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Supplemental information

Microglial lysosome dysfunction contributes to white matter pathology and TDP-43 proteinopathy in *GRN*-associated FTD

Yanwei Wu, Wei Shao, Tiffany W. Todd, Jimei Tong, Mei Yue, Shunsuke Koga, Monica Castanedes-Casey, Ariston L. Librero, Chris W. Lee, Ian R. Mackenzie, Dennis W. Dickson, Yong-Jie Zhang, Leonard Petrucelli, and Mercedes Prudencio

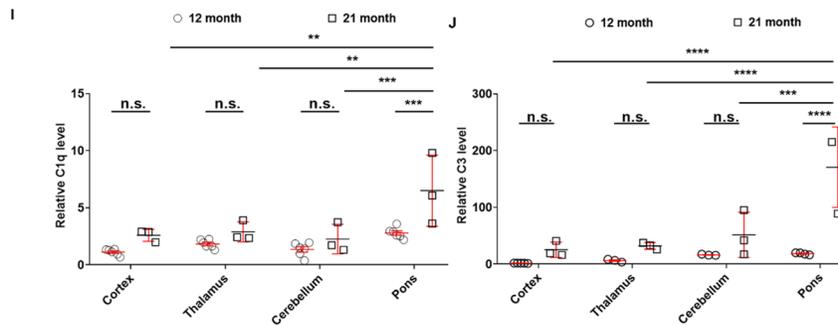
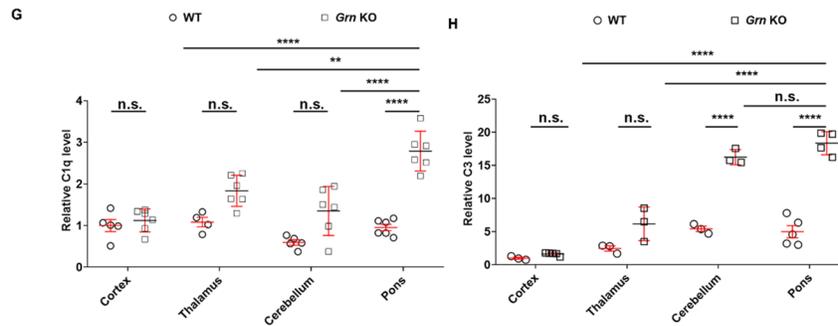
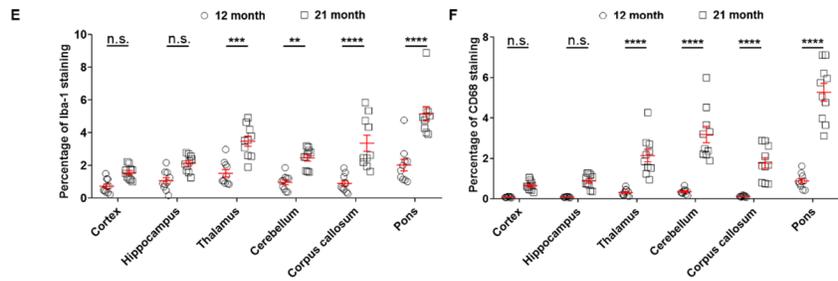
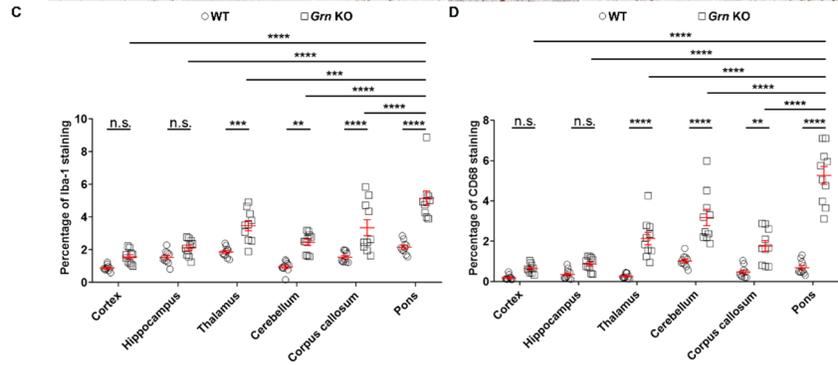
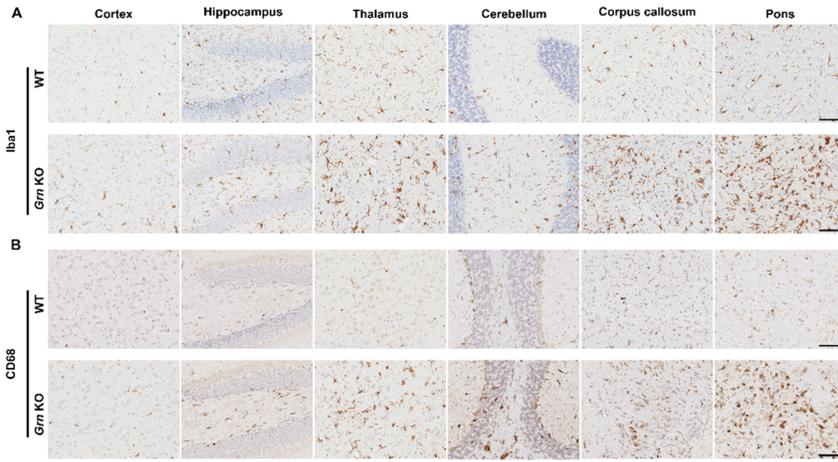


