

**Mutant LRRK2 in lymphocytes regulates neurodegeneration via IL-6 in an
inflammatory model of Parkinson's disease**

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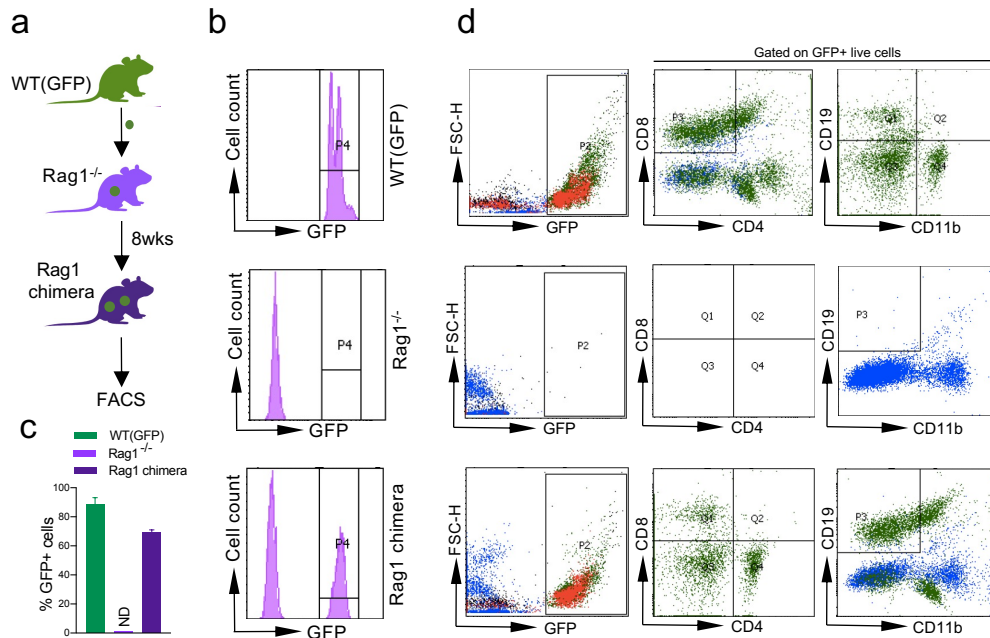
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Running title: Immune system primacy in LRRK2-mediated Parkinson's disease

