

Dicer and microRNAs protect adult dopamine neurons

Running title: **Dicer protects dopamine neurons**

Piotr Chmielarz^{1,2}, Julia Konovalova¹, Syeda Sadia Najam³, Heike Alter⁴, Timo Petteri Piepponen⁵, Holger Erfle⁶, Kai C. Sonntag⁷, Günther Schütz⁴, Ilya A. Vinnikov^{3,4,¶,*}, Andrii Domanskyi^{1,4,¶,*}

¹ Institute of Biotechnology, P.O. Box 56, University of Helsinki, Helsinki 00014, Finland

² Institute of Pharmacology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Department of Brain Biochemistry, 31-343 Krakow, Smetna street 12, Poland

³ Laboratory of Molecular Neurobiology, Sheng Yushou Center of Cell Biology and Immunology, School of Life Sciences and Biotechnology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 800 Dongchuan Road, 200240 Shanghai, China

⁴ Molecular Biology of the Cell I Division, German Cancer Research Center, Im Neuenheimer Feld 280, Heidelberg 69120, Germany

⁵ Division of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy, P.O. Box 56, University of Helsinki, Helsinki 00014, Finland

⁶ ViroQuant-CellNetworks RNAi Screening Facility, BioQuant, Im Neuenheimer Feld 267, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg 69120, Germany

⁷ Department of Psychiatry, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, 115 Mill Street, Belmont, MA 02478, USA

¶ I.A.V. and A.D. contributed equally to this work.

* Corresponding authors

Ilya A. Vinnikov, ilya.vinnikov@gmail.com, Andrii Domanskyi, andrii.domanskyi@helsinki.fi

