Autophagy slows the aging of Germline stem cells in *Drosophila* through modulation of E-cadherin

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Abstract

Autophagy is a conserved process that degrades cytoplasmic components and organelles in metazoan cells including germline stem cells. Although autophagy is implicated in the aging of stem cells, the precise mechanism are still unknown. Here we show that elevating autophagy by overexpressing (OE) *Drosophila* Autophagy-related gene 8a (Atg8a) in the female Germline stem cells (GSCs) delays their loss due to aging. However, sustained elevated autophagy levels in old flies promote GSC loss due to cell death. In contrast, knockdown of Atg8a (Atg8aRNAi) in GSCs accelerates their loss. Atg8a^{OE} GSCs show elevated autophagy flux, and increased mitotic activity even at 8 weeks of age. Atg8a^{OE} GSCs possess smaller-sized mitochondria and exhibit reduced mitochondrial oxidative stress in the GSCs. However, in contrast Atg8aRNAi GSCs have elevated mitochondrial ROS and possess larger mitochondria. Finally, our data show that Atg8a^{OE} GSCs occupy the stem cell niche for longer duration with the aid of elevated E-cadherin at the GSC-cap cell contact sites. Our data suggests that elevated autophagy promotes GSC maintenance and activity, and delays their aging.

Keywords

Autophagy, germline stem cells, aging, autophagy flux, E-cadherin

Introduction

Germline stem cells (GSCs) are specialized cells that divide asymmetrically to give rise to a daughter GSC and cystoblast (Fuller and Spradling, 2007). This activity is important for the constant replenishment of stem cell pools affecting tissue homeostasis. Specific microenvironments called 'niche' maintain these stem cells by regulating signals that modulate their activity (Morrison and Spradling, 2008). Although stem cells are thought to divide infinitely throughout their lifetime, these cells also fall prey to the consequences of aging due to the accumulation of cellular damage (Liu and Rando, 2011; Oh et al., 2014; Phadwal et al., 2013; Signer and Morrison, 2013). Germline stem cell number and division rate progressively decline as a function of age. This decline is attributed to reduced expression of regulatory signals from the niche. The constant self-renewal of germline stem cells demands activation of mechanisms that mediate the removal of cellular damage (Ishibashi et al., 2020; Tolkin and Hubbard, 2021). Autophagy is one such mechanism that plays a key role in clearing out cellular damage by degrading protein aggregates and damaged organelles via delivery to lysosomes. However, it remains unclear if autophagy influences germline stem cell maintenance and aging.

Macroautophagy (autophagy) is an essential process operational within all metazoan cells that involves degradation of toxic proteins and damaged organelles through the lysosomal system. It is characterized by the formation of double membrane vesicle called autophagosome that carries the cargo for degradation. Fusion of autophagosome with the lysosome forms the autolysosome wherein degradation of the cargo occurs and the degradation products are recycled back in to the cytoplasm for use in cellular processes (Mizushima, 2007). Autophagy is a complex process governed by several Autophagy-related (Atg) proteins. 18 Atg proteins form 5 complexes that drive the process of autophagy in *Drosophila* (Lőrincz et al., 2017; Mulakkal et al., 2014). The ubiquitin like protein Atg8 (Atg8a and Atg8ab in *Drosophila*, LC3 family protein in higher organism) is crucial for autophagosome formation, elongation and closure. Atg8a mutants in *Drosophila* are devoid of autophagosomes in several tissues (Simonsen et al., 2008). Atg8a is mutants have defects in several tissues and die early as compared to the control flies. Reduced Atg8a leads to a decrease in autophagy flux. Autophagy flu is the amount and the rate at which

cargo is degraded in the lysosomes. Upon upregulation of autophagy there is an increase in degradation of cargo. Autophagy flux declines with aging in cells and is partly responsible for loss of proteostasis (Aman et al., 2021; López-Otín et al., 2013; Oh et al., 2014).

Autophagy is essential to maintain a healthy life span in *Drosophila*. Several Atg mutants in *Drosophila* exhibit signs of accelerated aging. For instance, Atg7 and Atg8a mutants in *Drosophila* have impaired autophagy leading to accumulation of protein aggregates in neurons leading to early death (Juhasz et al., 2007; Simonsen et al., 2008). Further these mutants have reduced tolerance to stress such as nutrient stress and oxidative stress. Studies from several different model organisms including mouse models have revealed that elevating autophagy supports cellular homeostasis leading to extension of lifespan. For instance, neuronal expression of Atg8a and Atg1 in *Drosophila* leads to upto 50% increase in lifespan over control animals. Moderate Atg1 expression in fatbody, intestine and Malpighian tubules in *Drosophila* leads to extension of lifespan through modulation of mitochondrial genes and improved proteostasis (Bjedov et al., 2020). Additionally, elevated levels of autophagy cargo receptor Ref(2)P (p62 in mammals) also improved proteostasis, facilitated mitophagy and enhanced mitochondrial function (Aparicio et al., 2019). Enhancing mitophagy improves mitochondrial health and homeostasis which subsequently translates to extension of life span through activation of pro-longevity metabolism (Rana et al., 2017).

An important function of autophagy is to alleviate generation and mitigation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) generated during metabolic reactions (Scherz-Shouval and Elazar, 2011). Mitochondria are the primary sources of ROS such as 0_2^-,H_2O_2 and OH^- (Shadel and Horvath, 2015). These ROS have potential to damage macromolecular proteins, DNA and lipids via oxidation which subsequently negatively affects ATP production. Mitochondrial ROS (mROS) in low amounts stimulates autophagy and in higher amounts triggers mitophagy(Zhou et al., 2021). Removal of damaged mitochondria through the process of mitophagy is critical for reducing ROS levels within cells and achieving redox homeostasis. ROS are also neutralized by several scavengers present within the cytoplasm and mitochondria(Dan Dunn et al., 2015; Shadel and Horvath, 2015) . Redoxins such as glutaredoxins and peroxiredoxins function in non-enzymatic pathways to maintain reduced state by themselves getting oxidized and in process transfer the electrons to glutathione. Enzymes such as catalase, superoxide dismutase neutralize ROS

enzymatically (Chen et al., 2009; Dröge, 2002). Inability or reduced ability to mitigate ROS is also responsible for accelerating aging of cells (López-Otín et al., 2013).

The female germline stem cells in *Drosophila* ovary are an ideal system to investigate the precise role of autophagy in stem cell maintenance and aging (He and Jasper, 2014) . Each fly ovary is made up of 16-20 ovarioles that function to produce eggs. The proximal tip of the ovariole is called germarium that harbors stem cells necessary for generating the egg (egg chamber in *Drosophila*). Two to three germline stem cells reside in a well characterized niche made up by terminal filament cells, cap cells and escort stem cells. The signaling pathways controlling GSC self-renewal are well studied (Fuller and Spradling, 2007; Spradling., 1993). For instance, Dpp (BMP2/4 orthologue) is secreted from the cap cells and maintains GSCs. Loss of Dpp leads to loss of GSCs from the niche while constitutively active Dpp signaling leads to tumor like stem cell phenotype (Xie and Spradling, 1998) . Most importantly, loss of GSC from the niche due to aging has been shown to be partly due to decrease in Dpp self-renewal signal (Pan et al., 2007; Zhao et al., 2008). Another molecule which is crucial for GSC maintenance is E-cadherin. E-cadherin is a component of adherens junction that adheres the GSC to the cap cells (Song et al., 2002). E-cadherin expression has been shown to reduce with age and this causes loss of GSCs form the niche and upregulating E-cadherin in GSCs leads to their longer retention in the niche (Pan et al., 2007; Zhao et al., 2008). Together, Dpp and E-cadherin maintain GSCs by regulating self-renewal and niche occupancy respectively.

In this study, we have addressed the role of autophagy in aging of female germline stem cells in *Drosophila*. There is an age-related decline in autophagy flux in GSCs. We investigated if elevating autophagy flux through Atg8a overexpression ($Atg8a^{OE}$) would slow aging of GSCs. Our data show that $Atg8a^{OE}$ leads to an increase in autophagy flux. It leads to longer retention of actively dividing GSCs in the niche. Further, our data show that $Atg8a^{OE}$ promotes redox homeostasis. Finally we show that $Atg8a^{OE}$ modulates E-cadherin expression at the GSC-niche boundary site and thereby facilitates niche occupancy of GSCs for longer duration.

Materials and Methods

Fly maintenance: Flies were maintained at 25 (degree) celsius with 12 hour day/light cycle.

Fly strains: *OregonR, ywhsFLP1; mCherry-Atg8a/CyO; GFP-Ref(2)P/TM6b (Nilangekar et al., 2019) nanos-mito-roGFP2-Grx1 (Nilangekar and Shravage, 2019). The following flies were obtained from Bloomington Drosophila Stock Center, USA; yw; UASp.mCherry.Atg8a; Dr/ TM3, Ser (BL37750, RRID:BDSC_37750), w; +; nosGal4VP16 (BL4937, RRID:BDSC_4937), y sc v; +; Atg8a-RNAi (BL34340, RRID:BDSC_34340),*

Fly food: Flies were reared on food of the following composition; 8 % sugar, 7.5 % corn flour, 3 % malt extract, 3 % yeast and 1 % agar. The food also contained anti-fungal chemicals; 0.12 % methyl benzoate, 0.08 % orthophosphoric acid and 0.4 % propionic acid.

Chloroquine treatment: Stock solution of 50 mg/ml chloroquine in water was added during food preparation to a final concentration of 3 mg/ml when the food cooled down to 60°C.

Aging of flies: For the experimental set-up, three different timepoints were studied; 1 week (young), 4 weeks (mid-aged) and 8 weeks (old). 250 to 300 flies of the desired genotype were collected for each time-point in fly food vials such that each vial housed not more than 15 females and 10 males. The collection of the flies were synchronized such that they attain the age of 1 week, 4 weeks and 8 weeks on the same day. Aging was also set-up wherein 250-300 flies were allowed to age and at the designated intervals 15-20 females were dissected for assays described. Flies were transferred to fresh food vials containing dry yeast pellets every 3rd day till they reached the required age. We did not find significant differences in our assays in the different experimental set up of aging.

Ovary dissection

Flies were dissected as described in (Nilangekar et al., 2019). For RNA extraction, ovaries were dissected in Grace's medium and transferred to a 1.5 ml microfuge tube containing TriZol (Invitrogen, USA) and frozen at -80 C till further processing.

Immunostaining

Ovaries were fixed in 300 µl of 4 % paraformaldehyde in 1xPBS, pH 7.4 for 20 minutes at room temperature. Washed thrice with 300 µl of 0.1 % PBTx (0.1 % Triton-x-100 in 1xPBS, pH 7.4). Blocked in 1 % PBTx containing 0.5 % BSA (bovine serum albumin) for one hour at room temperature. Primary antibody was diluted in 0.3 % PBTx containing 0.5 % BSA to a total solution volume of 100-150 µl and incubated at 4 C overnight with 5 RPM rotation speed. The primary antibody was washed off with 300 µl 0.1 % PBTx for 15 minutes at room temperature. The tissue was again blocked in 300 µl 0.1 % PBTx containing 10 % NGS (normal goat serum) for two hours at room temperature followed by secondary antibody diluted in 250 µl 0.1 % PBTx containing 10 % NGS for two hours at room temperature, from this onwards, the ovaries were protected from exposure to light. The secondary antibody was washed off with three washes of 300 µl 0.1 % PBTx for 15 minutes each at room temperature. The ovaries were then stained with 1 µg/ml DAPI in 300 ul 0.1 % PBTx followed by two washes of 0.1 % PBTx for five minutes each at room temperature. The solution was removed and replaced with mounting medium; 1:1 ProLong Gold (Invitrogen, USA)

RNA isolation

35 pair of ovaries were used for RNA extraction using TriZol method (Invitrogen, USA). RNA extraction was carried out as per manufacturer's instructions. The aqueous phase obtained after phase separation was then transferred to a fresh microfuge tube followed by addition of equal volumes of 95% ethanol and mix thoroughly. Further steps were performed using Monarch Total RNA Miniprep Kit (NEB #T2010). RNA was eluted in 20µl DEPC treated water.

cDNA synthesis

1 µg of tissue specific (ovary) RNA was used for First strand cDNA synthesis using PrimeScript™ 1st strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Takara, Cat# 6110A) using the following program: 65 °C for 5 min followed by 40 °C for 60 min. The synthesized cDNA was diluted (1:7.5) and validated with the help of PCR using reference genes at different cycles (25,30,32). The cDNA samples were then stored at -20 °C.

Real-time PCR:

qPCR was performed on EcoMax (Bibby Scientific, UK). Reactions were run in triplicates in a 48-well plate with 10 µl reaction volume. Following is the program used : 95°C for 10 minutes, 95°C for 15 seconds, 60° for 1 minute, 70°C for 5 seconds, 70°C for 5 seconds, 90°C for 2 minutes. The mean of housekeeping gene Tubulin was used as an internal control for normalization. The expression data was analysed using $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ described by (Livak and Schmittgen, 2001).

Imaging and analysis of Mito-roGFP2-Grx1

The image acquisition and analysis was performed as mentioned in (Nilangekar and Shravage, 2019; Nilangekar et al., 2019)

Imaging and Analysis

Leica SP8 Confocal microscope was used for imaging using 63x oil objective. 8 bit images were acquired at 100 Hz scanning with pixel resolution of 1024 X 1024. Frame accumulation was performed as per the requirement of the channel. Analysis of confocal images was performed using ImageJ software. For puncta count, firstly, background subtraction was carried out using rolling ball plugin. The thresholding was performed objectively in a way that majority of the intense signal is distinguished from the background. A manual ROI was drawn around the germarium and GSC followed by particle analysis (size – size range, circularity 0.00-1.00 showing outlines). A resultant window displaying the particle size distribution of the corresponding threshold was obtained which was further evaluated in Microsoft Excel.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Student's *T*-test for two samples assuming unequal variance for multiple comparisons using Microsoft Excel. The differences between two groups was considered significant at $P<0.05$. All the graphs were plotted in GraphPad Prism 7.

