

Human microRNA (miR-20b-5p) modulates Alzheimer's disease pathways and neuronal function, and a specific polymorphism close to the *MIR20B* gene influences Alzheimer's biomarkers.

Ruizhi Wang,^{1} Nipun Chopra,^{1*} Kwangsik Nho,^{2*} Bryan Maloney,¹ Alexander G. Obukhov,³ Peter T. Nelson,⁴ Scott E. Counts,⁵ Debomoy K. Lahiri^{1,6#}*

¹Laboratory of Molecular Neurogenetics, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN-46202, USA;

²Radiology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN-46202, USA;

³Anatomy, Cell Biology & Physiology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN-46202, USA;

⁴Sanders-Brown Center on Aging, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, Lexington, KY, 40536, USA;

⁵Departments of Translational Neuroscience and Family Medicine, Michigan State University, Grand Rapids, MI, USA; Michigan Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109, USA

⁶Department of Medical & Molecular Genetics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA;

*NC, RW and KN contributed equally

Present address: N. Chopra: DePauw University, Greencastle, IN 46135

Corresponding author: dlahiri@iupui.edu

Supplemental Table 1. Tjur's D of miR-20b vs. diagnosis models

Effect	Absolute Quantitation				$\Delta\Delta CT$			
	Full Model	TL ^a	CB	PCC	Full Model	TL	CB	PCC
miR-20b	0.021	0.003	0.044	< 0.001	0.024	0.117	0.048	< 0.001
<i>APOE</i> ϵ 4 presence	0.010	0.013	0.031	< 0.001	0.085	0.191	0.098	< 0.001
Brain Region	0.004	0.029	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.091	0.150	0.144	< 0.001
<i>APOE</i> ϵ 4 \times miR-20b	< 0.001	0.001	0.005	< 0.001	0.020	0.110	0.039	< 0.001

^aTL, CB, and PCC refer to D calculated on the predictions of that brain region.

Supplemental Table 2. Major AD-related proteins used as network building seeds.

Protein	Category^a	miR-20b^b
ADAM10	Amyloid	+
ADAM17	Amyloid	+
ADAM9	Amyloid	+
APOE	Regulator	
APP	Amyloid	+
BACE1	Amyloid	+
ECE1	Clearance	
GSK3A	Tau	
GSK3B	Tau	
IDE	Clearance	+
IL1A	Amyloid	+
IRP1	Amyloid	
IRP2	Amyloid	
MAPK13	Tau	
MAPT	Tau	+
MME	Clearance	+
PSD95	Synaptic	
PSEN1	Amyloid	
PSEN2	Amyloid	
REST	Regulator	
SNAP25	Synaptic	+
SNCA	Regulator	+
SYPH	Synaptic	

^aClassification vs. AD relationship, specifically, Amyloid: APP, APP processing enzyme, or APP translation factor; Clearance: A β clearing enzyme; Regulator: Protein with functions/effects on both A β and hyperphosphorylated tau protein; Tau: either MAPT or one of its major kinases.