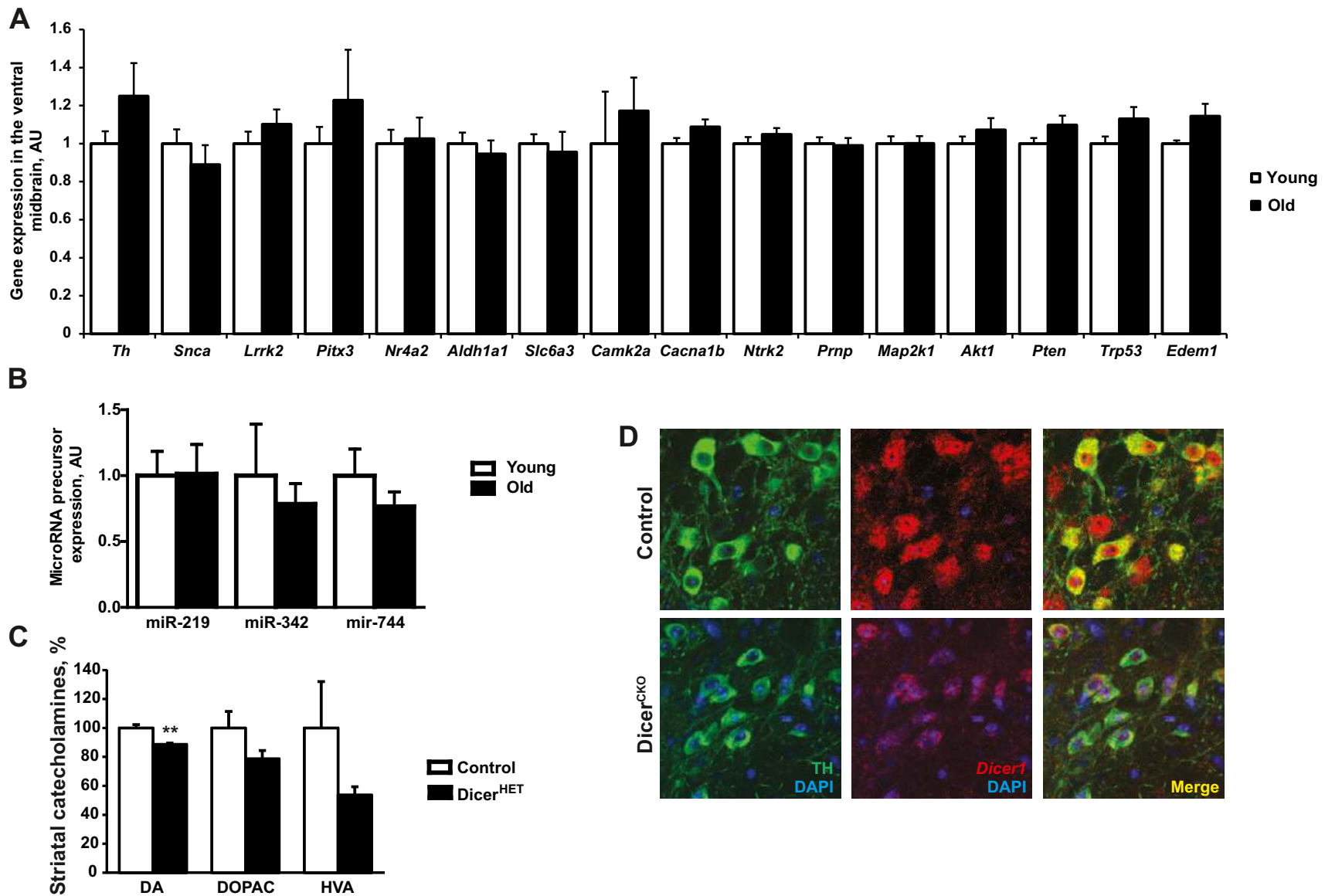


Fig. S1. Relative expression levels of selected RNAs in the ventral midbrain samples from young and old wild-type mice, quantification of striatal catecholamines in *Dicer*^{HET} females, and loss of *Dicer1* mRNA after Tam injections in *Dicer*^{CKO} mice (A-B) Quantitative PCR analysis of the expression levels of selected mRNAs (A) and pri-/pre-miRs (B) in the ventral midbrain from young and old wild-type mice. n=6 and 8, respectively. (C) Quantification of striatal content of DA and its derivatives DOPAC and HVA in control and *Dicer*^{HET} female mice (n=5 for both groups) 19 weeks after start of tamoxifen (Tam) injections. (D) Loss of *Dicer1* mRNA in DA neurons 2 weeks after start of Tam injections visualized by fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH) with LNA probe (red) and immunofluorescent staining for TH (green). Scale bar, 50 μ m. **, $p < 0.01$; in comparison to control mice, as determined by Student's unpaired two-tailed t -test.

