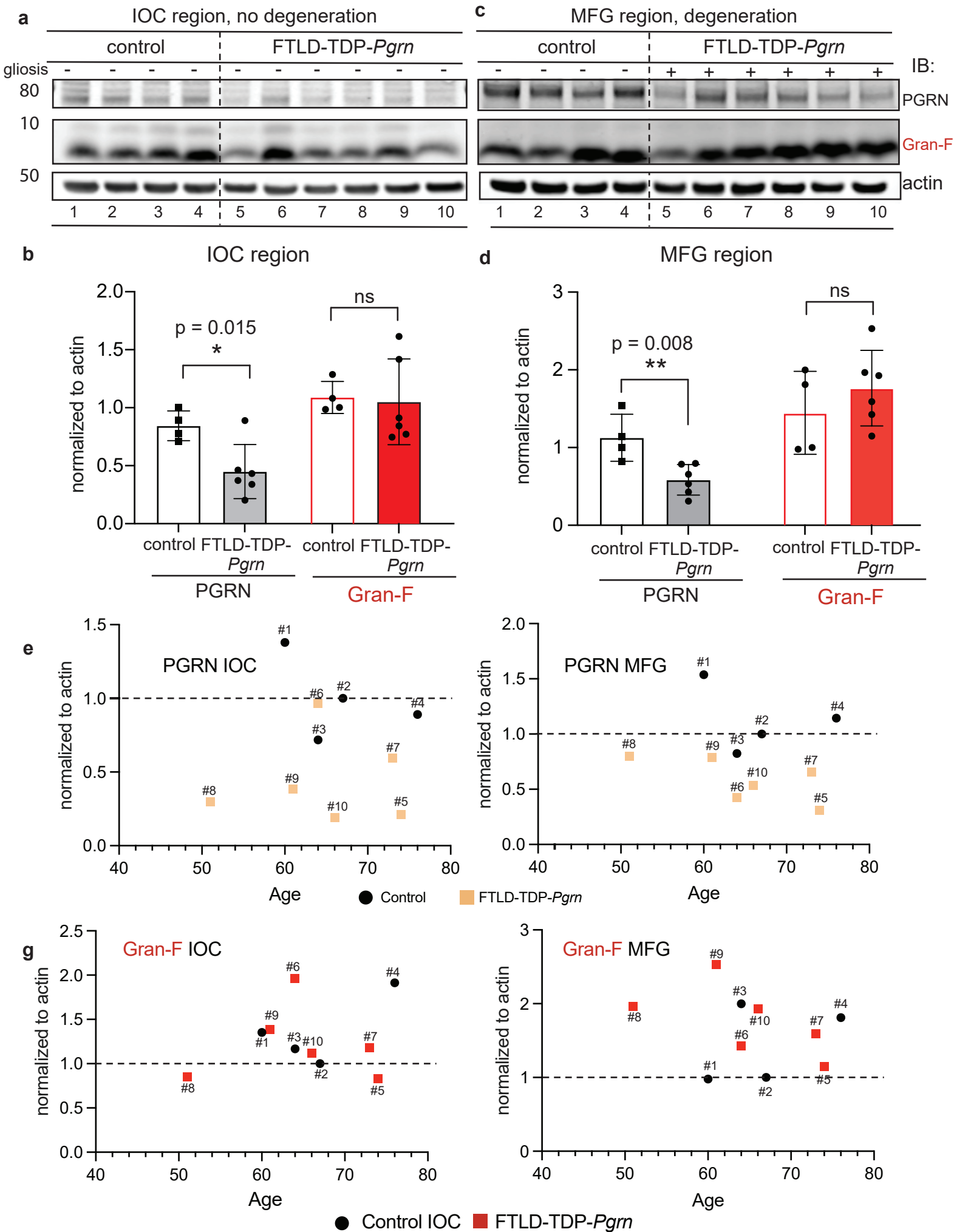


Figure S11 - Mature AEP levels are significantly increased in degenerating regions of FTLD-TDP-*Pgrn* patients

