ASTROGLIOSIS AND NEUROINFLAMMATION UNDERLIE SCOLIOSIS UPON CILIA DYSFUNCTION

Morgane Djebar[1], Isabelle Anselme[1], Guillaume Pezeron[2], Pierre-Luc Bardet[1], Yasmine Cantaut-Belarif[3], Alexis Eschstruth[1], Diego López Santos[1], Hélène Le Ribeuz[1], Arnim Jenett[4], Hanane Khoury[1], Joe□lle Véziers[5], Caroline Parmentier[6], Aurélie Hirschler[7], Christine Carapito[7], Ruxandra Bachmann-Gagescu[8], Sylvie Schneider-Maunoury[1]* and Christine Vesque[1]*

1 Sorbonne Université, CNRS UMR7622, INSERM U1156, Institut de Biologie Paris Seine (IBPS) - Developmental Biology Unit, 75005, Paris, France
2 Molecular Physiology and Adaptation (PhyMA - UMR7221), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, CNRS, Paris, France
3 Institut du Cerveau et de la Moelle épinière (ICM), Sorbonne Université, Inserm U 1127, CNRS UMR 7225, F-75013, Paris, France
4 TEFOR Paris-Saclay, CNRS UMS2010 / INRA UMS1451, Université Paris-Saclay.
5 Inserm UMR 1229, CHU Nantes PHU4 OTONN, SC3M facility, Inserm UMS 016, CNRS 3556, Université de Nantes, Nantes, France.
6 Sorbonne Université, CNRS UMR8246, INSERM U1130, Institut de Biologie Paris Seine (IBPS) – Neurosciences Paris Seine (NPS), 75005, Paris, France
7 Laboratoire de Spectrométrie de Masse Bio-Organique, IPHC, UMR 7178, Université de Strasbourg, CNRS, Infrastructure Nationale de Protéomique ProFI - FR2048, Strasbourg, France.
8 Institute of Medical Genetics, University of Zurich, Wagistrasse 12, 8952 Schlieren, Zurich, Switzerland; Institute of Molecular Life Sciences, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstrassse 190, 8057 Zurich, Switzerland
* Co-corresponding authors, co-last authors.
sylvie.schneider-maunoury@sorbonne-universite.fr
christine.vesque@sorbonne-universite.fr

ABSTRACT

Cilia defects lead to scoliosis in zebrafish, but the underlying pathogenic mechanisms are poorly understood and may diverge depending on the mutated gene. We dissected the mechanisms of scoliosis onset in a zebrafish mutant for the *rpgrip1l* gene encoding a ciliary transition zone protein. *rpgrip1l* mutant fish developed scoliosis with near-total penetrance but asynchronous onset in juveniles. Taking advantage of this asynchrony, we found that curvature onset was preceded by brain ventricle dilations and concomitant to the perturbation of Reissner fiber polymerization and to the loss of multicilia tufts around the subcommissural organ. Rescue experiments showed that Rpgrip1l was exclusively required in *foxj1a*-expressing cells to prevent axis curvature. Transcriptomic and proteomic studies identified neuroinflammation associated with increased Annexin levels as a potential mechanism of scoliosis development in *rpgrip1l* juveniles. Investigating the cell types associated with *annexin2* over-expression, we uncovered astrogliosis, arising in glial cells surrounding the diencephalic and rhombencephalic ventricles just before scoliosis onset and increasing with time in severity. Anti-inflammatory drug treatment reduced scoliosis penetrance and severity and this correlated with both reduced astrogliosis and macrophage/microglia enrichment around the diencephalic ventricle. Mutation of the *cep290* gene encoding another transition zone protein also associated astrogliosis with scoliosis. Thus, we propose that the onset of a feed-forward loop between astrogliosis, induced by perturbed ventricular homeostasis, and immune cells recruitment as a novel pathogenic mechanism of zebrafish scoliosis in ciliary transition zone mutants.

INTRODUCTION

Idiopathic scoliosis (IS) is a 3D rotation of the spine without vertebral anomalies that affects about 3% of adolescents worldwide. Its etiology remained mysterious, mainly because of the lack of appropriate animal models and the complexity of its inheritance profile in large families presenting a severe scoliosis trait (1). Since the description of the first IS model in the zebrafish *ptk7* gene mutant (2), a number of mutants for genes encoding ciliary proteins were shown to develop scoliosis at late larval and juvenile stage (4 to 12 weeks post-fertilization, wpf) without any vertebral fusion or fracture, highlighting the link between cilia function and straight axis maintenance in that species (3,4).

Cilia are microtubular organelles with sensory and/or motile functions. Zebrafish mutants in genes involved in cilia motility or in intraflagellar transport display severe embryonic axis curvature and are usually not viable beyond larval stages (4,5). In contrast, mutants in genes implicated in ciliary gating or ciliary trafficking encoding respectively components of the transition zone (TZ) or the BBsome complex survive to adult stage and develop scoliosis with variable penetrance (3,6–8). The molecular basis for these differences is still poorly understood, even if progress has been made in our understanding of zebrafish scoliosis. Cilia-driven movements of the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) are involved in zebrafish axis straightness, both in embryos and juveniles (4,9) and are tightly linked to the assembly and maintenance of the Reissner fiber (RF), a SCO-spondin polymer secreted by the subcommissural organ (SCO) and running down the brain and spinal cord CSF-filled cavities (10). RF loss at embryonic stage in null *sspo* mutants is lethal while its loss at juvenile stage in hypomorphic *sspo* mutants triggers scoliosis with full penetrance (5,10,11). Signaling downstream of the RF in embryos implicates Urp1 and Urp2, two neuropeptides of the Urotensin 2 family expressed in ventral CSF-contacting neurons (CSF-cNs), which trigger dorsal muscle contraction in embryos and larvae (12–15). Their combined mutations or the mutation of their receptor gene *uts2r3* lead to scoliosis at adult stages (12,13,16). However, whether RF maintenance and Urp1/2 signaling are perturbed in juvenile scoliotic mutants of genes encoding TZ proteins (“TZ mutants”)

and how these perturbations are linked to scoliosis is unknown, especially because TZ mutants do not display any sign of embryonic or larval cilia motility defects (3). Moreover, two scoliotic models develop axial curvature while maintaining a RF showing that their curvature onset occurs independently of RF loss (17,18). Finally, neuro-inflammation has been described in a small subset of zebrafish IS models for which anti-inflammatory/anti-oxidant treatments (with NAC or NACET) partially rescue scoliosis penetrance and severity (5,19).

In this paper we dissect the mechanisms of scoliosis appearance in a novel deletion allele of the zebrafish TZ *rpgrip1l* gene, which is viable and develops an axis curvature phenotype at juvenile stages with nearly full penetrance. Using a variety of approaches, we show that i) Rpgrip1l is required in ciliated cells surrounding ventricular cavities for maintaining a straight axis; ii) at juvenile stages, *rpgrip1l* mutants develop cilia defects associated with ventricular dilations and loss of the RF; iii) increased *urp1/2* expression in rpgrip1l mutants does not account for spine curvature defects; and iv) a pervasive astrogliosis process associated with neuroinflammation participates in scoliosis onset and progression. Finally, we show that astrogliosis is conserved in another zebrafish ciliary TZ mutant, *cep290*, identifying a novel mechanism associated with scoliosis upon ciliary dysfunction.

RESULTS

Rpgrip1l $^{-/-}$ fish develop scoliosis asynchronously at juvenile stage

To study the mechanisms of scoliosis appearance upon ciliary dysfunction in zebrafish, we made use of a viable zebrafish deletion mutant in the *rpgrip1l* gene encoding a ciliary transition zone protein (*rpgrip1l*$^{\Delta 4\text{-}25}$, Supplementary Figure S1A, (thereafter called *rpgrip1l*$^{-}$). 90-100% of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ embryos and larvae were straight (0-10%, depending on the clutch, displayed a sigmoid curvature). They did not display any additional defects found in many ciliary mutant embryos or larvae such as randomized left-right asymmetry, kidney cysts or retinal anomalies (20–22)(Figure 1A and Supplementary Figure S1B). Another allele with a frameshift mutation in exon 4 (*rpgrip1l*^{ex4}) showed a similar phenotype (supplementary Figure S1A, B). *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ animals developed scoliosis during juvenile stages. Scoliosis appearance was

asynchronous between clutches, from 4 weeks post fertilization (wpf) (around 1 cm length) to 11 wpf (1,8- 2,3 cm), and also within a clutch. It started with slight upward bending of the tail (the *tail-up* phenotype) and progressed toward severe curvature (Figure 1A, B) with 90% penetrance in adults (100% in females and 80% in males) (Figure 1C). Micro-computed tomography (µCT) at two different stages (5 wpf and 23 wpf) confirmed that spine curvature was three-dimensional and showed no evidence of vertebral fusion, malformation or fracture (Figure 1D-G and Supplementary Movie 1).

Thus, the ciliary *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ mutant shows almost totally penetrant juvenile scoliosis without vertebral anomalies, making it a valuable model for studying the etiology of human idiopathic scoliosis. Furthermore, the asynchronous onset of curvature is an asset for studying the chronology of early defects leading to scoliosis.

Reintroducing* RPGRIP1L *in foxj1a lineages rescues scoliosis in rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ *fish

Since *rpgrip1l* is ubiquitously expressed in zebrafish (23), scoliosis could have different tissue origins, including a neurological origin as shown for the *ptk7* and *ktnb1* scoliotic fish (18,19). Indeed, no tissue-specific rescue has been performed yet in zebrafish ciliary gene mutants. We tested if introducing by transgenesis a tagged human RPGRIP1L protein under the control of the *col2a1a (24)* or *foxj1a* (19) enhancers (Figure 1H) would reduce scoliosis penetrance and severity. The *foxj1a* enhancer drives expression in motile ciliated cells, among which ependymal cells lining CNS cavities (19), while the *col2a1a* regulatory region drives expression in cartilage cells including intervertebral disks and semi-circular canals, tissues that have been proposed to be defective in mammalian scoliosis models (25,26). After having selected F1 transgenic fish that expressed the Myc-tagged RPGRIP1L protein in the targeted tissue at 2.5 dpf, we introduced one copy of each transgene into the *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ background. The Foxj1a:5XMycRPGRIP1L transgene was sufficient to fully rescue scoliosis in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish: none of the transgenic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish became scoliotic while virtually all the non-transgenic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ siblings did (Figure 1I,J). In contrast, RPGRIP1L expression triggered by the *col2a1a* promoter did not have any beneficial effect on scoliosis penetrance (Figure 1I, J). In conclusion, *rpgrip1l* expression in *foxj1a*-expressing cells is sufficient to maintain a straight axis.

Rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$ adult fish display cilia defects along CNS cavities

We observed normal cilia at embryonic stages in *rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$* embryos neural tube (Supplementary Figure S1C). In adults, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) at the level of the rhombencephalic ventricle (RhV) showed cilia tuft of multiciliated ependymal cells (MCC) lining the ventricle in controls (Supplementary Figure S1F, F'). In scoliotic *rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$* fish, cilia tufts were sparse and disorganized (Supplementary Figure S1H, H'), whereas those of a straight *rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$* fish were morphologically normal but less dense (Supplementary Figure S1G, G'). Cilia of mono-ciliated ependymal cells showed abnormal, irregular structures in *rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$* fish compared to controls, with either bulged or thinner parts (Supplementary Figure S1, compare F" with G'', H'' and H''').

MCC defects at SCO level correlate with scoliosis appearance at juvenile stages

We then took advantage of the asynchrony in scoliosis onset to correlate, at a given stage, cilia defects at different levels of the CNS cavities with the spine curvature status (straight or curved) of *rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$* juveniles. We analyzed cilia defects in three CNS regions implicated in scoliosis appearance: the spinal cord central canal (since scoliosis develops in the spine), the forebrain choroid plexus (fChP) whose cilia defects have been associated to scoliosis in *katnb1$^{-/-}$* fish (18) and the subcommissural organ (SCO), which secretes SCO-spondin whose absence leads to scoliosis (5,11).

In the spinal cord central canal of 8 wpf juvenile fish, cilia density was reduced to the same extent in *rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$* fish irrespective of the fish curvature status (Figure 2 A, C). In addition, cilia length was increased (Figure 2 A, B) and Arl13b content was severely reduced (Figure 2 A). In the fChP, mono- and multi-ciliated cell populations were observed with a specific distribution along the anterior-posterior axis, as described (27). At the level of the habenula nuclei, cells of dorsal and ventral midline

territories were monociliated, while lateral cells presented multicilia tufts (Supplementary Figure S2 G-G''). *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juveniles presented an incomplete penetrance of ciliary defects in the fChP, with no correlation between cilia defects and the curvature status (Supplementary Figure S2, H-K'').

