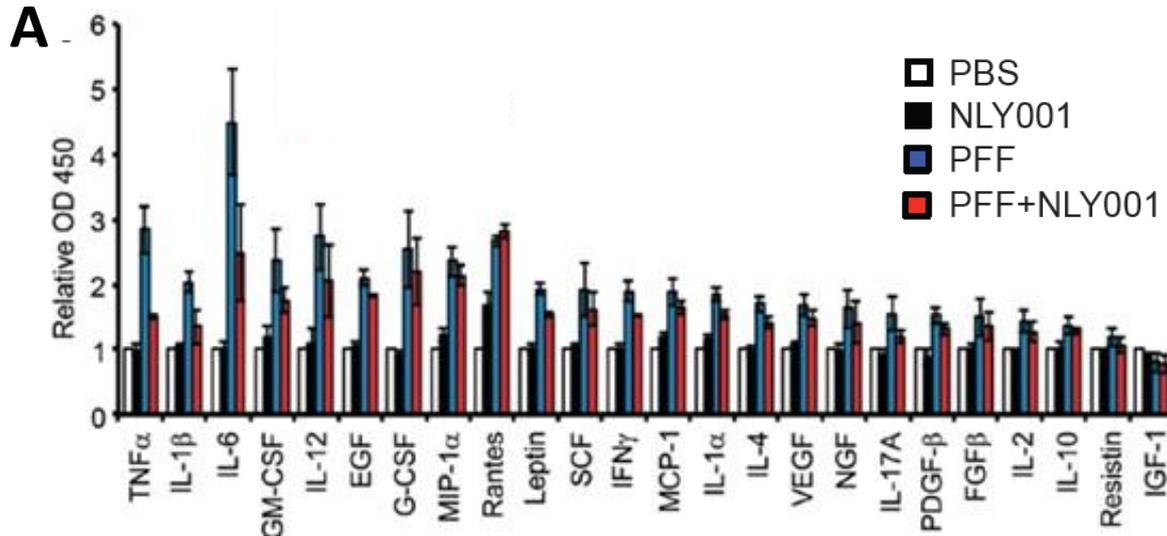
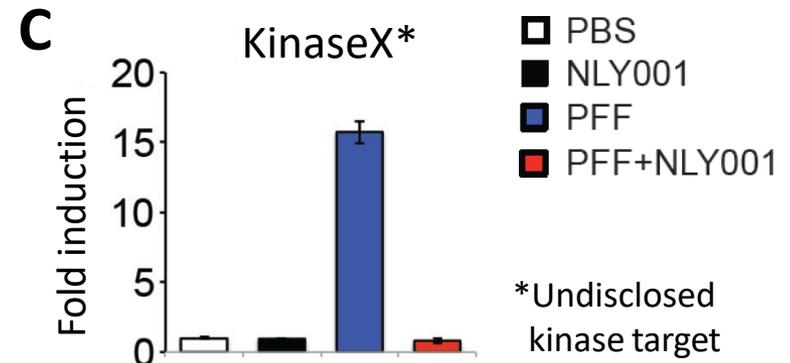
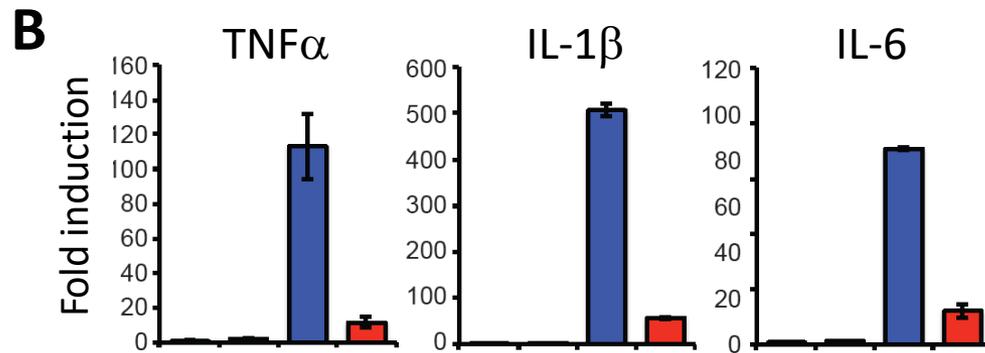


