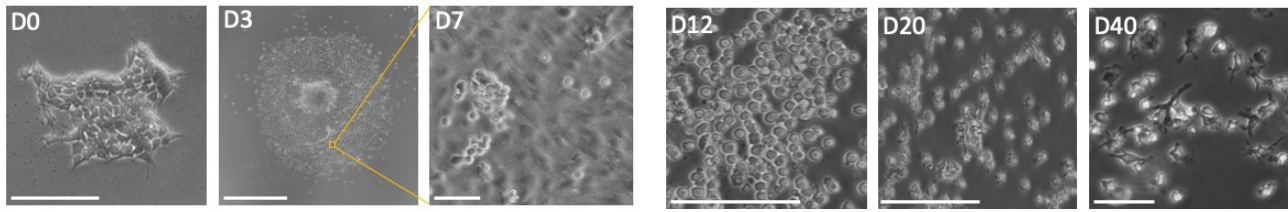
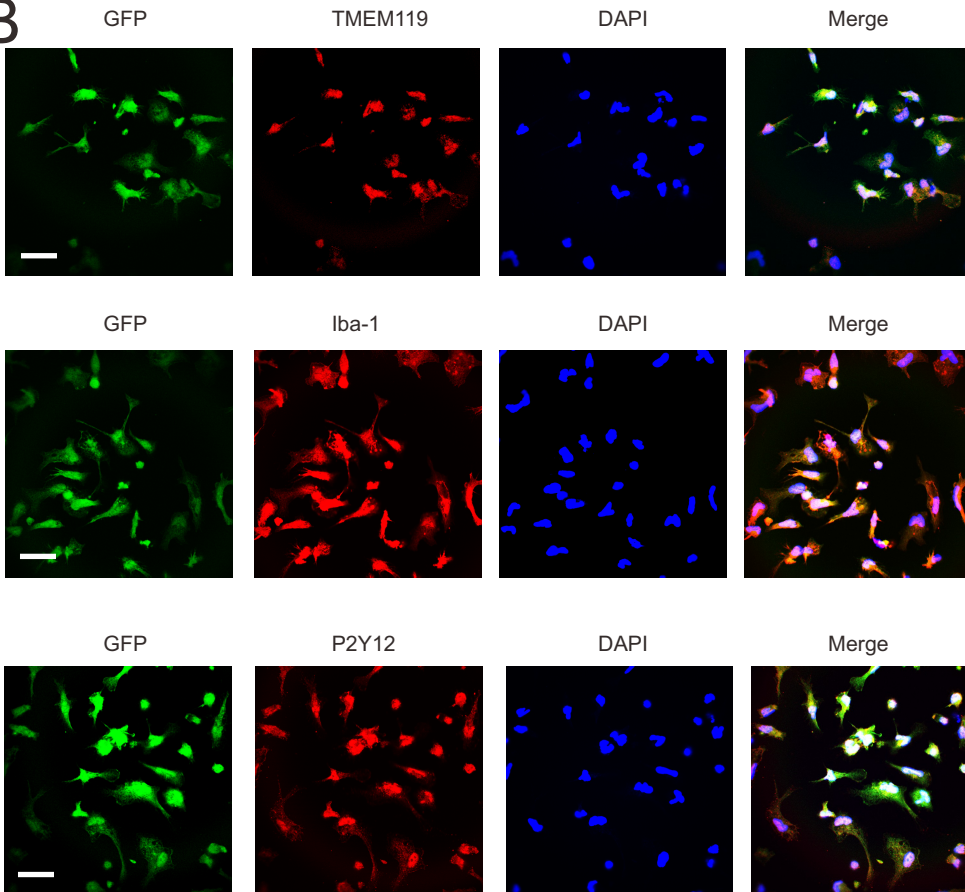
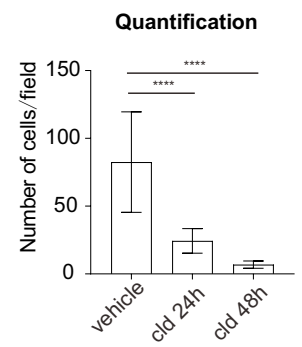
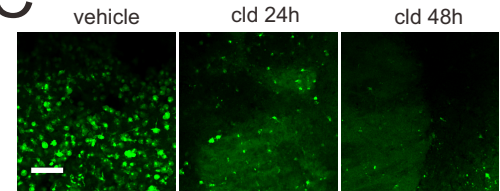
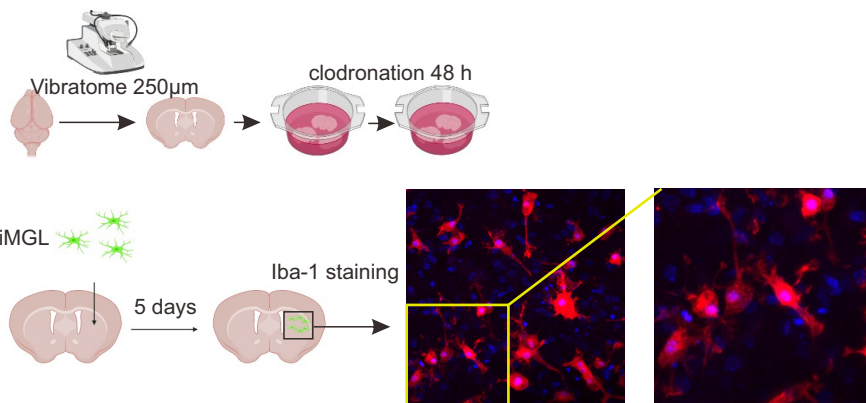
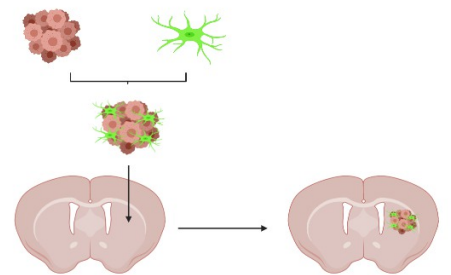
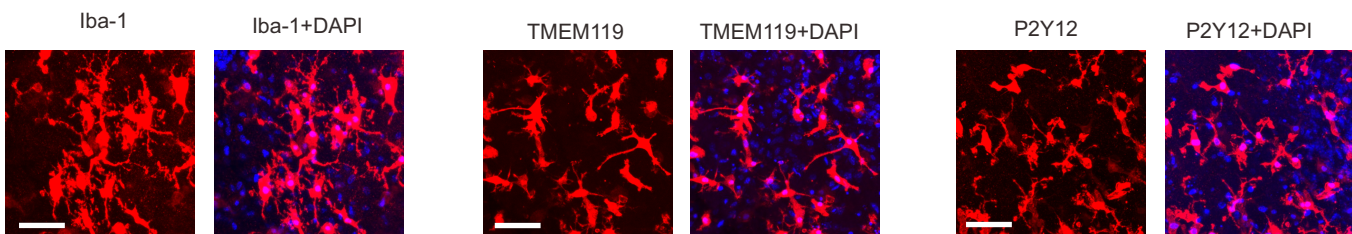