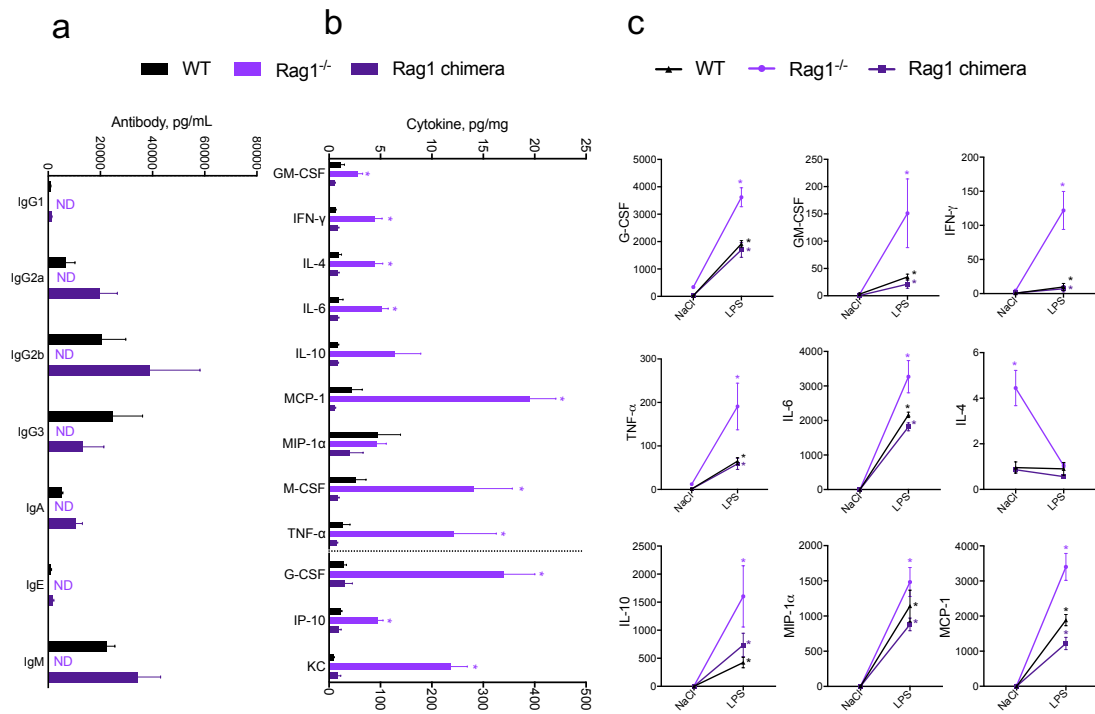
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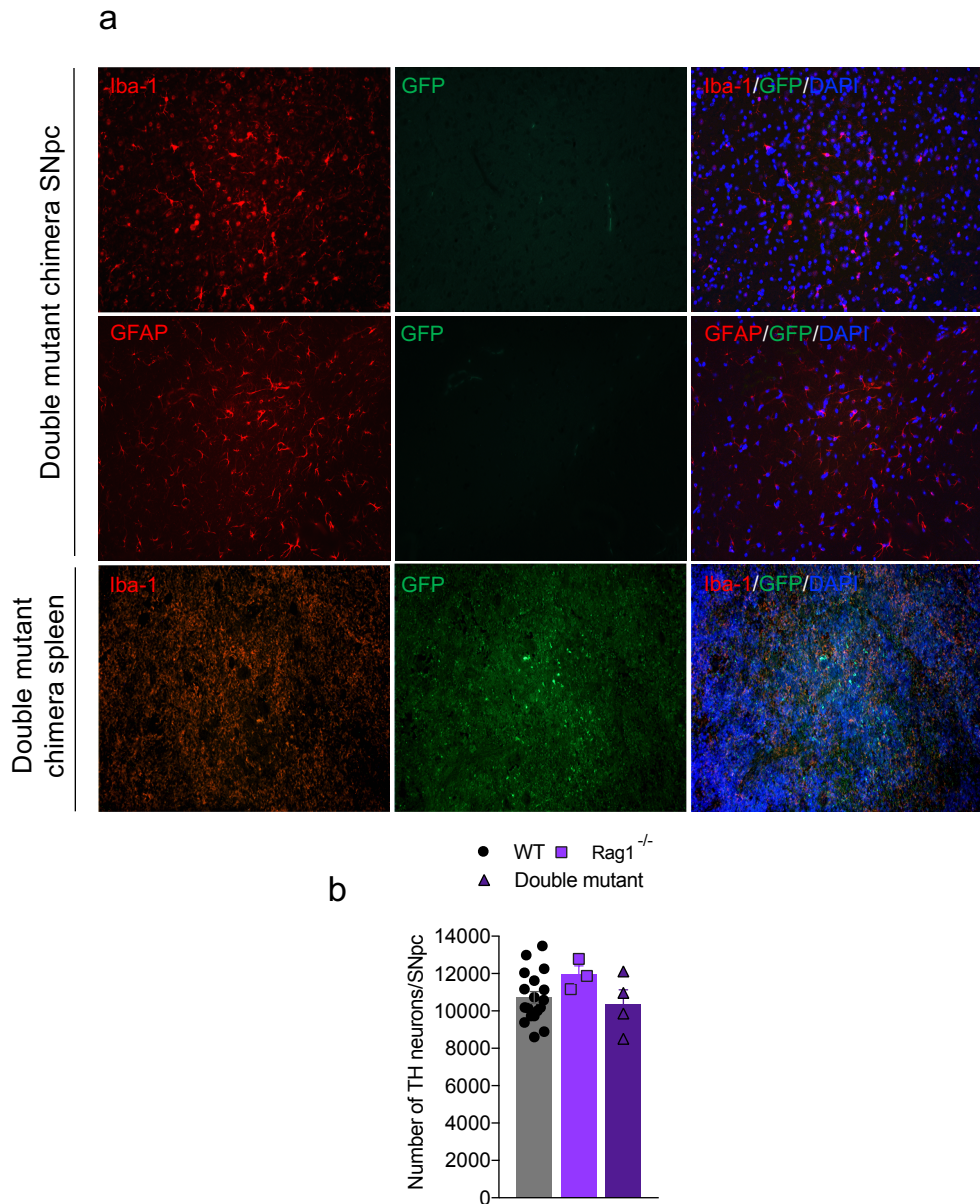
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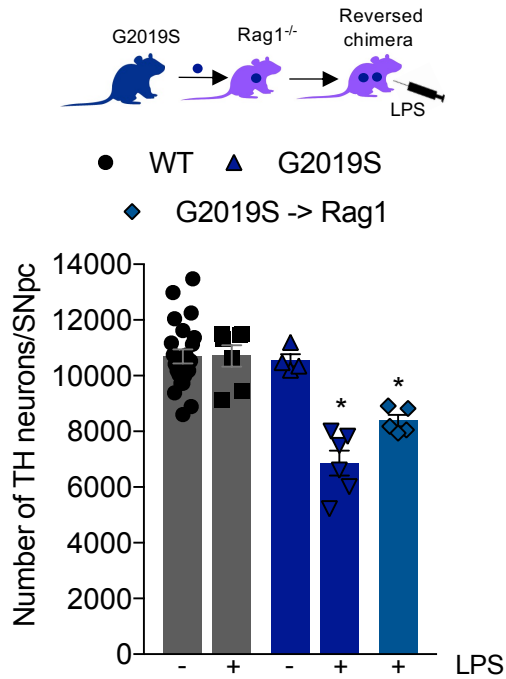
Supplementary Figure 1. Peripheral blood lymphoid chimerism in Rag1^{-/-} mice 8 weeks post-BM transplantation. (a) Schematic representation of BMT experiment. Recipient Rag1^{-/-} mice lacking B- and T-cells were injected with donor GFP^{+/+} BM cells and analyzed for chimerism 8 weeks post-BMT. (b) Representative flow cytometry analysis of the frequency of donor-derived GFP⁺ cells in reconstituted chimeras. Donor GFP^{+/+} and non-transplanted Rag1^{-/-} mice were served as positive and negative controls, respectively. (c) Quantification of the percentage of GFP⁺ cells (% of total live cells) in the blood of transplanted mice shows sufficient reconstitution level of donor cells. Data are mean ± SEM, n=3 for each group. (d) Gating strategy for FACS analysis of PBMCs from BM-transplanted chimera mice. After eliminating debris/dead cells and doublet cells by forward- and side-scatter, cells were gated based on CD4 (PerCP-Cy5.5), CD8 (PE-Cy7), CD19 (APC-Cy7), CD11b (Alexa700) fluorescent intensity. Positive and negative gates were drawn based on the intensity of an unstained control sample.