Measurement of autophagic flux

To monitor flux, we have used reporters- nosP mCherry-Atg8a nos 3'UTR and nosP-GFP-Ref(2)P nos 3'UTR previously characterized in our lab ((Nilangekar et al., 2019)). The vesicles were

identified by following the fluorescent markers and antibodies which has been sequentially explained. Both autophagosome and autolysosome membrane (briefly) consists of Atg8a protein. CathepsinL is a cysteine protease which marks the lysosome. Lysosome and autolysosomes consist of the same acid proteases, both the vesicles can be observed by CathepsinL. Since mCherry-Atg8a (autophagosomes) fuse with lysosome (CathepsinL), all resultant autolysosomal vesicles are mCherry-Atg8a-CathepsinL colocalized puncta. As the acidic pH of the autolysosomes quenches the GFP of GFP tagged Ref(2)P, mCherry-Atg8a-CathepsinL colocalization signifies only the fusion event between the cargo and autolysosomes. The identification of these vesicles has been summarized in the following table.

Marker used	**Identification of the vesicles**
mCherry-Atg8a alone	Autophagosome + Autolysosome
GFP-Ref(2)P alone	Cargo
CathepsinL alone	Autolysosome + lysosome
mCherry-Atg8a-CathepsinL	Autolysosome
GFP-Ref(2)P- CathepsinL	Fusion events between cargo and autolysosome

Results

Autophagy flux reduces significantly in the germanium with age

Loss of proteostasis is one of the major hallmarks of aging in metazoans (López-Otín et al., 2013). Protein degradation machinery including autophagy within the cells is crucial for maintaining proteostasis. Several studies have shown that decline in autophagy contributes to aging (Aman et al., 2021). So we sought to test if autophagy is reduced in germline cells including GSCs during oogenesis as the flies age. To monitor autophagy we followed the expression of two candidates Atg8a fused to mCherry (LC3/GABARAP in mammals) and Ref(2)P fused to GFP (p62 in mammals) for our study. Atg8a is a ubiquitin-like protein that labels the inner and outer membranes of all autophagic structures: phagophore, autophagosomes, and autolysosomes, and has been widely used to monitor autophagy (Bali and Shravage, 2017; Klionsky et al., 2021; Nilangekar et al., 2019; Scott et al., 2004). Similarly, Ref(2) P (p62 in mammals), is a selective autophagy cargo receptor that binds polyubiquitinated substrates via ubiquitin-binding domain and interacts with Atg8a with the help of an Atg8-interacting motif (AIM/LIR) to recruit substrates to autophagosomes (Klionsky et al., 2021; Nezis et al., 2008). In order to monitor autophagy in the germline, we used germline-specific fluorescent reporter lines nosP-mCherry-Atg8a-nos3'UTR and nosP-GFP-Ref(2)P-nos3'UTR (GFP-Ref(2)P previously generated in our lab. We constructed a dual transgenic reporter by combining these transgenes. This double transgenic line was aged and the ovarian tissue harvested at 1 week, 4week and 8weeks of age and stained with lysosomal marker CathepsinL (a cysteine proteinase) to enable measurement of autophagy flux (Nilangekar et al., 2019).

Previous studies and data from our group have shown that basal autophagy occurs at very low levels in the GSCs, while significantly higher levels of autophagy could be detected in region 2 of the germarium (Nilangekar et al., 2019; Zhao et al., 2018). We decided to measure autophagy flux in both GSCs and germarium during aging. Autophagy flux is a measure of the degradation of cargo within the autolysosome. In the assays performed in this study, we measure autophagy flux by analyzing the autophagosomes and autolysosomes in both germarium and GSCs (for details refer to materials and methods). The higher the number of autophagosomes (AP) and

autolysosomes (AL), the higher the autophagy flux. At 1 week old germaria and GSCs, the basal autophagy flux was relatively high. At 4 weeks, our analysis showed a significant decline in ALs in the germarium and both APs and ALs in GSCs. As compared to 1 week, we observed an overall decrease in both these vesicles in 8 week old germaria and GSCs (**Figure 1A-D'**). An interesting observation was an increase in AP and AL number from 4 to 8 weeks specifically in the GSCs (**Figure 1D-D' and Supplementary Figure 1A-C").** We also observed an accumulation of cargo receptor GFP-Ref2P due to reduced AP and AL formation (**Supplementary figure 1B -B"**). Taken together, our data suggests that with age there is significant decrease in the formation of both autophagosomes and autolysosomes resulting in decreased autophagy flux in GSCs and germline cells.

Atg8a ^{OE} specifically in the germarium leads to increase in autophagic flux

Previous studies in various model systems including *Drosophila* suggest that upregulating autophagy flux prolongs life span (Aparicio et al., 2019; Bjedov et al., 2020; Simonsen et al., 2008). These studies showed that increased autophagy reduced the accumulation of toxic entities within the cytoplasm including protein aggregates and dysfunctional organelles, and promoted cell health. Previous studies have demonstrated gradual decrease in GSCs with age during oogenesis (Pan et al., 2007; Zhao et al., 2008). Our data suggests that autophagy flux reduces with aging in the ovaries age and it is possible that this could contribute to the loss of GSCs within the niche. Studies in yeast have shown that Atg8 overexpression leads to increase autophagosome size and activity (Nair et al., 2012). Our hypothesis is that increasing autophagy flux specifically within the GSCs will prevent their loss from the GSC-niche by maintaining cellular homeostasis. In order to delay the loss of GSCs due to aging we decided to overexpress Atg8a specifically within the germline cells including GSCs. To achieve overexpression of *Atg8a* within the GSCs, mCherry-Atg8a expression was driven by *nanos-VP16Gal4* (*UASp-mcherry-Atg8a X nanosVP16-Gal4*) (Rørth, 1998). The first step was to determine if Atg8a^{OE} increases autophagy flux within the germline cells. Since autophagy is a multi-step process, the use of fusion inhibitors enables us to study the dynamic changes in the autophagic process. In particular it is possible to quantify the increase in autophagosome formation accompanied by an increase in the number of lysosomes which together leads to increased formation of autolysosomes (Klionsky et al., 2021). Investigation

of autophagic flux was carried out in the presence of autophagosome-lysosome fusion inhibitor, chloroquine (CQ).

We confirmed Atg8a^{OE} using qPCR. The Atg8a message is upregulated 7 fold in Atg8a^{OE} as compared to controls (**Supplementary Figure 2A**). In addition, we monitored the expression of mCherry within the GCs as Atg8a is tagged with mCherry at its N-terminal. As compared to the control the mCherry fluorescence was found to be 12 fold (**Supplementary Figure 2B**). Ovaries were dissected from Atg8a^{OE} flies and subjected to autophagy flux assay (described in materials and methods). Anti-CathepsinL staining was used to mark lysosomes in the Atg8a^{OE} flies. mCherry-Atg8a puncta [(mCherry-CathepsinL)-CathepsinL] and mCherry-CathepsinL colocalized puncta were considered as a read-out of the number of autophagosomes and autolysosomes respectively, in the presence and absence of chloroquine (CQ) treatment. The number of autolysosomes increase significantly in germline cells but not GSCs expressing Atg8a in untreated conditions (**Figure 2A, B**). We observed inhibition of fusion between autophagosomes and lysosomes following CQ treatment in Atg8a^{OE}. This resulted in accumulation of mCherry-CathepsinL colocalized puncta in both control and Atg8a^{OE} as compared to the fed controls (**Figure 2A-C)**. The differences in autolysosomes in GSCs in untreated and CQ treated germaria were not significant, however, an increase in autophagy flux could be detected. An autophagosome and lysosome fuse to form a single vesicle, autolysosome, during the final stages of the autophagic process (**Figure 2D, E**). In absence of CQ , Atg8a^{OE} led to formation of large sized autophagosomes and lysosomes (**Figure 2B, D** and **Supplementary figure 2C, D**). In presence of CQ, we observed the accumulation of unfused mCherry-Atg8a decorated by CathepsinL positive vesicles in Atg8a^{OE} germaria (**Figure 2E and Supplementary Figure 2C**). To get further insights, a size cut-off was assigned in order to compare the results between treated and untreated samples. Autolysosomes and lysosomes were grouped into two groups based on their diameter, smaller sized vesicles with 0.03-1um diameter and large sized vesicles with 1-3um (**Supplementary Figure 2C to 2K**). Atg8a^{OE} germaria showed an increase in number and size of mCherry-Atg8a vesicles (autophagosomes) and CathepsinL puncta upon CQ treatment (Figure 2 and **Supplementary figure 2C-E and 2G-I**). However, in Atg8a^{OE} GSCs, we observed no significant changes in the number of smaller sized mCherry-Atg8a puncta, and formation of larger sized mCherry-Atg8a puncta in GSCs did not occur (**Supplementary figure 2F**). In GSCs, smaller sized CathepsinL puncta increased in both fed and CQ conditions (**Supplementary figure 2G,J**),

however, no significant change in large sized CathepsinL puncta in GSCs was observed (**Supplementary figure 2I**).

Modulation of autophagy levels by Atg8a^{OE} leads to longer retention of GSCs in middle-aged flies

Our data show that increasing autophagy specifically within the GSCs increased autophagic flux. Previous studies demonstrated that elevated autophagy levels are beneficial and promote cell health and longevity (Aparicio et al., 2019; Bjedov et al., 2020; Simonsen et al., 2008). However, very high levels of autophagy are detrimental to the cells and can lead to cell death. We tested if increased autophagy levels in Atg8a^{OE} are beneficial for GSCs. In particular, if Atg8a^{OE} in GSCs slows their decline in number due to aging and exhibits prolonged mitotic activity. To test this, we quantified the GSC number at 1,4 and 8 weeks old germaria in both control and Atg8a^{OE} . We observed a significant increase in average GSC counts in 1 week and 4 weeks old Atg8a^{OE} followed by sharp decline at 8 week (**Figure 3A, B**). To get a deeper insight, GSC numbers within every GSC-niche were counted. Figure 3C shows the GSC distribution in control and Atg8a^{OE}. At 1 week of age there is a significant increase in the number of germaria carrying three GSCs in Atg8a^{OE} as compared to control. A few germaria possessing four GSCs were also observed (**Figure 3C**). At 4 weeks of age, in control the proportion of germaria with one GSC was more due to loss of GSCs upon aging. In contrast, Atg8a^{OE} exhibited a higher number of germaria with two or more GSCs at 4weeks of age. This situation was completely reversed at the 8 weeks' time point. In controls the loss of GSCs was gradual as reported for wild type previously (Pan et al., 2007) . Unexpectedly, at 8 weeks in Atg8a^{OE} there was a significant increase in GSC loss. This indicates that elevated levels of autophagy in aged germaria are detrimental to the GSCs. Taken together these data suggest that elevated levels during early and mid-age have positive influence on the GSCs while in old age higher levels of autophagy promote GSC loss.

Accelerated GSC loss at 8 weeks could be due to increased differentiation or induction of GSC death. Atg8a^{OE} at 1 week and 4 week does not lead to accelerated differentiation of GSCs so this possibility could be ruled out. GSCs in *Drosophila* rarely undergo cell death as upto 50% of GSCs remain in the germarium at 8 weeks of age (Pan et al., 2007). However, certain genetic mutations can induce programmed cell death in GSCs (Kober et al., 2019). Upon induction of PCD

GCs were shown to be positive for cleaved caspase 3(Peterson et al., 2003). We stained germaria with cleaved caspase-3 at 1, 4 and 8 week age. No significant differences were detected in cleaved caspase staining at 1 and 4 week old control and Atg8a^{OE} germaria (**Supplementary Figure 3A, A'**). However, a significant increase in Caspase 3 positivity was detected in Atg8a^{OE} GSCs and germaria at 8 weeks as compared to controls (**Supplementary Figure 3A, A")**. This indicates that in aged germaria Atg8a^{OE} promotes programmed cell death in GSCs and germaria.

To study GSC activity we followed the spectrosome morphology to identify mitotically dividing cells . Spectrosome go through change in morphology during different phases of cell cycle within the GSCs. For instance, during S phase, GSCs display a "plug," "elongated," or "bar" spectrosome morphology. The plug shaped spectrosome is assembled from the newly formed cystoblast and then fused to the original spectrosome thereby connecting the GSC and the cystoblast. During early G2, GSCs exhibit "exclamation point" spectrosome morphology, as the connection between GSCs and the cystoblast is severed. During late G2 and M, GSC fusomes display a "round" fusome (de Cuevas and Spradling, 1998; Kao et al., 2015). We counted the number of mitotically active cells characterized by the presence of elongated spectrosomes (**Figure 3D'**). Our analysis showed elevated mitotic activity significantly at all three 1week, 4 week and 8 week time points tested (**Figure 3E-E")**. The increase in GSC division was significant in middle aged flies (4 weeks old) in Atg8a^{OE} (**Figure 3E''**). Interestingly, even though there are fewer GSCs remaining in the niche at 8 weeks, these GSCs exhibited higher mitotic index as compared to the controls of the same age. These observations suggest that elevated autophagy promotes GSC cell division.

Our data so far suggests Atg8a^{OE} within the GSCs led to their longer retention and exhibited increased mitotic activity. We next wanted to address if reducing autophagy is likely to accelerate loss of GSCs from the niche. To reduce autophagy levels within germline cells including GSCs, we expressed a double-stranded inverse-repeat (IR) construct designed to target and knockdown (KD) Atg8a (mediated by Atg8a RNAi) in the GSCs using nanosGal4:VP16 driver line (Perkins et al., 2015). The number and distribution of GSCs was assayed. We have previously shown that KD of Atg8a within the germline cells leads to disruption of autophagy (Nilangekar et al., 2019). In contrast to Atg8a^{OE}, Atg8aRNAi in the germline led to decrease in the average GSCs within the germarium at 1 week and 4 weeks of age as compared to the controls (**Figure 4A, B**). However at

8 week of age, significantly more number of GSCs were retained as compared to controls (**Figure 4A, B**). This too is in contrast with$Atg8a^{OE}$ wherein accelerated loss of GSCs was observed. These data indicate that reducing autophagy levels in old flies during oogenesis reduces GSC loss. The GSC distribution data also reflected similar findings. GSC niches in Atg8aRNAi possessed fewer GSC at 1 and 4 weeks of age as compared to the controls. However, at 8 weeks of age more than 90% of Atg8aRNAi GSC-niches possessed one or more GSCs as compared to control where proportion of niches devoid of GSCs was higher (**Figure 4C**). Mitotic activity of GSCs was also monitored in Atg8aRNAi niches (**Figure 4D-D").** At both 1 week and 4 weeks of age, there was no significant change in mitotic index in control and Atg8aRNAi GSCs. At 8 weeks of age, Atg8aRNAi expressing GSCs exhibited higher mitotic index indicating that the remaining GSCs undergo cell division (**Figure 4D"**). Taken together these findings support the hypothesis that autophagy is essential for GSC retention through age and positively influences cell division.