# NLY01 Suppresses Cytokines Release from Activated Primary Cultured Microglia

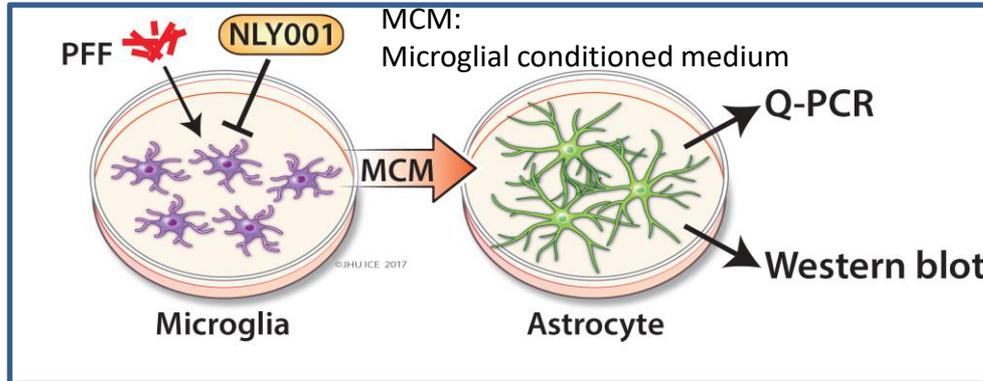
- **NLY01** strongly **suppresses  $\alpha$ -syn PFFs-induced neurotoxic cytokines releases** (**TNF- $\alpha$** , **IL-1 $\beta$** , **IL-6**) and inhibits KinaseX\* gene expression in primary microglia



(A) ELISA-based cytokine array for each cytokines.  
(B and C) qRT-PCR for the gene expression. Primary microglia was pretreated with PBS or NLY01 (1  $\mu$ M) for 30 min, and then further incubated with PFFs (1  $\mu$ g/ml) for 18 h (A) and for 6 h (B and C), respectively. Bars indicate mean  $\pm$  s.e.m. (n=3).



# NLY01 Prevents A1 Reactive Astrocyte Formation by Blocking Microglial Activation

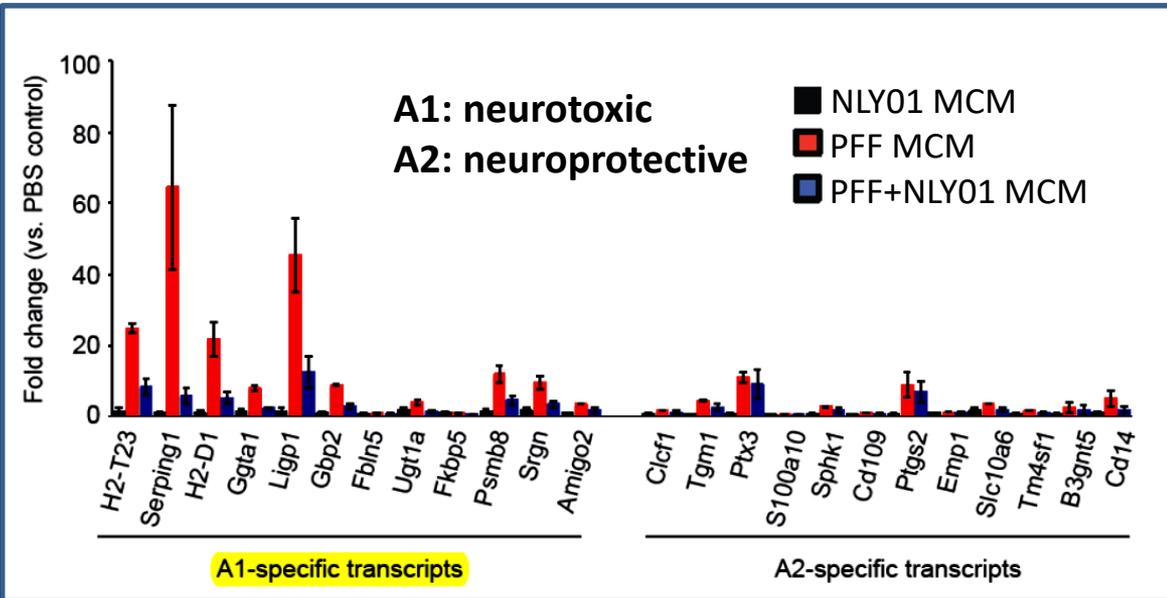
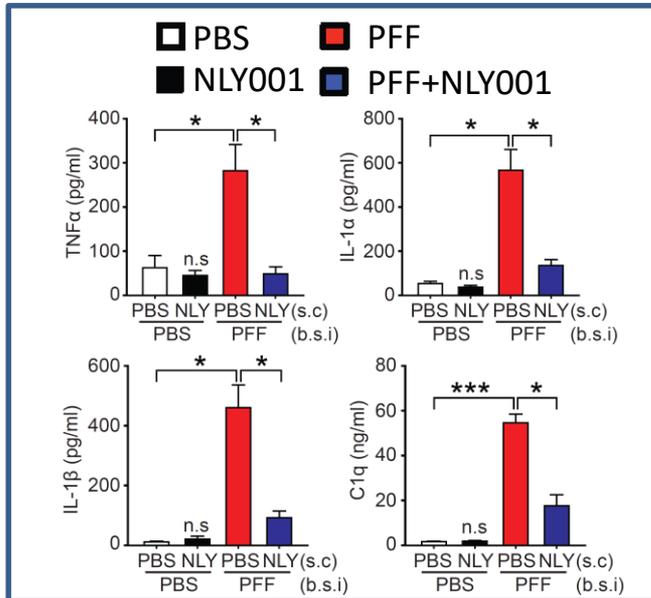


