

1 **Early-life experiences altered maturation of lateral habenula in mice models,**
2 **resulting in behavioral disorders in adulthood**

3

4 **Supplementary methods**

5 **Animals**

6 Wild-type male and female C57BL/6J mice (B6/J) were purchased from Japan SLC Inc.
7 (Hamamatsu, Japan). Heterozygous GAD1(GAD67)-GFP knock-in mice were provided
8 by RIKEN Bio Resource Center (Tamamaki et al., 2003; RBRC03674, Ibaraki, Japan).
9 To drive the expression of mCherry in GAD2 (GAD65) neurons (GAD2-mCherry mice),
10 GAD2-IRES-Cre female mice (Taniguchi et al., 2011; Stock No. 010802, The Jackson
11 Laboratory, Bar Harbor, USA) were crossed with R26R-H2B-mCherry male mice (Abe et
12 al., 2011; CDB0204K, RIKEN CLST, Wako, Osaka, Japan). Adult mice were maintained
13 in single-sex groups with up to five littermates per cage in a temperature-controlled
14 environment (22-25°C) with a 12/12-h light/dark cycle (lights were turned on at 5:00, and
15 off at 17:00). Pups were maintained in a cage with a dam. Food and water were supplied
16 ad libitum. Results were similar in cases where males and females were analyzed
17 separately; therefore, we presented pooled data of males and females. All experimental
18 groups were avoided to configure from only one littermate.

19

20 **Immunohistochemistry and lectin histochemistry procedure**

21 Mice were brought out from the breeding room and were transcardially perfused with
22 phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), subsequently with 3.7% formaldehyde (Wako, Osaka,
23 Japan) in PBS under deep anesthesia with pentobarbital (50 mg/kg body weight, i.p.;

1 Kyoritsu Seiyaku, Tokyo, Japan). The perfusion procedures were completed in 30 min
2 before the expression of Zif268/Egr1 started; thus, influences of general stress during
3 experimental procedures were excluded. Brains were dissected out and kept in the same
4 fixative at 4°C overnight. After washing in PBS, they were embedded in gelatin (16.7%
5 gelatin and 16.7% glycerol in PBS) and postfixed in the same fixative for 4 days at 4°C.
6 Coronal sections of 70-µm thickness were cut using Vibratome (VT1000S, Leica
7 Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany). Along the length of the LHb from anterior (at -1.22
8 from bregma) to posterior (at -2.06 from bregma), 14 serial sections were collected
9 (Paxinos and Franklin., 2004) and stored in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide at 4°C
10 until staining.

11 For immuno- or lectin-enzyme-histochemistry, the alternative sections were
12 incubated with primary antibodies in 0.5% Triton X-100 in PBS (PBST) with 5% normal
13 goat serum (16210064, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, USA; PBSTN) or
14 biotinylated WFA lectin (B-1355, Vector, Burlingame, USA) in PBST for 3 days. The
15 sections were incubated in the appropriate biotinylated secondary antibody for 2 hours:
16 anti-rabbit IgG (1:300; BA-1000, Vector) and anti-mouse IgG (1:300; BA-2000, Vector).
17 After washing, they were incubated for 2 hours in ABC reagent (PK-6100, Vector). The
18 reactive signals were visualized with Metal Enhanced DAB Substrate Kit (34065,
19 Thermo Fisher Scientific).

20 For double fluorescence immunohistochemistry, the alternative sections were
21 incubated for 6 days with primary antibody in 3% bovine serum albumin (9048-46-8,
22 Wako) in PBST. They were incubated with appropriate secondary antibodies coupled
23 with Alexa 488, 594, or 647 (1:200, Invitrogen, Carlsbad, USA; Jackson Immuno

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1 Research Labs, West Grove, USA) or streptavidin with Alexa 594 for WFA lectin staining
2 (S11227, Thermo Fisher Scientific), counterstained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole
3 (DAPI; 1:10000; D9542, Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, USA), and mounted on glass slides
4 with Mowiol 4-88 (Merck Millipore, Burlington, USA). Images were obtained with a
5 confocal laser scanning microscope (LSM780, Zeiss, Jena, Germany), equipped with a
6 20× fluorescence objective lens. Series of confocal z-stack images were recorded with 2
7 µm interval. Their X/Y resolution was 708,49 × 708,49 µm (1024 × 1024 pixel). In all
8 slices optically sectioned, the number of double positive cells was analyzed by using
9 ImageJ cell counter plug-in (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD;
10 <http://rwsbweb.nih.gov/ij/>) (<https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/plugins/cell-counter.html>).