The SCO lies at the dorsal midline of the diencephalic ventricle (DiV). Cilia in and around the SCO have not been described previously in zebrafish. We showed that, in control animals, SCO-spondin secreting cells varied in number along SCO length, from 24 cells anteriorly to 6-8 cells posteriorly (Figure 2E, F and Figure 3L, O) and were monociliated at all anteroposterior levels (Figure 2E-F). Conversely, MCCs lateral to the SCO-spondin secreting cells were more numerous and prominent towards posterior (Figure 2F), as observed in the rat brain (28). Monocilia of SCO-spondin secreting cells were still present but appeared longer in straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juveniles and could not be individualized anymore at anterior SCO level in scoliotic fish: we observed a weaker and denser acetylated and glutamylated tubulin staining that likely corresponded to longer intertwined cilia. (Figure 2 G, G', I, I'). Lateral multicilia tufts were preserved in straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juveniles (n=5) (Figure 2 H) but were missing at posterior SCO level in tail-up or scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish (n=7) (Figure 2J).

Thus, *rpgrip1l* mutants develop both monocilia and multicilia defects at juvenile stages, but cilia defects in the spinal cord and in the fChP do not correlate with axis curvature status of the fish. By contrast, the loss of MCC cilia at the SCO strictly correlates with scoliosis onset, suggesting a causal relationship.

Rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$ *juveniles show ventricular dilations and loss of the Reissner fiber at scoliosis onset*

Ciliary beating is an essential actor of CSF flow and of ventricular development in zebrafish larvae (22) (29). Thus, ciliary defects in the brain and spinal cord of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish could lead to abnormal ventricular and central canal volume and content. In the spinal cord, the lumen of the central canal was enlarged at thoracic and lumbar levels in all *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ mutant juveniles, with no correlation to the axis curvature status (Figure 2 A1-A3; D). To determine the timing of brain ventricular dilations relative to

scoliosis, we analyzed ventricular volume at the onset of spine curvature (Figure 3A-G). Ventricular reconstruction was performed on cleared brains of 4 control and 4 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (3 tail-up and 1 straight) fish at 5 wpf, stained with ZO1 to highlight the ventricular border and with DiI to outline brain shape, focusing on the RhV at the level of the posterior midbrain and hindbrain (Figure 3A-D). We identified a significant increase in ventricle volume in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish compared to controls, that was restricted to the ventral regions of the RhV in regions ROI4.4 (green sphere in Figure 3C) and ROI6 (green sphere in Figure 3D), as confirmed by numerical sections (Figure 3E, G). Ventricle dilations were also present, although to a lesser extent, in the RhV of the unique straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish of this study (green squares and triangle in Figure 3F, G).

Defective ependymal ciliogenesis has been associated with abnormal CSF flow and defective Reissner Fiber (RF) maintenance in several scoliotic zebrafish models(4)(5). The RF is mainly composed of SCO-spondin secreted by the SCO and floor plate (FP) and its loss at juvenile stages triggers scoliosis in zebrafish (5)(11). To visualize the RF, we used an antiserum that labels the RF in zebrafish embryos (30)(10) and we confirmed the results by introducing one copy of the *sspo-GFP* knock-in allele by genetic cross (11) into *rpgrip1l* $^{-/-}$ animals. The RF formed normally in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ embryos, as expected given the absence of embryonic curvature (Supplementary Figure S1 C). To study its maintenance in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juveniles, we immunostained spinal cord longitudinal sections of 7-8 wpf curved or straight fish of the same clutch. The RF was visualized as a 1 µm diameter rod in the central canal of the neural tube and few dots were present in the apical cytoplasm of FP cells (Figure 3I) as well as in the SCO of all controls (n=8, Figure 3L, O). The RF was also present in all *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ straight fish (n=9, Figure 3J). In contrast, in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ tail-up and scoliotic fish, the RF was absent at all axis levels and a few SCO-spondin-positive debris were present in the central canal (n=8, Figure 3K). Transverse sections at the level of the SCO revealed abnormally packed material in the ventricle (Figure 3N, Q). We also observed that SCO-spondin aggregates spread anteriorly into the diencephalic ventricle (DiV) at fChP level in scoliotic juveniles (Supplementary Figure 2C, F; n=7/7), a situation never observed in controls (Supplementary Figure 2A, D n=0/6) or in straight juveniles (Supplementary Figure 2B, E, n=0/5).

Thus, our study uncovers a strict temporal correlation between the loss of MCC at posterior SCO level, impaired RF polymerization and scoliosis onset in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juvenile fish.

Urp1/2 upregulation does not contribute to scoliosis penetrance or severity in rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$ *fish*

In scoliotic fish where the RF is not maintained at juvenile stage, *urp1* and *urp2* levels are downregulated (5). *urp1* and *urp2* encode peptides of the Urotensin 2 family, expressed in ventral spinal CSF-cNs (31,32). Their expression levels have to be finely tuned to keep a straight axis since their combined loss-of-function induces larval kyphosis that evolves into adult scoliosis (12,16), while an increased dose of Urp1/2 peptides induces an upward curvature in embryos (13) and juveniles (12,15). We therefore monitored via qRT-PCR *urp1 and urp2* expression levels on individual straight or scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juvenile and/or adult fish. *urp2* was the most highly expressed gene among all *urotensin 2* members at juvenile stage (Figure 4A, D, E and Supplementary Figure 3A, B). *urp2* expression was upregulated in 5 weeks juveniles, both in straight and scoliotic fish and its upregulation was maintained in adult scoliotic fish (Figure 4A).

Given the early and long-lasting upregulation of *urp1/2* in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish, we attempted to rescue axis curvature by decreasing global Urp1/2 production via genetic means by downregulating *urp2* expression level. To that end, we generated double (*rpgrip1l*$^{+/-}$*; urp2*$^{+/-}$) heterozygous fish using the recently generated *urp2* deletion allele (12) and crossed them to produce double mutants. Using a curvature quantification method on whole fish (Supplementary Figure 3I and methods), we observed that the removal of one or two *urp2* functional allele(s) in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish did not lower their curvature index (Figure 4B), neither at two mpf (Supplementary Figure 3 F) nor at four mpf (Supplementary Figure 3 G-H). We observed that *urp2* mRNA amounts were reduced by removing one or two functional copies of *urp2*, probably as a consequence of mRNA decay (12)(Figure 4D). We also showed that none of the other *urotensin 2* family members was upregulated by a compensation mechanism upon *urp2* loss (Figure 4E for *urp1* and Supplementary Figure 3C-E for *urp, uts2a* and *uts2b*).

Thus, lowering global Urp1/2 expression level in *rpgrip1l* mutants did not have any beneficial effect on the axis curvature phenotype, ruling out altered *urp1/2* signaling as a main driver of scoliosis in *rpgrip1l* mutants.

Regulators of motile ciliogenesis, inflammation genes and annexins are upregulated in rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$ juveniles

To get further insight into the early mechanisms driving spine curvature in *rpgrip1l* mutants, we obtained the transcriptome of the brain and dorsal trunk of 7 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juveniles at scoliosis onset (6 tail-up and 1 straight 5 wpf juveniles) and 5 control siblings (2 *rgprip1l*$^{+/+}$) and 3 *rgprip1l*$^{+/-}$). Differential gene expression (DGE) analysis was performed with DSEQ2 software within the Galaxy environment. A complete annotated gene list is displayed in Supplementary Table 1(Trunk) and Table 2(Brain). Filtering the gene list to select for P-adj < 0.05 and Log2 FC > 0.75 or < -0.75 recovered a vast majority of upregulated genes in the dorsal trunk (75 downregulated vs 614 upregulated genes) and, to a lesser extent, in the brain (1 downregulated vs 60 upregulated genes) as illustrated on the volcano plots from DGE analysis of the brain (Figure 5A) and trunk (Figure 5B). 54 out of 60 genes upregulated in the brain were also upregulated in the trunk, suggesting that, in the trunk, these genes were specific to the CNS (Figure 5D). In both the brain (Figure 5C) and the trunk (Supplementary Figure S4A), the most upregulated biological processes in GO term analysis included cilium movement and cilium assembly. Among the 20 most significant GO terms found for upregulated genes in the trunk, 8 were related to ciliary movement/assembly (Supplementary Figure S4A). The upregulation in both tissues of *foxj1a,* encoding a master transcriptional activator of genes involved in cilia motility (33) (Figure 4E) likely contributed to this enrichment. To confirm this hypothesis, we compared our dataset with those of targets of Foxj1 from (34–36). We found that 106 out of 614 upregulated genes were targets of Foxj1, among which 77 were direct targets (Supplementary Table 3). Several genes encoding regulators of embryonic axis curvature were also upregulated in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish, among which *pkd1b* (37), *urp1* and *urp2* (12,13,16) and *sspo* (5,10,11). Finally, GO terms enrichment analysis also highlighted processes associated with inflammation and innate and adaptive immune responses, as described for the scoliotic *ptk7* model

(19) sharing for example *irg1l* and complement genes up-regulation (Fig 5 C, E, and Supplementary fig 4A).

In order to confirm these results and to identify processes affected at the post-transcriptional level in *rpgrip1l* mutants, we performed a quantitative proteomic analysis by mass spectrometry of brains from 5 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ adult fish and 5 control siblings. This analysis detected 5706 proteins present in at least 4 over the 5 replicates, of which 172 are associated with a P value < 0.05 and a Log2FC >to +0.75 and <of -0.75. 127 proteins were present in higher and 45 in lower quantity, as illustrated on the volcano plot (Figure 5F and supplementary Table 4). Pathways enriched in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ brains included regulation of vesicular trafficking and membrane repair processes, as well as proteolysis and catabolic processes, suggesting profound perturbation of cellular homeostasis (Supplementary Figure 4B). Among the proteins that were present in highest quantity in mutants, several members of the Annexin family were identified: Anxa2a, Anxa1-a, Anxa5b (Figure 5F and Supplementary Figure 4 C). *Anxa2*a was also upregulated in the transcriptome of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ at scoliosis onset demonstrating a persistent increase of Anxa2a amounts until the adult stage. Annexins are associated with membranes from endo and exovesicles as well as plasma membranes and involved in a wide array of intracellular trafficking processes such as cholesterol endocytosis, plasma membrane repair as well as modulation of immune system functions (38–40). The list of upregulated proteins contained other actors involved in immune response such as Stat3, Jak1, and several proteins of the complement cascade and its regulation (C3, C7, C9, Ptx3) (Figure 5 F, Supplementary Table 4, Supplementary Figure 4 C). Overall, these analyses showed us that *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ mutants at scoliosis onset present deregulated pathways in common with other scoliotic models such as activation of immune response genes, but also specific deregulated pathways such a marked activation of the Foxj1a ciliary motility program and an increase of Annexin levels.

Astrogliosis precedes scoliosis onset of rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$ *juvenile fish*

Both transcriptomic and proteomic analysis highlighted the occurrence of innate and adaptive immune responses in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish. Some upregulated genes, such as *irg1l, mmp9 and anxa2,* are reported to be expressed in macrophages and/or

microglia but also in epithelia or neurons (41) (42) (43). We therefore investigated in which cell type(s) Anxa2, the most upregulated protein in the *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ brain proteome, was expressed. Immunostaining of brain sections revealed a strong Anxa2 staining on cells lining brain ventricles, such as SCO cells and ventral ependymal cells of the rhombencephalic ventricle (RhV) (Fig 6 B'-D') in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ adult fish, which was barely detectable in controls (Figure 6 A'-C'), and to a lesser extent on other brain regions (Supplementary Fig 5 D'-F'), suggesting a deregulation of ependymal cell homeostasis. In mutants, Anxa2 staining spread over long cellular extensions reaching the pial surface of the rhombencephalon (Figure 6 D'). This cell shape is characteristic of radial glial cells, a cell type that behaves as neural and glial progenitors and also plays astrocytic functions in zebrafish, as anamniote brains are devoid of stellate astrocytes (44,45). To confirm the glial nature of Anxa2-positive cells around brain ventricles in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish, we double-labeled brain sections with GFAP, a glial cell marker, and Anxa2. In adult *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish, SCO cells were strongly double-positive for Anxa2 and GFAP (Fig 6 B, B'), while controls displayed much weaker labeling for GFAP in the SCO and no labeling for Anxa2 (Fig 6 A, A'). We made similar observations at rhombencephalic ventricle (RhV) level: most ventral ependymal cells of this territory were positive for Anxa2 and strongly positive for GFAP, and GFAP labeling was much higher in mutants than in controls (Compare Fig 6 D, D' with Fig 6 C, C'). GFAP overexpression is a hallmark of astrogliosis, a process in which astroglial cells react to the perturbed environment, as shown during brain infection, injury, ischemia or neurodegeneration (46–48). Thus, the strong increase of GFAP staining combined with Anxa2 overexpression in brain ependymal cells of *rpgrip1*$^{l-/-}$ adult fish strongly suggests that these cells undergo astrogliosis as observed in other animal models following CNS injury (47,49).