**NLY01** inhibits C1q, IL-1 $\alpha$ , TNF $\alpha$  (A1 astrocyte inducers) release from PFFs-activated microglia (lower left)

Inhibition of microglia activation prevents neurotoxic A1 astrocyte formation, but not anti-inflammatory A2, *in vitro* as evidenced by expression profile of A1/A2 specific markers (lower right)

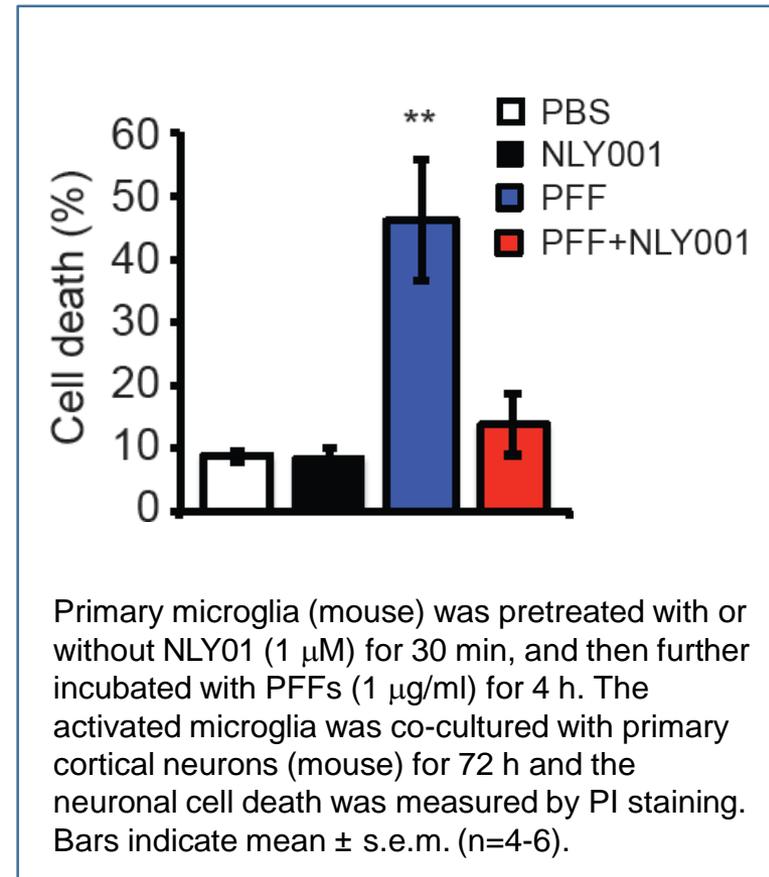
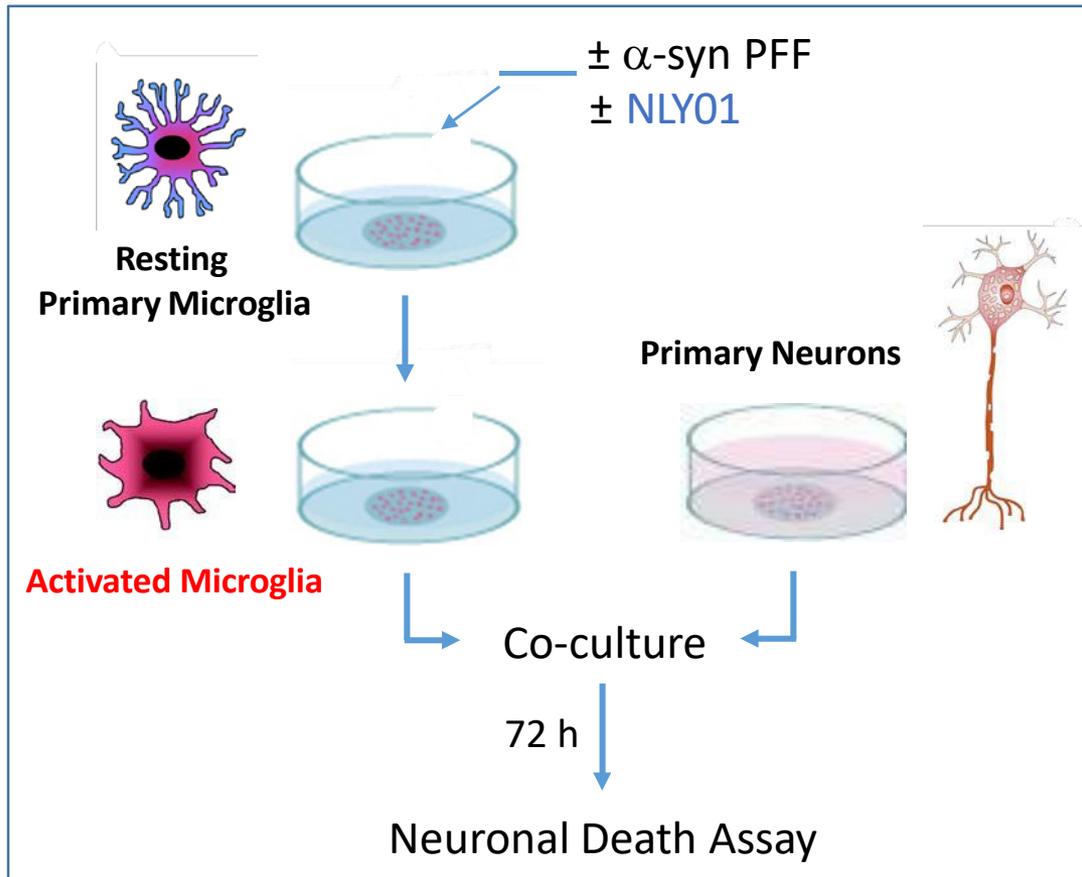
ELISA assay