11

12 **GABA immunohistochemistry**

13 STAINperfect Immunostaining Kit was used for GABA immunohistochemistry
14 (ImmuSmol, Bordeaux, France). Under deep anesthesia, the mice were transcordially
15 perfused with a fixation solution in the kit. Their brains were postfixed in the same
16 fixative for 2.5 hours at 4°C, embedded in gelatin (16.7% gelatin, 16.7% glycerol in
17 PBS), and postfixed again in 4% paraformaldehyde (26126-25, Nacalai tesque, Kyoto,
18 Japan) in PBS at 4°C overnight. Coronal sections of 70-µm thickness were cut using
19 Vibratome. Immunofluorescence staining for GABA was performed according to the
20 manufacture's protocol.

21

22 **Primary antibodies and lectin**

23 For immuno- or lectin-enzyme-histochemistry, the following primary antibodies or lectin

1 were used: an anti-aggrecan rabbit antibody (1:4500 for DAB staining; 1:500 for
2 fluorescence staining; AB1031, Merck Millipore), an anti-GABA chicken antibody
3 (1:200; IS1036, ImmunoSmol), an anti-NeuN mouse monoclonal antibody (1:1500,
4 MAB377, Merck Millipore), an anti-Parvalbumin goat antibody (1:500 for fluorescence
5 staining with NeuN; AB_2571614, FRONTIER INSTITUTE, Sapporo, Japan), an
6 anti-Parvalbumin mouse monoclonal antibody (1:90000 for DAB and fluorescence
7 staining; P3088, Sigma-Aldrich), biotinylated Wisteria Floribunda lectin (1:900 for DAB
8 and fluorescence staining; B-1355, Vector), an anti-Zif268/Egr1 rabbit antibody (1:1500
9 for DAB staining; 1:300 for fluorescence staining; C-19, Santa Cruz Biotechnology,
10 Dallas, USA), and anti-mCherry animal antibody (1:1000 for fluorescence staining;
11 Novus, Centennial, USA).

12

13 **Densities of PV neurons and percentages of PNNs area in LHb from early-life to** 14 **adulthood**

15 To quantify densities of PV cells and Zif268/Egr1 immunopositive cells (Zif268/Egr1
16 cells), immunohistochemical staining of PV and Zif268/Egr1 were analyzed. To quantify
17 percentages of PNNs area, immunohistochemical staining of aggrecan and
18 lectin-histochemical staining of WFA were analyzed. The samples were observed under a
19 microscope (DMRE, Leica) equipped with a 10× objective lens, in bright field. By
20 changing focal planes with moving the stage 5 µm interval in z-axis, series of z-stack
21 images were obtained with a digital camera (Ds-Ri1, Nikon, Tokyo, Japan). The X/Y
22 resolutions of the images were 1393.02 × 1114.42 µm (1280 × 1024 pixels). These data
23 were processed extended depth of field plugin (<http://bigwww.epfl.ch/demo/edf/>) of

1 ImageJ software for converting z-stack images to an omnifocal image.

2 To count the cell number, the PV neurons were marked in all sections by using
3 the ImageJ's cell counter. The number of Zif268/Egr1 cells was analyzed by using
4 ImageJ's threshold (130) after unifying grayscale of background and analyze particle
5 tools after processing watersheds. To obtain the total PNNs area in an individual, pixels
6 positive for WFA or aggrecan were counted in all sections by using ImageJ
7 (https://imagej.net/Auto_Threshold), and were converted to area (mm²). These did not
8 affect statistical significances between control and repeated maternal deprivation_{P10-20} at
9 P20; thus, the measurements were reliable but not under the influences of background
10 signals.

