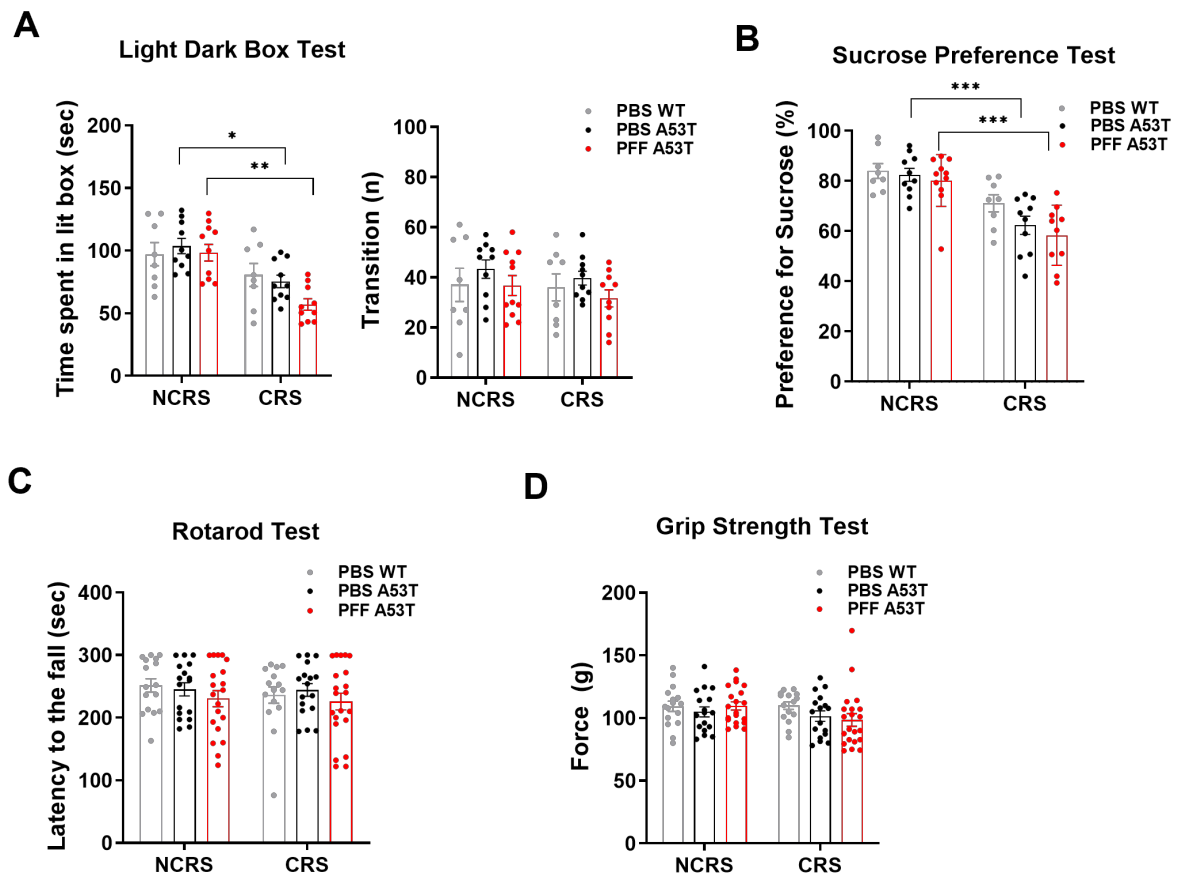


Supplementary Information

Uncovering the role of c-Fos in the bidirectional relationship between depression/anxiety behaviors and α -synuclein propagation in Parkinson's disease

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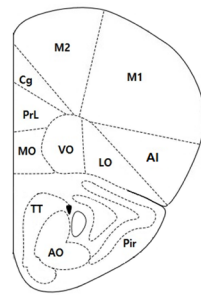
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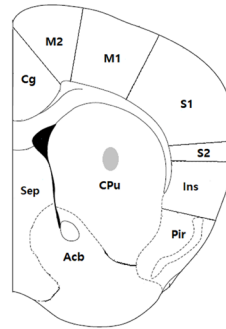
Additional file 1: Figure S1 Behavioral results of PFF-injected mice under CRS treatment in the light-dark box, sucrose preference, rotarod, and grip strength tests.

