

## Supporting Information for

## Phloretin enhances remyelination by stimulating oligodendrocyte precursor cell differentiation

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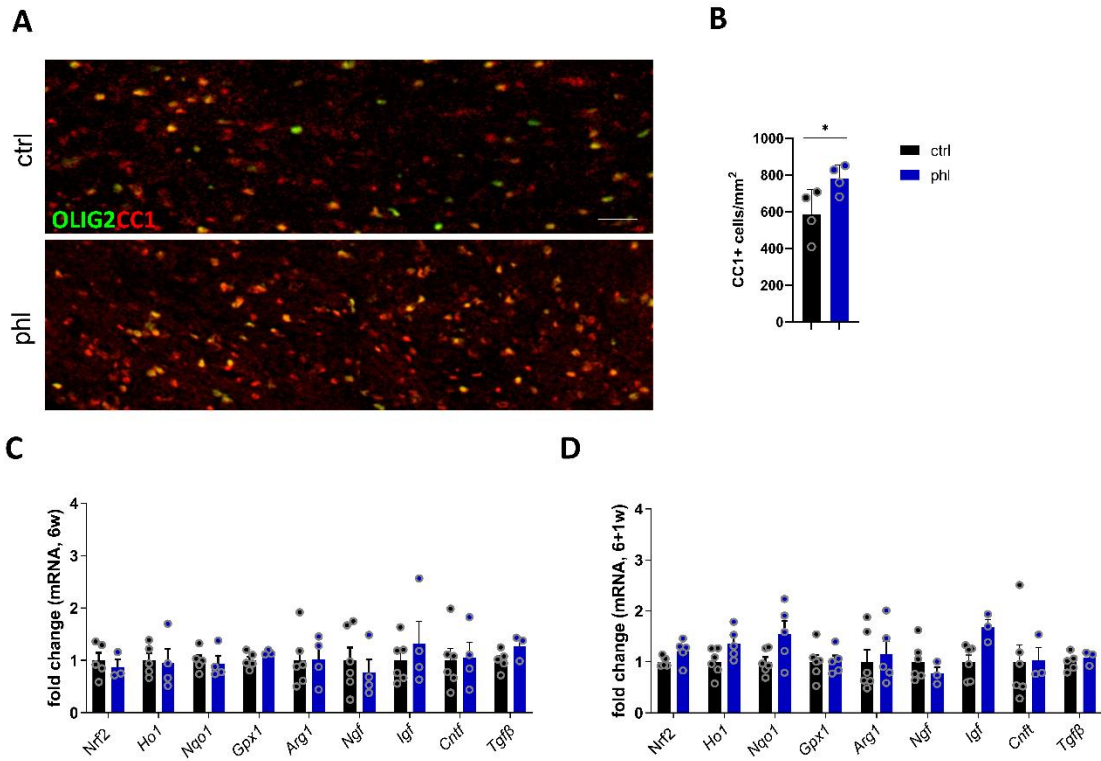
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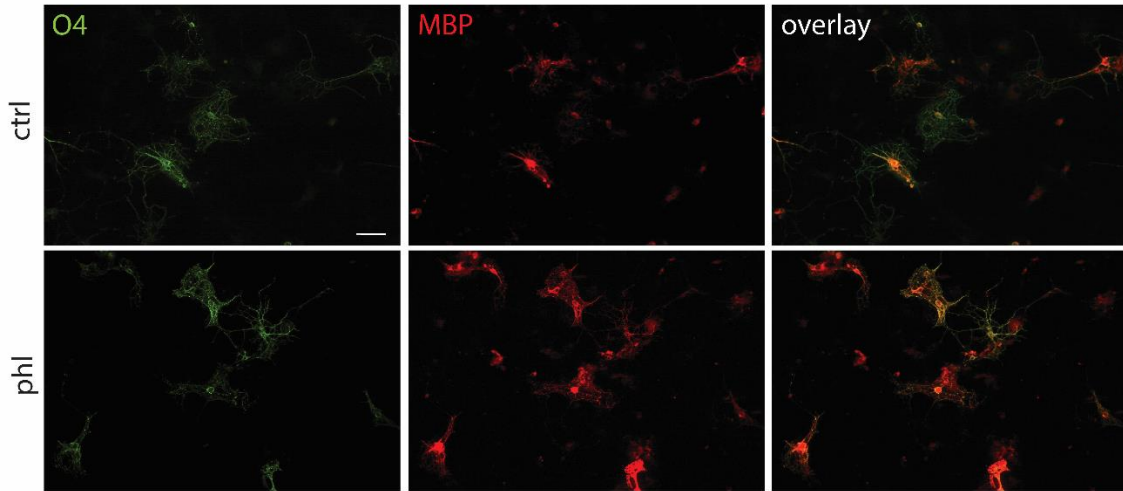
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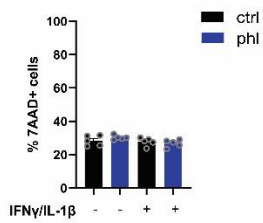