$Atg8a^{OE}$ leads to increased and sustained E-cadherin levels at the GSC-niche contact sites

GSCs are maintained by extrinsic signaling from the niche cells in particular the terminal filament (TFs) cells and the cap cells (CCs). Dpp (BMP2/4 homolog in *Drosophila*) which is secreted from the TFs and CCs that is essential for GSC self-renewal and controls GSC divisions (Xie and Spradling, 1998). Dpp signal is further transduced into the GSCs via phospho-Mad (pSmad) in *Drosophila* (Pan et al., 2007; Raftery and Sutherland, 1999). Previous studies have shown a decline in phosphorylation of Mad in aged GSCs, indicative of impaired Dpp signaling activity (Pan et al., 2007). Reduced Dpp signaling activity contributes to GSCs loss due to aging ((Pan et al., 2007; Zhao et al., 2008)). We examined if the phosphorylation of Mad is regulated by Atg8a. $Atg8a^{OE}$ leads to a significant increase in pMad levels as compared to controls at 1 week of age. At 4 weeks of age, the pMad levels showed a decrease, however, the differences between control and $Atg8a^{OE}$ are not significant (**Supplementary Figure 4A-B**). In contrast, at 8 weeks of age we observed a significant decline in pMad levels as compared to controls. In Atg8aRNAi the pMad levels are comparable between the control and test GSCs (**Supplementary Figure 4C)**. However, at 8 weeks of age, we see a significant reduction of staining intensity for pMad. These data suggest that there is no direct correlation between $Atg8a^{OE}$, Atg8aRNAi and phosphorylation of Mad. And

GSC retention and loss in Atg8a^{OE} and Atg8aRNAi respectively is independent of pMAD signaling.

Cell adhesion mediated by DE-cadherin, (E-cadherin in *Drosophila*) encoded by the shotgun (shg), plays an important role during oogenesis and mediates cell-adhesion for anchoring GSCs in to cap cells within the GC-niche (Song et al., 2002). The accumulation of E-cadherin between GSC-niche boundaries declines in an age-dependent manner and is partly responsible for age-dependent loss of GSCs (Pan et al., 2007; Tseng et al., 2014)). We wanted to investigate if differences in retention of GSCs within the niche in Atg8a^{OE} and Atg8aRNAi were due to changes in E-cadherin levels during the life span of *Drosophila*. Germaria were dissected from age-matched control, Atg8a^{OE} , Atg8aRNAi flies and stained for anti-E-cadherin. At 1 week of age, there is an increase in the levels of E-cadherin at the cap cell-GSC contact site in Atg8a^{OE} as compared to controls . At 4 weeks of age, we observed a significant increase in E-cadherin levels in Atg8a^{OE} as compared to controls. Further, E-cadherin levels remained significantly higher at 8 weeks in Atg8a^{OE} even though there are fewer GSCs in Atg8a^{OE} as compared to the controls (**Figure5A, B**). These data suggest that Atg8a^{OE} directly or indirectly influences E-cadherin expression at the GSC-niche contact sites.

In contrast, E-cadherin levels exhibited a significant decrease with age in Atg8aRNAi expressing flies. In Atg8aRNAi expressing GSCs, there is a significant decrease in E-cadherin at the cap cell-GSC contact sites as compared to controls. At 4 weeks of age, the decrease in E-cadherin levels was not significant amongst the control and Atg8aRNAi GSC-niche contact sites. However, E-cadherin levels at 8 weeks of age continued to decrease further and even though there are higher numbers of GSCs in Atg8aRNAi as compared to the controls (**Figure 5C**). To summarize, the elevated E-cadherin levels facilitate longer retention of GSC during aging in Atg8a^{OE} however, the regulation of E-cadherin expression appears to be more complex in Atg8aRNAi. Taken together, these data suggest that the autophagy-mediated longevity of GSCs is independent of Dpp signaling but dependent on E-cadherin.

Increase in autophagy leads to reduced ROS in GSCs

Previous studies have shown that upregulating autophagy leads to reduction in size of mitochondria which facilitates mitophagy. We investigated if mitochondrial size is reduced in

Atg8a^{OE} and Atg8aRNAi. To study this we stained control and Atg8a^{OE} and Atg8a RNAi with anti-ATP5alpha that marks complex V of the mitochondrial electron transport chain. Mitochondrial area in control and Atg8a^{OE}, and Atg8aRNAi germaria was quantified. The average area of mitochondria was much smaller in Atg8a^{OE} as compared to controls (**Figure 6A-A"**). Smaller mitochondrial size facilitates mitochondrial clearance and this may be case in Atg8a^{OE}. In contrast, in Atg8aRNAi the area of individual mitochondrion was significantly larger suggesting a disruption in mitochondrial clearance (**Figure 6B-B"**). Thus, Atg8a^{OE} could facilitate removal of damaged mitochondria by regulating their size.

Autophagy is not only important for removal of toxic proteins and protein aggregates, it is also crucial for maintaining mitochondrial homeostasis by removal of non-functional and damaged mitochondria by the process of mitophagy (Bakula and Scheibye-Knudsen, 2020; Lee et al., 2018; Onishi et al., 2021). Damaged mitochondria if not cleared from within the cells generate excess reactive oxygen species (mROS) which can trigger cell death (Shadel and Horvath, 2015). Importantly, as cells, tissues and organisms age there is increased production of mROS due to inefficient clearing of damaged mitochondria by mitophagy. To test if autophagy can alleviate mROS accumulation in GSCs, we used a germline specific mitochondrial redox sensor, mito-roGFP2-Grx1, previously characterized by our lab (Albrecht et al., 2014; Nilangekar and Shravage, 2019). This reporter senses the redox state of glutaredoxin (Grx1) within the cells and the redox potential is determined by the 405/488 ratiometric shift in fluorescence of roGFP2 . Ratiometric shift in control and Atg8a^{OE} expressing GSCs was acquired and quantified. Our analysis shows that the redox state of GSCs overexpressing Atg8a^{OE} is significantly reduced as compared to the controls (Figure 6C-C"). This is indicative of fewer damaged and nonfunctional mitochondria remaining in the GSCs and germ cells. In contrast, in Atg8a RNAi we observed a significantly higher 405/488 ratiometric shift in fluorescence of roGFP2 suggesting accumulation of damaged mitochondria (**Figure 6D-D"**). To summarize, these findings support the fact that elevating autophagy levels within GSCs leads to reduced mROS production within the GSCs.

Discussion

Loss of proteostasis is considered to be one of the major hallmarks of aging including aging of stem cells. Autophagy is significantly reduced in aged cells, tissues and organisms including humans (Aman et al., 2021; López-Otín et al., 2013). However, the underlying mechanisms of decrease in autophagy and how autophagy influences other factors that affect aging of stem cells is not understood. We have used *Drosophila* females germline stem cells as a model to decipher the role of autophagy in stem cells and their aging (Ishibashi et al., 2020). Our lab and others have shown that basal autophagy in GSCs occurs at very low levels (Nilangekar et al., 2019; Zhao et al., 2018). We measured autophagy in aged GSCs and observed that the basal autophagy in GSCs declines further during the life span of the fly (**Figure 1**).

We demonstrate that $Atg8a^{OE}$ in the female germline stem cells promotes their longer retention as well as activity within the niche by elevating autophagy that facilitates bulk clearance of protein aggregates and removal of damaged organelles. Similarly, Atg8a overexpression, Ref(2)P/p62 overexpression, moderate Atg1 overexpression and Atg5 overexpression have been demonstrated to extend life span (Aparicio et al., 2019; Bjedov et al.; Pyo et al., 2013; Simonsen et al., 2008). This extension of life span was shown to be dependent on improved proteostasis. $Atg8a^{OE}$ is associated with an increase in both the number and size of autophagosomes and this is also documented in this study (Jin and Klionsky, 2014; Nair et al., 2012; Xie et al., 2008). Numerous lysosomes were seen associated with the large-sized autophagosomes detected in $Atg8a^{OE}$ GSCs and germaria leading to an increase in the autophagy flux. The larger autophagosomes carry more cargo for destruction. These observations are in congruence with the reported studies wherein proteostasis was maintained in Atg8a OE, Ref(2)P/p62 OE, moderate Atg1 OE, and Atg5 OE. Maintaining protein homeostasis is crucial for cellular metabolic activity and health. In contrast, Atg8aRNAi in the germline cells including GSCS leads to reduction in autophagy flux and this has a negative impact on GSC maintenance. Fewer GSCs are retained in the niche with age suggesting an important role of Atg8a in GSC aging.

Redox homeostasis is crucial for maintaining cell health. ROS like 0_2^-, H_2O_2 and OH^- are byproducts of metabolism mostly generated from mitochondria and their aberrant and increased

production of can lead to detrimental effects (Scherz-Shouval and Elazar, 2011). Reactive oxygen species damage macromolecules like proteins, lipids and nucleic acids and render them inactive leading to cell death. We observed in Atg8a^{OE} the oxidation of glutaredoxin-1 as measured using roGFP2-Grx1 was significantly reduced suggesting that elevated levels of autophagy favor removal of damaged mitochondria from GSCs. In contrast, in Atg8aRNAi GSCs exhibited increased oxidation of the roGFP2-Grx1 sensor. Our observations are similar to those observed in Atg8a OE in neurons, Ref(2)P/p62 OE, moderate Atg1 OE, and Atg5 OE where improved mitochondrial health was crucial for the beneficial effect on lifespan extension. Moreover, the improved mitochondrial homeostasis translated into pro-longevity metabolic profile with improved utilization of lipids for generation of ATP (Bjedov et al.; Ulgherait et al., 2014). Although we have not tested these it is tempting to speculate that Atg8aOE in GSCs promotes efficient utilization of lipids. Indeed, research in male germline stem cells in *Drosophila* has demonstrated accumulation of lipids within the cytoplasm when dysfunctional mitochondria accumulate (Amartuvshin et al., 2020; Sênos Demarco et al., 2019; Sênos Demarco et al., 2020). In contrast, Atg8aRNAi showed enhanced oxidation of glutaredoxins suggesting defects in mitochondrial health. Thus, Atg8a^{OE} is beneficial to the GSCs and promotes their health by maintaining proteostasis, and mitochondrial and redox homeostasis.

We demonstrate that Atg8a^{OE} positively regulates GSC maintenance and aging. This is the first such report in *Drosophila*. Previous studies in intestinal stem cells and male GSCs have shown accelerated aging and loss of stem cells in autophagy mutants and RNAi studies (Ames et al., 2017; Nagy et al., 2018; Sênos Demarco et al., 2019; Zhao et al., 2018). The positive influence of Atg8a^{OE} on GSC maintenance can be observed till 4 weeks of age. Beyond middle age, elevating autophagy levels appears to be detrimental to the GSCs. GSCs rapidly lost from the niche at 8weeks of age. This has also been observed in C. elegans wherein increased autophagy induction in aged animals is harmful (Wilhelm et al., 2017). It is also possible that the levels of autophagy achieved Atg8a^{OE} in our study are high to moderate and this can induce cell death. High levels of autophagy induced by Atg1 can lead to cell death in wing disc cells and have been recently shown to reduce life span in *Drosophila* (Bjedov et al., 2020; Scott et al., 2007). Indeed, as reported previously in wing disc cells we found an increase in cleaved caspase activity at 8 weeks of age. These data suggest that timing of expression and the levels of autophagy induction are crucial for the positive influence of autophagy on GSC maintenance and aging. In contrast, Atg8aRNAi did

not show any significant effect on the GSC maintenance and aging until 4 weeks of age. However, at 8 week higher number of GSCs were detected in the niche as compared to the controls indicating that GSC loss at 8 week could be driven by autophagy. This finding is supported by the fact that more autophagosomes and autolysosomes are observed in GSCs at 8 weeks as compared to 4 weeks of age (**Figure 1**). How autophagy is upregulated and by what mechanism in these aged tissue is an open question.

Previous studies in stem cells have shown that autophagy regulates proliferation of stem cells. Nagy and colleagues have demonstrated that loss of autophagy leads to DNA damage which activates Chk2 Leading to cell cycle arrest and apoptosis (Nagy et al., 2018). Atg8a^{OE} GSCs had higher mitotic index which was more significant at mid age. Research in Hematopoietic stem cells of murine origin has shown that autophagy is important to maintain regenerative capacity of old HSCs (Ho et al., 2017). However, in Atg8aRNAi GSC divisions occurred at a significantly higher rate at 8 week of age. It is possible that both the levels of autophagy and timing of expression of autophagy may have differential effects on GSC division. In addition, GSC heterogeneity may contribute to this phenotype (Ng et al., 2018). Further experimentation is necessary to understand the complexity of the observations made in both Atg8aOE and Atg8aRNAi.

Atg8a^{OE} GSCs exhibited higher levels of E-cadherin suggesting stronger niche occupancy while Atg8a RNAi expressing GSCs showed reduced E-cadherin expression. This is in contrast to what is known in cancer stem cells where autophagy machinery is involved in degradation of E-cadherin in breast cancer cells(Damiano et al., 2020) . However, it has been demonstrated that the tumor suppressor function of Beclin1 (Atg) in breast cancer cells requires E-cadherin (Wijshake et al., 2021) . Thus, the regulation of expression of E-cadherin by Atg genes could be context dependent. It is possible that E-cadherin trafficking is influenced by autophagy upregulation in GSCs and this needs further investigation. It has been shown that Rab11 regulates GSC maintenance and it is required for trafficking of E-cadherin from the GSC cytoplasm to the GSC-niche cell contact sites (Bogard et al., 2007). The expression and distribution of Rab11 in Atg8a^{OE} would be provide knowledge on how E-cadherin trafficking and recylcing is affected. Taken together, our work supports the observation that controlled upregulation of autophagy is beneficial to the survival and activity of stem cells and use of autophagy modulators would be critical in stem cell regenerative therapies for better outcomes.