11

12 **Light/dark box test**

13 To adjust the brightness of the light compartment to 200 lux, the apparatus was put in a
14 big black box (L 67 cm × D 67 cm × H 97 cm) with five LEDs inside
15 (Y07CLL40W01CHJ, Yazawa, Tokyo, Japan). The apparatus was wiped with 70%
16 ethanol and air-dried before the trials. After placing the mice in the center of the dark
17 compartment, mice in the light compartment were recorded for 5 min with a digital video
18 camera (c920, Logitech, Lausanne, Switzerland) at P70-77. The time spent in the dark
19 compartment was calculated by subtracting the time spent in the light compartment from
20 the 5 min recording time.

21

22 **Forced swim test**

23 On 10 days after the light/dark box test, a cylinder (22-cm diameter × 22-cm height) was

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1 filled with water up to a height of 15 cm and placed at 25-28°C in 200 lux. A mouse was
2 placed in the cylinder, and its activities were recorded using the overhead digital video
3 camera for 10 min. Its positions were traced using Motr (Ohayon et al., 2013), which was
4 analyzed with a custom-written MATLAB script. To evaluate its general locomotor
5 activity, the total trace length of its body center was measured. Immobilization was
6 defined as satisfying all of the following conditions. First, acceleration was maintained
7 below 0 for more than 3 sec, which indicated moving at a constant speed, reducing speed,
8 or stopping. Second, speed was maintained at less than 3 cm/sec for more than 3 sec; the
9 speed did not drop to 0 by an acting inertial force. Third, change in the distance between
10 the nose and the tail root was less than 0.4 cm/sec for more than 3 sec. Immobilization
11 time was analyzed from 5 to 10 min. After the test, the mouse was dried with a paper
12 towel and returned to the cage. The cylinder was washed with water and dried between
13 trials.

1 **Supplementary Results**

2 **Aggrecan positive PNN at P20 in the repeated maternal deprivation_{P10-20} group**

3 In the course of LHb maturation at P20, the percentages of aggrecan positive PNN area

4 were not significantly different between the control and repeated maternal

5 deprivation_{P10-20} groups ($t_{11} = 1.63$, $p = 0.16$ in Student's t -test, $p = 0.13$ in F-test; Fig.

6 S6I-K). In addition, the densities of aggrecan positive cells were not significantly

7 different between the groups ($t_{11} = 1.40$, $p = 0.18$ in Student's t -test; Fig. S6L). These

8 results showed that the repeated maternal deprivation_{P10-20} had no effect on maturation of

9 aggrecan positive PNNs.