**Supplementary Fig. 1 Oligodendrocytes numbers and inflammatory mediator expression in the corpus callosum of phloretin-treated cuprizone animals.** A-B. Representative images and quantification of the OLIG2/CC1 staining in the corpus callosum (CC) from control- or phloretin-treated mice (n=4) after cuprizone withdrawal (6+1w). Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m C-D. mRNA expression of anti-inflammatory mediators in the CC of vehicle- or phloretin-treated mice at 6w and 6+1w. Ctrl, control; phl, phloretin. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m.

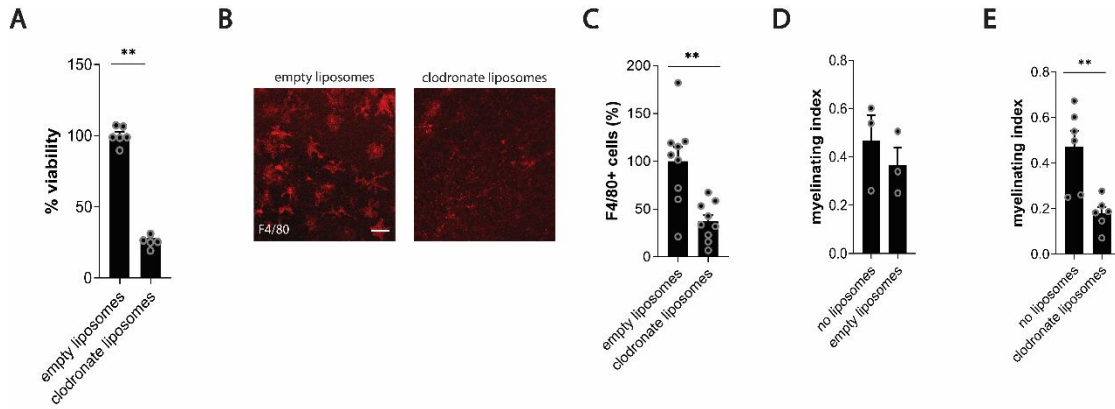
**A**



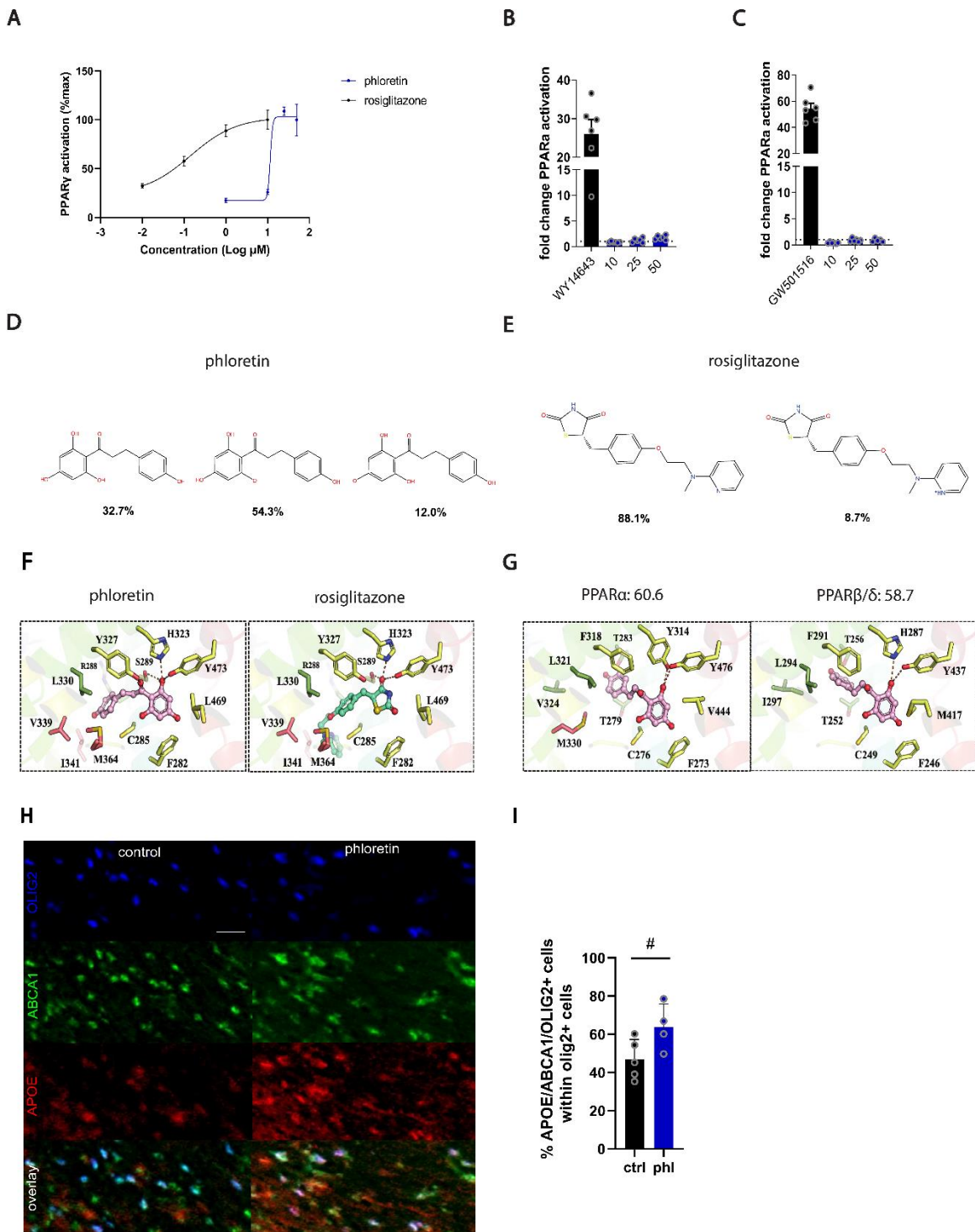
**B**



**Supplementary Fig. 2 Phloretin induces oligodendrocyte precursor cell maturation. A.** Representative images of vehicle- and phloretin-treated oligodendrocyte precursor cell (OPC) cultures in low magnification. Scale bar, 25  $\mu$ m. **B.** Viability of vehicle- and phloretin-treated OPCs stimulated with or without IFN $\gamma$ /IL-1 $\beta$  (n=5). Ctrl, control; phl, phloretin.



**Supplementary Fig. 3 Clodronate liposomes deplete phagocytes in vitro and ex vivo.** **A.** Viability levels of bone marrow derived macrophages treated with clodronate liposomes or empty liposomes, demonstrating the macrophage-depletion ability of clodronate liposomes (n=5-6). **B-C.