To assay whether an astrogliosis-like phenotype was already present at scoliotic onset, we immunostained GFAP on juvenile brain sections of straight and tail-up mutants and controls. Tail-up juveniles (n=3/3) presented a strong GFAP staining in almost all cells of the SCO and along the ventral rhombencephalic ventricle, higher than control levels (Figure 6 E, I, H, L, M) while the phenotype of straight fish was heterogeneous: two out of four juveniles presented GFAP-positive cells (Figure 6G, K and red dots on Figure 6M graph), while the two other did not (Figure 6J and green dots on Figure 6M graph) as confirmed by cell quantification (Figure 6M). As scoliosis

onset is asynchronous in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$, heterogenous GFAP staining among straight mutant fish may support an early role of astrogliosis at SCO and RhV levels in scoliosis onset.

Immune cell enrichment around the SCO and within tectum parenchyma is detected prior to scoliosis onset.

Astrogliosis may be reinforced or induced by an inflammatory environment containing cytokines released by microglia or macrophages or the presence of high levels of ROS and NO (50). We thus performed immunostaining for the LCP1/L-Plastin marker, which labels both macrophages and microglia (Figure 6N-Q'), in adjacent sections to those used for GFAP (Figure 6E-L). We found that the scoliotic fish presented a higher number of LCP1-positive cells of ameboid shape within SCO cells (Figure 6Q, Q', R). Strikingly, the straight mutants (2/4) that presented a high GFAP staining within SCO cells (Figure 6G, K) also showed a higher number of LCP1-positive cells around the SCO (Figure 6P, P'; red dots in Figure 6R) than in controls (Figure 6N, N'), while the other straight mutants did not ((Figure 6O, O', green dots in Figure 6M) suggesting positive regulation between astrogliosis and macrophages/microglia invasion. LCP1+ cells were also detected in other regions of the brain (Supplementary Figure S5 G-K). In the optic tectum, where resident LCP1-positive macrophages/microglia were present in controls, a two-fold increase in the number of ramified LCP1^{+} cells was observed in straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juveniles compared to controls (Supplementary Figure 5H-I''). Surprisingly, scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish showed similar LCP1^{+} cell number as control fish in the tectum (Supplementary Fig S5G), suggesting a transient increase of macrophage/microglia activation preceding scoliosis.

Our data thus uncovers an early astrogliosis process initiated asynchronously at the SCO and RhV levels of straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish, favored by a transient inflammatory state, and preceding the loss of multiciliated tufts around the SCO and that of the RF, only detected in curved *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish. Astrogliosis then spreads along the brain ventricles and becomes prominent in brain of scoliotic fish. In addition, we found

among the upregulated genes in dorsal trunk at scoliosis onset, a number of activated astrocyte markers (46) such as *s100b*, *c4b*, *gfap*, *glast/slc1a3b*, *viml*, *ctsb*, (Table D, Supplementary Figure S4), showing that astrogliosis spread over the whole central nervous system.

Reducing both brain neuroinflammation and astrogliosis decreases scoliosis penetrance and severity in rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$ fish

Our data suggest that astrogliosis and neuro-inflammation could play a role in triggering scoliosis in *rpgrip1l* mutants. We thus aimed to counteract inflammation before curvature initiation by performing drug treatment with the hope of reducing scoliosis penetrance and severity. We used the NACET anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory drug that successfully reduced scoliosis of *sspo* hypomorphic mutant fish (5). We first assayed the biological activity of our NACET batch on the ciliary motility mutant *dnaaf1$^{-/-}$* (51). Indeed, NACET was shown to rescue the embryonic tail-down phenotype of the ciliary motility mutant *ccdc151^{ts}* (5). We found that 3mM NACET treatment rescued the *dnaaf1$^{-/-}$* tail-down phenotype (Supplementary Figure S6). To rescue scoliosis, we treated the progeny of *rpgrip1l$^{+/-}$* incrosses from 4 to 12 wpf with 1.5 mM NACET as in (5).This long-term treatment reduced scoliosis penetrance from 92% to 58% and markedly reduced spinal curvature index (Figure 7A-C), measured and illustrated as shown in Supplementary Figure 3I.

We then asked whether NACET treatment rescued astrogliosis and neuroinflammation in treated fish. Indeed, the intensity and number of GFAP+ cells within the SCO were reduced in slightly curved fish and alleviated in straight fish (Figure 7E, F). Furthermore, the quantification of Lcp1-positive cells in the SCO region showed a drastic reduction of these cells in NACET-treated fish, back to levels found in *rpgrip1l$^{+/+}$* fish (Fig. 7D, E).

Our data thus show that *rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$* juvenile fish present with brain astrogliosis and inflammation at scoliosis onset and that an anti-inflammatory/anti-oxidant treatment of *rpgrip1l$^{-/-}$* juveniles is able to maintain a straight axis in approximately one third of the mutants and to slow down curve progression in the other two thirds. The beneficial effect of NACET on axis curvature correlates with the combined reduction of astrogliosis and immune cell density.

Brain astrogliosis is present in zebrafish *cep290* $^{fh297/fh297}$ scoliotic fish

To investigate whether abnormal SCO cilia function and brain astrogliosis may be a general mechanism of scoliosis development in transition zone mutants, we studied the *cep290*$^{fh297/fh297}$ zebrafish mutant. Zebrafish *cep290* mutants display variable axis curvature defects at embryonic stages as well as slow retinal degeneration, and develop juvenile scoliosis (3,52). As *RPGRIP1L*, the *CEP290* gene encodes a TZ protein and its mutation in humans leads to severe neurodevelopmental ciliopathies (53). All *cep290*$^{fh297/fh297}$ juveniles developed a fully penetrant scoliosis by 4 wpf in our fish facility (n: 30/30). We analyzed cilia presence within the SCO by immunostaining on sections (Figure 8A-F'). At 4 wpf, the SCO had not reached its final adult width (14 versus 24 cells wide in the anterior SCO), and each of its cells harbored a short monocillium labeled by glutamylated tubulin (Figure 8A-C). Multicilia tufts on SCO lateral walls were not as clearly visible as in adults (Figure 2F) but patches of glutamylated tubulin staining were detected on both sides of the posterior SCO (Figure 8B-C'). In *cep290*$^{-/-}$, monocilia of the SCO appeared longer than in controls (N=3/3) and pointed towards an abnormally elongated diencephalic ventricle (Figure 8D-F). Lateral patches of glutamylated tubulin staining were present in *cep290*$^{-/-}$ posterior SCO as in controls (Figure 8E-F'). Thus, cilia morphology is perturbed within *cep290*$^{-/-}$ SCO monociliated cells, as well as the overall morphology of the diencephalic ventricle at this level.

To test for the presence of astrogliosis, we quantified the number of SCO cells presenting high GFAP labeling on several sections along the A/P extent of the SCO in 3 control and 3 *cep290*$^{-/-}$ brains. 50% of SCO cells presented strong GFAP staining in fully scoliotic juveniles, which was not detectable in controls (Figure 8H-K, N=2/3), while a lower proportion (22%) of SCO cells was GFAP positive in the juvenile with a milder curvature (Figure 8 M N=1/3). A strong GFAP staining was also detected in some diencephalic radial glial cells (Figure 8K). On the same sections, immune cells were quantified by LCP1 staining. A mean of 4 LCP1 positive cells per SCO field was found in *cep290*$^{-/-}$, versus 1 in controls (Figure 8I-L and N). As in *rpgrip1l* mutants, both abnormal monocilia, astrogliosis and immune cell enrichment are evidenced at SCO levels in *Cep290* $^{-/-}$(3/3). Furthermore, astrogliosis was observed within radial

glial cells lining the RhV at cerebellar level (Figure 8P-R) and at anterior hindbrain level (Figure 8T-V), as shown in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ scoliotic brain (Figure 6D, K, L). This indicates that astrogliosis is shared by these two zebrafish scoliotic models, even though they develop axis curvature at different stages (3-4 wpf for *cep290*$^{-/-}$ versus 5-12 wpf for *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$).

DISCUSSION

In this paper we dissected the mechanisms of scoliosis appearance in a zebrafish mutant for the TZ gene *rpgrip1l*, taking advantage of its asynchronous onset to decipher the chronology of events leading to spine torsion. Transcriptome analysis of the brain and trunk at scoliosis onset in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish compared to control siblings revealed increased expression of *urp1/2*, *foxj1a* and its target genes, as well as immune response genes. Genetic experiments ruled out an involvement of increased Urp1/2 signaling in scoliosis development. Cilia defects appeared asynchronously in different CNS regions, while RF loss strictly coincided with scoliosis onset. Strikingly, we observed a strong increase of Annexin2 and GFAP staining along the diencephalic and rhombencephalic ventricles, indicative of astrogliosis. This astrogliosis just preceded scoliosis onset and then spread posteriorly and increased in severity. In the region of the SCO, the appearance of astrogliosis and neuroinflammation coincided temporally, just preceding the onset of RF depolymerization and spine torsion. NACET treatment which reduces both astrogliosis and inflammation diminishes the penetrance and severity of scoliosis in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish. Finally, we showed that another TZ gene mutant, *cep290*, also displayed astrogliosis at the time of scoliosis onset. Thus, the cascade of events uncovered in the *rpgrip1l* mutant led us to propose a feed-forward loop between astrogliosis along CNS ventricles and immune cell recruitment as the origin of zebrafish scoliosis caused by ciliary TZ defects.

Cilia motility defects lead to RF loss and to scoliosis in several zebrafish mutants (4,5)). *Rpgrip1l* encodes a TZ protein important for cilia integrity and function in many eukaryotic organisms (54–56). Our data show that *rpgrip1l* deficiency in zebrafish affects cilia maintenance differentially depending on the CNS territory and the

developmental stage, raising the question of which ciliated cells are responsible for RF loss and scoliosis initiation in this mutant. The full rescue observed after re-introducing RPGRIP1L in *Foxj1a*-expressing cells points towards a crucial function of the protein in cells lining CNS cavities. Foxj1a-positive cell populations encompass both monociliated and multiciliated ependymal cells, radial glial progenitors, glial cells of the SCO and the ChP, as well as CSF-contacting sensory neurons in the spinal cord (19,27,57,58). Recent work suggested that impairment of ciliogenesis in the fChP of the *katnb1* mutant could play a role in inducing axis curvature (18). In the case of the *rpgrip1l* mutant, we temporally uncorrelated fChP cilia defects from scoliosis onset. This, combined with the fact that the total loss of multicilia in the fChP of (*foxj1b*$^{-/-}$, *gmnc*$^{-/-}$) double mutants does not trigger axis curvature (27) suggests that another *foxj1a*-expressing population is crucial for axis straightness. Our results strongly suggest that cilia defects in the SCO trigger axis curvature in *rpgrip1l* mutants. Two cilia populations were affected in the SCO of *rpgrip1l* mutant juveniles at the onset of scoliosis: cilia of monociliated glial cells that secrete SCO-spondin, which appeared longer in mutants than in controls, and multiciliated tufts at SCO exit, which were lost in mutants. Both defects could be responsible for the phenotype, by perturbing CSF flow and content (presence of SCO-spondin aggregates in ventricles) and leading to ventricular dilations. However, our observation that multiciliated cells were not yet fully differentiated in *cep290* mutants at scoliosis onset is in favor of a prominent role of monocilia in early-onset scoliotic models. Indeed, most ciliary mutant models develop axis curvature at 3-4 weeks, a stage when brain multiciliated cells are not yet differentiated (27). Still, as scoliosis in *rpgrip1l* mutant appears after 5 weeks, MCC loss at SCO exit may contribute to defective RF polymerization in this late-onset scoliotic model. Alternatively, MCC loss observed at late juvenile stage in most scoliotic models as in *rpgrip1l* mutant may be a secondary event induced by inflammatory signals (59) or defective CSF flow (60).