mRNA assay

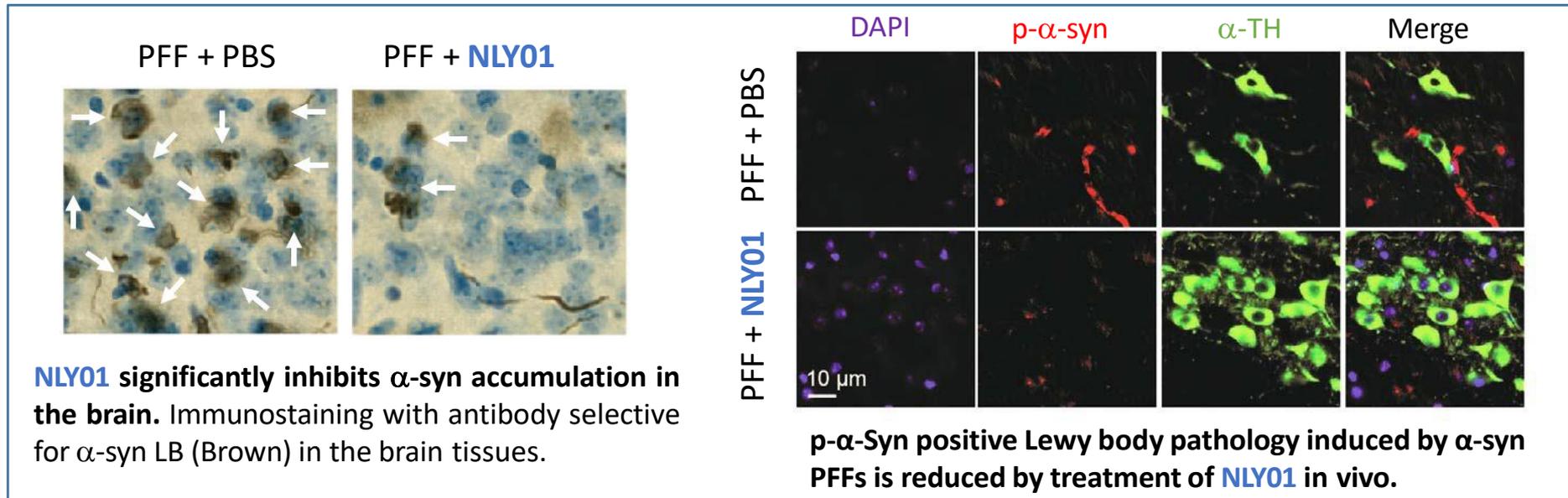
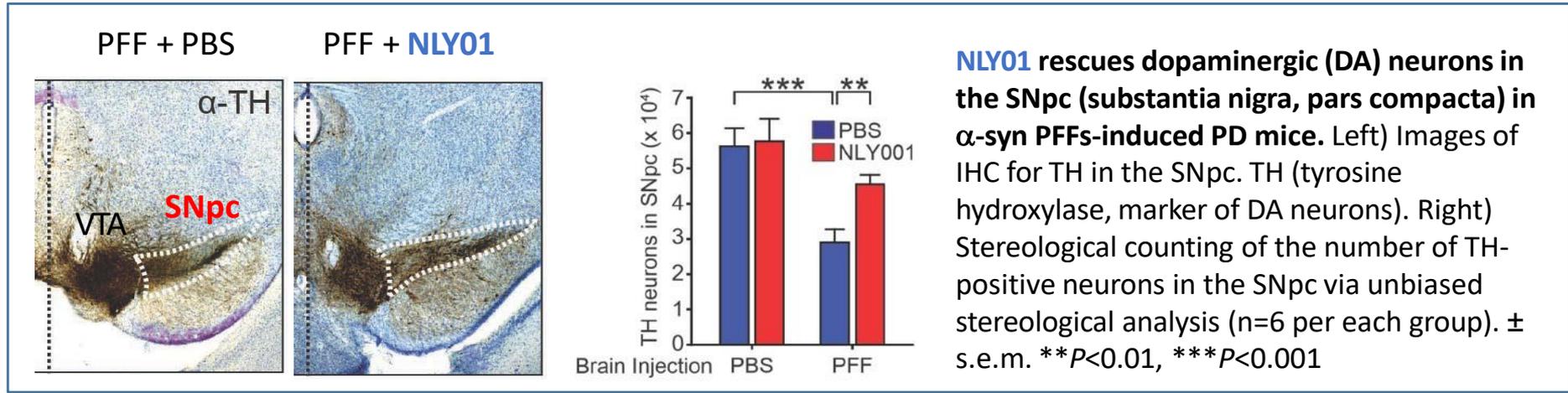


# NLY01 Protects Primary Neuronal Cells from $\alpha$ -synuclein PFFs-activated Microglia

- **NLY01** strongly **protects primary neurons** against  $\alpha$ -synuclein PFFs-activated microglia-mediated neuronal cell death.