Figure legends

Figure 1. **Autophagic flux reduces with age**

(A) Schematic of a germarium. Germline stem cells (GSCs) reside at the anterior tip of the germarium. Cap cells (CC), terminal filament cells (TFCs) and escort stem cells (ESC) form niche to the GSCs. Abbreviations: FSC- Follicle stem cells, CB- Cystoblast

(B-C') Flies of wildtype germaria (ywhsFLP1; nosP mCherry Atg8a; nosP GFPRef(2)P) were aged at 1 week, 4 weeks and 8 weeks and stained for CathepsinL to measure colocalization between mCherry Atg8a-CathepsinL in germarium (B) (first panel, left to right, scale bar- 10µm) and GSCs (B') (second panel, left to right, scale bar- 5µm), GFP Ref(2)P-CathepsinL (third panel, left to right, scale bar- 10µm) in germarium (C) and GSCs (C') respectively (fourth panel, left to right, Scale bar-5µm), all marked in yellow (autolysosomes). Nuclei is marked in blue.

Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells.

(C-D') Interleaved scatter graph representing overall decrease in autolysosomes and autophagosomes in germarium (D) and GSCs (D') respectively across 1 to 8 weeks. Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. n=20, **$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ****$p < 0.0001$

Figure 2. Atg8a^{OE} **leads to increase in autophagy flux**

(A) Representative images for indicated genotype fed on yeast and chloroquine (left to right) stained for CathepsinL depicting colocalization between mCherry-Atg8a-CathepsinL to mark the autolysosomes (yellow). Nuclei is marked in blue. Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells. Scale bar- 10µm.

(B-C) Increase in mCherry Atg8a-CathepsinL colocalization in germarium (B) and GSCs (C). Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. n=20, *$p < 0.05$.

(D-E) Fusion between autophagosomes and lysosomes to form a single vesicle (yellow) (D) and inhibition of fusion between autophagosomes and lysosomes upon CQ treatment (E). Scale bar - 5 µm.Control: yw;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+ Atg8a OE: yw/w;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+; nosgal4/+ *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$

Figure 3. **Atg8a^{OE} slows aging of GSCs**

(A) Spectrosomes marked by alpha spectrin (red) in controls (UASp mChAtg8a/+) (top) and test (UASp mChAtg8a/nosgal4) (bottom) at 1-8 weeks. Nuclei is marked in blue. Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells. Scale bar- 5µm.
(B-C) Average GSCs (B) increase upto 4 weeks and decrease at 8 weeks. Stacked bar graph (C) shows distribution of GSCs in germaria of indicated genotypes at 1-8 weeks. n=50, *p < 0.05.
(D) Schematic representation of different stages of GSC division.
(E-E") Spectrosomes (red) after mitosis in GSCs (E) and elongated spectrosomes in dividing GSCs (E'). Scale bar- 5µm. Mitotic index increases significantly at 4 weeks in test GSCs (E''). Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. n=50, *p < 0.05.
Control: yw; UASp mCherry Atg8a/+
Atg8a OE: yw/w; UASp mCherry Atg8a/+; nosgal4/+
**p < 0.01, ****p < 0.0001

Figure 4. **Knockdown of Atg8a in the GSCs leads to aging of GSCs**
(A) Number of spectrosomes marked by alpha spectrin (red) in controls (Atg8a RNAi/+) (top) and test (Atg8a RNAi/nosgal4) (bottom at 1-8 weeks). Nuclei is marked in blue. Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells.
(B-C) Average GSCs (B) decrease upto 4 weeks and increase at 8 weeks. Stacked bar graph (C) shows distribution of GSCs in germaria of indicated genotypes at 1-8 weeks. n=50, *p < 0.05.
(D-D") Spectrosomes (red) after mitosis in GSCs (D) and elongated spectrosomes in dividing GSCs (D'). Scale bar- 5µm. Mitotic index increases significantly at 8 weeks in test GSCs (Atg8a RNAi/nosgal4) (D''). Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. n=50, *p < 0.05.
Control: ywhsFLP1/w; Atg8a RNAi/+; Atg8a RNAi/+
Atg8a RNAi: ywhsFLP1/ywhsFLP12; Atg8a RNAi/+; Atg8a RNAi/nosgal4
*p < 0.05

Figure 5. **Atg8a modulates E-cadherin expression at the GSC-niche contact sites during aging**

(A) E-cadherin at GSC-niche (red) in controls (UASp mChAtg8a/+) (top) and test (UASp mChAtg8a/nosgal4) (bottom) at 1-8 weeks. Nuclei is marked in blue. Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells. Scale bar- 5µm.

(B-C) Increase in E-cadherin intensities upon overexpression of Atg8a (B) and decrease upon knockdown of Atg8a (C). Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. n=20, *p < 0.05.

(B)Control: yw;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+

Atg8a OE: yw/w;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+; nosgal4/+

(C) Control: ywhsFLP1/w; Atg8a RNAi/+; Atg8a RNAi/+

Atg8a RNAi: ywhsFLP1/ywhsFLP12; Atg8a RNAi/+; Atg8a RNAi/nosgal4

*p < 0.05, ***p < 0.001, ****p < 0.0001

Figure 6. **Mitochondrial ROS is reduced in Atg8a^{OE} but increases in Atg8aRNAi**

(A-B'') GSCs of indicated genotypes stained with anti-ATP5α (green) mark the mitochondria (A-A' and B-B''). Mean mitochondrial area reduces upon Atg8a overexpression in the GSCs as compared to controls (A'') and increases upon Atg8a knockdown (B''). Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells.

(C-D'') GSCs of indicated genotypes showing ratiometric image of emission of roGFP2 (C-C' and D-D'). Scale bar- 5µm.

Overexpression of Atg8a in the GSCs show decrease in ROS measured by the change in ratiometric shift in excitation of the redox probe mito-roGFP2 from 488 to 405 (C'') (n=20). Knockdown of Atg8a showed increased ratiometric shift in excitation of the probe depicting increased oxidative state in the GSCs (D'') (n=17). Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. *p < 0.05.

(A-A'' and C-C'')- **Control**: yw;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+

Atg8a OE: yw/w;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+; nosgal4/+

(B-B'' and D-D'')- **Control**: ywhsFLP1/w; Atg8a RNAi/+; Atg8a RNAi/+

Atg8a RNAi: ywhsFLP1/ywhsFLP12; Atg8a RNAi/+; Atg8a RNAi/nosgal4

*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01

Supplementary Figure 1. **Autophagic flux reduces with age in wild type germaria**

(A-C) Representative images for wildtype germaria (ywhsFLP1; nosP mCherry Atg8a; nosP GFPRef(2)P) depicting (A) GFP-Ref(2)P positive (cargo) in green, mCherry-Atg8a positive puncta in red (autophagosomes) (B) and CathepsinL (C) positive puncta in magenta (autolysosomes) at 1 week, 4 weeks and 8 weeks. Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells.

(A'-B'') Interleaved scatter graph representing decrease in autophagosomes (A'-A''), GFP Ref(2)P accumulation (B'-B'') and decrease in autolysosomes (C'-C'') in germarium and GSCs at 1 week, 4 weeks and 8 weeks respectively. Nuclei is marked in blue. Scale bar-10µm. Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. n=20, *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ****$p < 0.0001$

Supplementary Figure 2. **Atg8a affects size and number of autophagic vesicles**

(A) Representative images for indicated genotype fed on yeast and chloroquine (left to right) depicting autophagosomes (red). Nuclei is marked in blue. Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells. Scale bar- 10µm.

(B-D) Interleaved scatter graph representing number of mCherry Atg8a puncta in germarium and GSCs. A size cut off (0.03-1µm) and (1-3µm) represents smaller and larger sized autophagosomes respectively. Increase in number of smaller sized autophagosomes in both fed and CQ treatment in test germarium (B). Enlarged autophagosomes observed only in germarium of test flies (C). Marginal increase observed in GSCs of test flies (D). Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. n=20, **$p < 0.05$, ****$p < 0.0001$

(E) qPCR analysis shows 7.5 fold increase in Atg8a expression in test germaria as compared to controls.

(F) Immunofluorescence intensity of mCherry in Atg8a OE shows 10 fold increase as compared to controls. n=12, *$p < 0.05$.

(G) Representative images for indicated genotype fed on yeast and chloroquine (left to right) depicting autolysosomes (green). Nuclei is marked in blue. Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells. Scale bar- 10µm.

(G-J) Interleaved scatter graph representing number of CathepsinL puncta in germarium and GSCs. A size cut off of (0.03-1µm) and (1-3µm) represents smaller and larger sized autolysosomes respectively. Increase in number of smaller sized autophagosomes in both fed and CQ treatment

in test germarium (G) and GSCs (I). Enlarged autolysosomes observed only upon CQ treatment in test germarium (H) . Number of larger sized autolysosomes do not change in test germaria (J). Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. n=20, *p < 0.05.
Control: yw;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+
Atg8a OE: yw/w;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+; nosgal4/+

Supplementary Figure 3. **Cleaved Capase-3 levels are upregulated in** Atg8a^{OE} at 8 weeks' age
Distribution of caspase-3 puncta (red) in controls (UASp mChAtg8a/+) (top) and test (UASp mChAtg8a/nosgal4) (bottom at 1-8 weeks). Nuclei is marked in blue. Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells. Scale bar- 10µm.
(A'-A'') Increase in cell death at 8 week old germaria (A') and GSCs (A''). Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. n=20, *p < 0.05.
Control: yw;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+
Atg8a OE: yw/w;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+; nosgal4/+
*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01

Supplementary figure 4. Effect of Atg8a on pMad levels
pMad in the GSCs (green) in controls (UASp mChAtg8a/+) (top) and test (UASp mChAtg8a/nosgal4) (bottom at 1-8 weeks). Nuclei is marked in blue. Dotted ovals mark the GSCs and asterisk mark the cap cells. Scale bar- 5µm.
pMad intensities increase at 1 week and decrease at 8 weeks upon overexpression of Atg8a (B) and declines only at 8 weeks upon knockdown of Atg8a (C). Error bars represent standard deviation (S.D.) in red and blue bar represent mean. n=20, *p < 0.05.
(B)Control: yw;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+
Atg8a OE: yw/w;UASp mCherry Atg8a/+; nosgal4/+
(C) Control: ywhsFLP1/w; Atg8a RNAi/+; Atg8a RNAi/+
Atg8a RNAi: ywhsFLP1/ywhsFLP12; Atg8a RNAi/+; Atg8a RNAi/nosgal4
****p < 0.0001

Author Contributions

NM, and BVS designed and performed the experiments. Both authors wrote the manuscript and commented on it.

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Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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Figure 1