Our transcriptome analysis and qRT-PCR data challenges a model proposed for axis straightness of zebrafish embryos in which the loss of RF leads to a down-regulation of *urp2* and *urp1* expression (13) since we observed an upregulation of both genes before and after RF loss. As forced expression of *urp1/2* induces a tail-up phenotype in embryos and juveniles (13) (12,15), we attempted to rescue *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ axis

curvature by down-regulating *urp1/2* expression. No beneficial effect on scoliosis penetrance or severity was observed, indicating that increased *urp1/2* expression level does not significantly contribute to axis curvature in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish.

In this study, we found an unexpected and spectacular defect characterized by enhanced expression of GFAP and Anxa2, which we identified as astrogliosis (also called reactive astrogliosis). Astrogliosis is a reaction of astroglial cells to perturbed homeostasis of the CNS, characterized by molecular and phenotypic changes in these cells (46,48). In zebrafish, radial glial cells are endowed with both neurogenic and astrocytic functions, and are thus also called astroglial cells (44). Astrogliosis in *rpgrip1l* mutants arose in a subdomain of Foxj1a-positive cells, within the DiV and ventral ependymal cells lining the RhV. The observation of astrogliosis in some straight juvenile mutants suggests an early role of this defect in scoliosis onset.

Astrogliosis along ventricular cavities could arise in response to local mechanical or chemical perturbations caused by cilia motility defects, abnormal CSF flow and content and ventricular dilations. In two murine models of primary ciliary dyskinesia, decreased CSF flow was associated with gliosis at juvenile stage (61). A response to CSF defects in *rpgrip1l* mutants is also suggested by the strong upregulation of Foxj1a and its target genes. *foxj1a* is also upregulated in the CNS of three other scoliotic models in addition to *rpgrip1l*, *ptk7, sspo* and *katnb1* (18,19,48), suggesting that it constitutes a common response to similar ventricular and CSF defects. Interestingly, *foxj1a* expression is also upregulated upon zebrafish embryonic (62,63) or adult (58) spinal cord injury. The up-regulation in the *rpgrip1l* mutant proteome of the membrane repair module Anxa2-S100a10-Ahnak (64) (Figure 4C) together with the Foxj1-induced motility module may indicate ongoing reparation attempts of CNS ventricles and associated neural tissues.

Moreover, the presence of few Lcp1+ cells around the mutant SCO suggests that microglia/macrophages could participate in astrogliosis establishment and reinforcement. This dialogue between immune Lcp1+ cells and astroglial cells is evidenced during early stages of regeneration after acute injury or cellular damages (62). In our bulk RNAseq analysis performed at scoliosis onset, we have indications of the upregulation of microglia and macrophage markers (*p2ry12* and *mpeg1*) at trunk levels and of numerous markers of activated astrocytes characterized in several

mammalian astrogliosis models (46). A similar dialogue is evidenced in polycystic kidney disease models where compromised primary cilia signalling leads to uncontrolled cytokines secretion by epithelial cells, a situation that favor local immune cells recruitment and proliferation (65).

What are the intracellular mechanisms involved in astrogliosis induction in ciliated ventricular cells? Candidate pathways emerge from our multi-omics studies. Proteomic data showed a 2.4-fold increase in GSK3bb amount in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ mutant brains (P value < 0.001, Supplementary Table 3). In several neurodegenerative murine animal models, GSK3b enzymatic activity was shown to promote inflammation and gliosis (66–68). Another potential trigger of astrogliosis may be a defective mitochondrial activity as the amounts of four proteins involved in electron transport chain activity (*gpd1b, mt-nd6, pdia5 and dmgdh*) were reduced by 40% to 86% in the analysis of mutant brain proteome (Supplementary Table 4). We think this is of particular interest in light of a recent report demonstrating that impaired mitochondrial activity within ciliated astrocytes leads to the induction of the Foxj1 ciliary motility program, the elongation and distortion of astrocyte primary cilia as well as reactive astrogliosis (69), three phenotypes also observed in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ brains.

Finally, our observation of widespread astrogliosis in two TZ gene mutants, *rpgrip1l* and *cep290*, suggests that a feed-forward loop between astrogliosis and immune cell recruitment could represent a general mechanism involved in scoliosis downstream of cilia dysfunction. Of note, astrogliosis markers such as *glast/slc1a3b*, *vim*, *s100b*, *c4*, *timp2b*, *gfap* and *ctssb.2*, are also upregulated in the transcriptome of *ptk7 mutants* (19). We propose that sustained astrogliosis might impair neuronal survival and activity, crucial for proper interoception and locomotor control, thus leading to axis curvature in the context of a rapidly growing axial skeleton. A similar context of astrocytosis associated with spinal cord dilation has been observed in human patients with syringomyelia. This population with a high incidence of scoliosis can present hyper-signals on T2 MRI scans, which were proposed to reflect local astrocytosis and could be validated by biopsies in rare cases (70). Further imaging studies will need to be performed to validate a potential link between developing astrogliosis and the onset and progression of idiopathic scoliosis in humans.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Zebrafish

Wild-type, *rpgrip1l*^{ex4} and *rpgrip1l*$^{\Delta}$ zebrafish embryos and adults were raised, staged and maintained as previously described (71). All our experiments were made in agreement with the european Directive 210/63/EU on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes, and the French application decree 'Décret 2013-118'. The projects of our group have been approved by our local ethical committee 'Comité d'éthique Charles Darwin'. The authorization number is APAFIS #31540-2021051809258003 v4. The fish facility has been approved by the French 'Service for animal protection and health' with approval number A750525. All experiments were performed on *Danio rerio* embryos of mixed AB/TL background. Animals were raised at 28.5°C under a 14/10 light/dark cycle.

Rpgrip1l mutant generation and genotyping

Guide RNA preparation and microinjection

Crispr target sites were selected for their high predicted specificity and efficiency using the CRISPOR online tool (72). Real efficiency was assessed on zebrafish embryos by T7E1 test. The two most efficient guides (Rpgrip1l_x4_G1: GCTTACGGTCCTTCACCAGACGG and Rpgrip1l_x25_G3: CCTCAGTTGACAGGTTTCAGCGG) respectively situated 24 nt from beginning of exon 4 and 82 nt downstream of exon 25 were kept for further experiments.

sgRNA transcription templates were obtained by PCR using T7_Rpgrip1l-x4_G1_Fw primer (5′-GAAATTAATACGACTCACTATAGGCTTACGGTCCTTCACCAGAGTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAGC- 3′) or T7_Rpgrip1l-x25_G3_Fw (5′-GAAATTAATACGACTCACTATAGGCCTCAGTTGACAGGTTTCAGGTTTTAGAGCTAGAAATAG C-3′) as forward primer and sgRNA_R universal primer (5′-AAAAGCACCGACTCGGTGCCACTTTTTCAAGTTGATAACGGACTAGCCTTATTTTAACTTGCTA TTTCTAGCTCTAAAAC-3′) as reverse primer. sgRNAs were transcribed using Megascript T7 Transcription Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) and purified using NucleoSpin® RNA Clean up XS kit (Macherey Nagel, Du□ren, Germany). sgRNA:Cas9 RNP complex was obtain by incubating

Cas9 protein (gift of TACGENE, Paris, France) (7.5 µM) with sgRNA (10 µM) in 20 mM Hepes-NaOH pH 7.5, 150 mM KCl for 10 min at 28 °C. 1–2 nl was injected per embryo. For deletion, Rpgrip1l_x4_G1 and Rpgrip1l_x25_G3 RNP complexes were mixed half and half.

Screening and genotyping

Injected (F0) fish were screened for germline transmission by crossing with wild type fish and extracting genomic DNA from obtained embryos. For genomic DNA extraction, caudal fin (juveniles/adults) or whole embryo DNA were used. Genomic DNA was isolated with Proteinase K (PK) digestion in 40 of lysis buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA, 250 mM NaCl, 0.2% SDS, 0.1 µg/µl Proteinase K) for embryos (300 µl for adult fin) overnight at 37°C with agitation. PK enzyme was inactivated for 10 min at 90°C and a five-fold dilution was used as a template for PCR amplification. Combined genotyping of wild type and mutant alleles was performed by PCR using 3 primers, a common reverse primer for both alleles Rpgrip1l_ex25_R3 (GTTGTGTCTCTGCCATATATTG) and a specific forward primer for the deleted allele Rpgrip1l-ex4-del (CCCACACTGCATACGCACTC) as well as forward primers for the wild type allele Rpgrip1l_ex25F (AGTGTGCGGTACATCTCCAA) at an annealing temperature of 60°C for 35 cycles.

Expected sizes for the wild type allele is 364 nt and 544nt for the mutant allele.

For urp2 genotyping, caudal thin from adults were extracted in 300µl of lysis solution and PCR was performed as above to detect exon 5 deletion using the following primers: urp2-F1 (TGATTACTAGCCCTGTCCCAAC) and urp2-R1 (AGGTACAGTACACACGTCACAG).

µCT scans

The samples were scanned on a Bruker micro scanner (Skyscan 1272) with a resolution of 8.5 µm, a rotation step of 0.55° and a total rotation of 180°. For the acquisition of adult fish (2.5 cm), a 0.25 mm aluminium filter was used, for a voltage of 50 kV and an intensity of 180 mA, for juvenile fish (0.9 to 1.2 cm) the filter was omitted, and a voltage of 60 kV was used with an intensity of 166 mA. Each image contained 1008 x 672 pixels and was based on the average of 3 images. The 3D reconstruction by backprojection was carried out by the NRecon software and the 2D

image overlays were then cleaned by the CT Analyser software. The Dataviewer software allowed all fish skeletons to be oriented in the same way taking the otoliths as landmarks. The CTvox software then allowed 3D visualizing of the samples. Morphometric analysis was performed with the CT Analyser software.

Scanning electron microscopy

Fish were euthanized using lethal concentration of MS222 (0.028 mg/mL). The brains were quickly dissected in 1.22 X PBS (pH 7.4), 0.1 M sodium cacodylate and fixed overnight with 2% glutaraldehyde in 0.61 X PBS (pH 7.4), 0.1 M sodium cacodylate at 4°C. They were sectioned along the dorsal midline with a razor blade to expose their ventricular surfaces. Both halves were washed four times in 1.22 X PBS and post-fixed for 15 minutes in 1.22 X PBS containing 1% OsO4. Fixed samples were washed four times in ultrapure water, dehydrated with a graded series of ethanol and critical point dried (CPD 300, Leica) at 79 bar and 38 °C with liquid CO2 as the transition fluid and then depressurized slowly (0,025 bar/s). They were then mounted on aluminum mounts with conductive silver cement. Sample surfaces were coated with a 5 nm platinum layer using a sputtering device (ACE 600, Leica). Samples were observed under high vacuum conditions using a Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (Gemini 500, Zeiss) operating at 5 kV, with a 20 µm objective aperture diameter and a working distance around 3 mm. Secondary electrons were collected with an in-lens detector. Scan speed and line compensation integrations were adjusted during observation.

Histological sections of juvenile and immunofluorescence on sections

Juvenile and adult zebrafish were euthanized using lethal concentration of MS222 (0.028 mg/mL). Pictures and size measurements were systematically taken before fixation. Fish were fixed in Zamboni fixative [35 ml PFA 4 %, 7.5 ml saturated picric acid (1.2 %), 7.5 ml 0.2M Phosphate Buffer (PB)] [55] overnight at 4°C under agitation. Fish were washed with Ethanol 70% and processed for dehydration by successive 1 h incubation in Ethanol (3 x 70% and 2 x 100%) at room temperature under agitation, then for paraffin inclusion. 14 µm sagittal paraffin sections were obtained using a Leica RM2125RT microtome. Sections were deparaffinized and antigen retrieval was performed by incubation for 7 min in boiling citrate buffer (10

mM, pH 6). Immunofluorescence staining was performed as described previously (73). The following primary antibodies were used: anti-RF, anti-Acetylated Tubulin, anti-Glutamylated Tubulin, anti-Arl13b, anti-LCP1, anti-AnnexinA2. Corresponding primary and secondary antibodies are described and referenced in the Resources Table.