Figure S1. An age-dependent increase in microglial activation is observed in white matter regions of *Grn* KO mice. Related to Figure 1. (A-F) Representative images (A, B) and quantitative analyses (C-F) of Iba1 (A, C, E) and CD68 (B, D, F) staining in different brain regions of 21-month-old (A-F) and 12-month old (E, F) wild-type (WT) and *Grn* KO mice (n = 10 per group). Scale bar, 50 μ m. (G-J) Quantitative RT-PCR analyses of C1q (G, I) and C3b (H, J) RNA levels in different brain regions of 21-month-old (G-J) and 12-month-old (I, J) wild-type (WT) and *Grn* KO mice (n = 3-6 per group). Data are presented as mean \pm S.E.M. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$, 2-way ANOVA, Tukey's multiple-comparison test. n.s.: not significant.

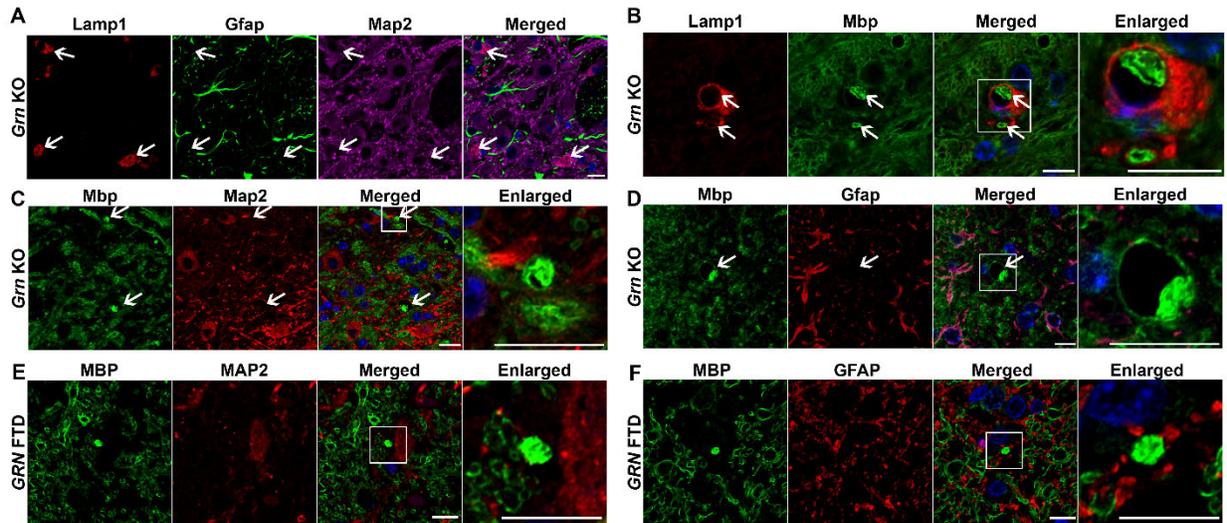


Figure S2. Mbp-positive myelin deposits accumulate in microglial lysosomes in *Grn* KO mice and cases with *GRN* FTD. Related to Figures 1 and 2. (**A, B**) Representative images of the pons of 21-month-old *Grn* KO mice co-stained for lysosome (Lamp1) and astrocyte (Gfap) and neuron (Map2) markers (**A**), and lysosome (Lamp1) and oligodendrocyte (Mbp) markers (**B**). Arrows indicate enlarged lysosomes. (**C, D**) Representative images of myelin (Mbp) and neuron marker (Map2) (**C**), and myelin (Mbp) and astrocyte marker (Gfap) (**D**) co-staining in the pons of 21-month-old *Grn* KO mice. Arrows indicate myelin debris. (**E, F**) Representative images of myelin (MBP) and neuron marker (MAP2) (**E**), and myelin (MBP) and astrocyte marker (GFAP) (**F**) in the pons of *GRN* FTD. Boxes in B-F indicate the region enlarged in the enlarged panel. Scale bar, 10 μ m.