(A) Quantification of the total time spent in the light compartment and transition of the light-dark box. (B) Anhedonic behavior in the sucrose preference test is shown. (C) In the rotarod test, the latency to fall off the rod, which evaluates motor coordination and balance, is presented. (D) In the forelimb grip strength test, the force in grams used to measure neuromuscular strength is recorded. n=8-11 per group for A and B, n=16-21 per group for C and D. *** p < 0.001, ** p < 0.01, * p < 0.05, two-way ANOVA with, Tukey's multiple comparison tests.

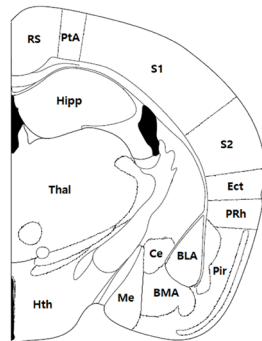
Bregma +2.10 mm



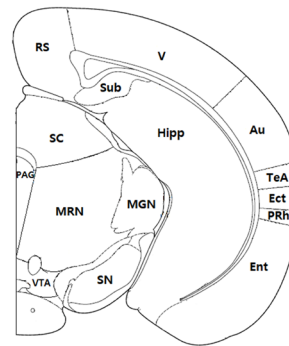
Bregma +0.98 mm



Bregma -1.58 mm



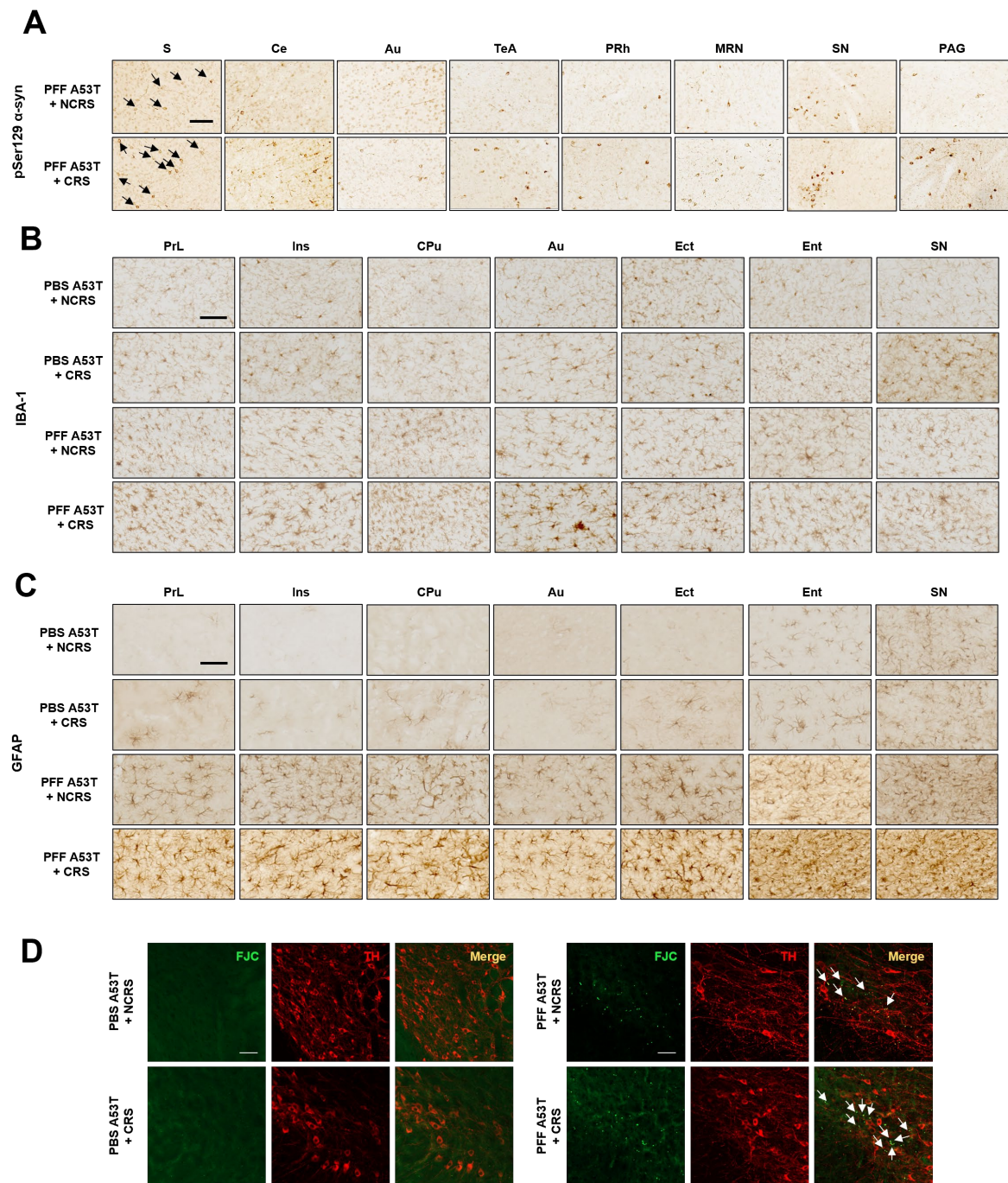
Bregma -3.08 mm



Additional file 1: Figure S2 Schematic images of the regions annotated for pathology measures and used in subsequent analysis.