Immunofluorescence on whole embryos

Embryos from 24 to 40 hpf were fixed 4 hr to overnight in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) at 4°C. For Reissner fiber staining, larvae at 48 and 72 hpf were fixed 2 hr in 4% PFA and 3% sucrose at 4°C, skin from the rostral trunk and yolk were removed. Samples from 24 to 40 hpf embryos were blocked overnight in a solution containing 0.5% Triton, 1% DMSO, 10% normal goat serum and 2 mg/mL BSA. For older samples (48 to 72 hpf) triton concentration was increased to 0.7%. Primary antibodies were incubated one to two nights at 4°C in a buffer containing 0.5% Triton, 1% DMSO, 1% NGS and 1 mg/mL BSA. All secondary antibodies were from Molecular Probes, used at 1:400 in blocking buffer, and incubated a minimum of 2.5 hr at room temperature. The primary antibodies chosen for in toto immuno-labeling against Reissner fiber, Acetylated-tubulin, Myc, Arl13b and Gamma-tubulin as well as the corresponding secondary antibodies are referenced in the Key Resources Table. Whole mount zebrafish embryos (dorsal or lateral mounting in Vectashield Mounting Medium) were imaged on a Leica SP5 confocal microscope and Zeiss LSM910 confocal microscope, both equipped with a 63X immersion objective. Images were then processed using Fiji (74).

Whole-mount brain clearing

Brains were dissected from 4-5 wpf size-matched (0.9-1.2 mm length) zebrafish after in toto fixation with formaldehyde. Whole–mount tissue clearing was performed following the zPACT protocol (75). In brief, brains were infused for 2 days in hydrogel monomer solution (4% acrylamide, 0.25% VA- 044, 1% formaldehyde and 5% DMSO in 1X PBS) at 4°C. Polymerization was carried out for 2h30 at 37°C in a desiccation chamber filled with pure nitrogen. Brains were transferred into histology cassettes and incubated in clearing solution (8% SDS and 200 mM boric acid in dH2O) at 37°C

with gentle agitation for 8 days. Cleared brains were washed in 1X PBS with 0.1% Tween-20 (PBT) for 3 days at room temperature and kept in 0.5% formaldehyde, 0.05% sodium azide in PBT at 4°C until further processing. Brains were subsequently placed for 1h in depigmentation pre-incubation solution (0.5X SSC, 0.1% Tween-20 in dH2O) at room temperature. The solution was replaced by depigmentation solution (0.5X SSC, Triton X-100 0.5%, formamide 0.05% and H2O2 0.03% in dH2O) for 45 minutes at room temperature. Depigmented brains were washed for 4h in PBT and post-fixed (2% formaldehyde and 2% DMSO in PBT) overnight at 4°C.

Cleared brain immunostaining of whole adult brains

Whole-mount immunolabeling of cleared brains was performed as described in the zPACT protocol with slight modifications. Briefly, brains were washed in PBT for one day at room temperature and blocked for 10h in 10% normal goat serum, 10% DMSO, 5% PBS-glycine 1M and 0.5% Triton X-100 in PBT at room temperature. Brains were washed again in PBT for 1h prior to incubation with anti- ZO-1 antibody (ZO1-1A12, Thermofisher, 1:150) in staining solution (2% normal goat serum, 10% DMSO, 0.1% Tween-20, 0.1% Triton X-100 and 0.05% sodium azide in PBT) for 12 days at room temperature under gentle agitation. Primary antibody was renewed once after 6 days of incubation. Samples were washed three times in PBT and thereafter incubated with Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated secondary antibody (A11001, Invitrogen, 1:200) for 10 days in the staining solution at room temperature under gentle agitation. Secondary antibody was renewed once after 5 days of incubation. Samples were washed three times in PBT prior to a counterstaining with DiIC18 (D282, Invitrogen, 1µM) in the staining solution for three days at room temperature with gentle agitation. Samples were washed in PBT for 3h before mounting procedure.

Mounting and confocal imaging

Samples were placed in 50% fructose-based high-refractive index solution (fbHRI, see (75) /50% PBT for 1h, then in 100% fbHRI. Brains were mounted in agarose-coated (1% in standard embryo medium) 60 mm Petri dish with custom imprinted niches to help orientation. Niche-fitted brains were embedded in 1% phytagel and the Petri dish filled with 100% fbHRI. fbHRI was changed three times before imaging until

its refractive index matched 1.457. Images were acquired with a Leica TCS SP8 laser scanning confocal microscope equipped with a Leica HC FLUOTAR L 25x/1.00 IMM motCorr objective. Brains were scanned at a resolution of 1.74x1.74x1.74 µm (xyz) and tiled into 45 to 70 individual image stacks, depending on brain dimensions, subsequently stitched, using LAS X software.

Volumetric analysis of the posterior ventricles

The volumes of the posterior ventricles were segmented, reconstructed and analyzed using Amira for Life & Biomedical Sciences software (Thermo Fisher Scientific). In essence the ventricles volumes were manually segmented in Amira's segmentation editor and subsequently refined by local thresholding and simplification of the corresponding surfaces. Volumes, which were open to the environment were artificially closed with minimal surfaces by connecting the distal-most points of their surface to the contralaterally corresponding points using straight edges. Due to the biologic variability of the sample population the overall size of the specimens needed to be normalized to keep the measured volumes comparable. For this spatial normalization one of the specimens was randomly selected from the wildtype population as template (1664, grey) and the 'Registration' module in Amira was used to compute region-specific rigid registrations for the other specimens, allowing for isotropic scaling only [details in supp. mat.]. For excluding the influence of the ventricular volumes, the registration was computed on the basis of the independent reference stain (DiIC18) (details in supp. mat.). Region specific volume differences between the mutant and wildtype population were evaluated on seven subvolumes of the posterior ventricles (details in supp. mat.).

RNA extraction for transcriptome analysis and quantitative RT-PCR

Juvenile and adult zebrafish were euthanized using lethal concentration of MS222 (0.28 mg/mL). Their length was measured and their fin cut-off for genotyping. For transcriptomic analysis, brain and dorsal trunk from 1 month juvenile (0.9 to 1.0 cm) zebrafish were dissected in cold PBS with forceps and lysed in QIAzol (QIAGEN) after homogenization with plunger pistons and 1ml syringes. Samples were either stored in QIAzol at -80°C or immediately processed. Extracts containing RNA were loaded onto QIAGEN-mini columns, DNAse digested and purified in the miRNAeasy

QIAGEN kit (Cat 217004) protocol. Samples were stored at -80°C until use. RNA concentration and size profile were obtained on the Tapestation of ICM platform. All preparations had a RIN above 9.2. For Q-PCR from juveniles, whole fish minus internal organs were lysed in Trizol (Life technologies) using the Manufacturer protocol.

Quantitative PCR from individual juvenile or adult fish

The cDNA from the isolated RNAs was obtained following GoScript Reverse Transcription System protocol (Promega), using 3 to 4 µg of total RNA for each sample. The 20 µL RT-reaction was diluted 4-fold and 4µl was used for each amplification performed in duplicates. The primers used for qPCR were the following: urp2 (F: ACCAGAGGAAACAGCAATGGAC; R: TGAGGTTTCCATCCGTCACTAC), *urp1* (F: ACATTCTGGCTGTGGTTTGTTC; R: CTCTTTTGCACCTCTCTGAAGC), *urp* (F: GCGGAAAAATGTCATGCCTCTTC; R: TTGAGCTCCTTTTGAAGCTCCTG), *uts2a* (F: CACTGCTCAACAGAGACAGTATCA; R: CCAAAAGACCACTGGGAGGAAC), *uts2b* (F: TACCCGTCTCTCATCAGTGGAG; R: TTTTCCAGCAAGGCCTCTTTTAC) where all of them are from Gaillard et al. 2023, *rpgrip1l* (F: CAGACACCTGCTGGAGTTACA; R: TCCTGACTCACATCAAACGCA), *irg1l* (F: TCCCTAAGAGGTTCCATCCTCC; R: AAGATGCAGCGATGGCCAAA), *stat3* (F: CAGGACTGGGCGTATGCG; R: GAAGCGGCTGTACTGCTGAT), *c4b* (F: GGGTGTTCTTATGGCGGTGG and R: GCGCACAACAAGCTTTTCTCATC) *lsm12b* (F: GAGACTCCTCCTCCTCTAGCAT and R: GATTGCATAGGCTTGGGACAAC). The Q-PCR were performed using the StepOne real-time PCR system and following its standard amplification protocol (Thermo Scientific). Relative gene expression levels were quantified using the comparative CT method ($2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ method or $2^{-\Delta CT}$) on the basis of CT values for target genes and *lsm12b* as internal control.

RNA-sequencing and analysis

RNA-seq libraries were constructed by the ICM Platform (PARIS) from 100 ng of total RNA using the KAPA mRNA Hyperprep kit (Roche) that allows to obtain stranded polyA libraries, and their quality controlled on Agilent Tape station. The sequencing was performed on a NovaSeq 6000 Illumina for both strands. Sequences were aligned against the GRCz11 version of zebrafish genome using **RNA Star function**

in “Galaxy” environment. The 12 Brain libraries reached between 22 to 26 Millions of assigned reads, and the trunk libraries between 26 to 35 Millions of assigned reads. Expression level for each gene was determined using **Feature counts function** from RNA Star BAM files. **DESeq2 function** was used to calculate the log2 Fold change and adjusted P values from the Wald test for each gene comparing the 7 mutants raw count collection to the 5 controls raw counts collection. Volcano plots were generated using the Log2 fold change and P adj. value of each Gene ID from the DESeq2 table. A threshold of 5.10 E-2 was chosen for the Padj. values and a log2 fold change > to +0.75 or < to -0.75 to select significantly up or down-regulated regulated genes. Both gene lists were used as input to search for enriched GO terms and KEGGs pathways using Metascape software (76) as well as to compare up-regulated genes in the dorsal trunk versus the brain using Galaxy.

Quantitative proteomics

Sample preparation: Adult zebrafish were euthanized using lethal concentration of MS222 (0.28 mg/mL). For proteomic analysis, brain from 3 months zebrafish were dissected in cold PBS with forceps and immediately flash frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80°C. Zebrafish brain samples were lysed in RIPA buffer (Sigma) with 1/100 antiprotease and sonicated for 5 minutes. After a 660 nm protein assay (Thermo), samples were digested using a Single Pot Solid Phase enhanced Sample Preparation (SP3) protocol (77). In brief, 40 µg of each protein extract was reduced with 12mM dithiothreitol (DTT) and alkylated using 40 mM iodoacetamic acid (IAM). A mixture of hydrophilic and hydrophobic magnetic beads was used to clean-up the proteins at a ratio of 20:1 beads:proteins (Sera-Mag Speed beads, Fisher Scientific). After addition of ACN to a final concentration of 50%, the beads were allowed to bind to the proteins for 18 minutes. Protein-bead mixtures were washed twice with 80% EtOH and once with 100% ACN. The protein-bead complexes were digested with a mixture of trypsin:LysC (Promega) at a 1:20 ratio overnight at 37°C. Extracted peptides were cleaned-up using automated C18 solid phase extraction on the Bravo AssayMAP platform (Agilent Technologies).

NanoLC-MS-MS analysis

The peptide extracts were analysed on a nanoLC-TimsTof Pro coupling (Bruker Daltonics). The peptides (200ng) were separated on an IonOpticks column (25cm X 75µm 1.6µm C18 resin) using a gradient of 2-37% B (2%ACN, 0.1%FA) in 100 minutes at a flow rate of 0.3 µl/min. The dual TIMS had a ramp time and accumulation time of 166 ms resulting in a total cycle time of 1.89s. Data was acquired in Data Dependent Acquisition-Parallel Accumulation Serial Fragmentation (DDA-PASEF) mode with 10 PASEF scans in a mass range from 100 m/z to 1700 m/z. The ion mobility scan range was fixed from 0.7-1.25 Vs/cm^2. All samples were injected using a randomized injection sequence. To minimize carry-over, one solvent blank injection was performed after each sample.

Data interpretation

Raw files were converted to.mgf peaklists using DataAnalysis (version 5.3, Bruker Daltonics) and were submitted to Mascot database searches (version 2.5.1, MatrixScience, London, UK) against a *Danio rerio* protein sequence database downloaded from UniProtKB-SwissProt (2022_05_18, 61 732 entries, taxonomy ID: 7955), to which common contaminants and decoy sequences were added. Spectra were searched with a mass tolerance of 15 ppm in MS mode and 0.05 Da in MS/MS mode. One trypsin missed cleavage was tolerated. Carbamidomethylation of cysteine residues was set as a fixed modification. Oxidation of methionine residues and acetylation of proteins' n-termini were set as variable modifications. Identification results were imported into the Proline software (version 2.1.2, http://proline.profiproteomics.fr) (78) for validation. Peptide Spectrum Matches (PSM) with pretty ranks equal to one were retained. False Discovery Rate (FDR) was then optimized to be below 1% at PSM level using Mascot Adjusted E-value and below 1% at protein level using Mascot Mudpit score. For label free quantification, peptide abundances were extracted without cross assignment between the samples. Protein abundances were computed using the sum of the unique peptide abundances normalized at the peptide level using the median.