**Supplemental information**

**Microglia/macrophage-derived human CCL18 promotes  
glioma progression via CCR8-ACP5 axis  
analyzed in humanized slice model**

**Yimin Huang, Edyta Motta, Cynthia Nanvuma, Leonard D. Kuhrt, Yang Yuan, Pengfei Xia, Malgorzata Lubas, Shuai Zhu, Marina Schnauss, Niyeti Qazi, Feng Hu, Huaqiu Zhang, Ting Lei, Michael Synowitz, Charlotte Flüh, and Helmut Kettenmann**

**A****B****C****D****F****E**

**Figure S1. HMGUI001-A -hiPSC derived iMGL differentiation in vitro and establishment of humanized glioma-microglia ex vivo model. Related to Figure 1.**

(A) Representative images of in vitro microglial differentiation are shown for Xmoo1 hiPSC.

HMGUI001-A hiPSC were replated onto a Geltrex-coated plate at a density of 50 clusters per well and the differentiation was started one day later, changing medium to Medium A of the STEMdiff™ Hematopoietic Kit (Stemcell Technologies). (day 0). (representative cluster shown, bar denotes 200  $\mu\text{m}$ ). On Day 3 medium was replaced with Medium B (representative image shown, bar denotes 750  $\mu\text{m}$ ). First hematopoietic progenitor cells (HPC) emerged on day 7 (representative image shown, bar denotes 75  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Over the next days, HPC increased in number and can now easily be harvested by removing the medium from the well on day 10/12 (representative image of HPC on day 12, bar denotes 150  $\mu\text{m}$ ). HPC were replated into serum-free medium that was supplemented with IL-34 (100 ng/ml), TGF- $\beta$ 1 (50 ng/ml) and M-CSF (25 ng/ml). Cells became increasingly adherent and more ramified over time (representative image at day 20, bar denotes 150  $\mu\text{m}$ ). At day 37 and 39, CD200 (100ng/ml) and CX3CL1 (100ng/ml) were added to the medium additionally. iMGL were ready for harvest on day 40 (representative image shown, bar denotes 75  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

(B) Representative images of iMGL (GFP labelled) stained with TMEM119 (top), Iba-1 (middle), P2y12 (below) and DAPI. Scale bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

(C) The representative figures on top show the OBS obtained from CSF1R-EGFP (Macgreen) mice in which microglia are GFP labelled. Left is a slice treated with vehicle, middle treated with clodronate liposome for 24 h and right for 48 h. Bar = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . Quantification of GFP-labelled microglia is presented in the graph below. (n = 6, at least 2 slices per n, \*\*\*\* =  $p < 0.0001$ ).

(D) Scheme illustrating the procedure to establish the humanized microglia ex vivo model. Briefly,

brain from P14 mice were cut into 250  $\mu\text{m}$  slices using a vibratome and mounted on inserts containing tissue culture medium. Clodronate filled liposomes were added into the medium for 48 h to deplete intrinsic murine microglia. Subsequently liposomes were washed away with normal medium and slices were cultured for 72 h. Then iMGL were injected into the organotypic brain slices for 5 days. Microglia specific markers Iba-1 was used to label iMGL on the organotypic brain slices, and the representative figures are shown on the right (red, Iba-1; blue, DAPI).

(E) Representative images of the organotypic brain slices labelled with microglial markers Iba-1 (red, left), P2Y12 (red, middle), TMEM19 (red, right) and corresponding markers merged with DAPI (blue).

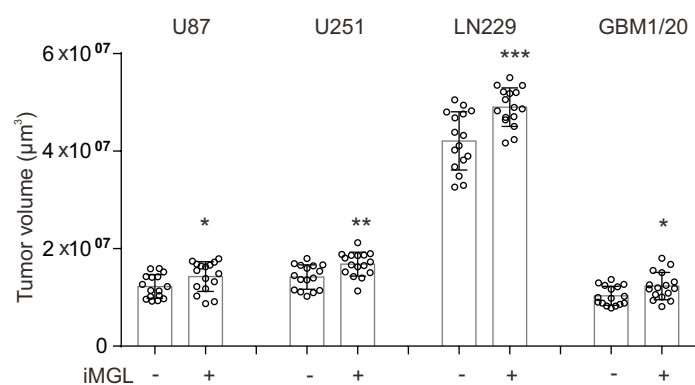
Scale bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .

(F) The scheme illustrates the procedure of generating humanized glioma-microglia ex-vivo model.

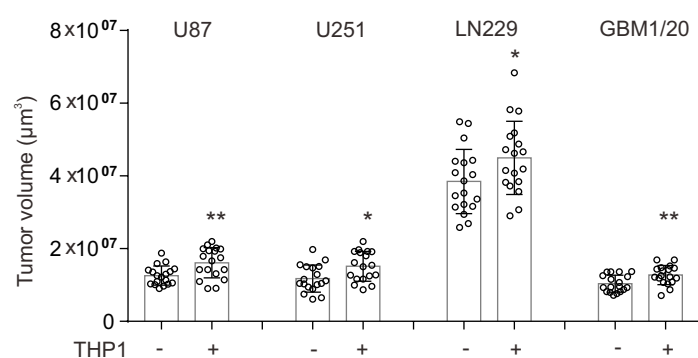
Organotypic brain slices were prepared as described in C. Fluorescence labelled glioma cells were mixed (1:1) with iMGL and co-inoculated into the organotypic brain slices and cultured for 5 days.

Subsequently slices were fixed and the tumor volume was quantified.