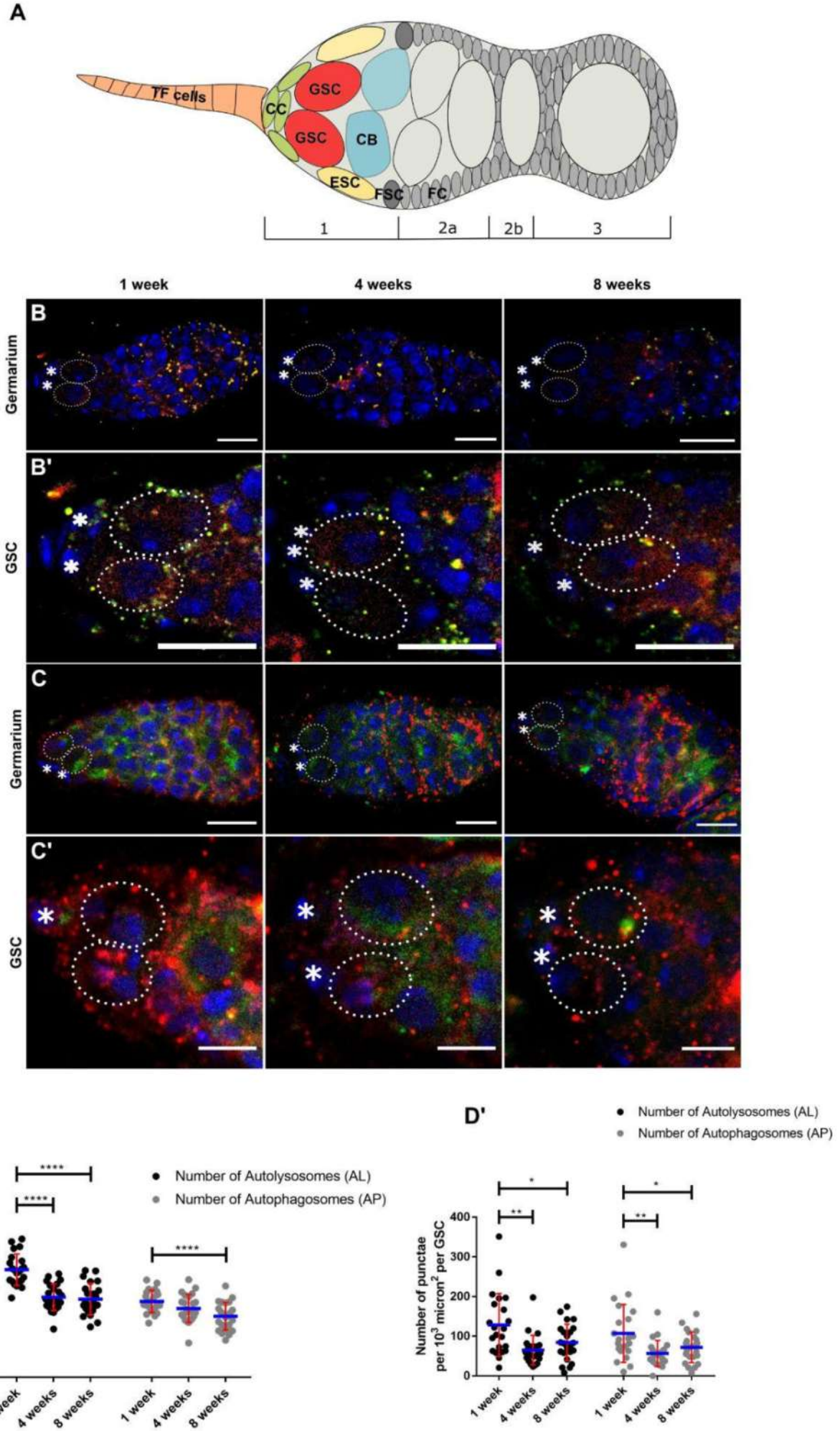
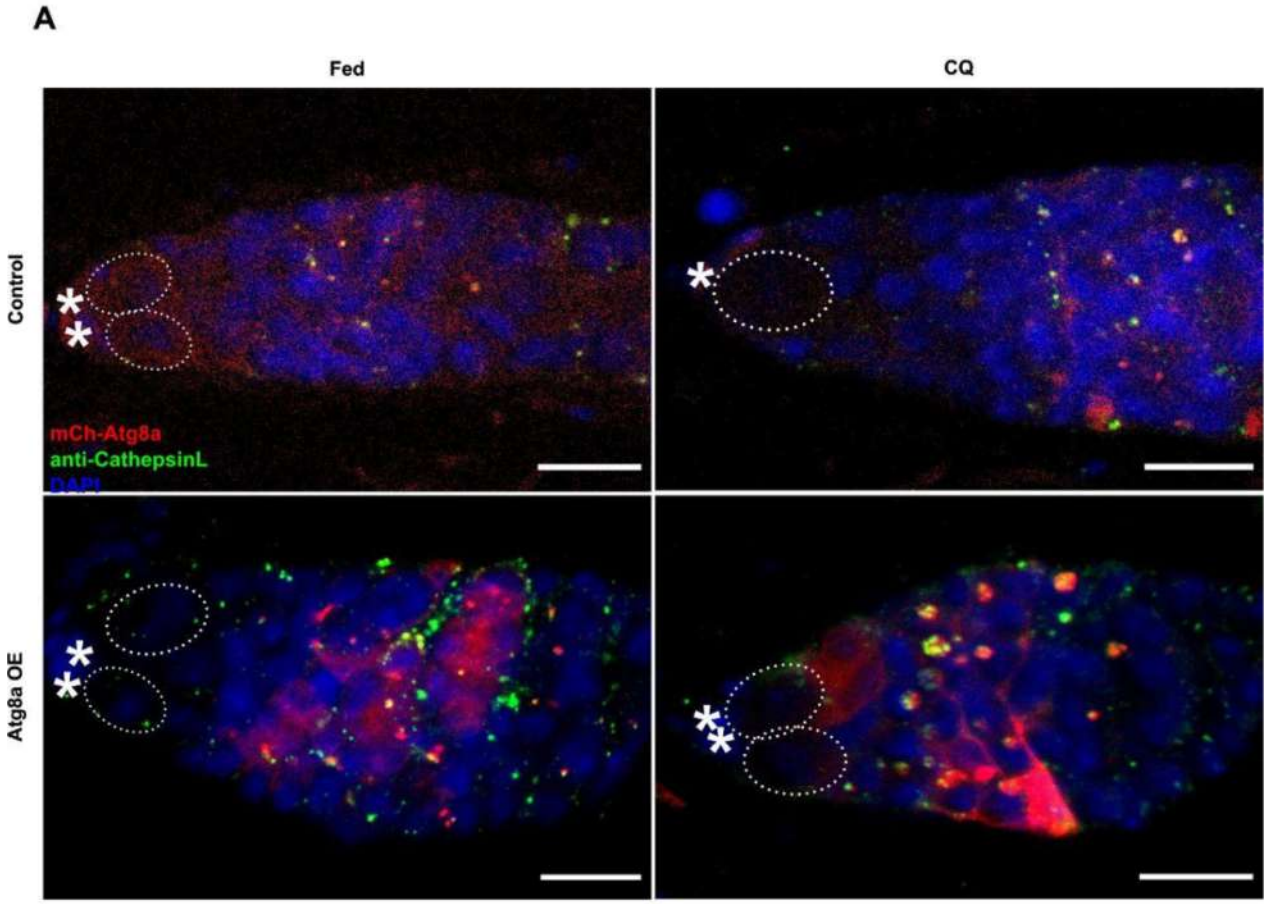
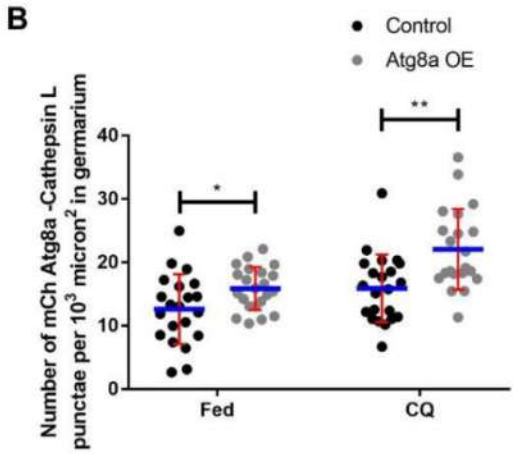
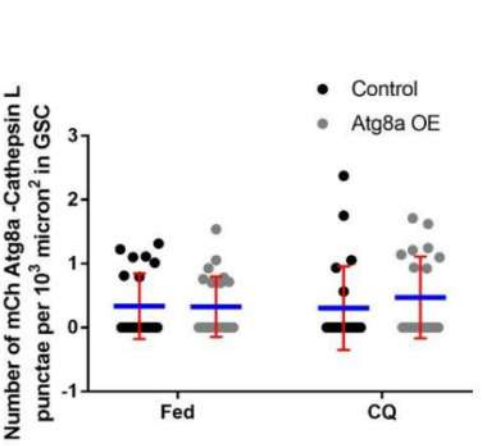
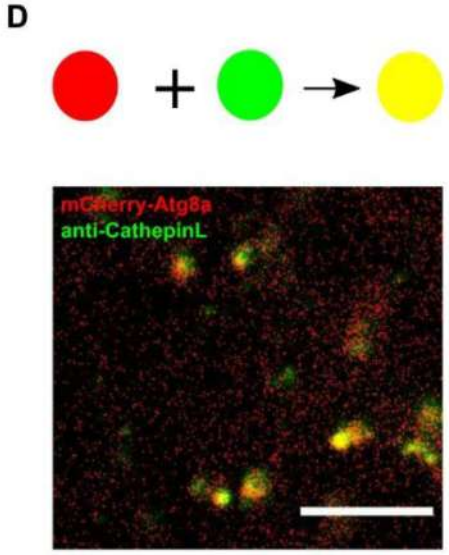

A
TF cells
CC
GSC
GSC
CB
ESC
FSC
FC
1
2a
2b
3
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks
B
Germarium
B'
GSC
C
Germarium
C'
GSC
D
Number of Autolysosomes (AL)
Number of Autophagosomes (AP)
Number of punctae per 10^3 micron^2 per germarium
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks
D'
Number of Autolysosomes (AL)
Number of Autophagosomes (AP)
Number of punctae per 10^3 micron^2 per GSC
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks

Figure 2


A
Fed
CQ
Control
Atg8a OE
mCh-Atg8a
anti-CathepsinL
DAPI


B
Control
Atg8a OE
Number of mCh Atg8a -Cathepsin L punctae per 10^3 micron^2 in germarium
40
30
20
10
0
*
**
Fed
CQ


C
Control
Atg8a OE
Number of mCh Atg8a -Cathepsin L punctae per 10^3 micron^2 in GSC
3
2
1
0
-1
Fed
CQ


D
mCherry-Atg8a
anti-CathepinL

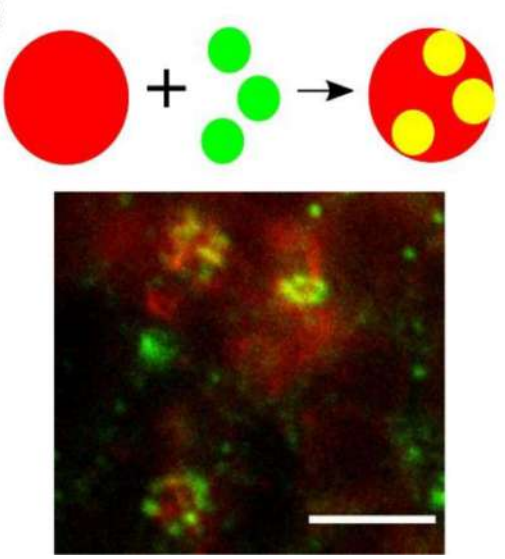

E

Figure 3

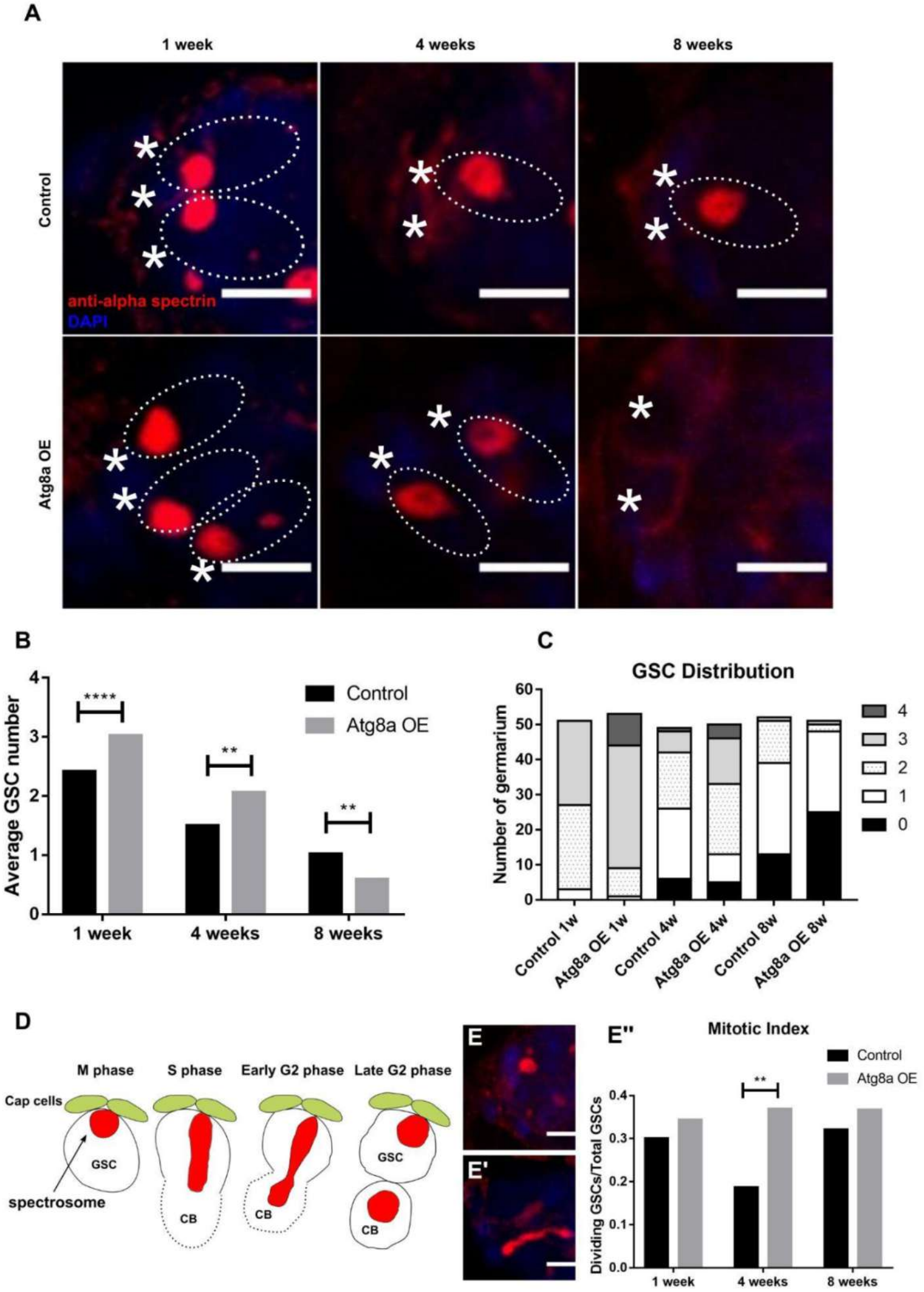

A
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks
Control
Atg8a OE
anti-alpha spectrin
DAPI
B
Average GSC number
Control
Atg8a OE
****
**
**
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks
C
GSC Distribution
Number of germarium
4
3
2
1
0
Control 1w
Atg8a OE 1w
Control 4w
Atg8a OE 4w
Control 8w
Atg8a OE 8w
D
M phase
S phase
Early G2 phase
Late G2 phase
Cap cells
GSC
spectrosome
CB
E
E'
E''
Mitotic Index
Control
Atg8a OE
**
Dividing GSCs/Total GSCs
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks

Figure 4

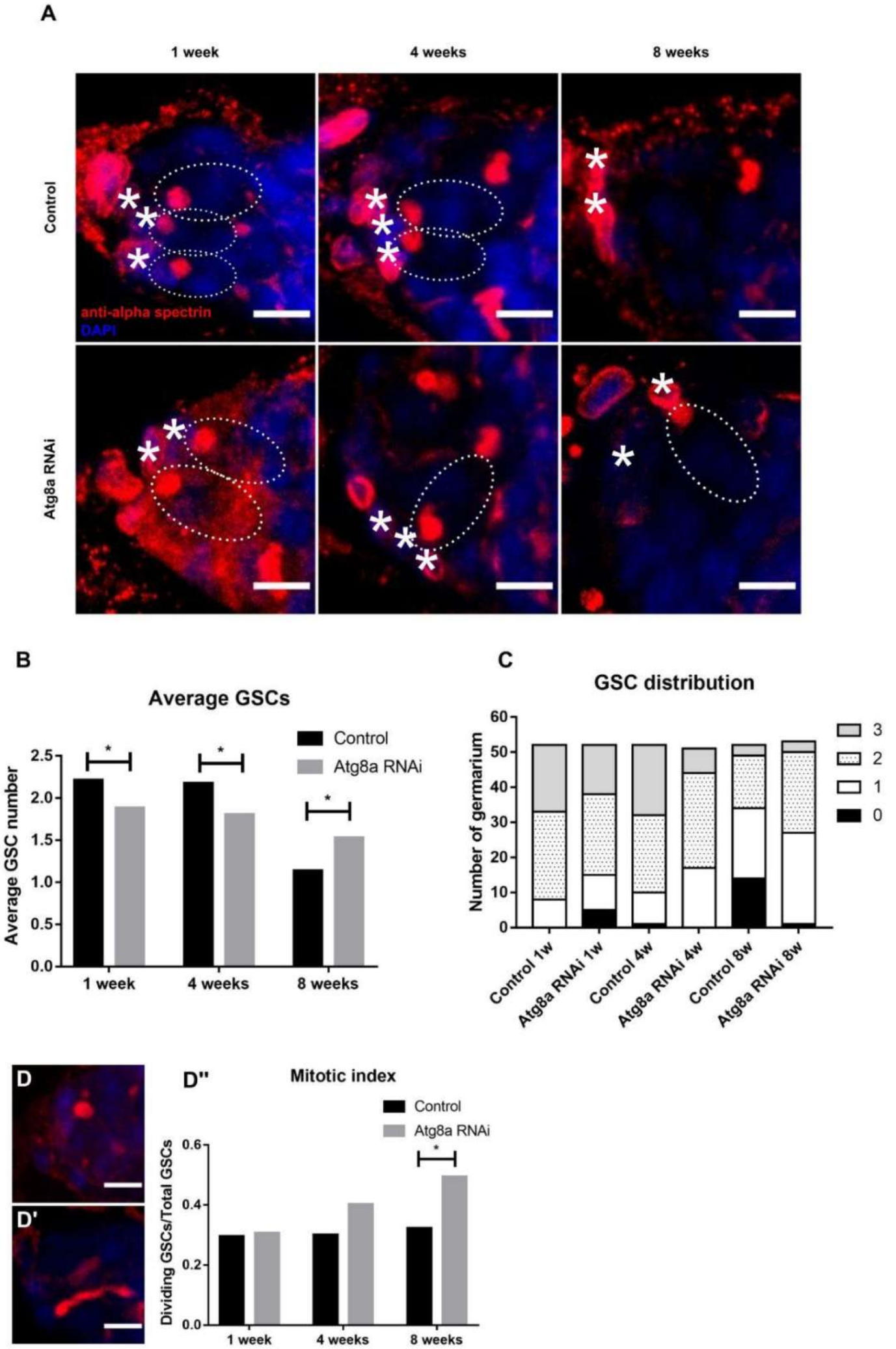

A
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks
Control
Atg8a RNAi
anti-alpha spectrin
DAPI
B
Average GSCs
Control
Atg8a RNAi
Average GSC number
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
*
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks
C
GSC distribution
Number of germarium
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
3
2
1
0
Control 1w
Atg8a RNAi 1w
Control 4w
Atg8a RNAi 4w
Control 8w
Atg8a RNAi 8w
D
D'
D''
Mitotic index
Control
Atg8a RNAi
Dividing GSCs/Total GSCs
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks

Figure 5

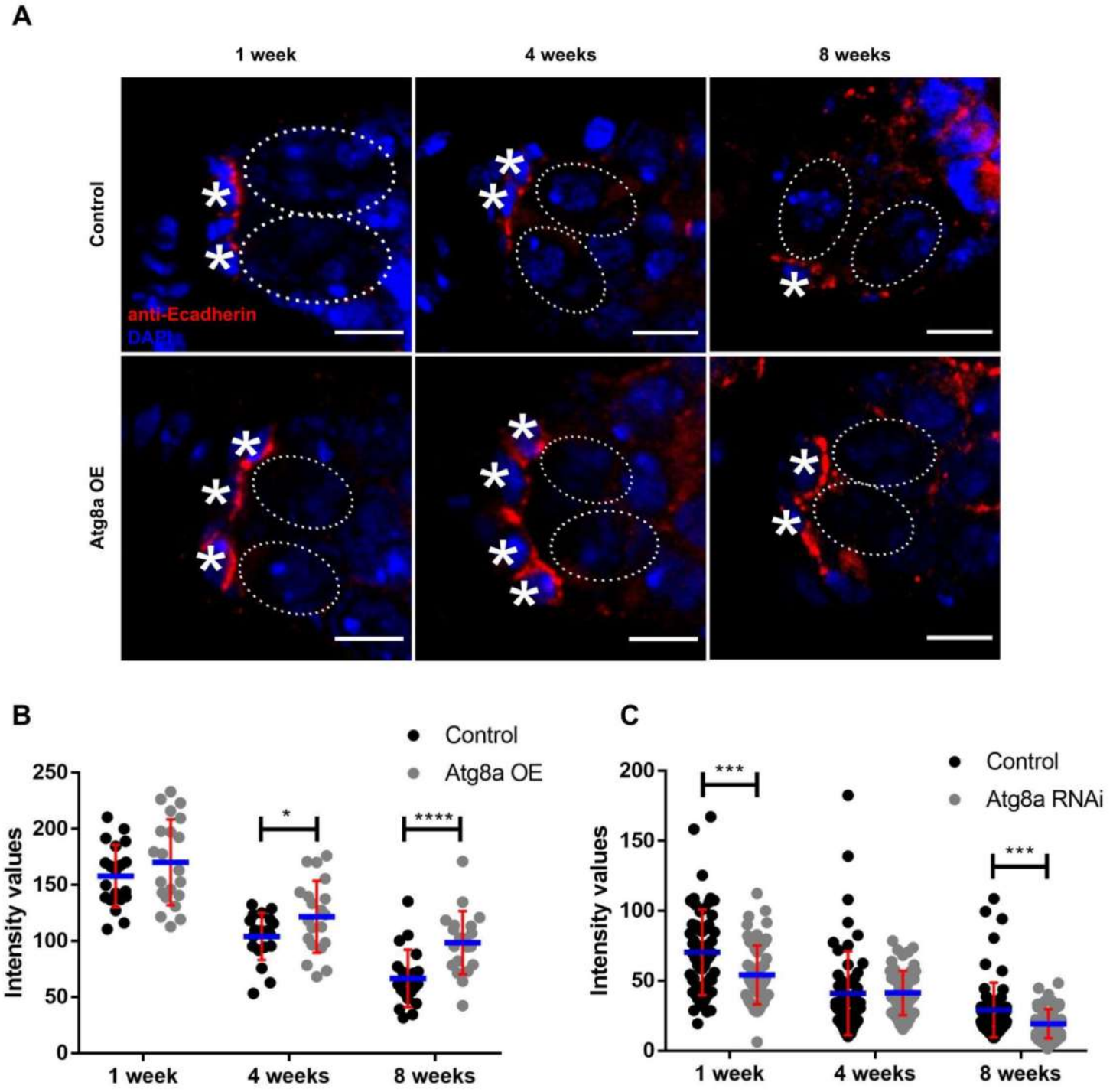
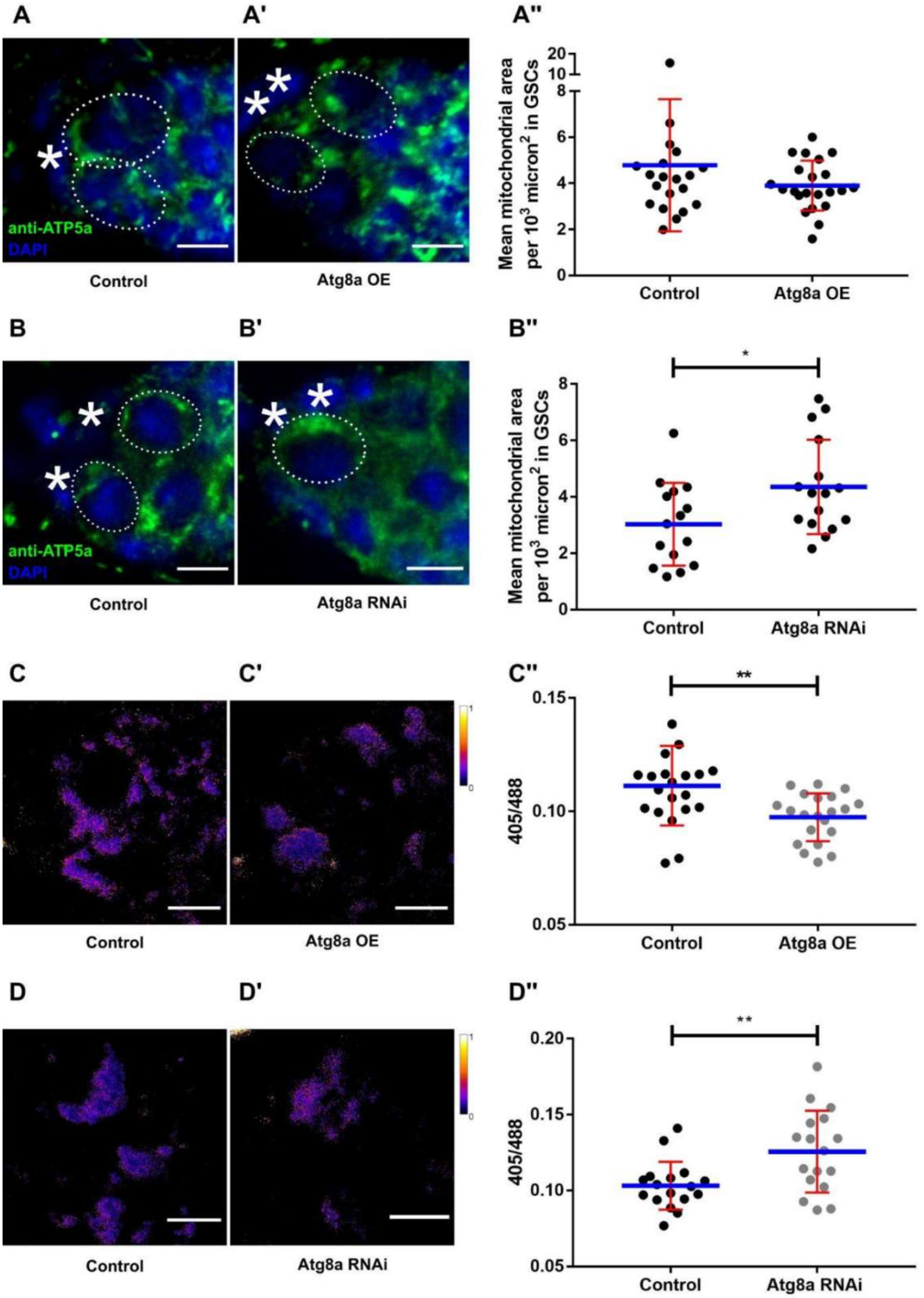
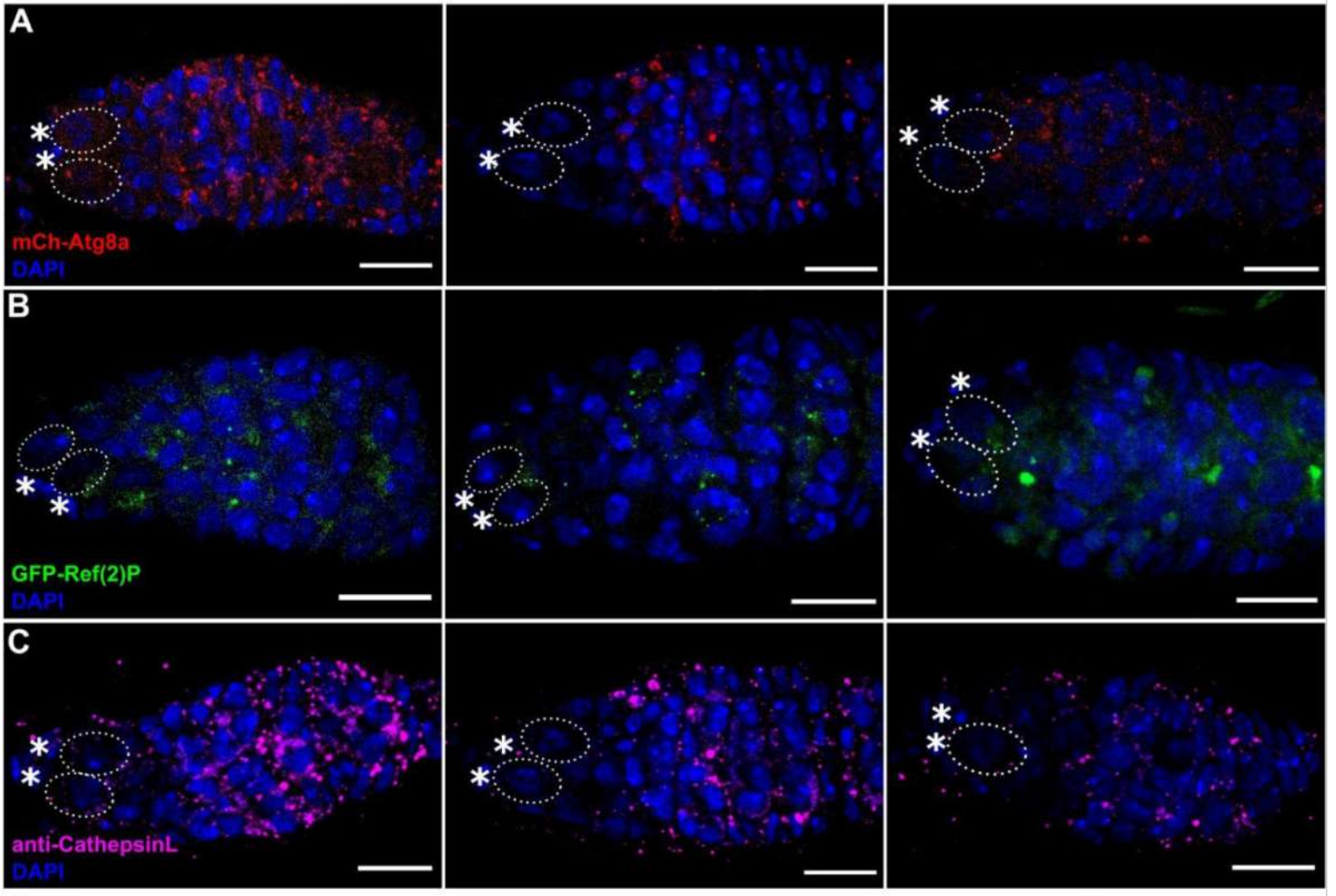
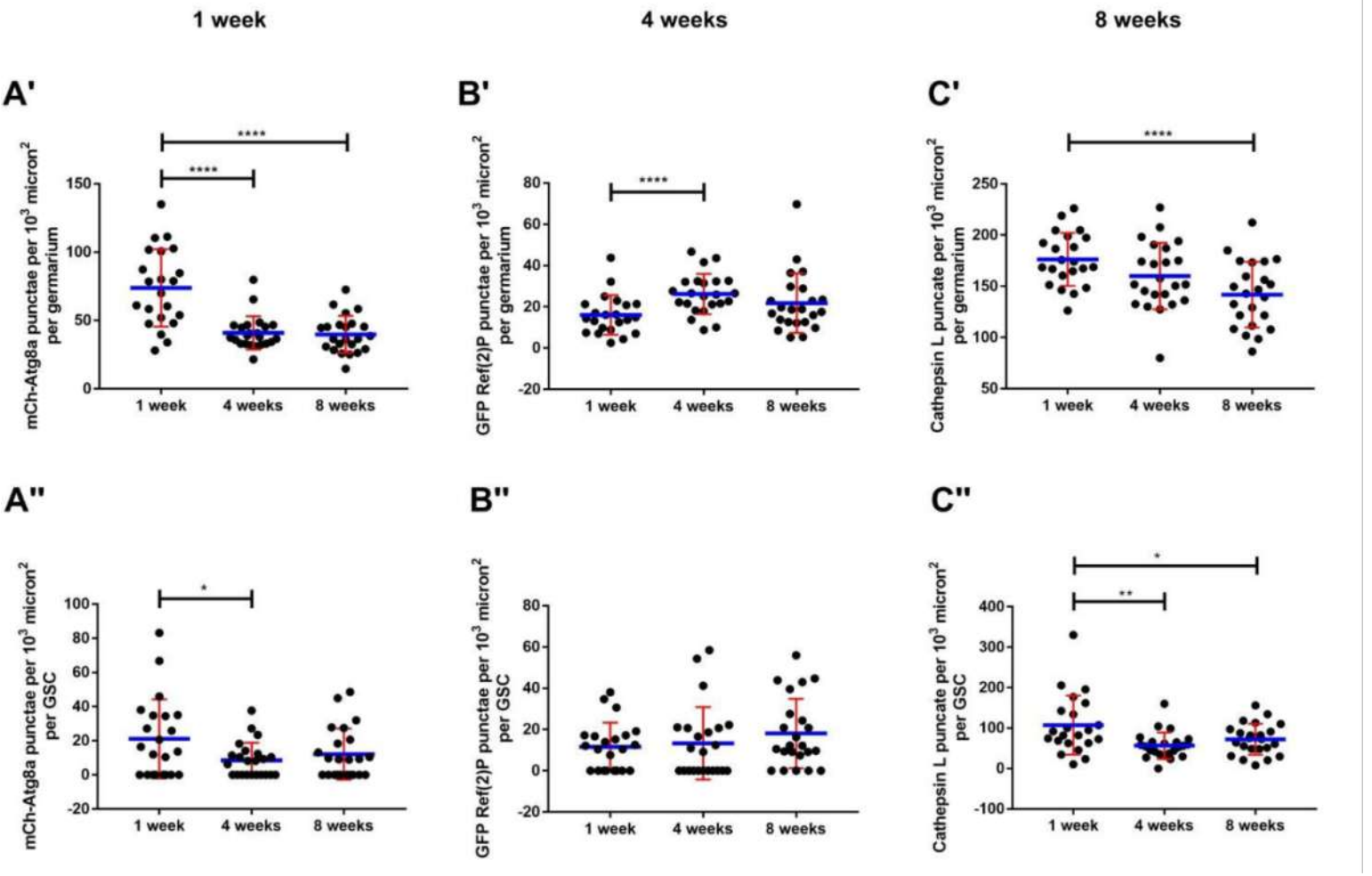