^bPredicted or confirmed to interact with miR-20b-50

Supplemental Table 3. Predicted miR-20b-5p sites on VGCC subunits

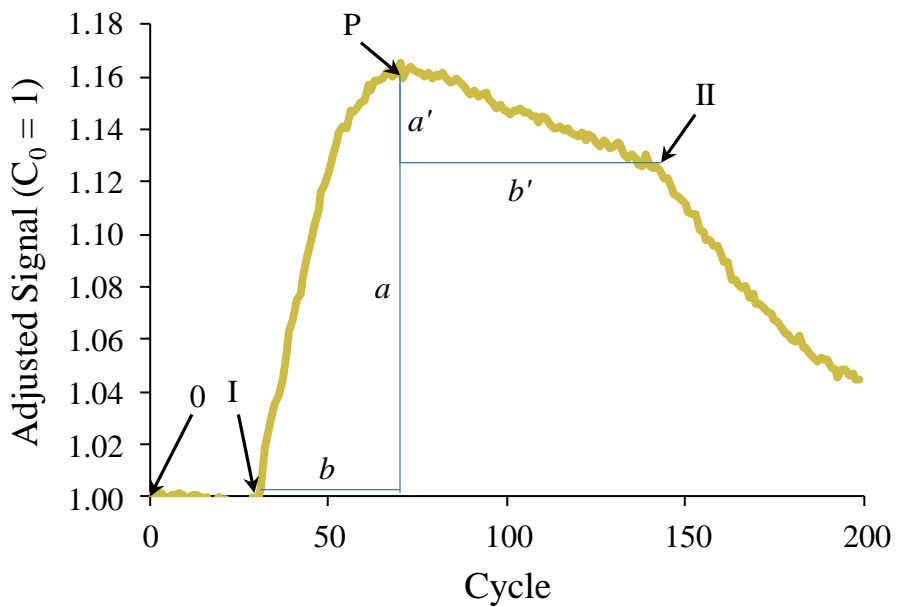
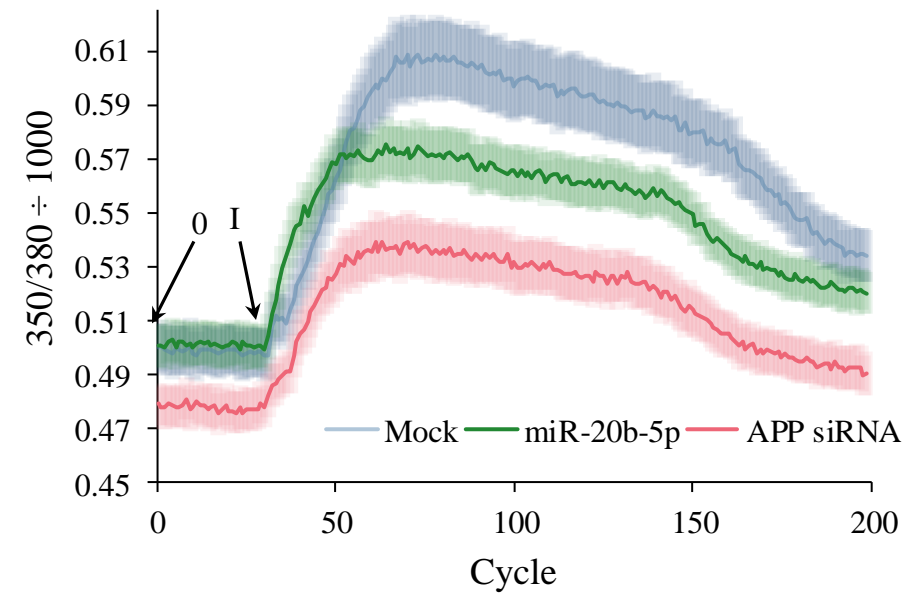
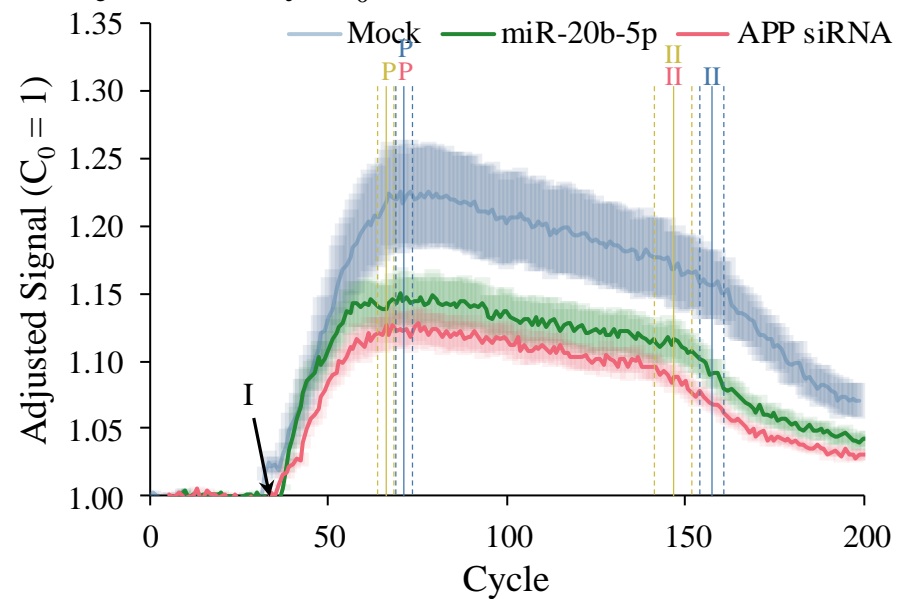
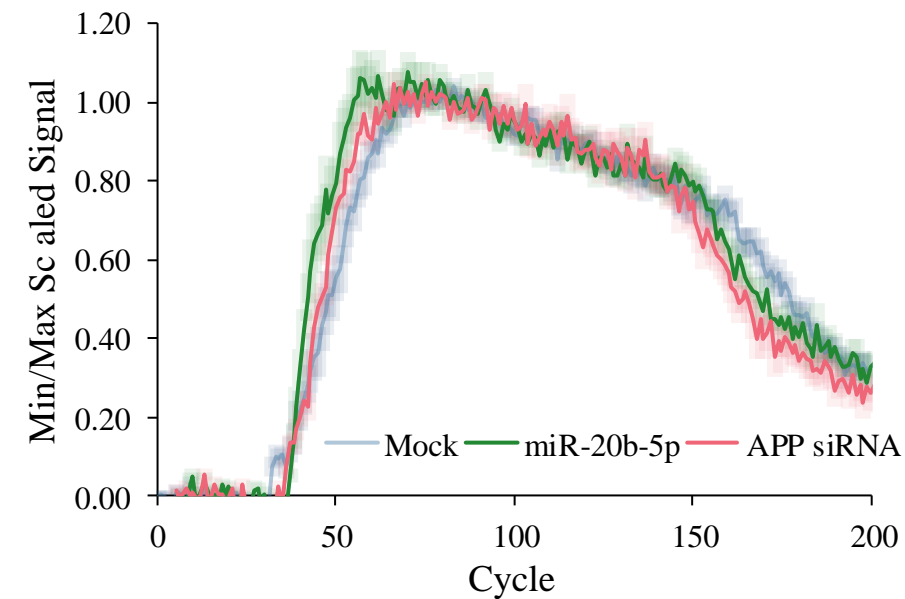
Subunit	Prob^a	ΔG
CACNA1A	no sites	no sites
CACNA1B	0.148	-17.4
CACNA1C	0.453	-19.0
CACNA1C	0.386	-16.9
CACNA1C	0.373	-15.4
CACNA1C	0.305	-17.7
CACNA1D	0.524	-14.1
CACNA1D	0.431	-20.1
CACNA1E	0.488	-16.6
CACNA1E	0.298	-14.7
CACNA1F	no sites	no sites
CACNA1G	no sites	no sites
CACNA1H	no sites	no sites
CACNA1I	0.125	-24.3
CACNA1I	0.101	-22.4
CACNA1S	no sites	no sites
CACNA2D1	0.768	-24.3
CACNA2D1	0.604	-15.8
CACNA2D1	0.550	-14.4
CACNA2D1	0.375	-13.8
CACNA2D2	0.272	-21.5
CACNA2D3	no sites	no sites
CACNA2D4	0.430	-18.8
CACNB1	0.272	-16.6
CACNB2	0.812	-19.9
CACNB2	0.463	-21.0
CACNB3	no sites	no sites
CACNB4	0.840	-19.8