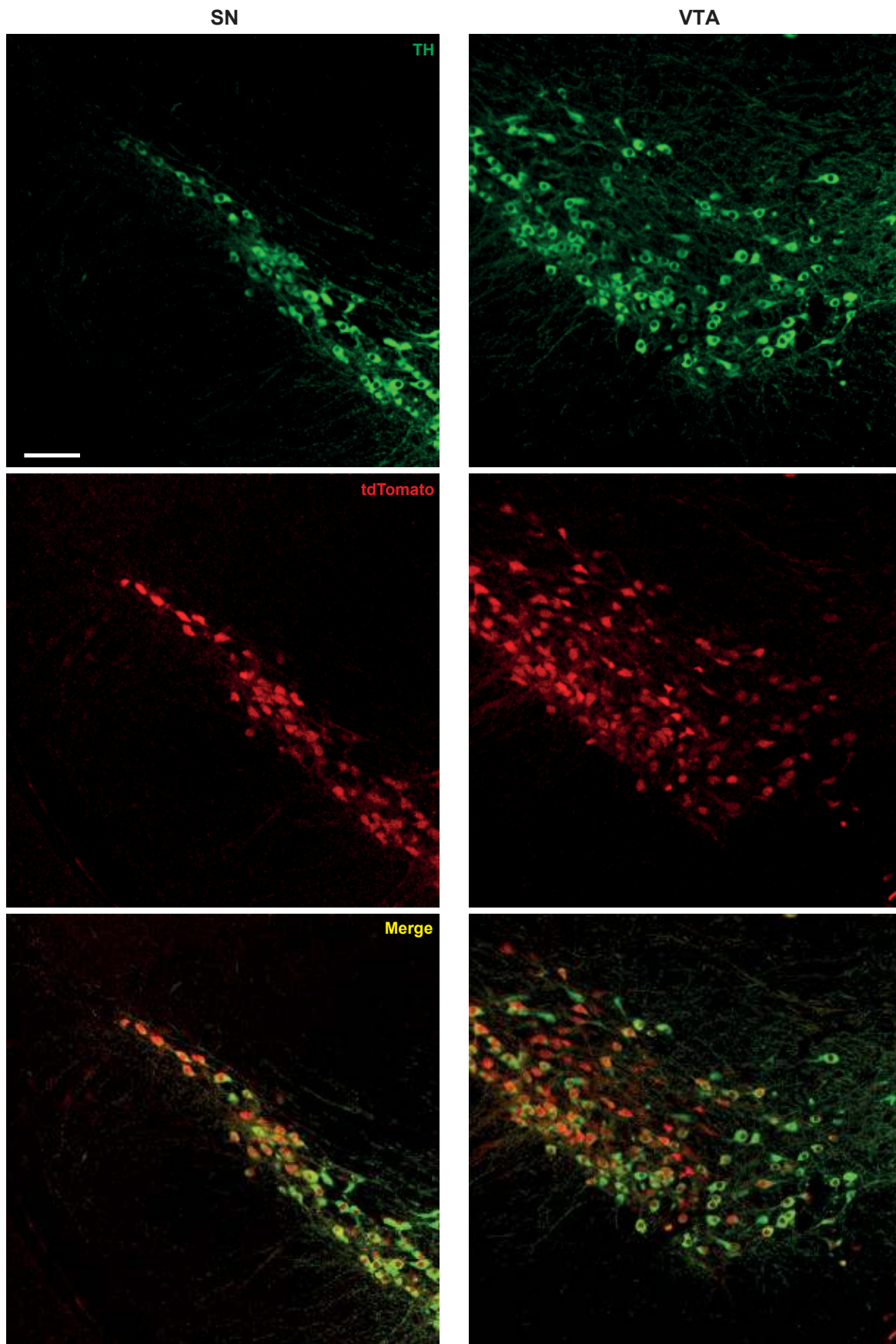


Fig S2. Co-localization of tdTomato and TH after induction of recombination in $Dicer^{fl/wt}/tdTomato/CreERT2$ mice.

Confocal microscopic images of tdTomato fluorescence (red) and TH immunostaining (green) on the ventral midbrain sections from $Dicer^{fl/wt}/tdTomato/CreERT2$ mice 3 weeks after start of Tam injections. Scale bar, 100 μ m.