A
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks
Control
Atg8a OE
anti-Ecadherin
DAPI
B
Control
Atg8a OE
Intensity values
250
200
150
100
50
0
*
****
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks
C
Control
Atg8a RNAi
Intensity values
200
150
100
50
0
***
***
1 week
4 weeks
8 weeks

Figure 6


A
A'
A''
anti-ATP5a
DAPI
Control
Atg8a OE
Mean mitochondrial area per 10^3 micron^2 in GSCs
B
B'
B''
Atg8a RNAi
*
C
C'
C''
**
405/488
D
D'
D''

Supplimentary figure 1





Supplimentary figure 2

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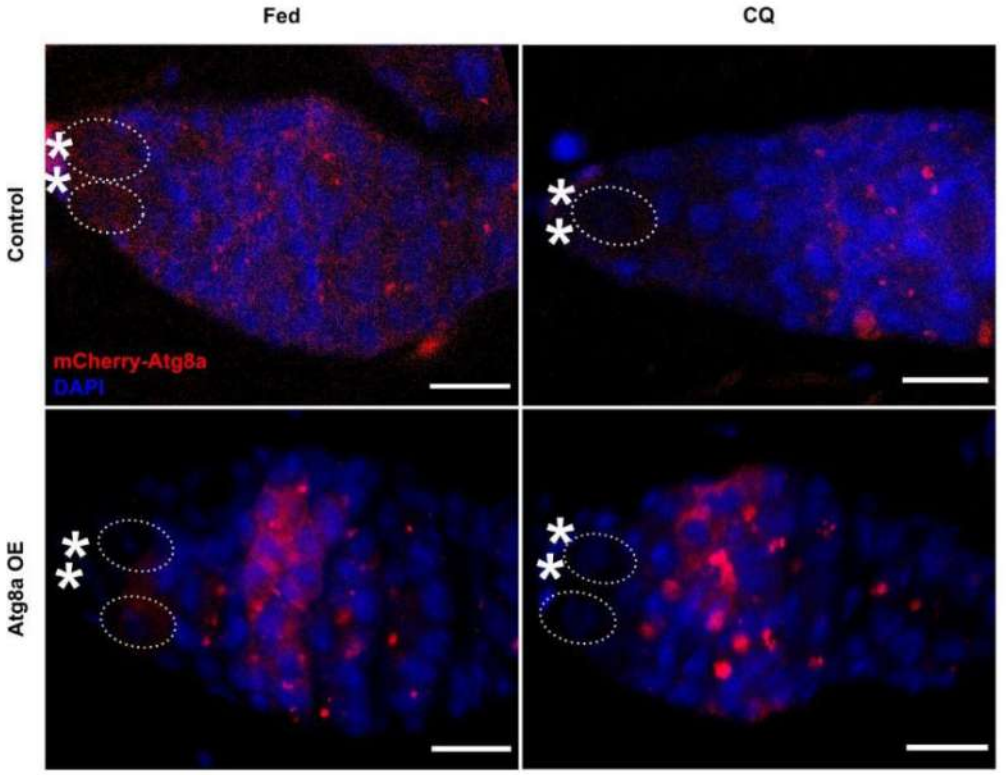

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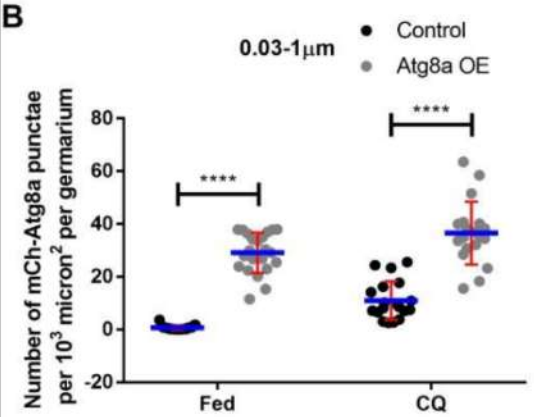

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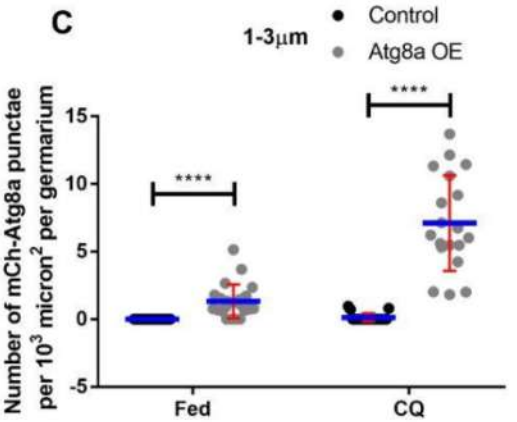

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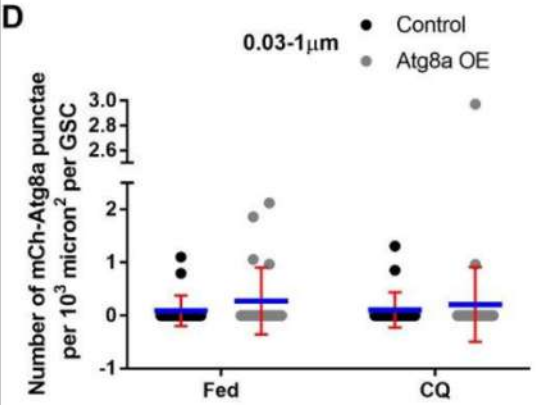
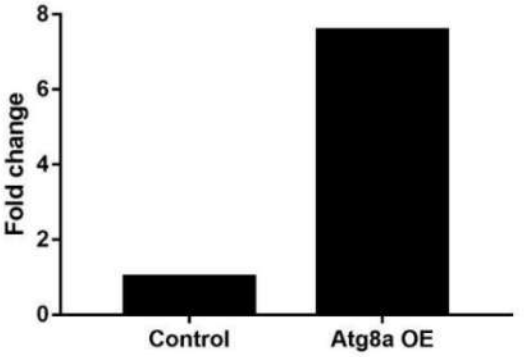
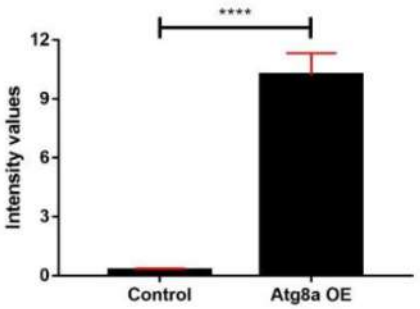


E



F



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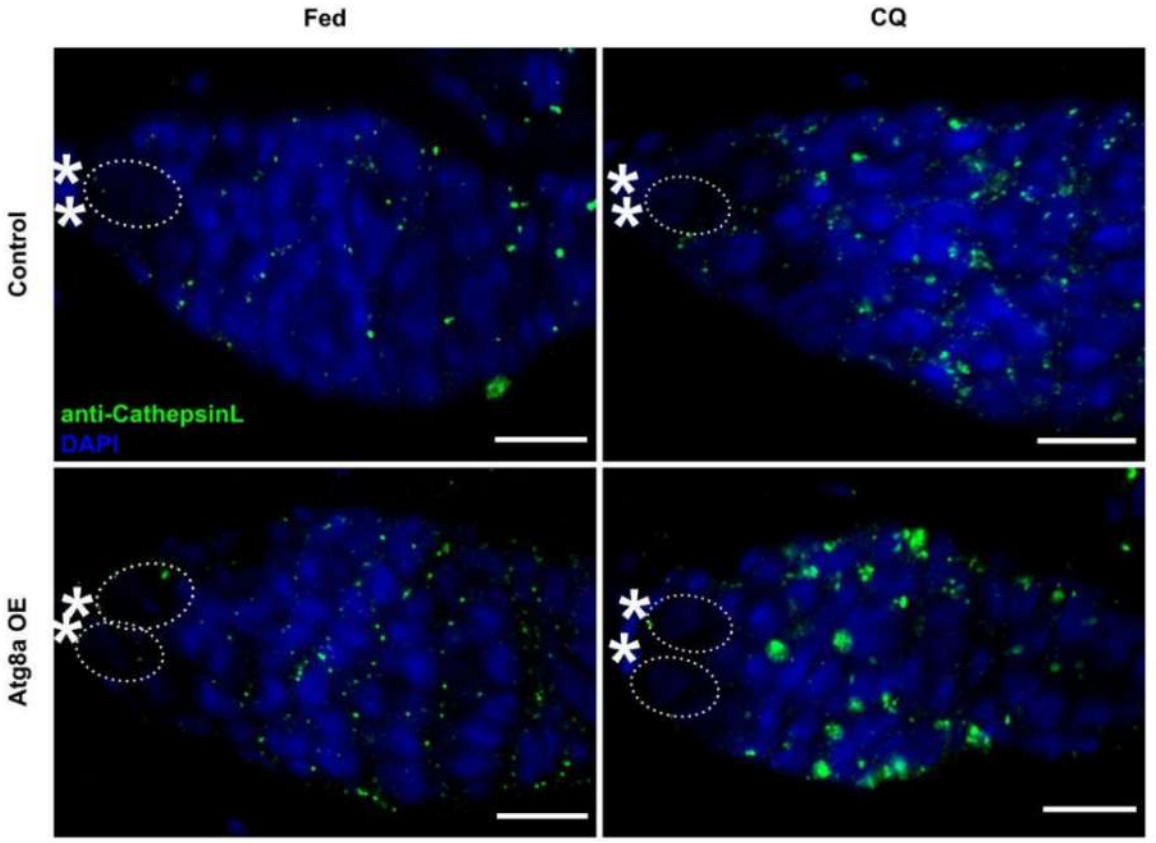