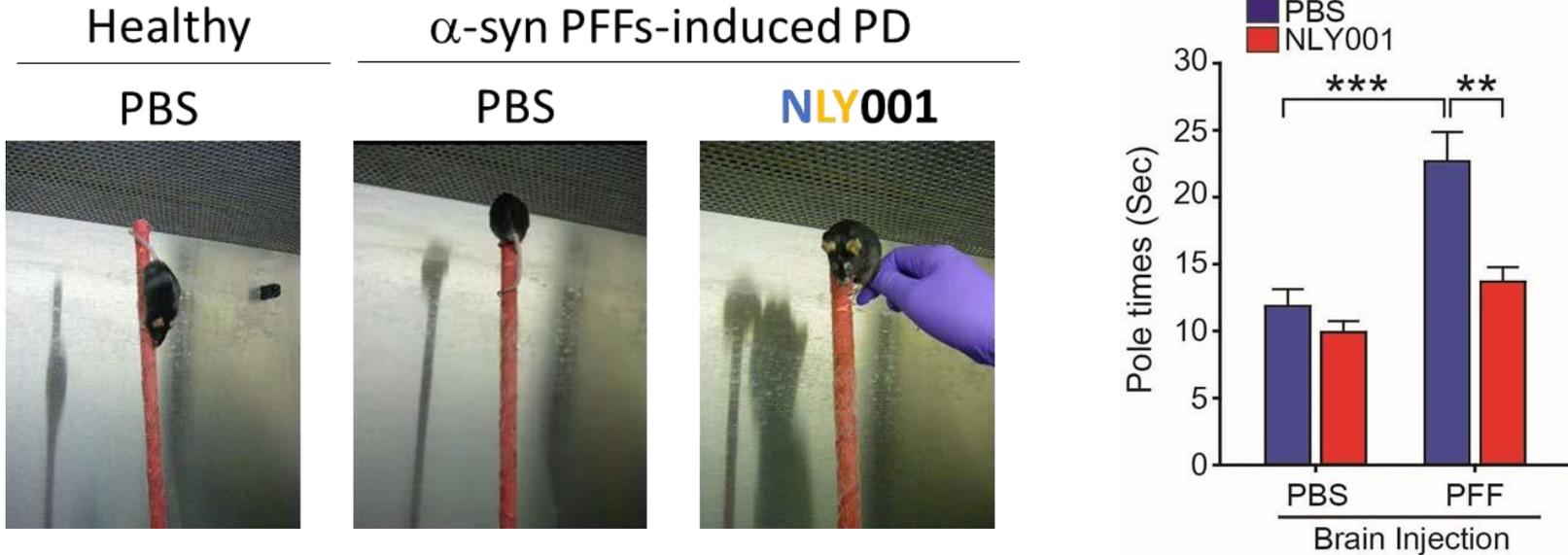


# NLY01 Limits Loss of Dopaminergic Neurons and Ameliorates Lewy Body Pathology in $\alpha$ -Syn PFFs induced PD Mice



# NLY01 Limits Motor Coordination Loss in $\alpha$ -Syn PFF-PD Mouse

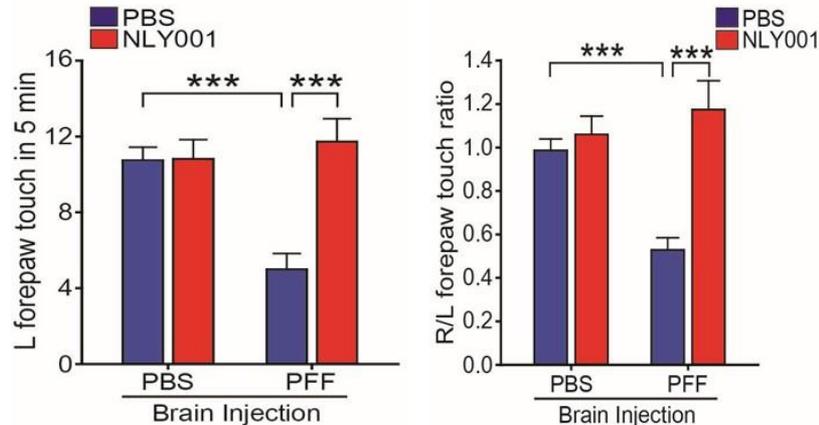
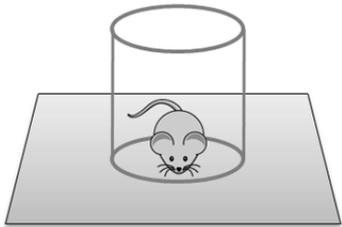
- The **Pole Test** provides a very sensitive measure of motor coordination
- $\alpha$ -Syn PFF-induced **PD mice show deficits** in the challenging pole test
- **NLY01** treated PD mice show *no deficits and normal behavioral*