A



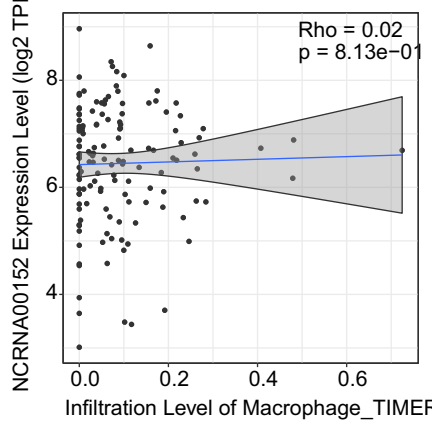
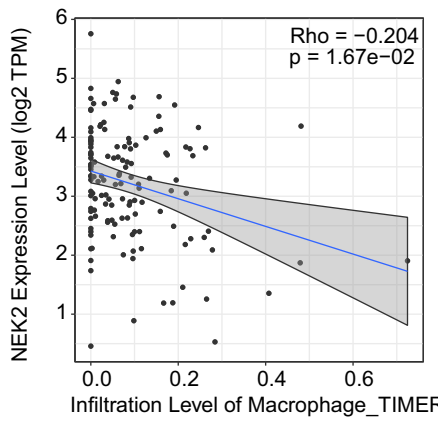
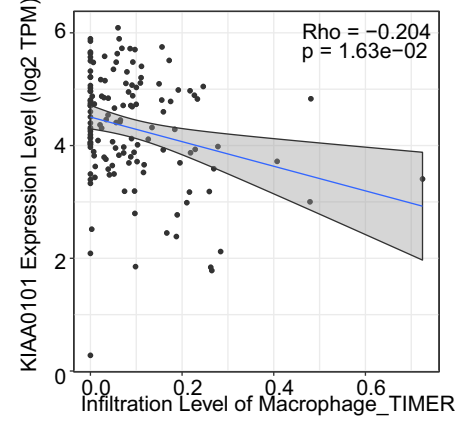
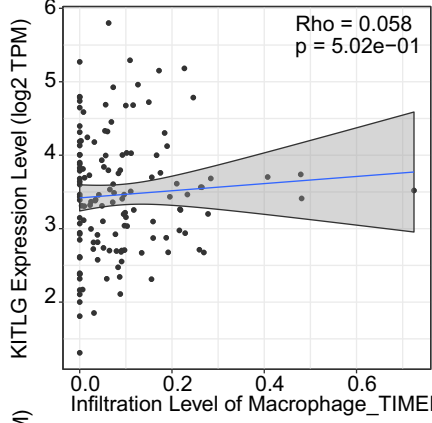
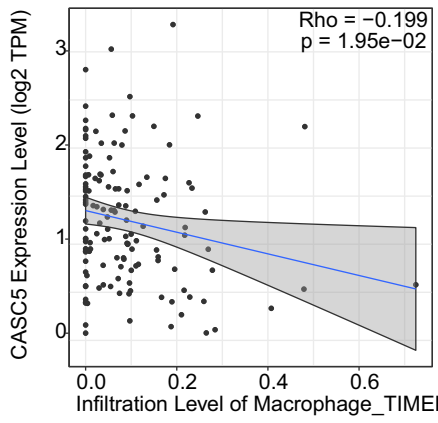
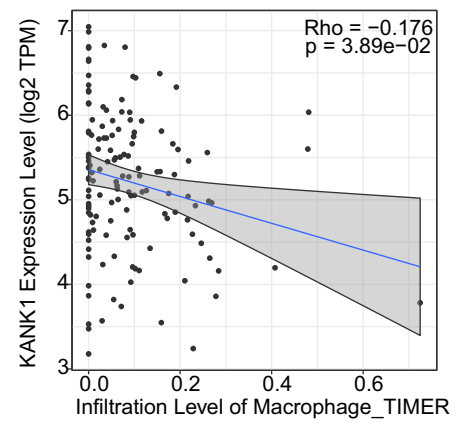
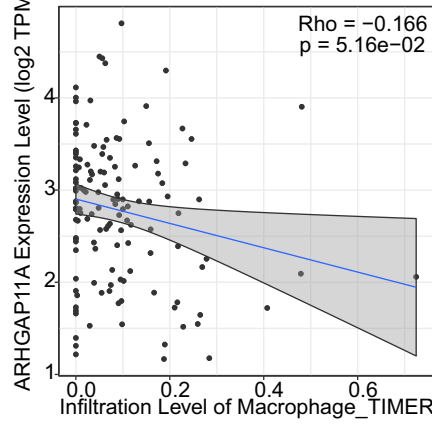
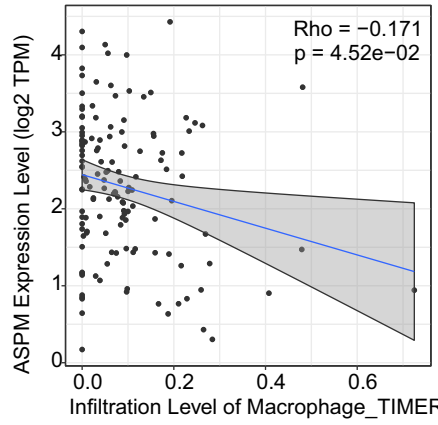
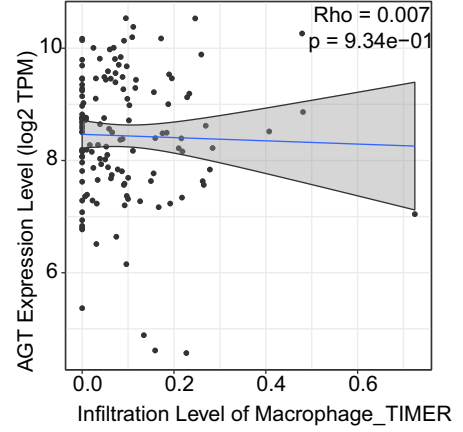
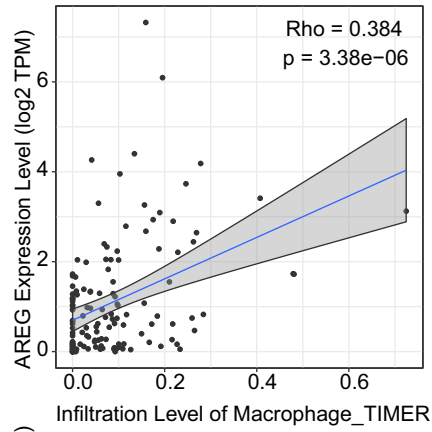
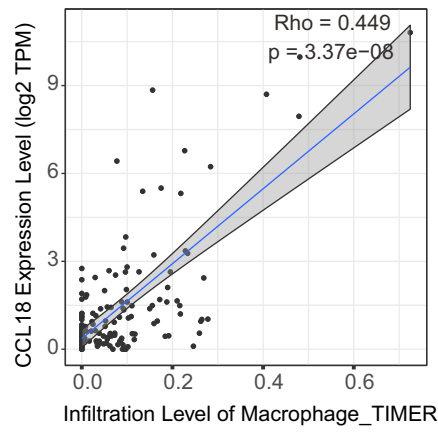
B