^aEstimated probability that the sequence affinity site is likely to be a miRNA binding site.

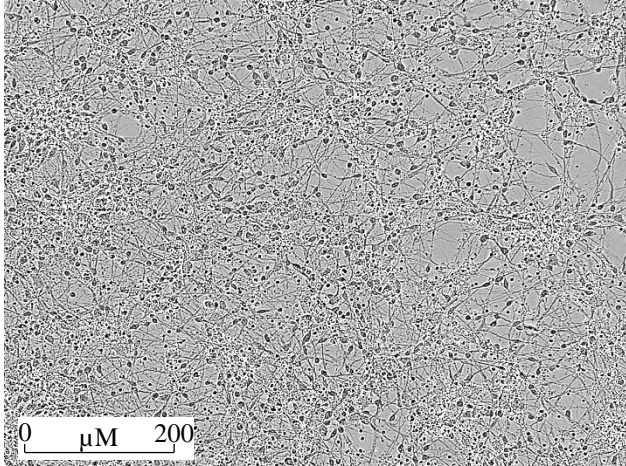
Fig. S1. Treatment with miR-20b-5p and APP siRNA alters Calcium influx. **A)** “Idealized” Fura response curve derived from mean of all traces. Specific points and distances of interest are described in main text. **B)** Raw mean Fura traces by treatment. **C)** Fura curves with values adjusted to the distance between “0” and “1” = 0. **D)** Fura curves scaled to minimum and maximum values for each treatment.

Fig. S2. Typical photomicrographs of miR-20b treatment of PHB cultures. PHB cultures were treated with miR-20b as described in the main text and grown in an incubator while photographed with the IncuCyte. Typical photographs for **A)** Mock-treated and **B)** miR-20b treated cells are shown. Apparent cell density reduction accompanied miR-20b treatment. Scales are shown on photographs.