The pole test was conducted in vehicle or **NLY01** treated mice at 6 months after post  $\alpha$ -syn PFFs injection. (n=10-12),  $\pm$  s.e.m. \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .  $\alpha$ -Syn PFFs injection led to a significant increase in the time to reach the base of the pole whereas treatment of NLY01 reduced the  $\alpha$ -syn PFFs-induced behavioral deficit.

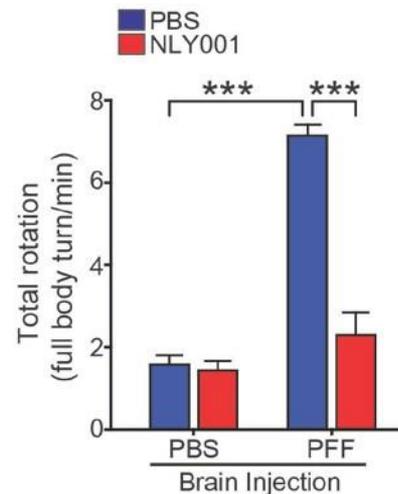
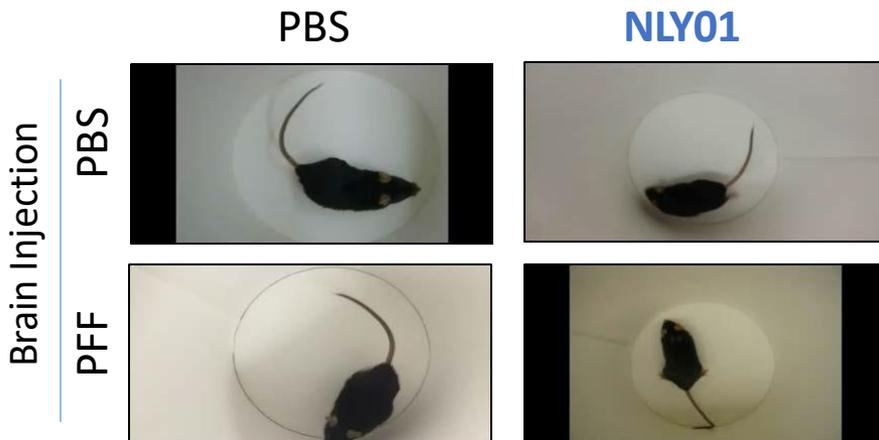
# NLY01 Limits Behavioral Deficits in $\alpha$ -Syn PFF-PD Mouse

➤ The **Cylinder Test** measures asymmetry in spontaneous forelimb use



$\alpha$ -Syn PFF-induced PD mice show deficits in forelimb use in the cylinder task while **NLY01** treated PD mice alleviate the motor deficit with balanced use of both forepaws. (n=10-12),  $\pm$  s.e.m. \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$