**Figure S2. The tumor volumes of co-injecting 5000 tumor cells with 2500 iMGL cells on OBS.**

**Related to Figure 1.**

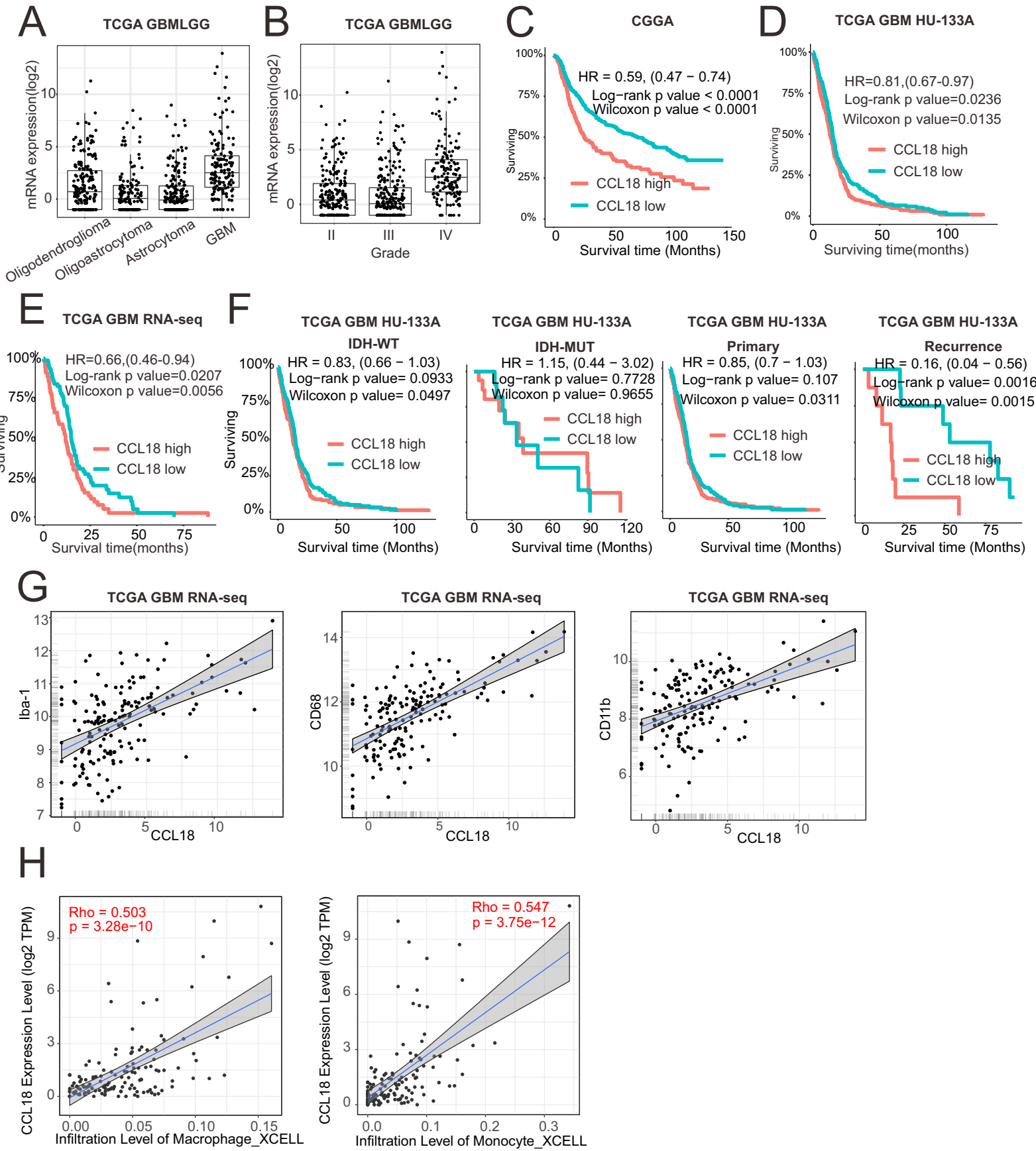
Glioma cell lines U87-MGmCherry, U251-MGmCherry and LN229-MGmCherry as well as primary glioma cells GBM1/20 were inoculated alone (-) or in combination with 2500 iMGL (+) shown in (A) or with THP-1 macrophages shown in (B). Tumor volumes were quantified. (n = 7 per group, at least 2 tumors per n, \* =  $p < 0.05$ , \*\* =  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ )



**Figure S3. The correlation between GAMs infiltration level and the expression of a selection of 11 different genes as indicated. Related to Figure 2.**

The figures presented the Rho value and p value of the correlation analysis based on Spearman rank correlation test.





## **Figure S4**

### **Bioinformatic analysis of CCL18 in TCGA LGG(low grade glioma)/HGG(high grade glioma)**

#### **data. Related to Figure 2.**

(A) mRNA expression of CCL18 in different types of glioma using TCGA GBM-LGG datasets.

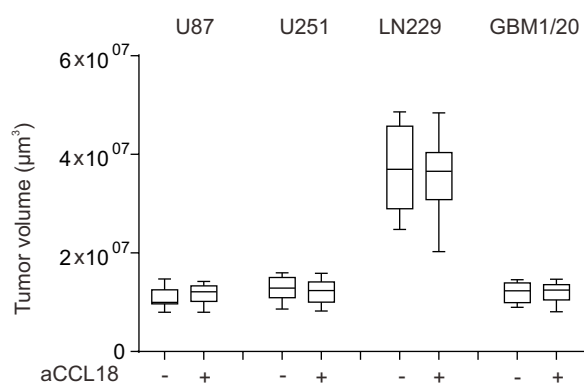
(B) CCL18 mRNA expression level in different WHO grade of glioma using TCGA GBM-LGG datasets.

(C, D and E) Kaplan Meier analysis showing the survival time of glioma patients expressing CCL18 high (red) and low (green) in CGGA GBM (C), TCGA GBM HU-133A (D) and TCGA GBM RNA-seq datasets (E).

(F) Kaplan Meier analysis showing the survival time of glioma patients expressing CCL18 high (red) and low (green) (using median cut-off) in IDH-WT, IDH1-MUT, primary and recurrence GBM patients using TCGA GBM HU-133A database.