Bolded regions were analyzed. Abbreviations : Cg = cingulate cortex; PrL = prelimbic cortex; MO = medial orbital cortex; M1 = motor cortex 1; M2 = motor cortex 2; AI = agranular insular cortex; LO = lateral orbital cortex; VO = ventral orbital cortex; AO = anterior olfactory nucleus; TT = tenia tecta; S1 = somatosensory cortex 1; Pir = piriform cortex; S2 = somatosensory cortex 2; Ins = insular cortex; Cpu = caudate putamen (striatum); Acb = nucleus accumbens; Sep = septal; RS = retrosplenial cortex; PtA = parietal association cortex; Ect = entorhinal cortex; PRh = perirhinal cortex; Ce = central amygdaloid nucleus; Me = medial amygdaloid nucleus; BLA = basolateral amygdaloid nucleus; BMA = basomedial amygdaloid nucleus; Thal = thalamic nuclei; Hth = hypothalamus; Hipp = hippocampus; V = visual cortex; Au = auditory cortex; TeA = temporal association cortex; Ent = entorhinal cortex; Sub = subiculum; SC

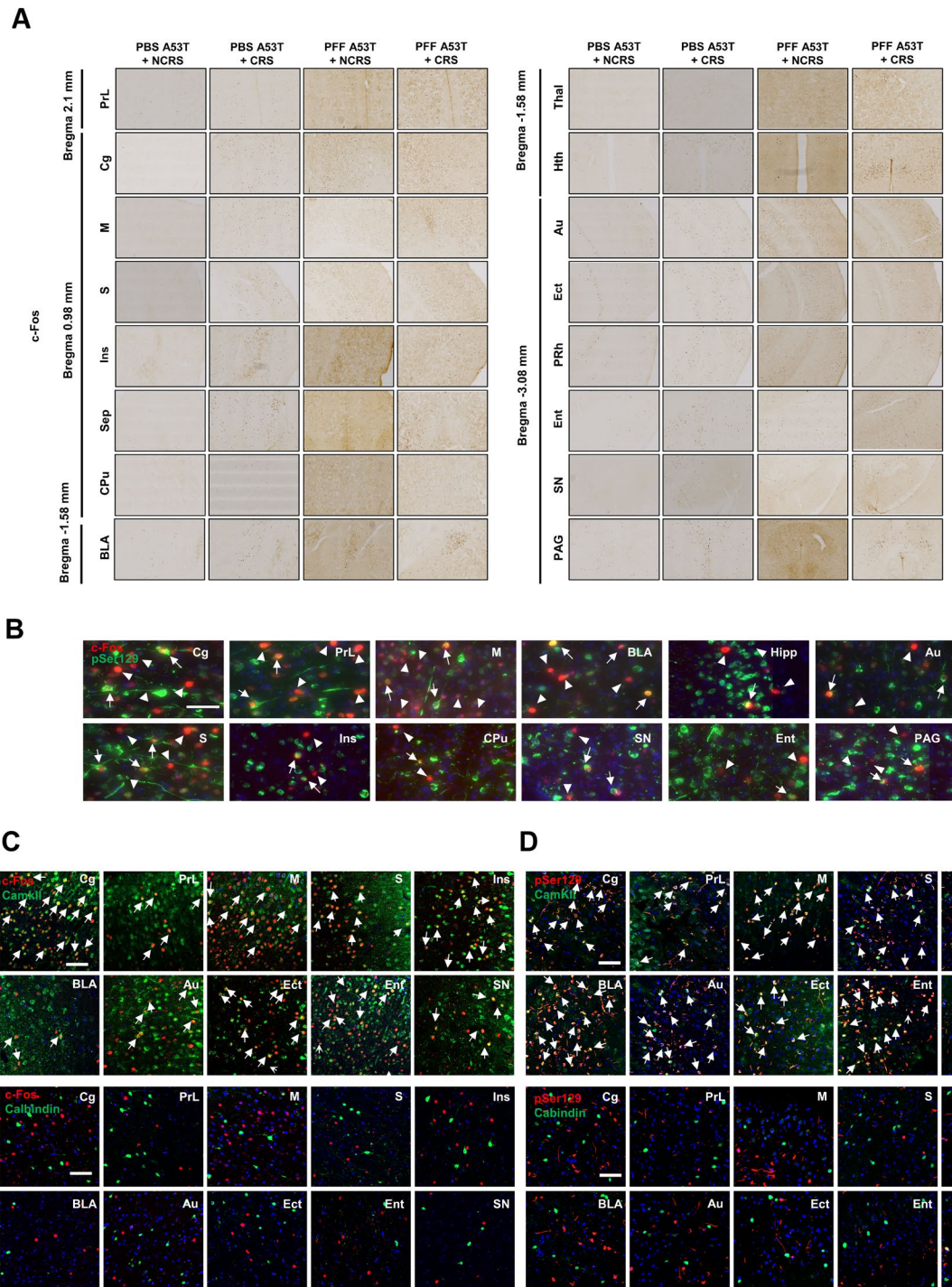
= superior colliculus; MRN = midbrain red nucleus; MGN = medial geniculate nucleus; PAG
= periaqueductal gray; VTA = ventral tegment area; SN = substantia nigra