➤ The **Amphetamine Rotation Test**

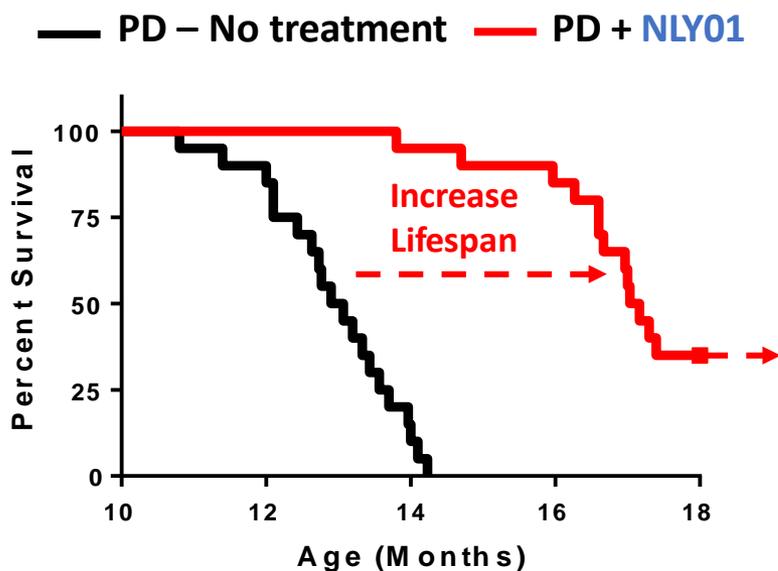


$\alpha$ -Syn PFF injection increased the amphetamine induced rotational behavior by 6-fold indicating loss of dopamine neurons. In contrast, **NLY01** prevents the amphetamine induced rotation indicating that the dopamine neurons are functional (n=10-12),  $\pm$  s.e.m. \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$

# NLY01 effects in lethal constitutive $\alpha$ -synucleinopathy hA53T transgenic mouse model of PD

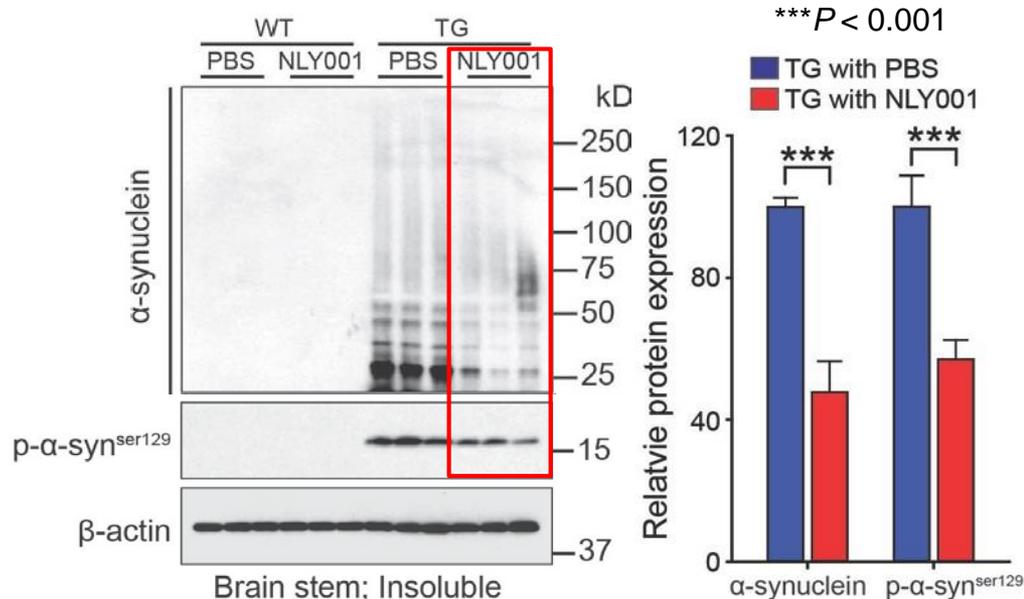
**NLY01** clearly 1) increases lifespan and 2) inhibits  $\alpha$ -synuclein aggregation and 3) ameliorates LB/LN pathology in A53T Tg PD mice

## Survival Proportions (n=20)



Kaplan-Meier survival curve analysis for hA53T $\alpha$ -syn Tg mice with PBS or NLY01 (treated at 6-month of age, S.C., 50nmol/kg, twice a week)  
Median survival (months):  
12.9 (A53T), 17.1 (A53T+NLY01)

## NLY01 reduces $\alpha$ -synuclein aggregation



Representative immunoblots of  $\alpha$ -syn, pS129  $\alpha$ -syn and  $\beta$ -actin in the detergent insoluble fraction of brain stem from 10-month-old hA53T $\alpha$ -syn Tg mice and age-matched littermate controls with PBS or NLY01.