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**Supplemental information** 

Mincle-binding DNA aptamer demonstrates

therapeutic potential in a model

of inflammatory bowel disease

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Supplemental figure 1 – Clustal Omega sequence alignment and family analysis of most abundant

anti-Mincle aptamer sequences. The 8 identified, highly recurrent aptamer sequences within the final

round of SELEX are presented. A) Their sequence similarity and alignment determined by Clustal

Omega. B) Their predicted family order delineating sequence similarity across species.



Supplemental figure 2 – Representative histological H&E section staining on colonic luminal crosssections of DSS and treated mice. H&E staining and close ups of  $10\mu$ M sections of colonic luminal cross sections in A) sham treatment (H<sub>2</sub>0), B) DSS (2.5% for 7 days), or C) DSS + AptMincle<sup>DRBL</sup>D) DSS + AptMincle<sup>CORE</sup> E) DSS + AptMincle<sup>PORT</sup> F) DSS + AptMincle<sup>RND</sup> (2.5% DSS + 3.5mg/kg AptMincle given I.P. on day 3). Scale bar = 50 $\mu$ m.



Supplemental Figure 3: TDB exacerbates DSS-colitis phenotype and repeated doses of AptMincle<sup>DRBL</sup> does not improve therapeutic terminal outcome in DSS mice compared with a single-dose. A) Disease activity index scoring (DAI) is not significantly improved by repeated dosage of AptMincle<sup>DRBL</sup> (DSS + DRBL 1dose/4dose) but is worsened significantly by addition of TDB gavage (1mg/kg). B) MPO activity of AptMincle DSS mice does not improve with repeated doses. C-D) Body weight change of DSS mice with TDB is not significantly altered by TDB co-administration nor repeated doses of AptMincle<sup>DRBL</sup>. E) Terminal disease activity score is worsened by TDB co-administration with DSS treatment. Anova with Sidaks posthoc test \*\*P<0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001, \*\*\*\*P<0.0001. Black stars represent significance from Sham controls while red stars indicate significance against DSS groups. n=4-12.