To be considered, proteins must be identified in at least four out of the five replicates in at least one condition. Imputation of the missing values and differential data analysis were performed using the open-source ProStaR software (79). Imputation of missing values was done using the approximation of the lower limit of quantification

by the 2.5% lower quantile of each replicate intensity distribution ("det quantile"). A Limma moderated *t*-test was applied on the dataset to perform differential analysis. The adaptive Benjamini-Hochberg procedure was applied to adjust the p-values and FDR. The mass spectrometry proteomics data have been deposited to the ProteomeXchange Consortium via the PRIDE partner repository (80), with the dataset identifier PXD042283.

Embryos drug treatment

27 hpf embryos from *dnaaf1*$^{tm317b/+}$ incross were dechorionated manually. N-acetyl cysteine ethyl ester (NACET) (BIOLLA Chemicals #59587-09-6) was prepared extemporaneously at the final concentration of 3 mM in pure water (pH: 7.2; conductivity 650 µS). Embryos were treated between 27 hpf to 60 hpf and embryos were anesthetized before being imaged laterally.

Juvenile drug treatment and preparation of treated samples

Two hundred larvae were housed off-system in 1.8 liter tanks with 20 fish per tank, being fed twice a day throughout the experiment. 100 were treated with NACET (BIOLLA Chemicals #59587-09-6), which was prepared extemporaneously at 1.5 mM (286.5mg/L) in fish water (pH 7.2, Conductivity 650 µS) which was changed once per day. Fish were treated from 30 dpf to 84 dpf and monitored for curvature onset once per week. At 85 dpf, fish were euthanized, imaged to measure the curvature index. Half of the fish were fixed for histology analysis in zamboni fixative [35 ml PFA 4 %, 15 ml saturated picric acid (1.2 %)] overnight at 4°C under agitation, while the other half was processed for RT-qPCR analysis. To prepare dorsal trunk RNA, internal organs were removed in cold PBS 1X, and the remaining tissue was cut in small pieces before lysis in QIAzol (QIAGEN). Homogenization was achieved using plunger pistons and passages through 1ml syringes.

Transgenesis

The *Tol2 -5.2foxj1a:5xmyc-RPGRIP1L* plasmid was produced using the Gateway system by combining four plasmids. P5E-foxj1a enhancer was kindly donated by [3]. 5xmyc-RPGRIP1L cDNA was amplified from the plasmid pCS2-5xmyc-RPGRIP1L (23) using CloneAmp HiFi PCR Premix (Takara # 639298) using primers : forward 5'-

GGGGACAAGTTTGTACAAAAAGCAGGCTGCAGGATCCCATCGATTTAAAGCT-3' and reverse 5' GGGGACCACTTTGTACAAGAAAGCTGGGTCTCCGAGCTCGGTTCAAGCCTCCA AGTCATCTCTGT-3. The PCR product was gel purified using QIAEX II gel extraction kit (QIAGEN, #20021) . BP recombination (Invitrogren "Gateway BP Clonase II Enzyme Mix" #11789-020) was performed into pDONR221 #218 to generate pMe-5xmyc-RPGRIP1L. The 3' entry polyadenylation signal plasmid was the one described in [61]. The 3 plasmids were shuttled into the backbone containing the cmcl2:GFP selection cassette (81) using the LR recombination (Invitrogen "Gateway LR Clonase II Plus Enzyme Mix" #12538-120). *rpgrip1l*$^{+/-}$ X AB embryos outcrosses were injected at the one cell stage with 1nl of a mix containing 20 ng/µl plasmid and 25 ng/µl Tol2 transposase RNA and screened at 48 hpf for GFP expression in the heart. Some F0 founders produced F1 zebrafish carrying one copy of the transgene that were further checked for RPGRIP1L specific expression in *foxj1a* territory, using Myc labelling at the base of FP cilia in 2,5 dpf embryos.

The Tol2-1.7kb col2a1a:5xMyc-RPGRIP1L plasmid was produced using the Gateway System by combining four plasmids. Col2a1a enhancer was amplified from the plasmid -1.7kbcol2a1a:EGFP-CAAX (24) using CloneAmp HiFi premix (Takara #639298) with the primers: forward 5'-GGG GAC AAC TTT GTA TAG AAA AGT TGG CCC TCT GAC ACC TGA TGC CAA TTG C-3' and reverse 5'-GGG GAC TGC TTT TTT GTA CAA ACT TGC TTG CAG GTC CTA AGG GGT GAA AGT CG-. The PCR product was gel purified and BP recombination was performed into pDONR_P4-P1R-#219. The middle entry plasmid and the 3' plasmid were the same as those used to generate the Tol-5.2foxj1a: 5xmyc-RPGRIP1L plasmid. F1 transgenic were first selected for GFP expression in the heart and then on Myc labelling within notochordal cells at 2,5 dpf within their embryonic progeny.

Skeletal preparations, Alizarin staining and imaging

Animals were euthanized using a lethal concentration of MS222 (0.28 mg/mL), skin was removed and fixation was performed with 4% paraformaldehyde overnight at 4°C. After evisceration, samples were incubated in borax 5%, rinsed several times in 1% KOH and incubated in solution composed with Alizarin 0.01% (Sigma, A5533) and KOH 1% during 2 days. Fish were rinsed several times in KOH 1% and

incubated in trypsin 1% and borax 2% for 2 days until cleared. Samples were rinsed several times in distilled water and transferred in glycerol 80% (in KOH 1%) using progressive dilutions. Samples were kept in glycerol 80% until imaging.

Cobb angles measurements

To quantitatively evaluate the severity of spine curvature in *rpgrip1l*$^{+/-}$; *urp2*$^{+/-}$ incrosses, we used the zebrafish skeletal preparations stained with Alizarin. We drew parallel lines to the top and bottom most displaced vertebrae on lateral and dorsal views. The Cobb angle was then measured as the angle of intersection between lines drawn perpendicular to the original 2 lines. This was conducted using FIJI software. For each fish, the total Cobb angle was calculated by summing all Cobb angles.

Curvature index measurements

We implemented a novel procedure to quantify curvatures on both axes by drawing a line along the body of the fish as shown in Figure supplementary 4I and curvature was calculated in MATLAB (code available on demand). We decomposed the line in a series of equidistant points and we measured the curvature at each of these points using the LineCurvature2D function. We then added the absolute values of these measures, which are expressed as an angle (in radian) per unit of length. The higher the sum is for a given line, the more this line is curvated. We verified the accurancy of this metric by comparing it with the visual assessment of curvatures by 3 independent observers. For *rpgrip1l*$^{+/-}$; *urp2*$^{+/-}$ incross and NACET experiment, a line following the body deformation was drawn from the mouth to the base of the tail following the midline of the fish in lateral position and another one along the dorsal axis. Curvature index of both curves were summed for each fish. Curvature analysis was performed blinded to fish genotype. *rpgri1l*$^{+/+}$ or *rpgrip1l*$^{+/-}$ siblings were used as controls.

Data acquisition for body-curvature analysis at embryonic stage

Zebrafish embryos were anesthetized and imaged laterally with the head pointing to the left. The angle between the line connecting the center of the eye to the center of the yolk and the line connecting the center of the yolk to the tip of the tail was measured to evaluate the body curvature of the embryos. For quantitative analysis,

the angles of each embryo were put in the same concentric circles represented with a Roseplot, with 0° pointing to the right and 90° pointing to the top. Each triangle represents a 30° quadrant, and its height indicates the number of embryos within the same quadrant.

Quantification, statistical analysis and figure preparation

For all experiments the number of samples analyzed is indicated in the text and/or visible in the figures. Statistical analysis was performed using the Prism software. ****: P value < 0.0001; ***: P value < 0.001; **: P value < 0.01; *: P value < 0.05. Graph were made using Prism and Matlab and figures were assembled using Photoshop software.

REAGENT AND RESOURCE TABLE

Reagent type or resource	Designation	Source or reference	Identifiers	Additional Infos
Antibody (antiserum)	Rabbit polyclonal IgG anti-bovine Reissner Fiber	Didier et al 1995	Courtesy of Dr. S.Gobron	1:200
Antibody	Mouse monoclonal IgG1k anti ZO1 -1A12	Thermofisher	#33-9100	1:150
Antibody	Mouse monoclonal IgG2b anti-acetylated-	Sigma-Aldrich	#T 6793 RRID: AB_477585	1:400

	tubulin (clone 6-11B-1)			
Antibody	Mouse monoclonal IgG1 anti glutamylated Tubulin	Adipogen	#AG-20B-0020-C100	1:500
Antibody	Rabbit polyclonal anti-Arl13b	Proteintech	#17711-1-AP	1:200
Antibody	Mouse monoclonal IgG1 anti-GFAP	Sigma	#G3893	1:400
Antibody	Chicken monoclonal IgY anti-GFP	AVES lab	#GFP-1020	1:200
Antibody	Mouse monoclonal IgG2a anti-myc (clone 9b11)	Cell signaling	#2276	1:200
Antibody	Rabbit polyclonal anti-LCP1	GeneTex	#GTX124420	1:200
Antibody	Mouse monoclonal IgG1 anti-gamma-	Sigma	#T6557	1:500

	tubulin			
Antibody	Mouse polyclonal anti-annexin A2	Proteintech	#11256-1-AP	1:200
Antibody	Goat anti-mouse IgG1 Alexa633	Molecular probes	# A-21126 RRID:AB_2535768	1:400
Antibody	Goat anti-mouse IgG1 Alexa568	Molecular Probes	# A-21124 RRID: AB_2535766	1:400
Antibody	Goat anti-mouse IgG2a Alexa568	Molecular probes	# A-21134 RRID:AB_2535773	1:400
Antibody	Goat anti-mouse IgG2a Alexa488	Molecular probes	# A-21131 RRID:AB_141618	1:400
Antibody	Goat anti-mouse IgG2b Alexa633	Molecular probes	# A-21146 RRID:AB_2535782	1:400
Antibody	Goat anti-mouse IgG2b Alexa568	Molecular probes	# A-21144 RRID: AB_2535780	1:400
Antibody	Goat anti-rabbit IgG	Molecular probes	# A-11011 RRID:AB_143157	1:400

	Alexa568			
Antibody	Goat anti-rabbit IgG Alexa488	Molecular probes	# A-11008 RRID: AB_143165	1:400
Antibody	FITC donkey Anti-Chicken IgY	Jackson ImmunoResearch	# 703-096-155	1:200
Chemical	Vectashield	Vector Laboratories	H-1000	
Strain (Danio rerio)	zebrafish wild-type AB or (TL x AB) hybrid strains	N/A	N/A	
Strain (Danio rerio)	Zebrafish *rpgrip1l*$^{\Delta}$ mutant strain	This manuscript		
Strain (Danio rerio)	Zebrafish *rpgrip1l*^{ex4} mutant strain	This manuscript		
Strain (Danio rerio)	Zebrafish *urp2*$^{+/-}$	(12)	ZDB-ALT-230207-5	
Strain (Danio rerio)	Zebrafish *dnaaf1*$^{tm317b/+}$	(82)		
Recomb. DNA	Foxj1 promoter-enhancer sequence	(24)		

Software	LASX	Leica		
Software	Amira for Life & Biomedical Sciences	Thermo Fisher Scientific		
Software	CRISPOR	(72)	http://crispor.tefor.net/	
Software	Fiji/ImageJ	(74)	https://imagej.net/Fiji/Downloads	
Software	PRISM	GraphPad	https://www.graphpad.com/	
Software	Metascape		https://metascape.org/gp/index.html#/main/step1	
Software	Matlab	The Mathworks, Inc.	https://fr.mathworks.com/products/matlab.html	
Software	NRecon reconstruction software	Micro Photonics Inc.		
Software	CTvox	Bruker		
Software	CT Analysis	Bruker		
Other				
Refractometer	Roth Sochiel EURL	DR 301-95		
Confocal microscope	Leica	SP5		
Confocal microscope	Zeiss	LSM 980 Inverted		

Confocal microscope	Zeiss	LSM 710		
Macroscope	Zeiss	AXIOZOOM V16		
Micro-scanner	Bruker	Skyscan 1272		
Microtome	Leica	RM2125RT		
Q-PCR apparatus	Applied Biosystems	Step One plus		

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to the IBPS aquatic animal, imaging and bioinformatics facilities and to the ICM sequencing facility for their technical assistance. We thank Michael Trichet from the IBPS electron microscopy facility for participating in the MEB experiments, the TACGENE facility for providing the Cas9 protein; the TEFOR Paris-Saclay facility for the brain clearing experiment; Thierry Jaffredo and Pierre Charbord for their precious help in transcriptome analysis; Nicolas Baylé for initial characterization of the *rpgrip1l* mutant; Claudia Hoffman for providing *Cep290* fixed samples. This work was supported by funding to SSM from the Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale (Equipe FRM EQU201903007943) and the Fondation Yves Cotrel. Proteomics experiments were supported by the French Proteomic Infrastructure (ProFI FR2048, ANR-10-INBS-08-03).