Additional file 1: Figure S3 CRS triggers α -syn propagation, microgliosis, and astrogliosis induced by PFF injection.

(A) Pathology (pSer129) detected in numerous brain regions (S, Ce, Au, TeA, PRh, MRN, SN, and PAG regions) of PFF + NCRS, and PFF + CRS groups in ipsilateral structures. Abbreviations are available in Figure S2. Scale bar, 50 μ m. (B) Representative immunostaining

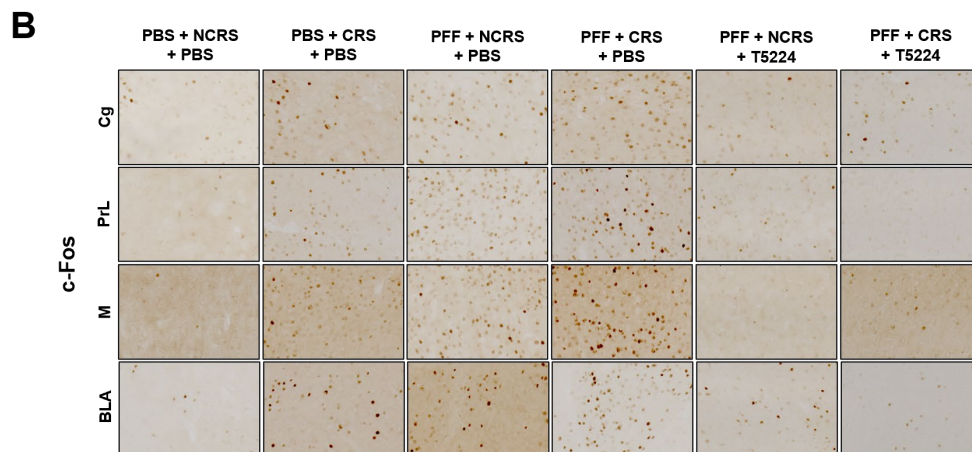
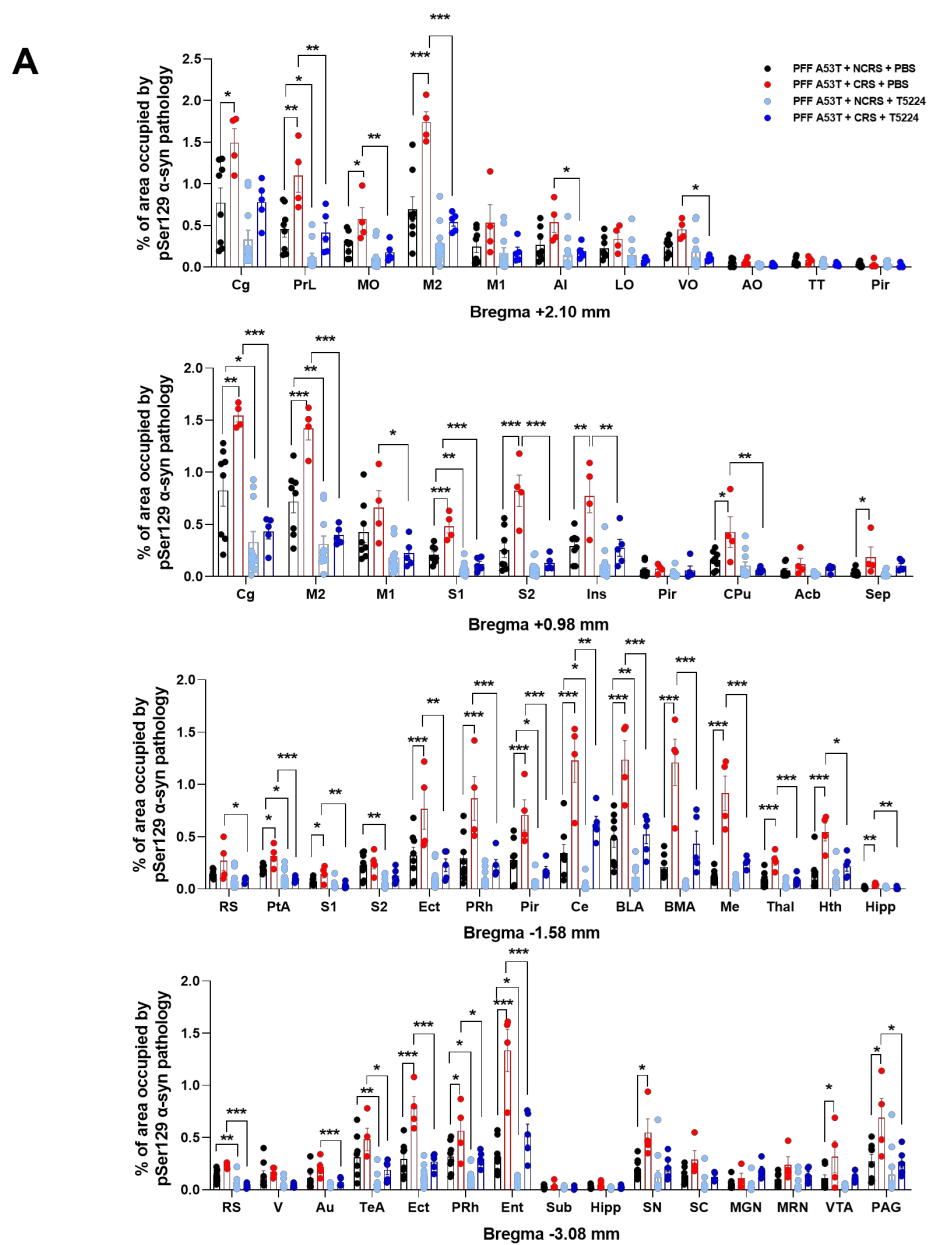
for Iba1 in the ipsilateral PrL, Ins, CPu, Au, Ect, Ent, and SN regions of PBS + NCRS, PBS + CRS, PFF + NCRS, and PFF + CRS groups. Scale bar, 50 μ m. **(C)** Representative immunostaining for GFAP in the ipsilateral PrL, Ins, CPu, Au, Ect, Ent, and SN regions of PBS + NCRS, PBS + CRS, PFF + NCRS, and PFF + CRS groups. Scale bar, 50 μ m. **(D)** Double immunofluorescence staining of TH (red) and FJC (green) in the SN of PBS + NCRS, PBS + CRS, PFF + NCRS, and PFF + CRS groups; merged images at 4Ws of CRS slightly induced neurodegeneration in the SN of A53Tg mice injected with PFF.



Additional file 1: Figure S4 The hyperactive neurons are likely candidates to trigger α -syn pathology.

