

Supplementary Information

Detection of pathological markers of neurodegenerative diseases following microfluidic direct conversion of patient fibroblasts into neurons

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Figure S1.

Figure S2.

Table S1.

Table S2.

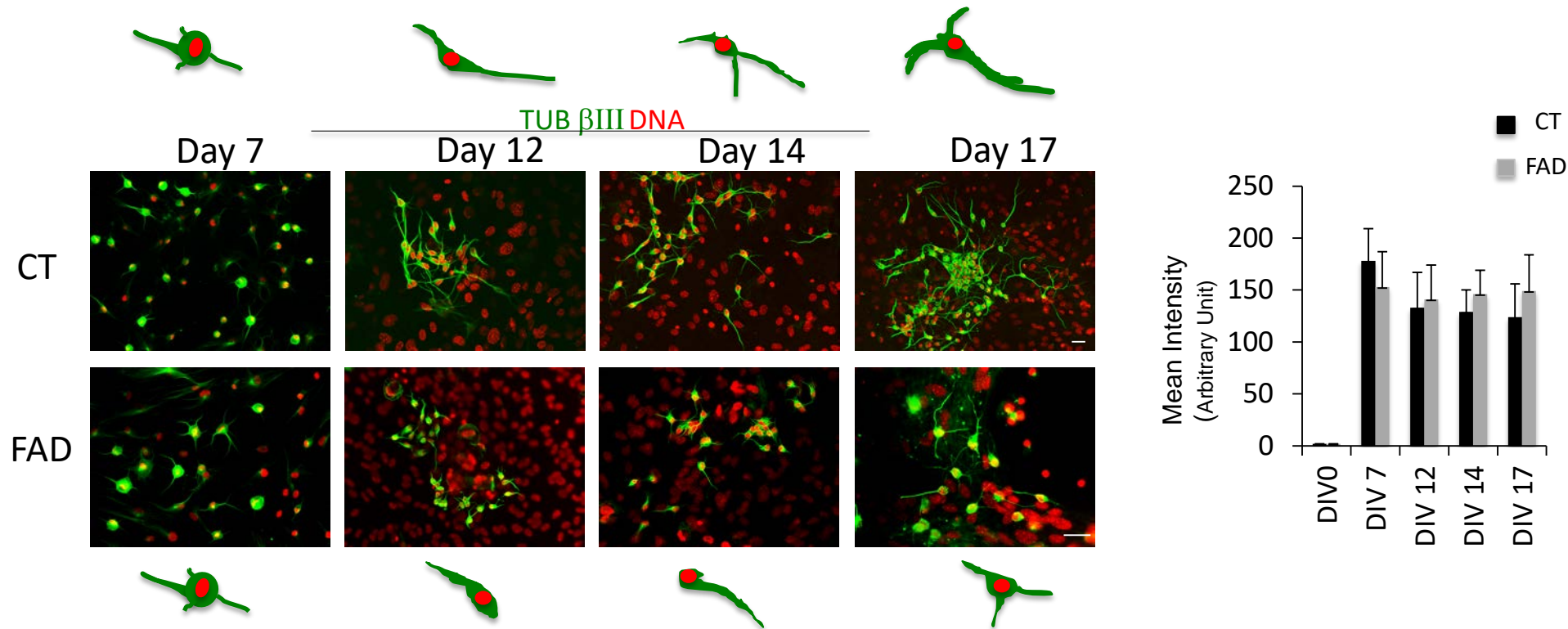


Figure S1. A panel of Immunofluorescence images showing a time-course of transdifferentiation of healthy fibroblasts and FAD fibroblasts induced to reprogram by chemical compounds (Hu et al., 2015). TUB β III labelling intensity (green channel) appears strong in chemically induced cells soon after 7 days in culture, both in CT and FAD cells. Reprogrammed cells plated on glial monolayer maintain a high level of TUB β III intensity (arbitrary unit) with no significant differences between CT and FAD, as shown in the histogram. Generally neurons tend to differentiate in groups and within the group, cells can show a different degree of maturation. In FAD cultures, it is possible to observe a significant reduction in neurite arborization and complexity along with a reduced number of cells with neuronal phenotype as compared with CT cultures. DNA is shown as red channel. Scale bar, 10 μ m. Above and below the panel of immunofluorescence images, simplified drawings of differentiating ciNs during chemical reprogramming are shown to summarize that FAD cells display a lower neurite development and elongation suggesting a delay in neuronal maturation.