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Supplementary Figures

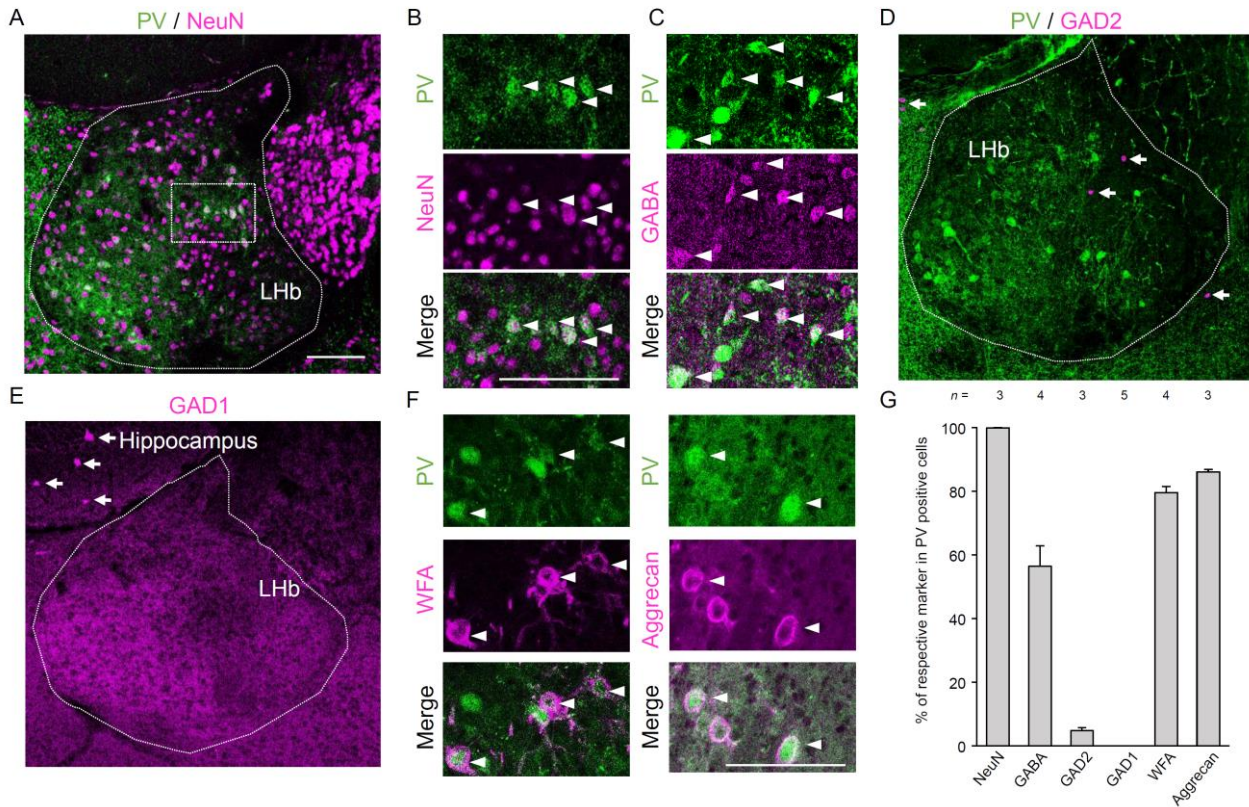


Fig. S1: PV neurons in adult LHb contain GABA; double immunofluorescence staining of PV, NeuN, GABA, and PNNs.

Double immunofluorescence staining of PV (green) and NeuN (magenta) is shown in low magnification (**A**). High-magnification image of the dotted rectangle area in (A) showing PV positive cells are doubly stained with NeuN (arrowheads) (**B**). PV neurons are positive for GABA immunoreactivity (arrowheads) (**C**). A few GAD2 reporter positive cells are found in the LHb (magenta, arrows in GAD2-mCherry mice); however, PV neurons (green) are negative for the GAD2 reporter (magenta) (**D**). GAD1 reporter positive cells are not found in the LHb but seen in the hippocampus (magenta, arrows in

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GAD1-GFP knock-in mice) (**E**). PV neurons (green) are surrounded by PNNs, as determined using WFA lectin staining and aggrecan (magenta) (**F**). Percentages of PV neurons that were positive for the respective markers (**G**). Figs. A, B, C, and F are photomicrographs of a single optical section. Figs. D and E show omnifocal images with 10 optical sections. Arrowheads indicate double fluorescence positive cells. LHb, lateral habenular nucleus; PV, parvalbumin; GAD, glutamic acid decarboxylase; WFA, wisteria floribunda agglutinin. The position of the images was near 1.92 mm posterior from bregma. Scale bars = 100 μ m.

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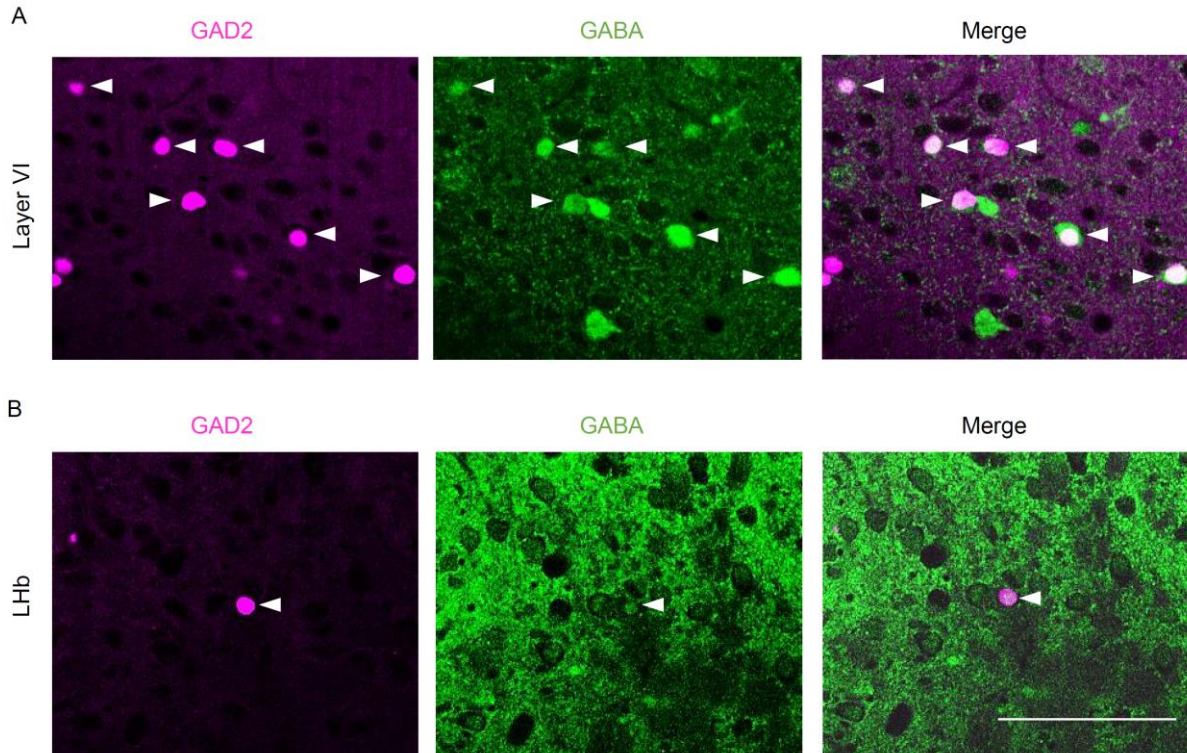