** Representative images and quantification of F4/80+ cells in ex vivo cerebellar brain slice cultures (BSCs), illustrating clodronate liposomes-mediated microglia depletion (n=9). Scale bar, 25  $\mu$ m **D.** Remyelination index of empty liposomes-treated BSCs compared to control BSCs (n=3) **E.** Remyelination index of microglia-depleted BSCs compared to control BSCs (n=6). Ctrl, control; phl, phloretin. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. \*\*p < 0.01 (unpaired t-test, two-tailed).



**Supplementary Fig. 4 Phloretin is a potent peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\gamma$  ligand.** **A.** EC50 values of phloretin (11.61  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and rosiglitazone (0.1427  $\mu\text{M}$ ) for PPAR $\gamma$  activation. **B-C.** Results of the potent peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\alpha$  (PPAR $\alpha$ ) and PPAR $\beta/\delta$  ligand-binding luciferase assay in cos7 cells stimulated with different phloretin concentrations or the PPAR-isoform specific agonist (n=6) **D-E.** 3D protonation states of phloretin and rosiglitazone at pH 7. The dominant state of phloretin and rosiglitazone accounts for 54.3 % and 88.1 %, respectively. The dominant state was used in the 3D conformations. **F.** Molecular docking poses of phloretin and rosiglitazone in PPAR $\gamma$  binding domain. The PPAR ligand binding domain (LBD) consists of three arms (I,II,III) which are shown in yellow, pink, and green