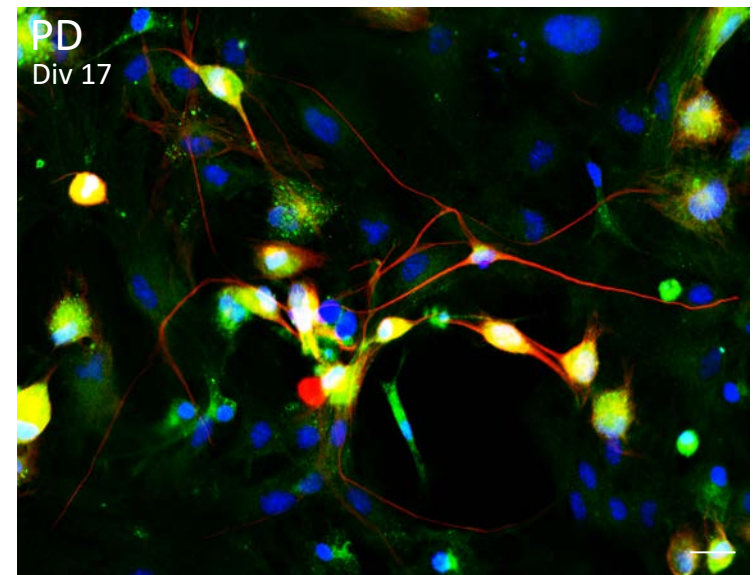
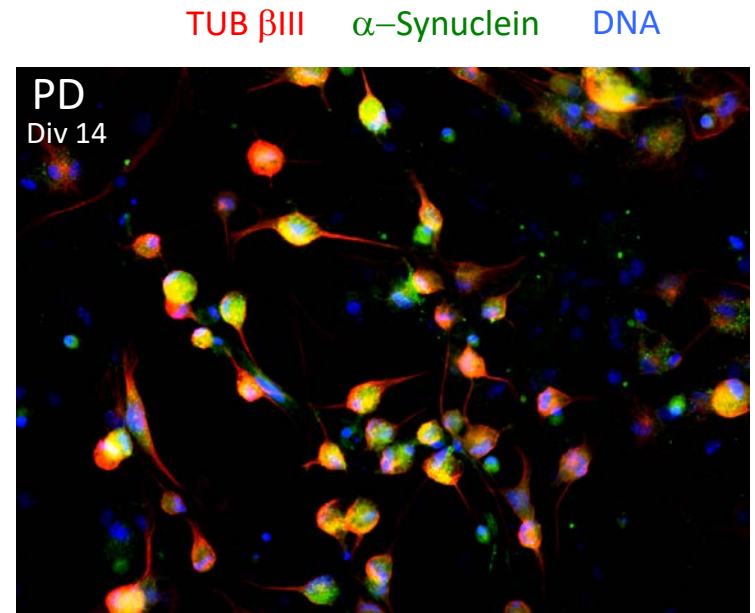
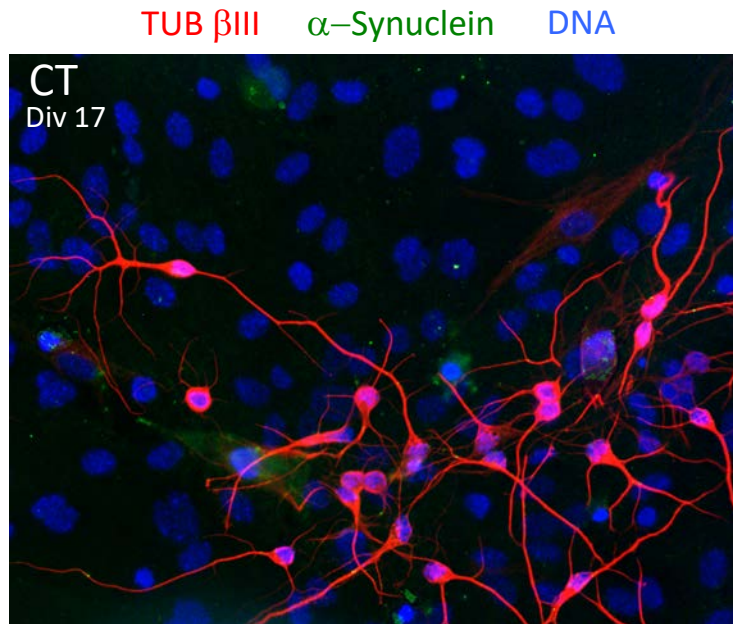