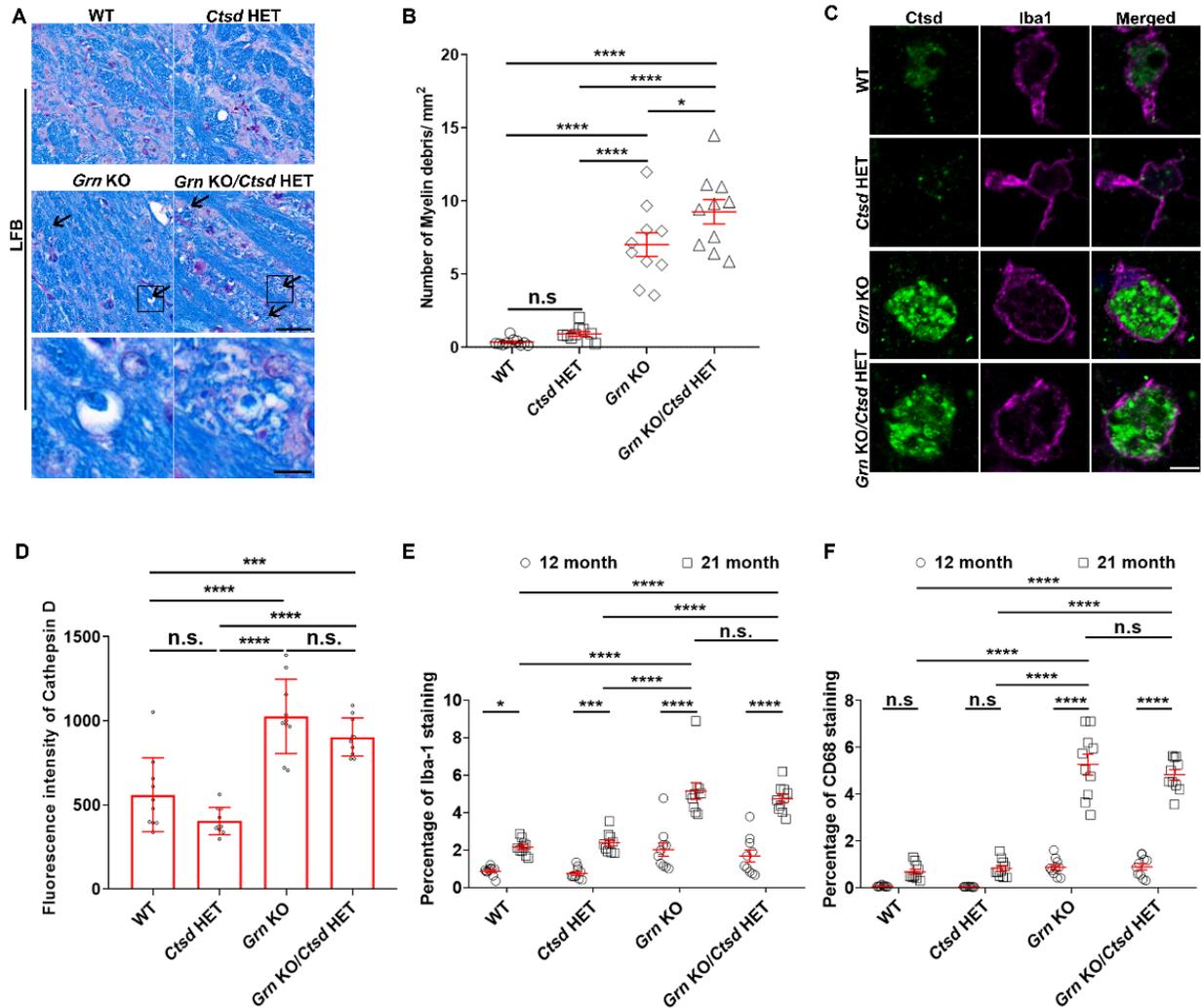


Figure S3. The accumulation of myelin debris, but not microgliosis, in *Grn* KO mice is further enhanced by partial loss of *CtSD*. Related to Figure 3. **(A, B)** Representative images **(A)** and quantitative analysis **(B)** of myelin staining (LFB) in the pons of 21-month-old WT, *CtSD* HET, *Grn* KO or *Grn* KO/*CtSD* HET mice ($n = 10$ per group). Arrows indicate myelin debris. Boxes in **A** indicate the region enlarged below. **(C, D)** Representative images **(C)** and quantitative analysis **(D)** of microglia *CtSD* staining in the pons of 21-month-old WT, *CtSD* HET, *Grn* KO or *Grn* KO/*CtSD* HET mice ($n = 10$ per group). **(E, F)** Quantitative analysis of Iba1 **(E)** and CD68 **(F)** staining in the pons of 12- and 21-month-old WT, *CtSD* HET, *Grn* KO or *Grn* KO/*CtSD* HET mice ($n = 10$ per group). Scale bar, 50 μm **(A)**, and 10 μm **(C)**. All data are presented as mean \pm S.E.M. * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$, 2-way ANOVA, Tukey's multiple-comparison test. n.s.: not significant.