Fig. S2: GAD2 positive neurons contain GABA. GAD2 reporter positive cells (magenta) are labeled with GABA immunostaining (green) in layer VI of the adult cerebral cortex (**A**). A double positive cell is shown in the LHb (**B**). Arrowheads indicate double positive cells. GAD2, glutamic acid decarboxylase 2. Scale bar = 100 μ m.

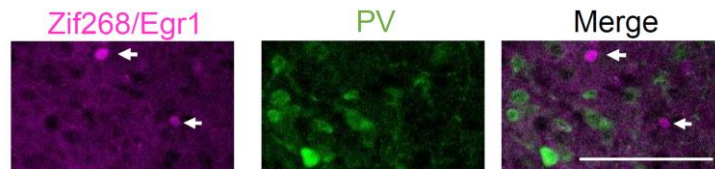


Fig. S3: Zif268/Egr1 cells were negative for PV immunoreactivity in adults. LHb was double stained with Zif268/Egr1 (magenta; arrows) and PV (green; open arrows) after the single restraint stress at P60; no cell was double stained. PV, parvalbumin; The position of the images was near 1.92 mm posterior from bregma. Scale bars = 100 μ m.

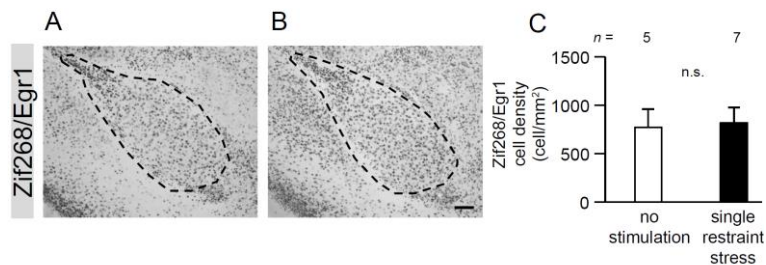


Fig. S4: No effect of single restraint stress on neuronal activity observed by the density of Zif268/Egr1 cells in adult basolateral amygdala. Zif268/Egr1 cells without stimulation are shown (A). Those after the single restraint stress are shown (B). Their densities are compared between the groups (C). Error bars represent SEMs. Scale bar = 100 μ m.

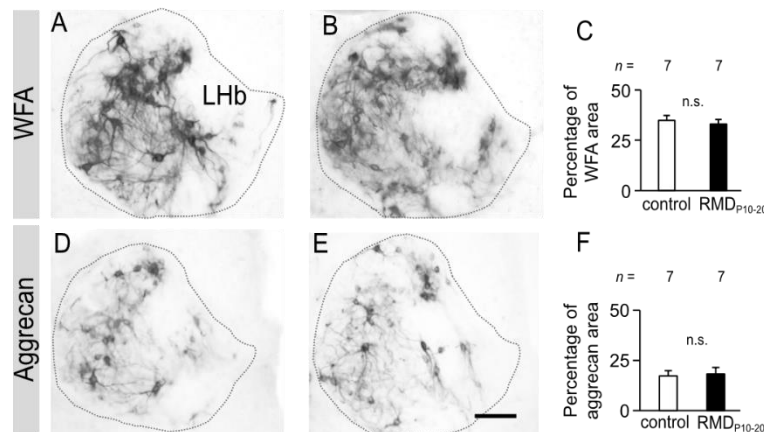


Fig. S5:

No effects

of RMD_{P10-20} on perineuronal nets (PNNs) in adult LHB. The PNNs are shown with WFA lectin-staining in the groups of control (A) and repeated maternal deprivation during P10-20 (RMD_{P10-20}) (B); percentages of the WFA positive area are compared between the groups (C). The PNNs are shown with the aggrecan immunostaining in the control (D) and RMD_{P10-20} (E) groups; percentages of the aggrecan positive area are compared between groups (F). Error bars represent SEMs. LHB, lateral habenular nucleus; WFA, wisteria floribunda agglutinin; Scale bar = 100 μm.

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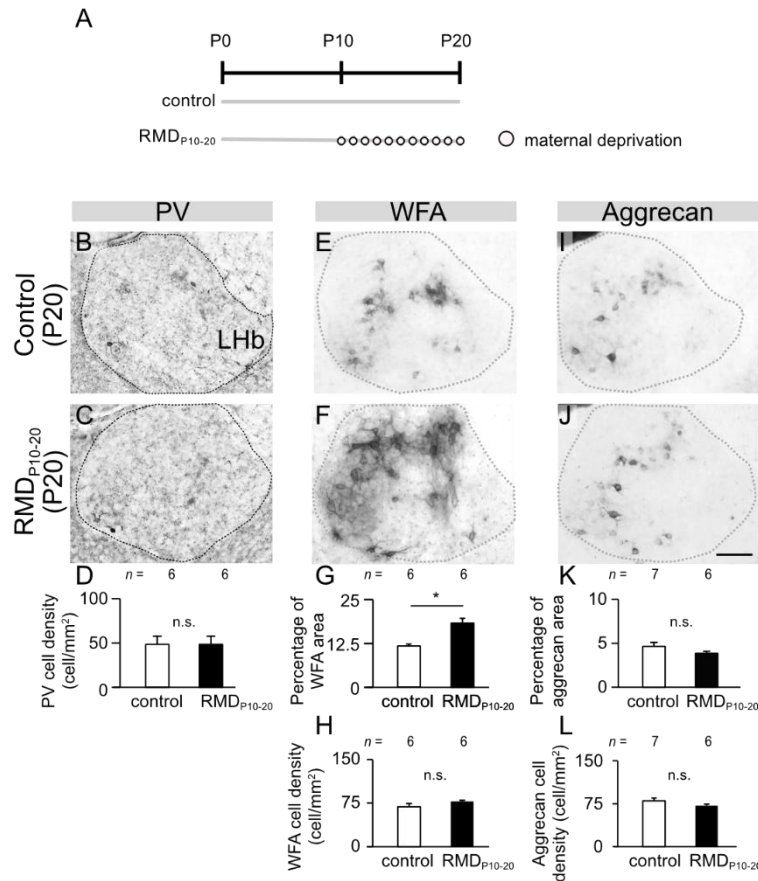


Fig. S6: The excess area of WFA positive PNN at P20 under the influence of early-life stress during P10-20. Schematic diagram of experiments. RMD_{P10-20}, repeated maternal deprivation during P10-20 (A). In the LHb, PV neurons at P20 are shown in the control (B) and RMD_{P10-20} (C) groups. Their densities are compared between the groups (D). The PNNs at P20 are shown with WFA lectin-staining in the control (E) and RMD_{P10-20} groups (F); percentages (G) and densities (H) of the WFA positive area are compared between the groups. The PNNs at P20 are shown with aggrecan immunostaining in the control (I) and RMD_{P10-20} groups (J); percentages (K) and densities (L) of the aggrecan

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positive area are compared between the groups. LHb, lateral habenular

nucleus; PV, parvalbumin; PNNs, perineuronal nets, WFA, wisteria floribunda

agglutinin; Scale bar = 100 μ m.