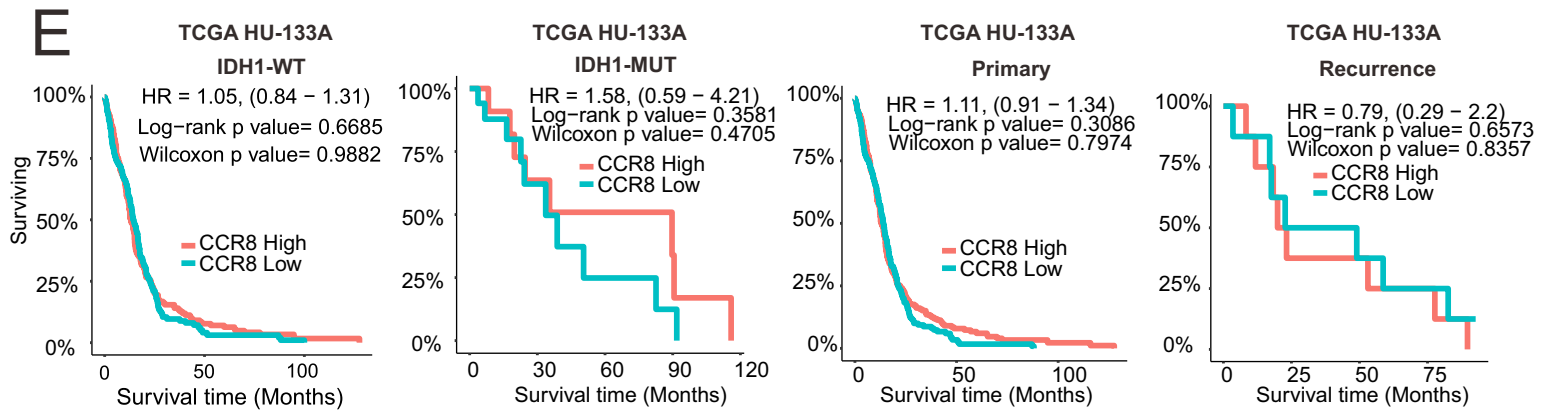
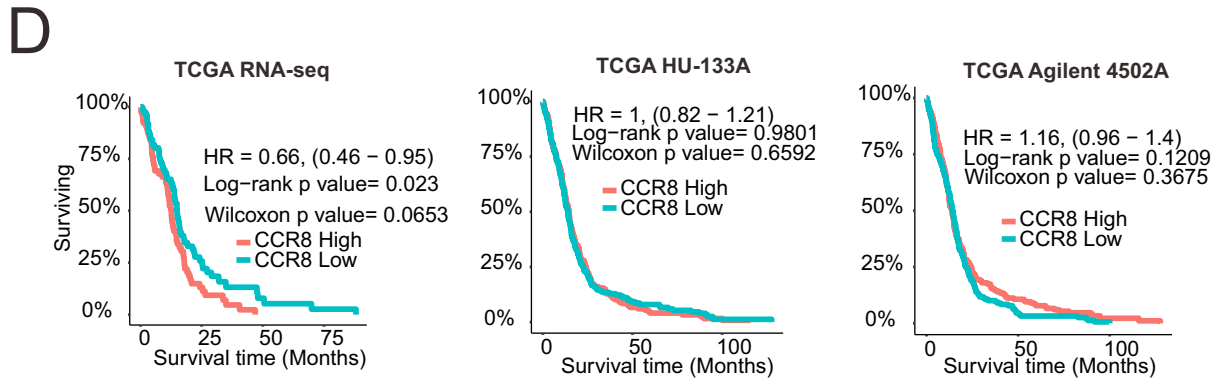
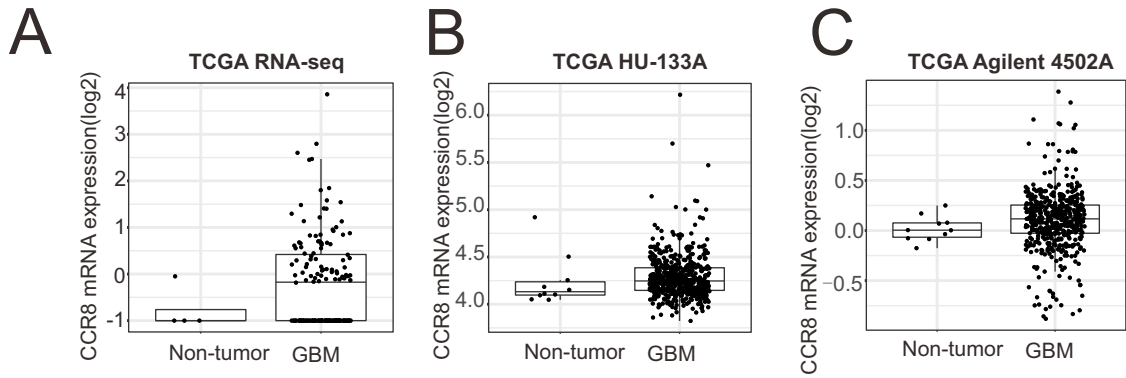
(G) Correlation of microglia/macrophage specific genes (Iba-1, left; CD68, middle; CD11b, right) with CCL18 in TCGA GBM RNA-seq database.

(H) The figures presented the Rho value and p value (based on Spearman's test) of macrophage (left) and monocyte (right) infiltration level correlated to CCL18 gene expression based on xCell algorithms using TIMER platform.



**Figure S5. The tumor volumes of co-injecting 5000 tumor cells with 2500 iMGL in OBS. Related to Figure 3.**

Glioma cell lines U87-MGmCherry, U251-MGmCherry and LN229-MGmCherry as well as primary glioma cells GBM1/20 were inoculated alone (-) or in combination with 2500 iMGL (+) shown in (A) or with THP-1 macrophages shown in (B). Tumor volumes were quantified. (n = 7 per group, at least 2 tumors per n, \* =  $p < 0.05$ , \*\* =  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ )



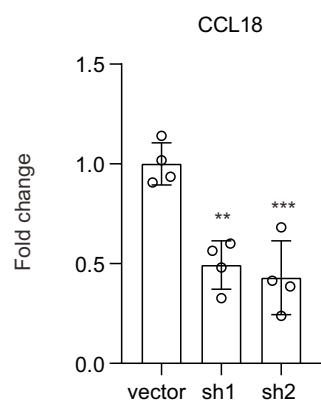
**Figure S6. Bioinformatic analysis of CCR8 in TCGA LGG/HGG data. Related to Figure 4.**

(A, B and C) CCR8 expression in TCGA GBM RNA-seq (A), TCGA GBM HU-133A (B) and TCGA Agilent 4502A (C) database.