REFERENCES

1. Patten SA, Margaritte-Jeannin P, Bernard JC, Alix E, Labalme A, Besson A, et al. Functional variants of POC5 identified in patients with idiopathic scoliosis. J Clin Invest [Internet]. 2015 Mar 2 [cited 2023 Dec 10];125(3):1124–8. Available from: http://www.jci.org/articles/view/77262

2. Hayes M, Gao X, Yu LX, Paria N, Henkelman RM, Wise CA, et al. ptk7 mutant zebrafish models of congenital and idiopathic scoliosis implicate dysregulated Wnt signalling in disease. Nat Commun [Internet]. 2014 Sep 3 [cited 2023 Dec 10];5(1):4777. Available from: https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms5777

3. Wang J, Thomas HR, Thompson RG, Waldrep SC, Fogerty J, Song P, et al. Variable phenotypes and penetrance between and within different zebrafish ciliary transition zone mutants. Disease Models & Mechanisms [Internet]. 2022 Dec 1 [cited 2023 Dec 10];15(12):dmm049568. Available from: https://journals.biologists.com/dmm/article/15/12/dmm049568/286112/Variable-phenotypes-and-penetrance-between-and

4. Grimes DT, Boswell CW, Morante NFC, Henkelman RM, Burdine RD, Ciruna B. Zebrafish models of idiopathic scoliosis link cerebrospinal fluid flow defects to spine curvature. Science [Internet]. 2016 Jun 10 [cited 2023 Dec 10];352(6291):1341–4. Available from: https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aaf6419

5. Rose CD, Pompili D, Henke K, Van Gennip JLM, Meyer-Miner A, Rana R, et al. SCO-Spondin Defects and Neuroinflammation Are Conserved Mechanisms Driving Spinal Deformity across Genetic Models of Idiopathic Scoliosis. Current Biology [Internet]. 2020 Jun [cited 2023 Dec 10];30(12):2363-2373.e6. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0960982220305005

6. Song P, Fogerty J, Cianciolo LT, Stupay R, Perkins BD. Cone Photoreceptor Degeneration and Neuroinflammation in the Zebrafish Bardet-Biedl Syndrome 2 (bbs2) Mutant Does Not Lead to Retinal Regeneration. Front Cell Dev Biol [Internet]. 2020 Nov 26 [cited 2023 Dec 10];8:578528. Available from: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fcell.2020.578528/full

7. Bentley-Ford MR, LaBonty M, Thomas HR, Haycraft CJ, Scott M, LaFayette C, et al. Evolutionarily conserved genetic interactions between *nphp-4* and *bbs-5* mutations exacerbate ciliopathy phenotypes. Sampath K, editor. Genetics [Internet]. 2022 Jan 4 [cited 2023 Dec 10];220(1):iyab209. Available from:

https://academic.oup.com/genetics/article/doi/10.1093/genetics/iyab209/6433160

8. Masek M, Etard C, Hofmann C, Hülsmeier AJ, Zang J, Takamiya M, et al. Loss of the Bardet-Biedl protein Bbs1 alters photoreceptor outer segment protein and lipid composition. Nat Commun [Internet]. 2022 Mar 11 [cited 2023 Dec 10];13(1):1282. Available from: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-022-28982-6

9. Boswell CW, Ciruna B. Understanding Idiopathic Scoliosis: A New Zebrafish School of Thought. Trends in Genetics [Internet]. 2017 Mar [cited 2023 Dec 10];33(3):183–96. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S016895251730001X

10. Cantaut-Belarif Y, Sternberg JR, Thouvenin O, Wyart C, Bardet PL. The Reissner Fiber in the Cerebrospinal Fluid Controls Morphogenesis of the Body Axis. Current Biology [Internet]. 2018 Aug [cited 2023 Dec 10];28(15):2479-2486.e4. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0960982218307474

11. Troutwine BR, Gontarz P, Konjikusic MJ, Minowa R, Monstad-Rios A, Sepich DS, et al. The Reissner Fiber Is Highly Dynamic In Vivo and Controls Morphogenesis of the Spine. Current Biology [Internet]. 2020 Jun [cited 2023 Dec 10];30(12):2353-2362.e3. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0960982220304954

12. Gaillard AL, Mohamad T, Quan FB, De Cian A, Mosimann C, Tostivint H, et al. Urp1 and Urp2 act redundantly to maintain spine shape in zebrafish larvae. Developmental Biology [Internet]. 2023 Apr [cited 2023 Dec 10];496:36–51. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0012160623000180

13. Zhang X, Jia S, Chen Z, Chong YL, Xie H, Feng D, et al. Cilia-driven cerebrospinal fluid flow directs expression of urotensin neuropeptides to straighten the vertebrate body axis. Nat Genet [Internet]. 2018 Dec [cited 2023 Dec 10];50(12):1666–73. Available from: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41588-018-0260-3

14. Cantaut-Belarif Y, Orts Del'Immagine A, Penru M, Pézeron G, Wyart C, Bardet PL. Adrenergic activation modulates the signal from the Reissner fiber to cerebrospinal fluid-contacting neurons during development. eLife [Internet]. 2020 Oct 13 [cited 2023 Dec 19];9:e59469. Available from: https://elifesciences.org/articles/59469

15. Lu H, Shagirova A, Goggi JL, Yeo HL, Roy S. Reissner fibre-induced urotensin signalling from cerebrospinal fluid-contacting neurons prevents scoliosis of the vertebrate spine. Biology Open [Internet]. 2020 May 15 [cited 2023 Dec 10];9(5):bio052027. Available from: https://journals.biologists.com/bio/article/9/5/bio052027/222893/Reissner-fibre-induced-urotensin-signalling-from

16. Bearce EA, Irons ZH, O'Hara-Smith JR, Kuhns CJ, Fisher SI, Crow WE, et al. Urotensin II-related peptides, Urp1 and Urp2, control zebrafish spine morphology. eLife [Internet]. 2022 Dec 1 [cited 2023 Dec 10];11:e83883. Available from: https://elifesciences.org/articles/83883

17. Xie H, Kang Y, Liu J, Huang M, Dai Z, Shi J, et al. Ependymal polarity defects coupled with disorganized ciliary beating drive abnormal cerebrospinal fluid flow and spine curvature in zebrafish. Wachten D, editor. PLoS Biol [Internet]. 2023 Mar 2 [cited 2023 Dec 22];21(3):e3002008. Available from: https://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3002008

18. Meyer-Miner A, Van Gennip JLM, Henke K, Harris MP, Ciruna B. Resolving primary pathomechanisms driving idiopathic-like spinal curvature using a new katnb1 scoliosis model. iScience [Internet]. 2022 Sep [cited 2023 Dec 10];25(9):105028. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2589004222013001

19. Van Gennip JLM, Boswell CW, Ciruna B. Neuroinflammatory signals drive spinal curve formation in zebrafish models of idiopathic scoliosis. Sci Adv [Internet]. 2018 Dec 7 [cited 2023 Dec 10];4(12):eaav1781. Available from: https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.aav1781

20. Tsujikawa M, Malicki J. Intraflagellar Transport Genes Are Essential for Differentiation and Survival of Vertebrate Sensory Neurons. Neuron [Internet]. 2004 Jun [cited 2023 Dec 10];42(5):703–16. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0896627304002685

21. Bachmann-Gagescu R, Phelps IG, Stearns G, Link BA, Brockerhoff SE, Moens CB, et al. The ciliopathy gene cc2d2a controls zebrafish photoreceptor outer segment development through a role in Rab8-dependent vesicle trafficking. Human Molecular Genetics [Internet]. 2011 Oct 15 [cited 2023 Dec 10];20(20):4041–55. Available from: https://academic.oup.com/hmg/article-lookup/doi/10.1093/hmg/ddr332

22. Kramer-Zucker AG, Olale F, Haycraft CJ, Yoder BK, Schier AF, Drummond IA. Cilia-driven fluid flow in the zebrafish pronephros, brain and Kupffer's vesicle is required for normal organogenesis. Development [Internet]. 2005 Apr 15 [cited 2023 Dec 10];132(8):1907–21. Available from: https://journals.biologists.com/dev/article/132/8/1907/43294/Cilia-driven-fluid-flow-in-the-zebrafish

23. Mahuzier A, Gaudé HM, Grampa V, Anselme I, Silbermann F, Leroux-Berger M, et al. Dishevelled stabilization by the ciliopathy protein Rpgrip1l is essential for planar cell

polarity. Journal of Cell Biology [Internet]. 2012 Sep 3 [cited 2023 Dec 10];198(5):927–40. Available from: https://rupress.org/jcb/article/198/5/927/36980/Dishevelled-stabilization-by-the-ciliopathy

24. Dale RM, Topczewski J. Identification of an evolutionarily conserved regulatory element of the zebrafish col2a1a gene. Developmental Biology [Internet]. 2011 Sep [cited 2023 Dec 10];357(2):518–31. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0012160611010797

25. Karner CM, Long F, Solnica-Krezel L, Monk KR, Gray RS. *Gpr126/Adgrg6* deletion in cartilage models idiopathic scoliosis and pectus excavatum in mice. Hum Mol Genet [Internet]. 2015 Aug 1 [cited 2023 Dec 10];24(15):4365–73. Available from: https://academic.oup.com/hmg/article-lookup/doi/10.1093/hmg/ddv170

26. Hitier M, Hamon M, Denise P, Lacoudre J, Thenint MA, Mallet JF, et al. Lateral Semicircular Canal Asymmetry in Idiopathic Scoliosis: An Early Link between Biomechanical, Hormonal and Neurosensory Theories? Sakakibara M, editor. PLoS ONE [Internet]. 2015 Jul 17 [cited 2023 Dec 10];10(7):e0131120. Available from: https://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0131120

27. D'Gama PP, Qiu T, Cosacak MI, Rayamajhi D, Konac A, Hansen JN, et al. Diversity and function of motile ciliated cell types within ependymal lineages of the zebrafish brain. Cell Reports [Internet]. 2021 Oct [cited 2023 Dec 10];37(1):109775. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2211124721012298

28. Collins P, Woollam DH. The ventricular surface of the subcommissural organ: a scanning and transmission electron microscopic study. J Anat. 1979 Oct;129(Pt 3):623–31.

29. Olstad EW, Ringers C, Hansen JN, Wens A, Brandt C, Wachten D, et al. Ciliary Beating Compartmentalizes Cerebrospinal Fluid Flow in the Brain and Regulates Ventricular Development. Current Biology [Internet]. 2019 Jan [cited 2023 Dec 10];29(2):229-241.e6. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0960982218315896

30. Didier R, Dastugue B, Meiniel A. The secretory material of the subcommissural organ of the chick embryo. Characterization of a specific polypeptide by two-dimensional electrophoresis. Int J Dev Biol. 1995 Jun;39(3):493–9.