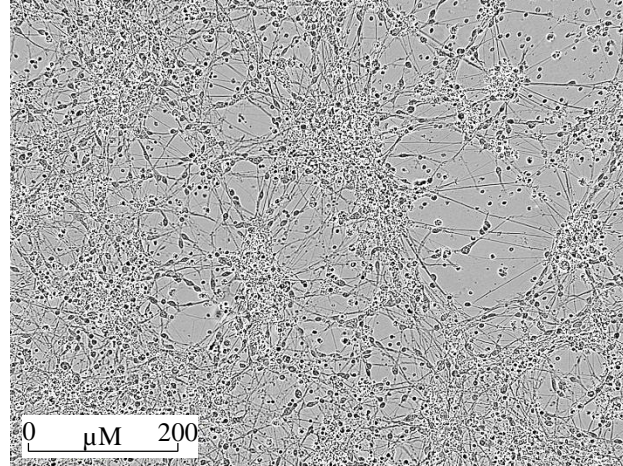
Fig. S3. Model of miR-20b-5p effects via APP on development and neurodegeneration. A proposed model that relates our data to overall neurological effects on miR-20b-5p. **A)** Under developmental downregulation, increased miR-20b-5p would downregulate APP, resulting, through different pathways, of neurological pruning. **B)** If miR-20b-5p were upregulated, this would contribute to neuroproliferation. **C)** Late in life, elevation of miR-20b-5p would effectively enhance neuroprotection primarily through reducing excitotoxic processes. **D)** Reduction of miR-20b-5p late in life would contribute to excitotoxicity through APP upregulation, leading to neurodegeneration.

S1**A. "Idealized" Response****B. Raw Response****C. Adjusted to Cycle₀ = 1****D. Min/Max Scaled**

A. Mock

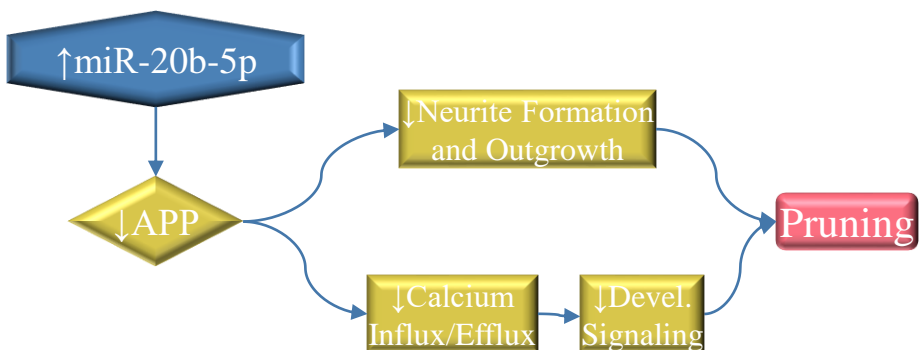


B. miR-20b

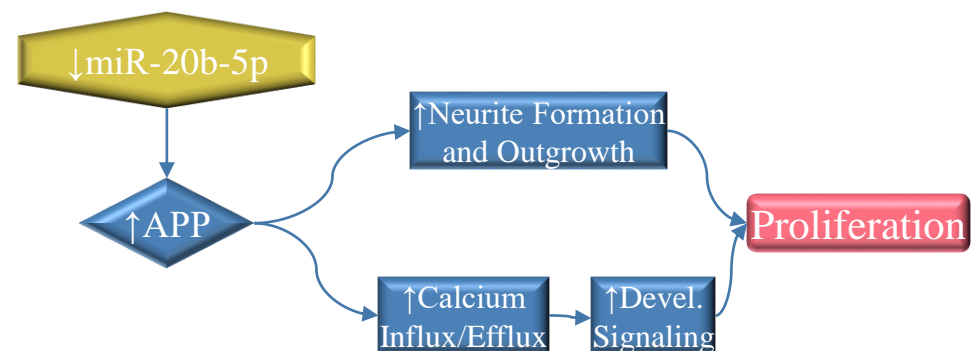


S3

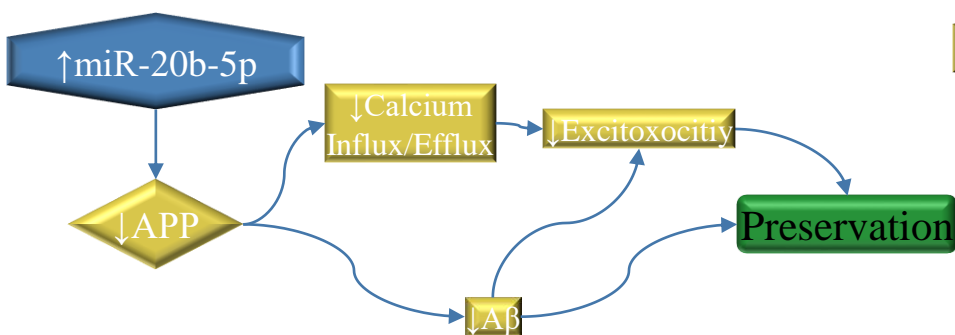
A. Developmental Downregulation



B. Developmental Upregulation



C. Late-Life Maintenance



D. Late-Life Degeneration