Supplementary Figure 2. Rescued immunodeficiency in Rag1 BM-transplanted chimeras. (a) Antibody deficiency seen in Rag1^{-/-} recipient mice is completely restored in transplanted chimeras. (b) Baseline serum cytokine expression and LPS-induced cytokine response (c) are back to WT level in BM-reconstituted chimeras compared to non-transplanted Rag1^{-/-} mice. Data are mean \pm SEM, n=6 for each group. * p <0.05 vs. WT controls in B; * p <0.05 vs. NaCl controls in (c). ND, not detectable.



Supplementary Figure 3. Double mutant chimera's CNS remains of host origin and does not display any histopathological changes. (a) Donor-derived bone marrow cells do not colonize the brains of double mutant chimeras. Immunohistochemistry of chimeric brains shows Iba-1+/GFP- and GFAP+/GFP- cells in the SN of non-treated (not shown) and LPS-treated (a) double mutant chimeric mice 8-10 weeks after BMT. Bars = 200 μ m. Iba-1 stained spleen sections from double mutant chimeras were used as a positive control of peripheral engraftment. (b) Lack of DA cell loss in the SNpc of non-treated $Rag1^{-/-}$ and double mutant chimeras. Data are mean \pm SEM, $n \geq 3$ for each group.



Supplementary Figure 4. Reversed chimeras expressing mutant G2019S LRRK2 in adaptive immune cells only also develop SNpc TH cell loss 7 days after LPS treatment similar to LPS-treated parental G2019S mice. Data are mean \pm SEM, $n \geq 5$. * $p < 0.05$ vs non-treated G2019S.