Figure S2. Immunofluorescence images of a cellular field from CT and PD cells at lower magnification after chemical transdifferentiation. A strong α -Synuclein labelling (green channel) is evident in the high majority of TUB β III cells (red channel) from PD as compared with CT cells. DNA is shown as blue channel. Scale bar, 10 μ m.

Size of Mitochondria	Normal		Elongated		Elongated and Distorted		Swollen with less dense matrix		Swollen with severe loss of cristae with an empty matrix	
	Average	Stand dev	Average	Stand dev	Average	Stand dev	Average	Stand dev	Average	Stand dev
Lenght μm	0,521	0,08	1,011	0,19	0,916	0,15	X	X	X	X
Diameter μm	0,212	0,04	X	X	X	X	0,527	0,09	0,776	0,12

	Normal	Elongated	Elongated and Distorted	Swollen with less dense matrix	Swollen with severe loss of cristae with an empty matrix	Abnormal total
7 div. CT	90%	6,71%	1,90%	0,93%	0,46%	10%
7 div. FAD	66%	19,40%	4,42%	6,08%	4,10%	34%
14 div. CT	86%	10,60%	1,93%	0,98%	0,49%	14%
14 div. PD	49%	15,31%	10,20%	17,85%	7,64%	51%

Table S1 The percentage values of the different mitochondrial abnormalities observed by TEM analysis are indicated for each cellular group.

Small-molecule compounds used			
Name	Function(s)	Final Concentration (μM)	Company
A83-01	TGFβ inhibitor	1 μM	ToCris
CHIR99021	GSK-3 inhibitor	3 μM	Axon MedChem
DAPT	γ-secretase inhibitor	2 μM	Selleck
Dorsomorphin	BMP inhibitor	1 μM	Cayman
Forskolin	Adenylyl cyclase activator	10 μM	Sigma Aldrich
GO6983	PKC inhibitor	5 μM	Selleck
ISX9	Neurogenic Modulator	10 μM	Selleck
LDN193189	TGF-beta/Smad inhibitor	0.5 μM	Axon MedChem
P7C3-A20	Neurogenic Modulator	3 μM	Selleck
PD0325901	MEK inhibitor	1 μM	Selleck
Purmorphamine	Hedgehog agonist	1 μM	Selleck
Repsox	TGFβ inhibitor	1 μM	BioVision
RG108	DNA methyltransferase inhibitor	10 μ M	Selleck
SP600125	JNK1/2/3 inhibitor	10 μ M	Sigma Aldrich
VPA	histone acetyltransferases inhibitor	500 μM	Calbiochem
Y27632	ROCK1 inhibitor	5 μM	Sigma Aldrich
db-cAMP	2'-O-Dibutyryl-cAMP	100 μM	PanReac

Table S2. A list of the small molecules used in the chemical cocktails of fibroblasts transdifferentiation for large and small scale experiments. The final concentration and the targets of the compounds are indicated.