

## Supplementary Information for

# Activation of lactate receptor HCAR1 down-modulates neuronal activity in rodent and human brain tissue

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## Supplementary Material and Methods

**Organotypic culture.** Organotypic hippocampal slice cultures were prepared from 3 day-old WT mice. After decapitation, brains were quickly removed and plunged into ice-cold filtered dissection medium containing 50% MEM, 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin (Invitrogen, catalog # 15140122) and 10 mM Tris (Merck-Millipore, catalog # 8382). The hippocampi were rapidly and carefully dissected out and put both on Teflon-disk in order to obtain 400 µm-thick transversal section using tissue-cutter (McIlwain Tissue Chopper, TC752). Slices were placed onto porous hydrophilic LCR membrane (Merck-Millipore, catalog # FHLC04700) in the Millicell-insert (Merck-Millipore, catalog # PICM03050), which were transferred into 35mm Petri dish. Each Petri dish contained 1mL of pre-warmed culture medium composed of filtered 50 % MEM, 25% horse serum (Invitrogen, catalog # 26050-047), 25% HBSS, 7.5% NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 1% Penicillin-Streptomycin, 36mM D-Glucose and 5mM Tris, Petri dish containing the slices were incubated during 4 days at 36°C and then transferred into a 33°C incubator for the following weeks. Culture medium was first changed after 24h and then every 3-4 days. Widefield calcium imaging was performed with an upright epifluorescence microscope (FN1, Nikon, Tokyo, 163 Japan) using a 40X 0.8 N.A water-immersion objective lens. Fluorescence excitation wavelengths were selected using a fast filter wheel (Sutter Instr., Novato, CA) and fluorescence was detected using an Evolve EMCCD camera (Photometrics, Tucson, AZ, USA). Digital image acquisition and time series were computer-controlled using the Metafluor software (RRID:SCR\_014294)

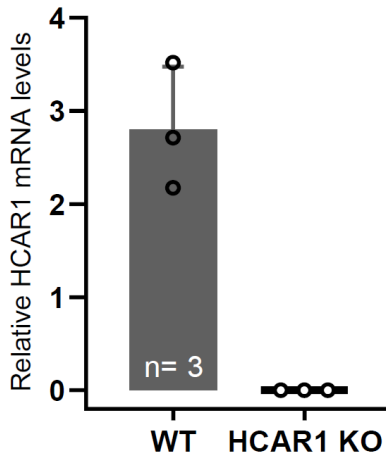
**Supplementary Table 1. Summary of primers used for qRT-PCR in human and mouse brain experiments.**

<b>Human</b>	HCAR1	GCCCAGCACTGTTTACCTTTTC	CCCCAAAAGCCCAGTGTCTAC
	$\beta$ -actin	CTGTACGCCAACACAGTGCT	GCTCAGGAGGAGCAATGATC
<b>Mouse</b>	HCAR1	GGGACTGTGTATCTTCTGA	GAGTCTTGGTGTAGAATTTGG
	GAPDH	TCCATGACAACCTTTGGCATTG	CAGTCTTCTGGGTGGCAGTGA

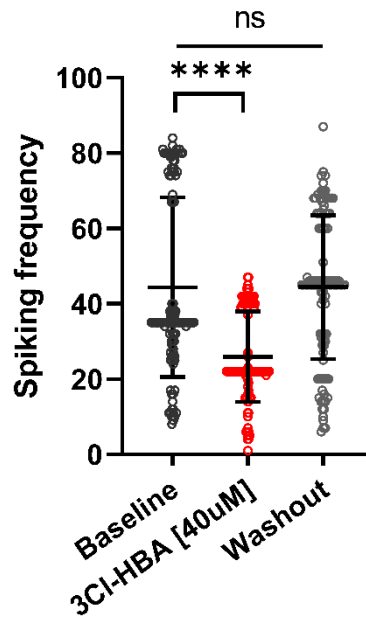
**Supplementary Table 2. HCAR1 activation did not affect passive properties of cortical human neurons and rodent GCs.**

	Human		Mouse		Rat	
	Baseline	3CI-HBA	Baseline	3CI-HBA	Baseline	3CI-HBA
Rheobase	351 ± 83.6	357.2 ± 71.4	52.2 ± 28.9	55.1 ± 31.6	92.9 ± 33.2	89.4 ± 41.4
RMP	-73.8 ± 3.2	-74.4 ± 2.2	-74.2 ± 11.5	-70.6 ± 10.6	-74.3 ± 4.7	-74.5 ± 5
$R_N$	68.2 ± 17.1	72.1 ± 12.2	235.9 ± 65.7	235.9 ± 56.6	207.8 ± 52	222.6 ± 59.8

All parameters were tested in all cells used for analysis. 3CI-HBA was applied at 40 $\mu$ M. Data are shown as means $\pm$ SD and analysis was done using one sample t-test. RMP, resting membrane potential;  $R_N$ , input resistance.



**Supplementary Figure 1.** HCAR1 mRNA detection in hemibrain after dissection of 1-month old mice. Results showed no expression of HCAR1 mRNA transcript in HCAR1 KO samples (WT:  $2.8 \pm 0.68$ ; KO: 0). Results are expressed relative to GAPDH expression as means  $\pm$  SD. The number of experiments are indicated in the graph.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** Hippocampal neurons from mouse organotypic slices decrease their spiking frequency after activation of HCAR1. Summary graph of spontaneous calcium spiking activity down-modulated by HCAR1 activation by 3CI-HBA (40 $\mu$ M) in hippocampal neurons from WT mice (one-way ANOVA, n= 107 cells from 5 experiments, Baseline: mean = 44.41  $\pm$  23.87, 3CI-HBA: mean = 25.99  $\pm$  12, Washout: mean = 44.44  $\pm$  19.13,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The calcium spiking activity of individual cells is shown. Values are means  $\pm$  SD;  $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\*  $P < 0.0001$  versus 3CI-HBA application and washout.