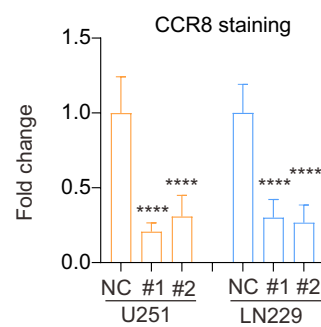
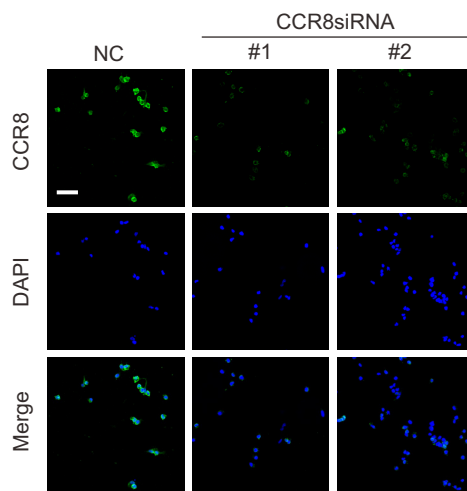
(D) Kaplan Meier analysis showing the survival time of glioma patients expressing CCR8 high (red) and low (green) (using median cut-off) in TCGA GBM RNA-seq (left), TCGA GBM HU-133A (middle) and TCGA Agilent 4502A (right).

(E) Kaplan Meier analysis showing the survival time of glioma patients expressing CCR8 high (red) and low (green) (using median cut-off) in IDH-WT, IDH1-MUT, primary and recurrence GBM patients using TCGA GBM HU-133A database.

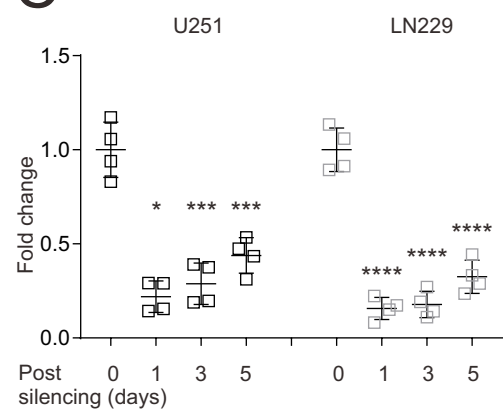
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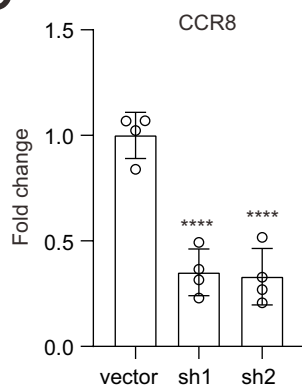
# B



# C



# D



**Figure S7. Knock-down efficiency of CCL18 or CCR8 siRNA/shRNA. Related to Figure 3 and 4.**

(A) CCL18 gene expression of negative control vector (vector) and CCL18 shRNA transfected (sh1 and sh2) THP-1 macrophages. The expression level is relative to the control vector. (n = 4 per group, \*\* =  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ )

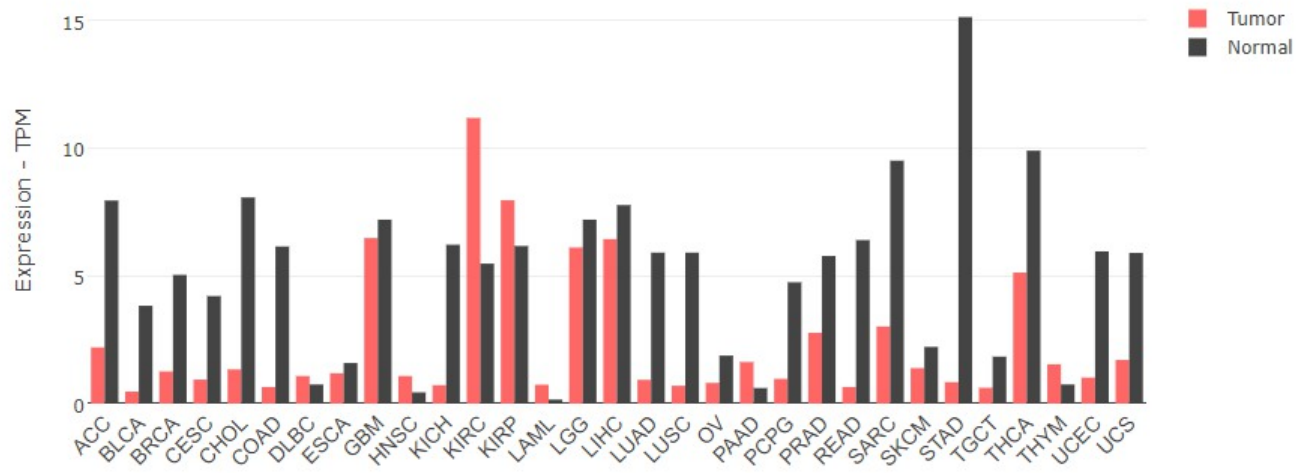
(B) Representative images show immunofluorescence staining of CCR8 (green) and DAPI (blue) on control (NC) and CCR8 siRNA transfected (#1 and #2) U251-MG glioma cells. Bar = 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . The bar graph below denotes the relative intensity of CCR8 signal to the NC group. (n = 4 per group, \*\*\*\* =  $p < 0.0001$ )

(C) CCR8 siRNA (#1) was used to silence CCR8 in U251 and LN229 glioma cells. CCR8 mRNA levels were determined 1, 3 and 5 days after treatment by qPCR and compared to levels prior to treatment. (n = 4 per group, \* =  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* =  $p < 0.0001$ )