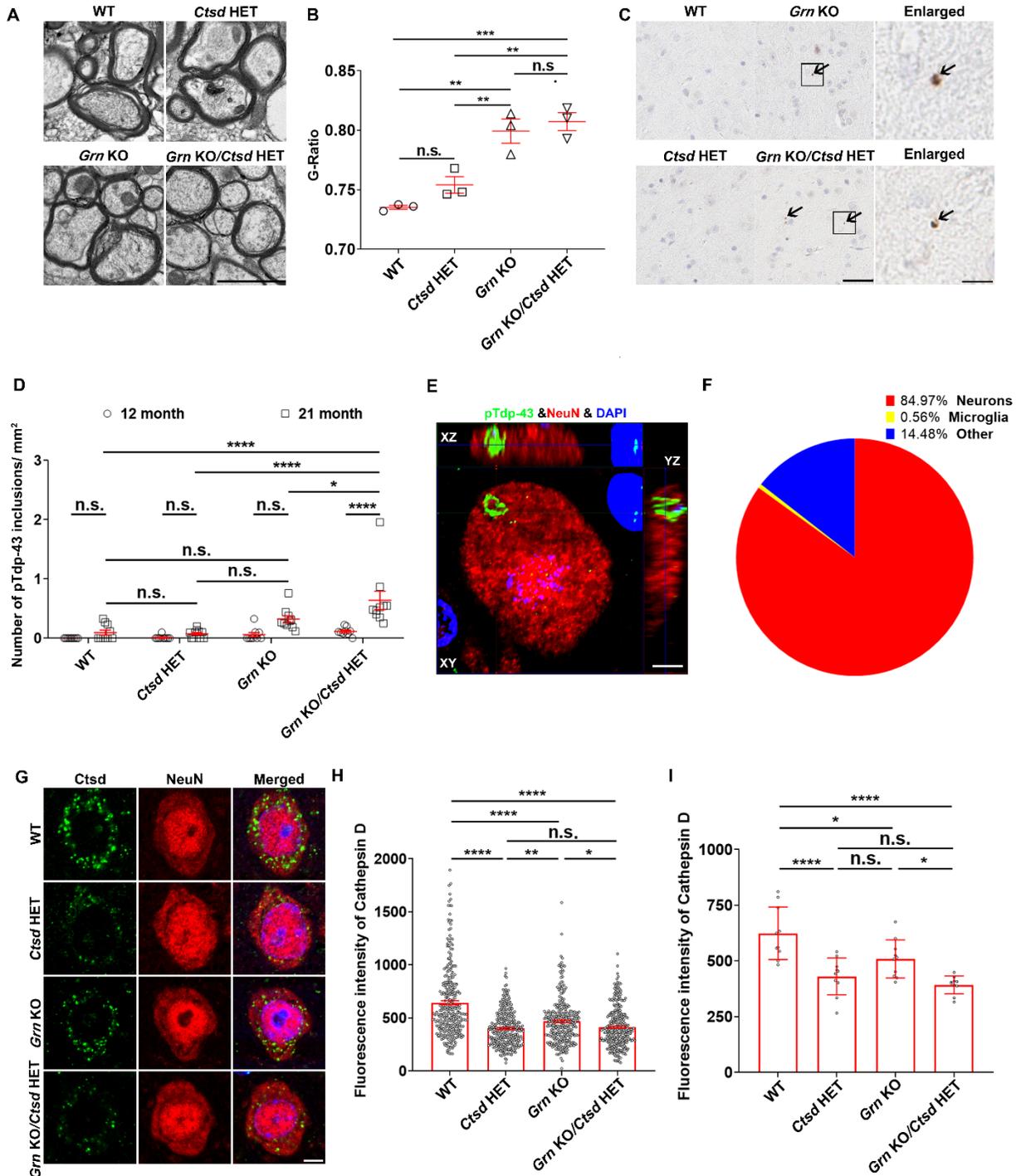


Figure S4. Demyelination and pTdp-43 inclusions are observed in *Grn* KO and *Grn* KO/*Ctsd* HET mice. Related to Figure 4. **(A, B)** Representative images **(A)** and quantitative analysis of G-ratio **(B)** of myelinated axons in pons of 12-month-old WT, *Ctsd* HET, *Grn* KO and *Grn* KO/*Ctsd* HET mice (n= 3 per group). **(C and D)** Representative images **(C)** in the thalamus of 21-month-old *Grn* KO mice and quantitative analysis **(D)** of pTdp-43 staining in the same region of 12- and 21-month-old WT, *Ctsd* HET, *Grn* KO or *Grn* KO/*Ctsd* HET mice (n = 10 per

group). **(E)** Z-stack confocal image of pTdp-43 and NeuN co-staining in pons of a representative 21-month-old *Grn* KO mouse. **(F)** Quantification analysis of percentage of pTdp-43 in different cell types (n=10). **(G-I)** Representative images **(G)** and quantitative analyses **(H, I)** of neuronal *Ctsd* staining in the pons of 21-month-old WT, *Ctsd* HET, *Grn* KO or *Grn* KO/*Ctsd* HET mice (n = 300 cells per group for **H**, n= 10 mice per group for **I**). Scale bar, 2 μm **(A)**, 5 μm **(E)**, 10 μm **(G)** and 50 μm **(C)**. Data in graphs is presented as mean \pm S.E.M. Statistical differences result from a 2-way ANOVA **(D)** or one-way ANOVA **(B, H, I)**, followed by Tukey's multiple-comparison test. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$, n.s.: not significant