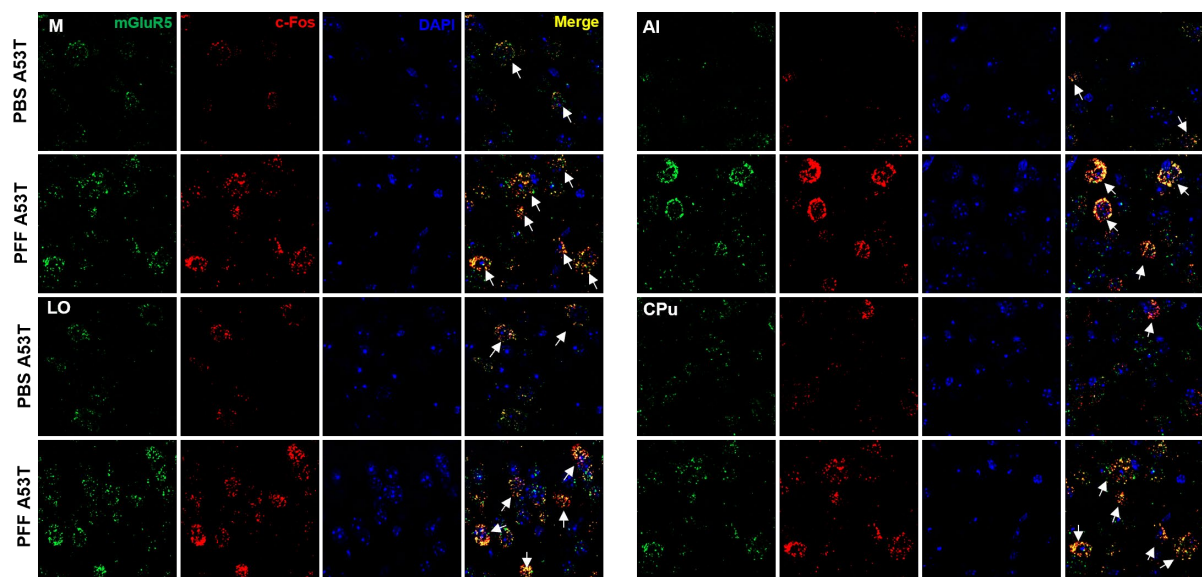
(A) Immunohistochemistry of c-Fos in the ipsilateral PrL, Cg, M, S, Ins, Sep, CPu, BLA, Thal, Hth, Au, Ect, PRh, Ent, SN, and PAG regions of PBS + NCRS, PBS + CRS, PFF + NCRS, and PFF + CRS groups. (B) Double-labeling immunofluorescence disclosed co-localization of c-

Fos and pSer129-positive inclusions in the majority but not all neurons containing Lowy bodies in the brains of PFF-injected A53T mice. **(C)** Representative confocal images showing c-Fos (red), Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II excitatory neurons (CaMKII) (green), and calbindin (CB) inhibitory neurons (green) in the M. Scale bars, 50 μ m. c-Fos primarily localized CaMKII and appeared to be excluded from CB neurons. **(D)** pSer129- α -syn positive inclusions were localized almost exclusively to excitatory CaMKII neurons, and the Inhibitory neurons expressing, CB showed minimal to no pSer129- α -syn positive inclusions.