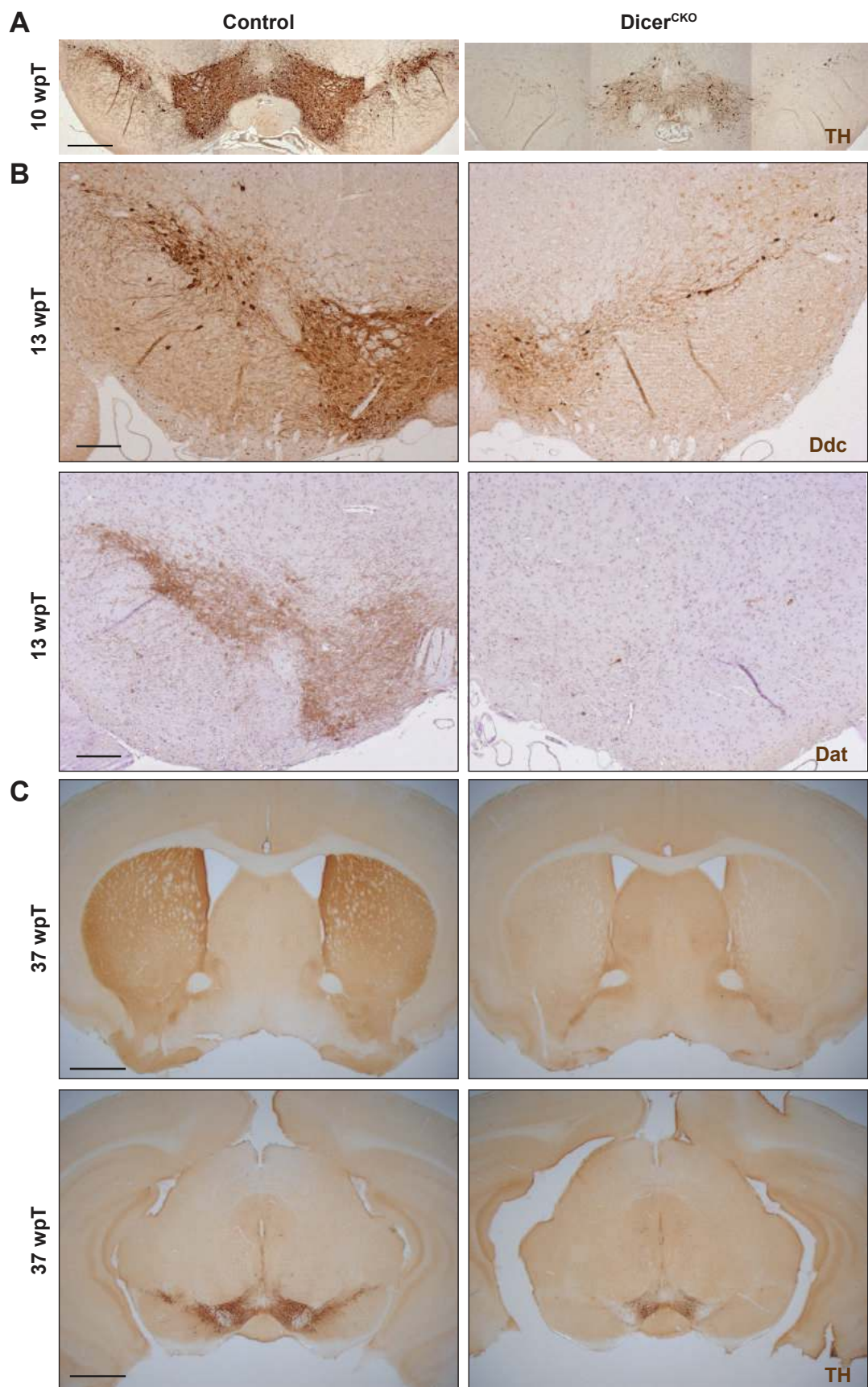


Fig S3. Degeneration of DA neurons in the SN and VTA of *Dicer*^{CKO} mice 10, 13 and 37 weeks after induction of DA neuron-specific CreERT2-driven ablation of *Dicer1*.

(A) Loss of the ventral midbrain DA neurons at indicated times after the induction of *Dicer1* deletion by Tam injections (wpT, weeks post Tam) visualized by TH immunostaining. Scale bar, 500 μ m. (B) Loss of dopaminergic neurons in ventral midbrain sections from *Dicer*^{CKO} mice 13 weeks after start of Tam injections visualized by immunostaining for DOPA decarboxylase (Ddc, top) or dopamine transporter (Dat, bottom). Scale bar, 200 μ m. (C) Loss of DA neurons and their striatal projections in *Dicer*^{CKO} mice 37 weeks after start of Tam injections visualized by TH immunostaining. Scale bar, 1000 μ m.