Table S1. Clinical characteristics associated with the samples from patients with FTD used in this study. Related to Figure 2.

Case #	Sex	Age at onset (yrs)	Disease duration (yrs)	<i>Grn</i> gene status
1	Male	77	10	Negative
2	Male	61	3	Negative
3	Male	70	11	Negative
4	Male	61	3	Negative
5	Male	67	1	Negative
6	Female	88	N/A	Negative
7	Female	81	3	Negative
8	Male	70	7	Negative
9	Female	73	10	Positive
10	Male	72	10	Positive
11	Male	60	6	Positive
12	Female	69	6	Positive
13	Male	63	5	Positive
14	Female	67	3	Positive
15	Female	71	3	Positive
16	Male	60	10	Positive
17	Male	60	6	Positive

N/A: not available

Table S2. Primary antibodies for immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence staining. Related to STAR Methods.

Antibody	Species	Dilution	Application	Origin	Catalog number
anti-pTdp-43	rabbit	1:1000	IHC, IF	RB3655: Antibody described in J. Chew et al., Science 348, 1151-1154 (015).	N/A
anti-Iba1	rabbit	1:3000 1:1000	IHC IF	Wako Chemicals	019-19741
anti-CD68	rabbit	1:250 1:500	IHC IF	Abcam	ab125212
anti-Mbp	mouse	1:500	IHC, IF	R&D systems	MAB42282
anti-Lamp1	rat	1:500	IF	Invitrogen	14-1071-82
anti-Map2	mouse	1:500	IF	Sigma	M1406
anti-Gfap	rabbit	1:2000	IF	Biogenex	PU020-UP
anti-Cathepsin D	rabbit	1:500	IF	ProteinTech	21327-1-AP
anti-Ubi1	mouse	1:1000	IF	EMD Millipore	MAB1510
anti-NeuN	mouse	1:1000	IF	Chemicon International	MAB377

IHC: Immunohistochemistry; IF: Immunofluorescence; N/A: not applicable