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Supplementary Materials for

A quantitative biology approach correlates neuronal toxicity with the largest inclusions of TDP-43

Roberta Cascella et al.

Corresponding author: Cristina Cecchi, cristina.cecchi@unifi.it; Fabrizio Chiti, fabrizio.chiti@unifi.it

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Figs. S1 to S7



Fig. S1. TDP-43 inclusions are phosphorylated at S409/410. Representative confocal scanning microscopy images showing TDP-43 phosphorylated at S409/410 in NSC-34 cells (n=3) transfected with 20 μ g of pCI-neo plasmid expressing human TDP-43 and analysed at 0, 16, 40 and 56 h after transfection.



Fig. S2. Both nuclear depletion and cytoplasmic accumulation of TDP-43 are relevant for neuronal dysfunction. Representative confocal scanning microscopy images showing mitochondrial superoxide production detected with MitoSOX probe in living NSC-34 cells (n=3) transfected with vehicle or 20 μ g of pCI-neo plasmid expressing human TDP-43 and analysed at different lengths of time after transfection. Red fluorescence: MitoSOX staining.



Fig. S3. Overexpression of TDP-43 in SH-SY5Y cells and related cytotoxicity (A) Representative STED microscopy images of SH-SY5Y cells (n=3) transfected with 20 μ g of pCI-neo plasmid expressing human TDP-43 and analyzed at different lengths of time after transfection. Red fluorescence: total TDP-43 (endogenous and exogenous). (B) Time courses of nuclear and cytoplasmic TDP-43-derived fluorescence determined over 200-250 SH-SY5Y cells and expressed as a percentage of the value for cells transfected for 0 h, taken as 100% (n=3). Experimental errors are S.E.M. (C) Time course of MTT reduction (n=3) in SH-SY5Y cells treated as in panel A. Experimental errors are S.E.M.







Fig. S5. Identification of the mechanism of TDP-43 inclusion formation and toxic inclusions by a quantitative analytical approach. Analytical kinetic traces (theoretical time courses) for each size class of TDP-43 inclusions, derived from the experimental values reported in Fig. 3.



Fig. S6. GU-rich RNA prevents nucleus-to-cytoplasm redistribution of TDP-43 in NSC-34 cells and its related cytotoxicity (A) Representative STED microscopy images of NSC-34 cells (n=3) transfected with 20 μ g of pCI-neo plasmid expressing human TDP-43 in the absence or presence of a GU-rich RNA oligonucleotide (1 μ M and 10 μ M), either co-transfected with the pCI-neo plasmid (co-transf) or transfected 24 h later (post-transf). The images were acquired 40 h after pCI-neo plasmid transfection. Cells transfected with vehicle were also showed. Red fluorescence: total TDP-43 (endogenous and exogenous). (B) MTT reduction (n=3) in NSC-34 cells treated as in panel A. Experimental errors are S.E.M. *** and *: P<0.001 and P<0.05 relative to vehicle, respectively. §§§, §§ and §: p<0.001, p<0.01 and p<0.05 relative to TDP-43 expression without RNA, respectively.



Fig. S7. Endogenous TDP-43 is recruited to arsenite-induced stress granules. Representative STED microscopy images of untransfected NSC-34 cells (n=3) treated with 0.5 mM sodium arsenite for 1 h. The green and red fluorescence indicate total TDP-43 (endogenous) and the indicated SG markers, respectively. The magnification boxes indicate areas with TDP-43 assemblies with a high degree of colocalization with SG markers. R values are indicated in merge images.