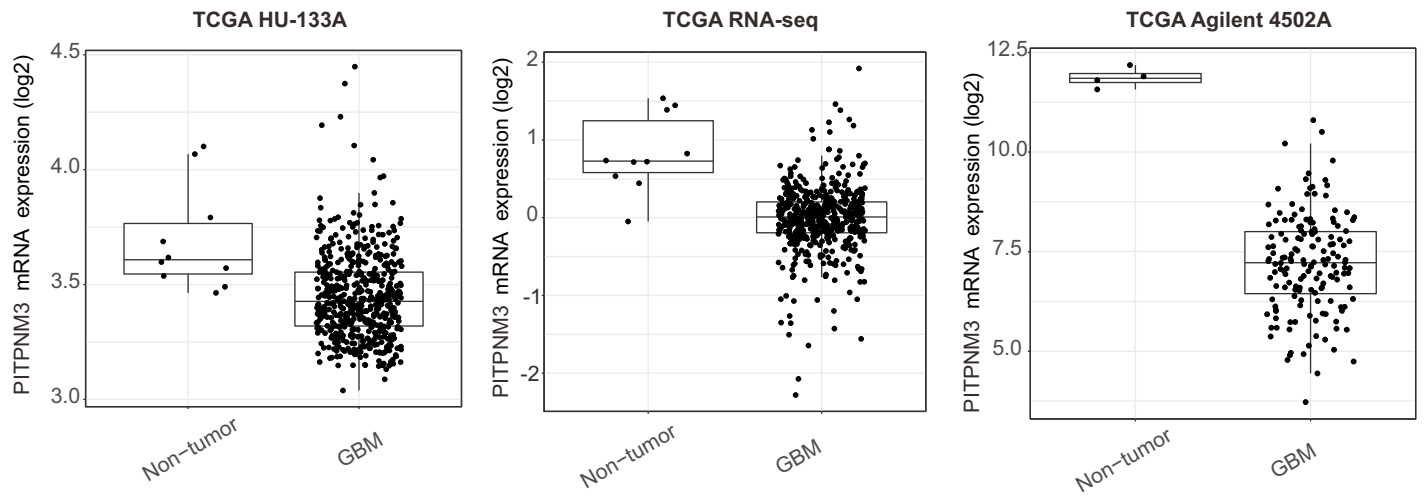
(D) Relative CCR8 gene expression of negative control vector (vector) and CCR8 shRNA transfected (sh1 and sh2) U251-MG glioma cells. (n = 4 per group, \*\*\*\* =  $p < 0.0001$ )



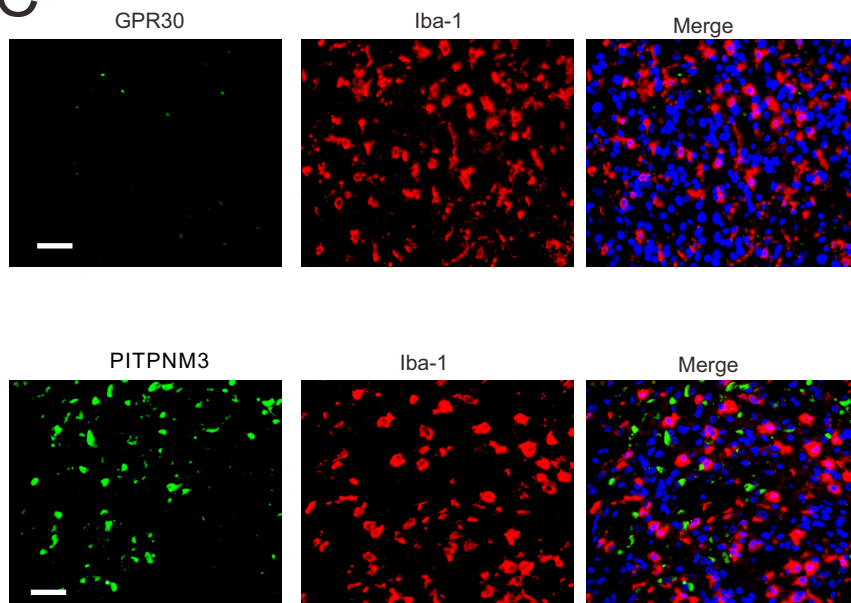
A



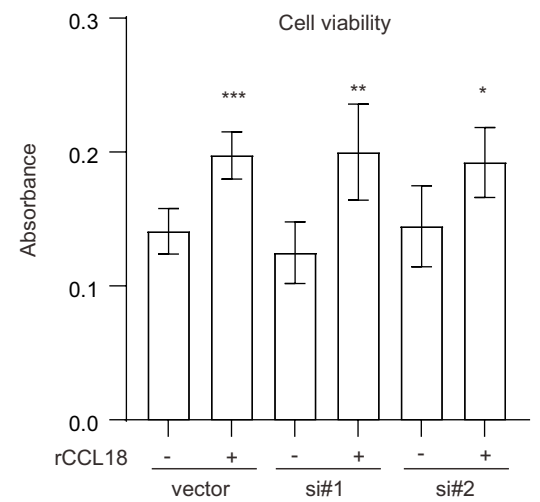
B



C



D



**Figure S8. Bioinformatic analysis of GPR30 and PITPNM3 in TCGA HGG data. Related to**

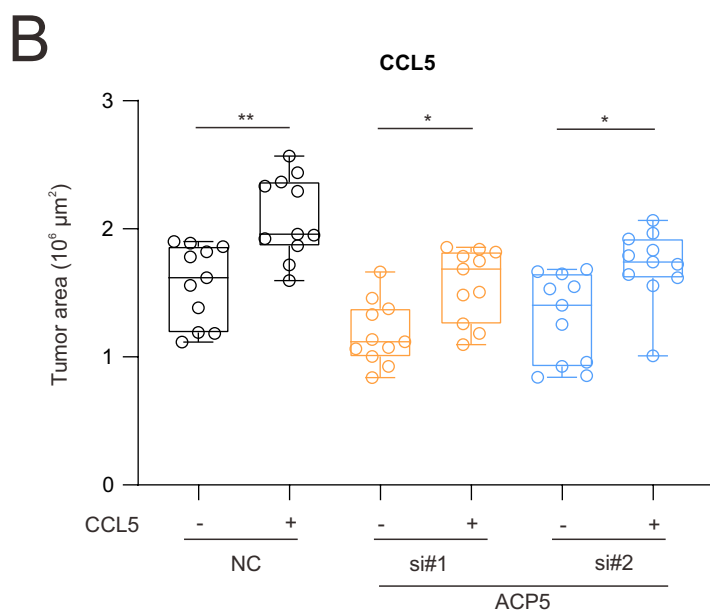
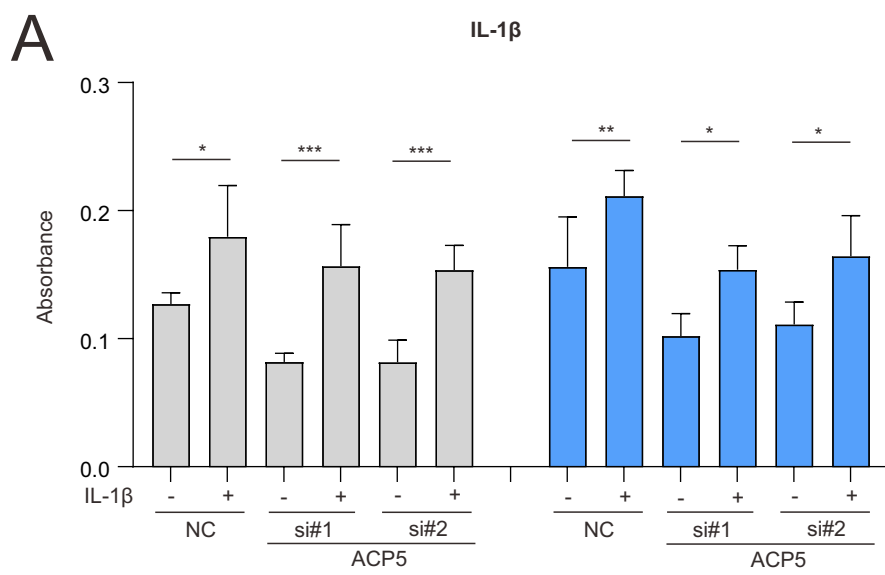
**Figure 4.**