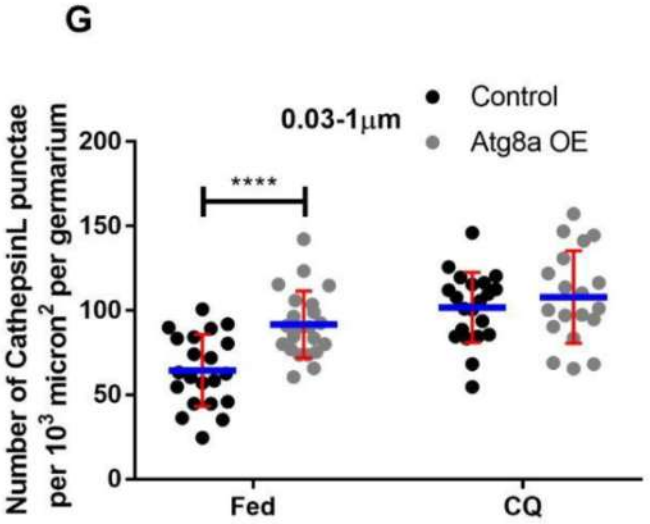

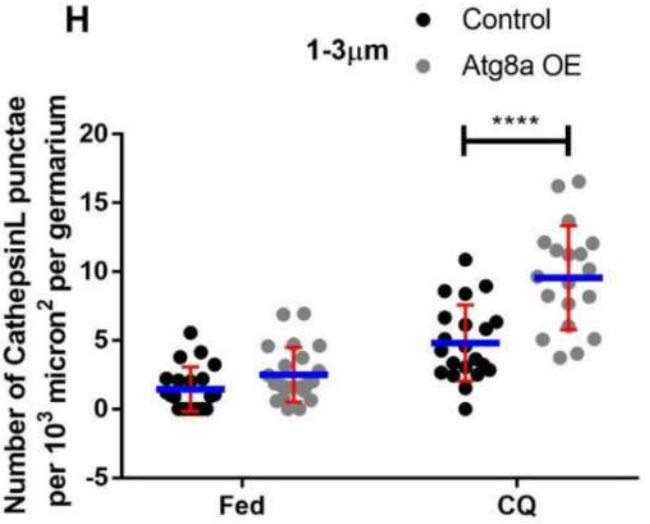

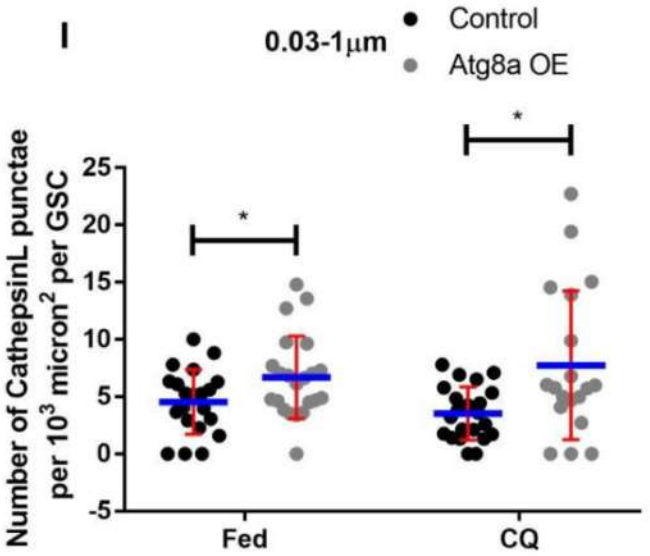

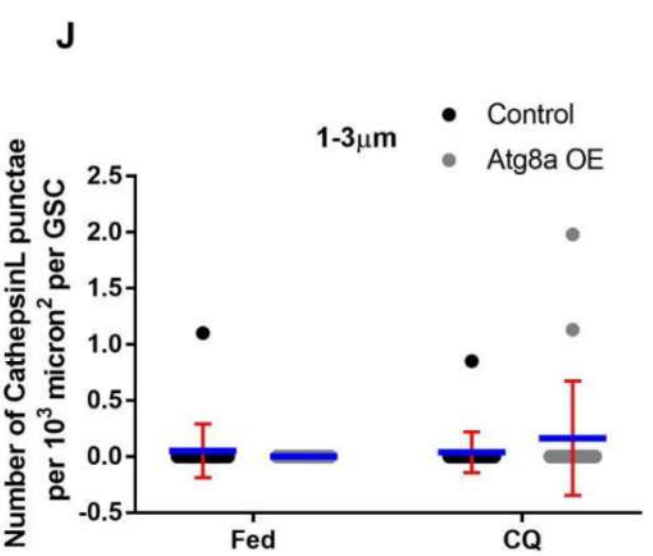

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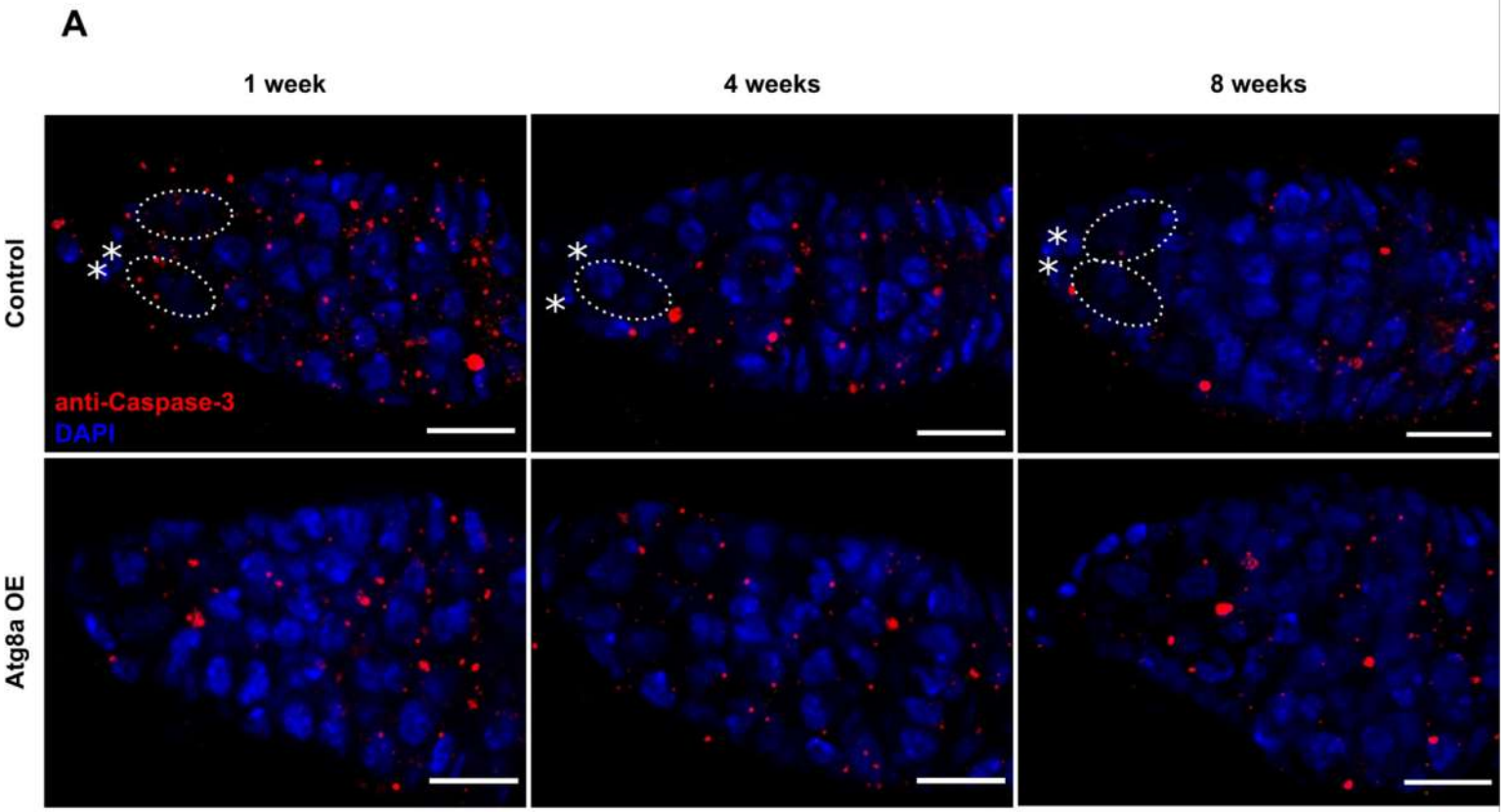

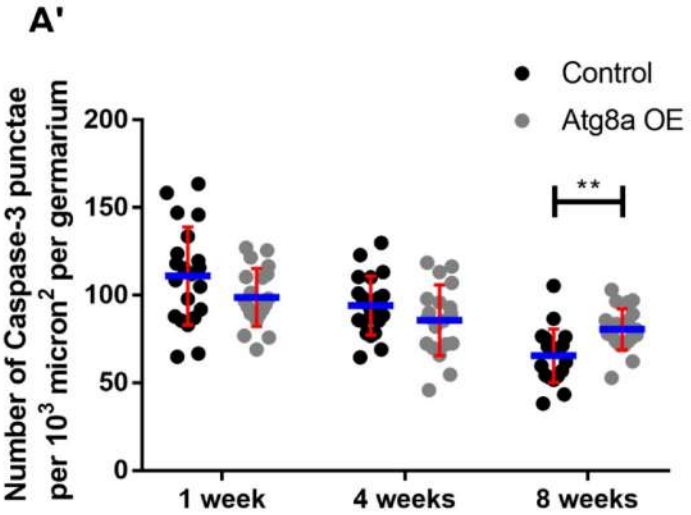

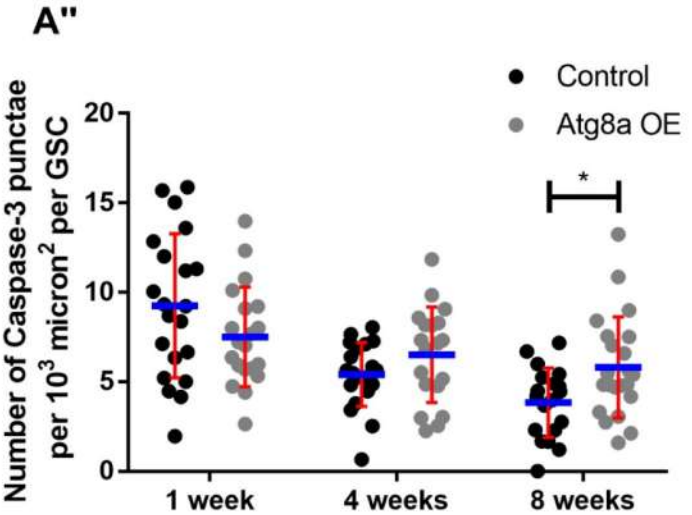

Supplimentary figure 4

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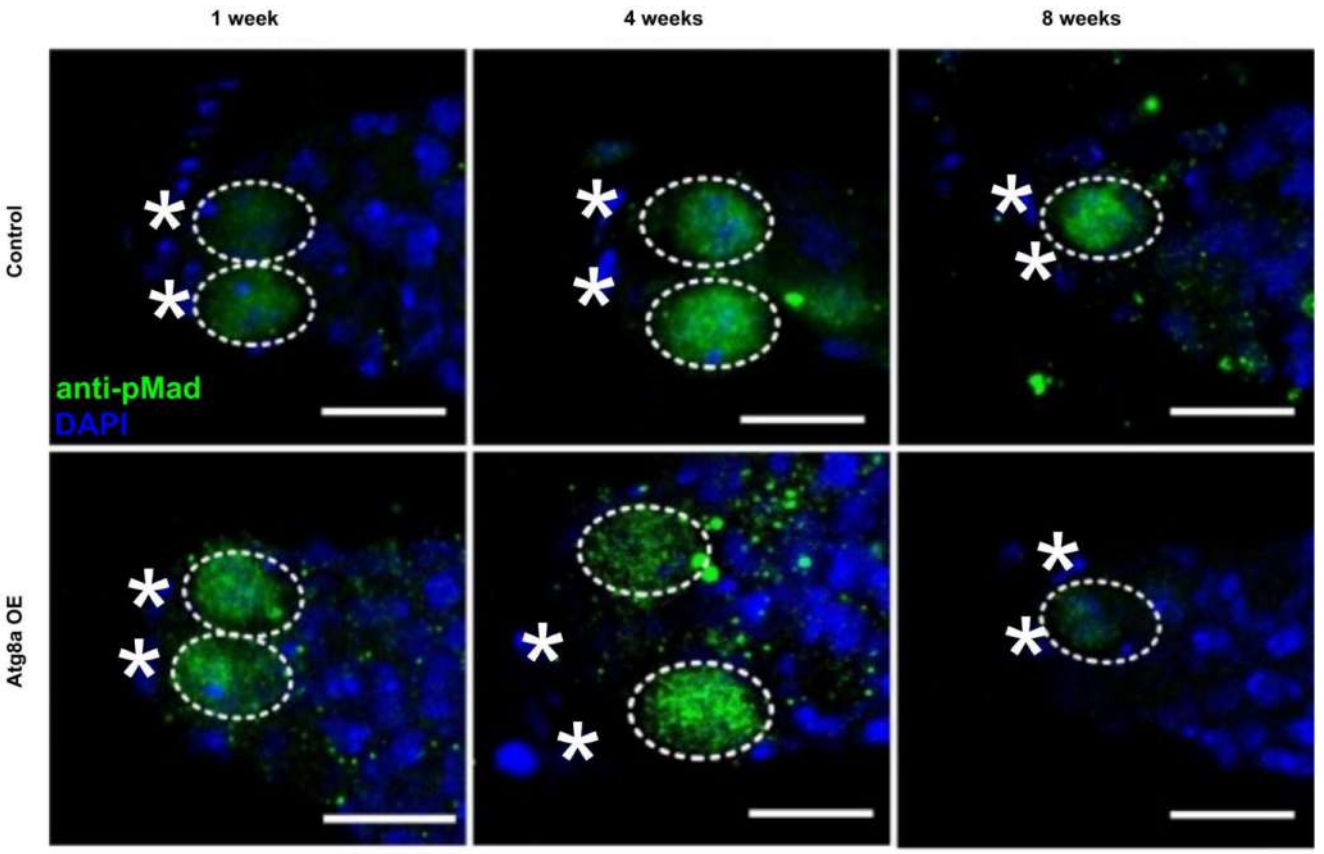

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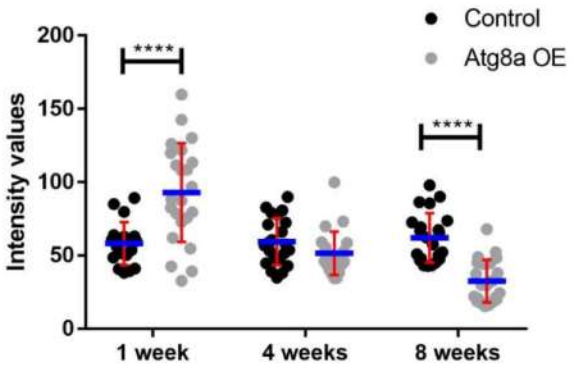
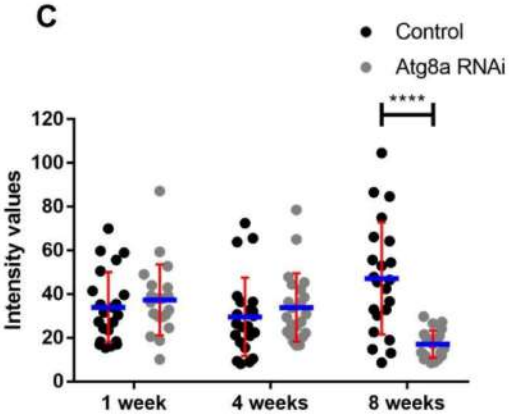
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