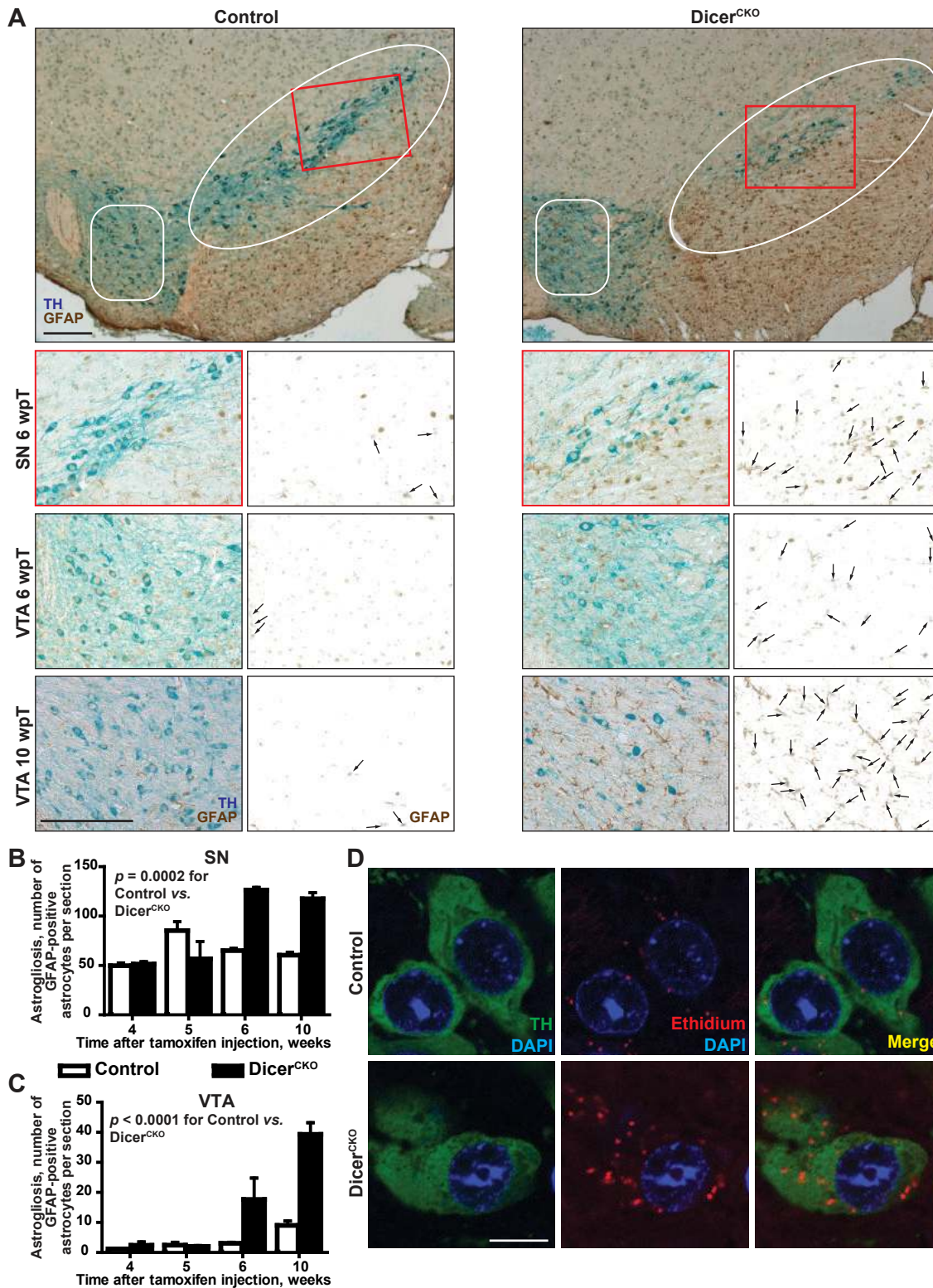


Fig S4. Astrogliosis and increased oxidative stress in Dicer^{CKO} mice.

(A) Astrogliosis in the substantia nigra (SN) and the ventral tegmental area (VTA) of Dicer^{CKO} mice 6 and 10 weeks after start of Tam injections visualized by immunostaining for glial fibrillary acidic protein (Gfap; brown). DA neurons are visualized by TH immunostaining (blue). Areas of the SN and VTA used for astrogliosis quantification are outlined by white ovals or rounded rectangles, respectively. Scale bar, 500 μ m. (B, C) Counts of Gfap-positive cells in the SN and VTA in control and Dicer^{CKO} mice at indicated time points after start of Tam injections. $n = 3, 4, 4, 4$ for control and $2, 2, 2, 3$ for Dicer^{CKO} mice, respectively, for the indicated time points. Statistical significance was calculated by an unpaired 2-way ANOVA test. (D) The mice received an injection of 200 μ l dihydroethidium to the tail vein 4 weeks after start of Tam treatment. Increased oxidative stress in DA neurons of Dicer^{CKO} mice was visualized by an increase in ethidium fluorescence (red) in TH-immunostained DA neurons (green). Scale bar, 10 μ m.