(A) Gene expression of GPR30 in TCGA GBM RNA-seq database using GEPIA platform

(B) Gene expression of PITPNM3 in TCGA GBM HU-133A (left), TCGA GBM RNA-seq (middle) and TCGA Agilent 4502A (right) database.

(C) The upper images show the labelling with GPR30 (left), Iba-1 (middle) and combined with DAPI, the lower images are corresponding labelling with PITPNM3 in GBM specimens. Bar = 100  $\mu$ m.

(D) Negative control (NC) and PITPNM3 silenced glioma U251-MG cells (si#1 and si#2) were treated with recombinant CCL18 (100 ng/ml) for 48 h and the cell viability was determined by CCK-8 kit. (n = 5 per group, \* =  $p < 0.05$ , \*\* =  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ )



**Figure S9. ACP5 knock-down on glioma cells had no impact on IL-1beta and CCL5 induced**

**tumor promoting effect. Related to Figure 5.**

(A) Negative control (NC) and ACP5 silenced glioma cells U251-MG (si#1 and si#2) were treated with recombinant IL-1 $\beta$  (100 ng/ml) for 48 h and the cell viability (absorbance) was determined by CCK-8 kit. (n = 5 per group, \* = p < 0.05, \*\* = p < 0.01, \*\*\* = p < 0.001)

(B) Negative control (NC) and ACP5 silenced glioma cells U251-MG (si#1 and si#2) were inoculated into OBS and followed by recombinant CCL5 treatment (200 ng/ml) for 5 days. Tumor volume were quantified. (n = 5 per group, at least 2 tumors per group, \* = p < 0.05, \*\* = p < 0.01)

Table S1. Oligonucleotide information. Related to STAR Methods.

Oligonucleotides		
Primer- CCL5: sense 5'- CCAGCAGTCGTCTTTGTCAC-3', antisense 5'- CTCTGGGTTGGCACACACTT -3'	Biotex	N/A
Primer- OPN: sense 5'- GAAGTTTCGCAGACCTGACAT -3', antisense 5'- GTATGCACCATTCAACTCCTCG-3'	Biotex	N/A
Primer- CCL18: sense 5'- AGCTCTGCTGCCTCGTCTAT-3', antisense 5'- GGCCTCTCTTGGTTAGGAGG -3'	Biotex	N/A
Primer- MMP14: sense 5'- GGCTACAGCAATATGGCTACC-3', antisense 5'- GATGGCCGCTGAGAGTGAC-3	Biotex	N/A
Primer- VEGF: sense 5'- AGGGCAGAATCATCACGAAGT -3', antisense 5'- AGGGTCTCGATTGGATGGCA-3'	Biotex	N/A
Primer- TBP: sense 5'- AGCGCAAGGGTTTCTGGTTT-3', antisense 5'- CTGAATAGGCTGTGGGGTCA -3'	Biotex	N/A
Primer- ARG1: sense 5'- TGGACAGACTAGGAATTGGCA-3', antisense 5'- CCAGTCCGTCAACATCAAAACT-3'	Biotex	N/A
Primer- IL10: sense 5'- GACTTTAAGGGTTACCTGGGTTG-3', antisense 5'- TCACATGCGCCTTGATGTCTG-3'	Biotex	N/A
Primer- TGFbeta: sense 5'- CAATTCCTGGCGATACCTCAG-3', antisense 5'- GCACAACTCCGGTGACATCAA-3'	Biotex	N/A
Primer- ACP5, sense 5'- GACTGTGCAGATCCTGGGTG-3', antisense 5'- GGTCAGAGAATACGTCCTCAAAG-3'	Biotex	N/A
Primer- CCR8: sense 5'- CTCACTGCTGTGTGAACCCT-3', antisense 5'- CACAGCTCTCCCTAGGCATT -3'	Biotex	N/A
siRNA targeting CCR8: si#1, sense 5'- AUUUGUCUGAAUAAGUCCGC -3', antisense 5'- GGAACUUAUUCAGACAAAUGG -3'; si#2, sense 5'- AUGUUCAUUUUGAAGUUGGUG -3'; antisense 5'- CCAACUUCAAAAUGAACAUUU -3'	AuGCT	N/A
siRNA targeting ACP5: si#1, sense 5'- AUCAGUAAACAGAAAGAUGCUU-3', antisense 5'- GCAUCUUUCUGUUACUGAUGU-3'; si#2, sense 5'- AGAAAGAUGCUUGAUUUAGGA-3', antisense 5'- CUAAAUCAAGCAUCUUUCUGU-3'	AuGCT	N/A
siRNA targeting PITPNM3: si#1, sense 5'- AAUACUGAAAGUUACACACUU-3', antisense 5'- GUGUGUAAACUUUCAGUAUUU-3'; si#2, sense 5'- AUGUCAAUUGCUUUUUGCUG-3', antisense 5'- GCAAAAGCAACAUGACAUCU-3'	AuGCT	N/A

Negative control siRNA	Thermofisher scientific	Cat# 4404021
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