sticks respectively. The overall binding mode of phloretin is similar to that of rosiglitazone, with the exception of the elongated pyridine group of rosiglitazone. The head group of phloretin and rosiglitazone forms a hydrogen bond network with the LBD residues Ser289, His323, and Tyr473, and their central benzene rings interact with the hydrophobic residues Cys285, Leu330, and Met364. **G.** Phloretin makes a hydrogen bonding network with arm I's residues Tyr314 and Tyr476, and hydrophobic interactions with arm III's residues Thr279, Thr283, Leu321 and Val324, and arm II's residue Met330 in the PPAR $\alpha$  LBD. In the PPAR $\beta/\delta$  LBD, phloretin makes a hydrogen bonding network with arm I's residues His287 and Tyr437, and hydrophobic interactions with arm III's residues Thr252, Thr256, Leu294 and Ile297. Binding affinity of phloretin in the LBD of PPAR $\alpha$  and PPAR $\beta/\delta$  are 60.6011 and 58.6536 respectively. **H-I.** Representative images and quantification of the OLIG2/ABCA1/APOE staining in the corpus callosum (CC) from control- or phloretin-treated mice (n=4) after cuprizone withdrawal (6+1w). Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m. Ctrl, control; phl, phloretin. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. #p=0.05 (unpaired t-test, two-tailed).

Supplementary Table 1. List of primer sequences used for qPCR.

Gene	Forward	Reverse
<i>Ccl5</i>	GGAGTATTTCTACACCAGCACGCAA	GCGGTTCCCTTCGAGTGACA
<i>Nos2</i>	AAAAACCCTTGTGCTGTTCTC	ATACTGTGGACGGGTCGATG
<i>Ccl4</i>	GAAGCTTTGTGATGGATTACTATGAGA	GTCTGCCTCTTTTGGTCAGGA
<i>Il6</i>	TGTCTATAACCACTTCACAAGTCGGAG	GCACAACCTCTTTTCTCATTTCCAC
<i>Il18</i>	ACCCTGCAGCTGGAGAGTGT	TTGACTTCTATCTTGTTGAAGACAAACC
<i>Tnfa</i>	CCAGACCCTCACACTCAG	CACTTGGTGGTTTGCTACGAC
<i>Mbp</i>	TCACAGAAGAGACCCTCACAGC	GAGTCAAGCATGCCCGTGTC
<i>Plp</i>	TTGTTTGGGAAAATGGCTAGG	GCAGATCGACAGAAGCTTGGA
<i>Abca1</i>	CCCAGAGCAAAAAGCGACTC	GGTCATCATCACTTTGGTCCTTG
<i>Cpta1</i>	GGAGGTTGTCCACGAGCCAG	TCATCAGCAACCGGCCCAA
<i>Apoe</i>	CCTGAACCGCTTCTGGGATT	GCTCTTCCTGGACCTGGTCA
<i>Cd36</i>	GGACATTGAGATTCTTTTCTCTG	GCAAAGGCATTGGCTGGAAGAAC
<i>Nrf2</i>	CGAGATATACGCAGGAGAGGTAAGA	GCTCGACAATGTTCTCCAGCTT
<i>Ho1</i>	GCCGAGAATGCTGAGTTCATG	TGGTACAAGGAAGCCATCACC
<i>Nqo1</i>	CGCCTGAGCCCAGATATTGT	GCACTCTCTCAAACCAAGCCT
<i>Gpx1</i>	GACACCAGGAGAATGGCAAGA	TCACCATTCACTTGGCACTTC
<i>Arg1</i>	GTGAAGAACCCACGGTCTGT	GCCAGAGATGCTTCCAACCTG
<i>Ngf</i>	GGAGCGCATCGAGTTTTGG	TCCTTGGCAAACCTTTATTGGG
<i>Igf</i>	TACTTCAACAAGCCCACAGGC	ATAGAGCGGGCTGCTTTTGT
<i>Cntf</i>	TCTGTAGCCGCTCTATCTGG	GGTACACCATCCACTGAGTCAA
<i>Tgfβ</i>	GGGCTACCATGCCAACTTCTG	GAGGGCAAGGACCTTGCTGTA