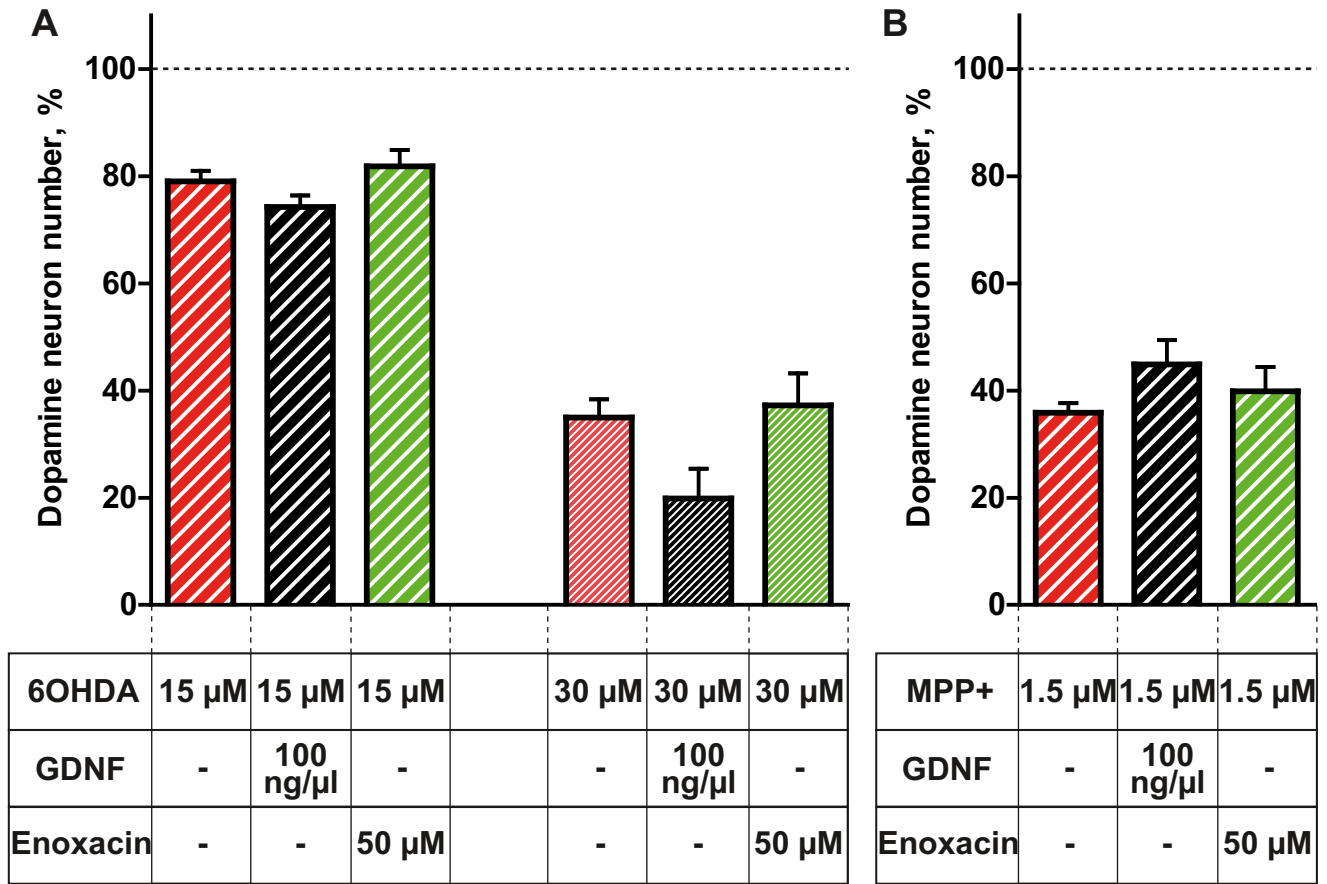


Fig S5. Enoxacin is not effective in protecting cultured DA neurons from 6OHDA or MPP+. (A, B) Effect of GDNF and enoxacin on survival of primary ventral midbrain DA neurons treated (starting from day 5 *in vitro*) for 24 hr with 6OHDA (A) or for 48 hr with MPP+ (B) at indicated concentrations. GDNF and enoxacin were added to the cells 6 hr prior to the stressor treatment (n=4-6).