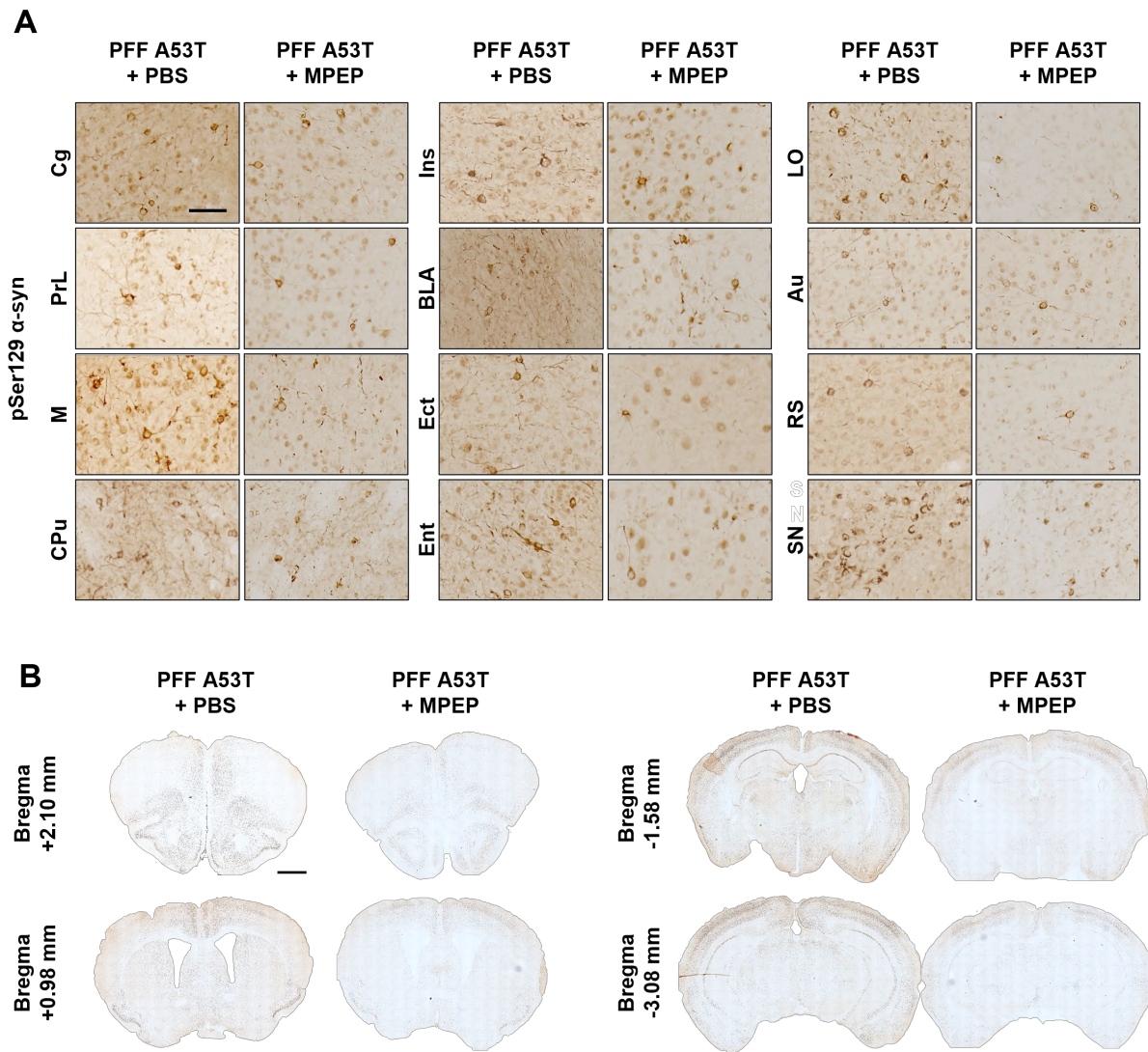
Additional file 5: Figure S5 T5224 alleviates α -syn propagation associated with c-Fos induction in PFF-injected A53 Tg mice.

(A) Quantitative analysis of pSer129 α -syn -immunoreactive inclusions in numerous brain regions of PFF + NCRS + PBS (n=8), PFF + CRS + PBS (n=4), PFF + NCRS + T5224 (n=10) and PFF + CRS + T5224 (n=5) A53Tg mice in ipsilateral structures. *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, two-way ANOVA with, Tukey's multiple comparison test. **(B)** Representative c-Fos images are shown in Cg, PrL, M, and BLA of PBS + NCRS + PBS, PBS + CRS + PBS, PFF + NCRS + PBS, PFF + CRS + PBS, PFF + NCRS + T5224 and PFF + CRS + T5224 A53Tg mice.



Additional file 1: Figure S6 mGluR5 mRNA is predominantly expressed in c-Fos-positive cells.

Expression and colocalization of mGluR5 mRNA in M, AI, LO, and CPu. Scale bar, 20 μm.



Additional file 1: Figure S7 MPEP alleviates α -syn propagation associated with c-Fos induction in PFF-injected A53 Tg mice.

(A) Representative pSer129 α -syn images are shown in Cg, PrL, M, CPu, Ins, BLA, Ect, Ent, LO, Au, RS, and SN of PFF + PBS and PFF + MPEP A53Tg mice. (B) Representative coronal brain sections from PFF + PBS and PFF + MPEP A53Tg mice at four positions of the brain stained for c-Fos under PBS (left) and MPEP (right) treatment. Scale bars represent 1 mm.