31. Quan FB, Dubessy C, Galant S, Kenigfest NB, Djenoune L, Leprince J, et al. Comparative Distribution and In Vitro Activities of the Urotensin II-Related Peptides URP1 and URP2 in Zebrafish: Evidence for Their Colocalization in Spinal Cerebrospinal Fluid-Contacting Neurons. Prunet P, editor. PLoS ONE [Internet]. 2015 Mar 17 [cited 2023 Dec

10];10(3):e0119290. Available from: https://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0119290

32. Parmentier C, Hameury E, Dubessy C, Quan FB, Habert D, Calas A, et al. Occurrence of Two Distinct Urotensin II-Related Peptides in Zebrafish Provides New Insight into the Evolutionary History of the Urotensin II Gene Family. Endocrinology [Internet]. 2011 Jun 1 [cited 2023 Dec 10];152(6):2330–41. Available from: https://academic.oup.com/endo/article/152/6/2330/2457346

33. Yu X, Ng CP, Habacher H, Roy S. Foxj1 transcription factors are master regulators of the motile ciliogenic program. Nat Genet [Internet]. 2008 Dec [cited 2023 Dec 10];40(12):1445–53. Available from: https://www.nature.com/articles/ng.263

34. Mukherjee I, Roy S, Chakrabarti S. Identification of Important Effector Proteins in the FOXJ1 Transcriptional Network Associated With Ciliogenesis and Ciliary Function. Front Genet [Internet]. 2019 Mar 1 [cited 2023 Dec 10];10:23. Available from: https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fgene.2019.00023/full

35. Choksi SP, Lauter G, Swoboda P, Roy S. Switching on cilia: transcriptional networks regulating ciliogenesis. Development [Internet]. 2014 Apr 1 [cited 2023 Dec 10];141(7):1427–41. Available from: https://journals.biologists.com/dev/article/141/7/1427/46715/Switching-on-cilia-transcriptional-networks

36. Quigley IK, Kintner C. Rfx2 Stabilizes Foxj1 Binding at Chromatin Loops to Enable Multiciliated Cell Gene Expression. Wallingford J, editor. PLoS Genet [Internet]. 2017 Jan 19 [cited 2023 Dec 10];13(1):e1006538. Available from: https://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1006538

37. Mangos S, Lam P ying, Zhao A, Liu Y, Mudumana S, Vasilyev A, et al. The ADPKD genes *pkd1a/b* and *pkd2* regulate extracellular matrix formation. Disease Models & Mechanisms [Internet]. 2010 Apr 28 [cited 2023 Dec 10];3(5–6):354–65. Available from: https://journals.biologists.com/dmm/article/3/5-6/354/2501/The-ADPKD-genes-pkd1a-b-and-pkd2-regulate

38. Rentero C, Blanco-Muñoz P, Meneses-Salas E, Grewal T, Enrich C. Annexins—Coordinators of Cholesterol Homeostasis in Endocytic Pathways. IJMS [Internet]. 2018 May 12 [cited 2024 Jan 7];19(5):1444. Available from: http://www.mdpi.com/1422-0067/19/5/1444

39. Boye TL, Nylandsted J. Annexins in plasma membrane repair. Biological Chemistry [Internet]. 2016 Oct 1 [cited 2024 Jan 7];397(10):961–9. Available from:

https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/hsz-2016-0171/html

40. Grewal T, Wason SJ, Enrich C, Rentero C. Annexins – insights from knockout mice. Biological Chemistry [Internet]. 2016 Oct 1 [cited 2024 Jan 7];397(10):1031–53. Available from: https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/hsz-2016-0168/html

41. Hall CJ, Boyle RH, Sun X, Wicker SM, Misa JP, Krissansen GW, et al. Epidermal cells help coordinate leukocyte migration during inflammation through fatty acid-fuelled matrix metalloproteinase production. Nat Commun [Internet]. 2014 May 23 [cited 2023 Dec 19];5(1):3880. Available from: https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms4880

42. Kuhlmann K, Tschapek A, Wiese H, Eisenacher M, Meyer HE, Hatt HH, et al. The Membrane Proteome of Sensory Cilia to the Depth of Olfactory Receptors. Molecular & Cellular Proteomics [Internet]. 2014 Jul [cited 2023 Dec 19];13(7):1828–43. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1535947620343474

43. Shan Y, Fang C, Cheng C, Wang Y, Peng J, Fang W. Immersion infection of germ-free zebrafish with Listeria monocytogenes induces transient expression of innate immune response genes. Front Microbiol [Internet]. 2015 Apr 29 [cited 2023 Dec 19];6. Available from: http://journal.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fmicb.2015.00373/abstract

44. Jurisch Yaksi N, Yaksi E, Kizil C. Radial glia in the zebrafish brain: Functional, structural, and physiological comparison with the mammalian glia. Glia [Internet]. 2020 Dec [cited 2023 Dec 10];68(12):2451–70. Available from: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/glia.23849

45. Lyons DA, Talbot WS. Glial Cell Development and Function in Zebrafish. Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol [Internet]. 2015 Feb [cited 2023 Dec 10];7(2):a020586. Available from: http://cshperspectives.cshlp.org/lookup/doi/10.1101/cshperspect.a020586

46. Matusova Z, Hol EM, Pekny M, Kubista M, Valihrach L. Reactive astrogliosis in the era of single-cell transcriptomics. Front Cell Neurosci [Internet]. 2023 Apr 20 [cited 2023 Dec 19];17:1173200. Available from: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fncel.2023.1173200/full

47. Zamanian JL, Xu L, Foo LC, Nouri N, Zhou L, Giffard RG, et al. Genomic Analysis of Reactive Astrogliosis. J Neurosci [Internet]. 2012 May 2 [cited 2023 Dec 19];32(18):6391–410. Available from: https://www.jneurosci.org/lookup/doi/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.6221-11.2012

48. Escartin C, Galea E, Lakatos A, O'Callaghan JP, Petzold GC, Serrano-Pozo A, et al. Reactive astrocyte nomenclature, definitions, and future directions. Nat Neurosci [Internet].

2021 Mar [cited 2023 Dec 19];24(3):312–25. Available from: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41593-020-00783-4

49. Chen J, Cui Z, Yang S, Wu C, Li W, Bao G, et al. The upregulation of annexin A2 after spinal cord injury in rats may have implication for astrocyte proliferation. Neuropeptides [Internet]. 2017 Feb [cited 2023 Dec 19];61:67–76. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0143417916300749

50. Sofroniew MV. Astrogliosis. Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol [Internet]. 2015 Feb [cited 2023 Dec 10];7(2):a020420. Available from: http://cshperspectives.cshlp.org/lookup/doi/10.1101/cshperspect.a020420

51. Sullivan-Brown J, Schottenfeld J, Okabe N, Hostetter CL, Serluca FC, Thiberge SY, et al. Zebrafish mutations affecting cilia motility share similar cystic phenotypes and suggest a mechanism of cyst formation that differs from pkd2 morphants. Developmental Biology [Internet]. 2008 Feb [cited 2023 Dec 10];314(2):261–75. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0012160607015576

52. Lessieur EM, Song P, Nivar GC, Piccillo EM, Fogerty J, Rozic R, et al. Ciliary genes arl13b, ahi1 and cc2d2a differentially modify expression of visual acuity phenotypes but do not enhance retinal degeneration due to mutation of cep290 in zebrafish. PLoS One. 2019;14(4):e0213960.

53. Baala L, Audollent S, Martinovic J, Ozilou C, Babron MC, Sivanandamoorthy S, et al. Pleiotropic Effects of CEP290 (NPHP6) Mutations Extend to Meckel Syndrome. The American Journal of Human Genetics [Internet]. 2007 Jul [cited 2023 Dec 19];81(1):170–9. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0002929707628274

54. Gogendeau D, Lemullois M, Le Borgne P, Castelli M, Aubusson-Fleury A, Arnaiz O, et al. MKS-NPHP module proteins control ciliary shedding at the transition zone. Wachten D, editor. PLoS Biol [Internet]. 2020 Mar 12 [cited 2023 Dec 19];18(3):e3000640. Available from: https://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000640

55. Jensen VL, Li C, Bowie RV, Clarke L, Mohan S, Blacque OE, et al. Formation of the transition zone by Mks5/Rpgrip1L establishes a ciliary zone of exclusion (CIZE) that compartmentalises ciliary signalling proteins and controls PIP_2 ciliary abundance. The EMBO Journal [Internet]. 2015 Oct 14 [cited 2023 Dec 19];34(20):2537–56. Available from: https://www.embopress.org/doi/10.15252/embj.201488044

56. Wiegering A, Rüther U, Gerhardt C. The ciliary protein Rpgrip1l in development and disease. Developmental Biology [Internet]. 2018 Oct [cited 2023 Dec 19];442(1):60–8.

Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0012160618303798

57. Prendergast AE, Jim KK, Marnas H, Desban L, Quan FB, Djenoune L, et al. CSF-contacting neurons respond to Streptococcus pneumoniae and promote host survival during central nervous system infection. Current Biology [Internet]. 2023 Mar [cited 2023 Dec 13];33(5):940-956.e10. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0960982223000738

58. Ribeiro A, Monteiro JF, Certal AC, Cristovão AM, Saúde L. Foxj1a is expressed in ependymal precursors, controls central canal position and is activated in new ependymal cells during regeneration in zebrafish. Open Biol [Internet]. 2017 Nov [cited 2023 Dec 13];7(11):170139. Available from: https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsob.170139

59. Lattke M, Magnutzki A, Walther P, Baumann B. Nuclear Factor κB Activation Impairs Ependymal Ciliogenesis and Links Neuroinflammation to Hydrocephalus Formation. J Neurosci [Internet]. 2012 Aug 22 [cited 2023 Dec 10];32(34):11511–23. Available from: https://www.jneurosci.org/lookup/doi/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0182-12.2012

60. Mahuzier A, Shihavuddin A, Fournier C, Lansade P, Faucourt M, Menezes N, et al. Ependymal cilia beating induces an actin network to protect centrioles against shear stress. Nat Commun [Internet]. 2018 Jun 11 [cited 2024 Feb 2];9(1):2279. Available from: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-018-04676-w

61. Finn R, Evans CC, Lee L. Strain-dependent brain defects in mouse models of primary ciliary dyskinesia with mutations in Pcdp1 and Spef2. Neuroscience [Internet]. 2014 Sep [cited 2023 Dec 10];277:552–67. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0306452214006022

62. Cavone L, McCann T, Drake LK, Aguzzi EA, Oprişoreanu AM, Pedersen E, et al. A unique macrophage subpopulation signals directly to progenitor cells to promote regenerative neurogenesis in the zebrafish spinal cord. Developmental Cell [Internet]. 2021 Jun [cited 2023 Dec 13];56(11):1617-1630.e6. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S1534580721004007

63. Hellman NE, Liu Y, Merkel E, Austin C, Le Corre S, Beier DR, et al. The zebrafish *foxj1a* transcription factor regulates cilia function in response to injury and epithelial stretch. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA [Internet]. 2010 Oct 26 [cited 2023 Dec 13];107(43):18499–504. Available from: https://pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.1005998107

64. Bharadwaj A, Kempster E, Waisman DM. The Annexin A2/S100A10 Complex: The

Mutualistic Symbiosis of Two Distinct Proteins. Biomolecules [Internet]. 2021 Dec 9 [cited 2023 Dec 13];11(12):1849. Available from: https://www.mdpi.com/2218-273X/11/12/1849

65. Viau A, Bienaimé F, Lukas K, Todkar AP, Knoll M, Yakulov TA, et al. Cilia localized LKB 1 regulates chemokine signaling, macrophage recruitment, and tissue homeostasis in the kidney. The EMBO Journal [Internet]. 2018 Aug [cited 2024 Jan 17];37(15):e98615. Available from: https://www.embopress.org/doi/10.15252/embj.201798615

66. Jorge-Torres OC, Szczesna K, Roa L, Casal C, Gonzalez-Somermeyer L, Soler M, et al. Inhibition of Gsk3b Reduces Nfkb1 Signaling and Rescues Synaptic Activity to Improve the Rett Syndrome Phenotype in Mecp2-Knockout Mice. Cell Reports [Internet]. 2018 May [cited 2023 Dec 10];23(6):1665–77. Available from: https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2211124718305394

67. Medina M, Avila J. Glycogen Synthase Kinase-3 (GSK-3) Inhibitors for the Treatment of Alzheimers Disease. CPD [Internet]. 2010 Aug 1 [cited 2023 Dec 10];16(25):2790–8. Available from: http://www.eurekaselect.com/openurl/content.php?genre=article&issn=1381-6128&volume=16&issue=25&spage=2790

68. Mines MA, Beurel E, Jope RS. Regulation of Cell Survival Mechanisms in Alzheimer's Disease by Glycogen Synthase Kinase-3. International Journal of Alzheimer's Disease [Internet]. 2011 [cited 2023 Dec 10];2011:1–11. Available from: http://www.hindawi.com/journals/ijad/2011/861072/

69. Ignatenko O, Malinen S, Rybas S, Vihinen H, Nikkanen J, Kononov A, et al. Mitochondrial dysfunction compromises ciliary homeostasis in astrocytes. Journal of Cell Biology [Internet]. 2023 Jan 2 [cited 2023 Dec 13];222(1):e202203019. Available from: https://rupress.org/jcb/article/222/1/e202203019/213692/Mitochondrial-dysfunction-compromises-ciliary

70. Sherman J, Barkovich A, Citrin C. The MR appearance of syringomyelia: new observations. American Journal of Roentgenology [Internet]. 1987 Feb 1 [cited 2023 Dec 13];148(2):381–91. Available from: https://www.ajronline.org/doi/10.2214/ajr.148.2.381

71. Kimmel CB, Ballard WW, Kimmel SR, Ullmann B, Schilling TF. Stages of embryonic development of the zebrafish. Developmental Dynamics [Internet]. 1995 Jul [cited 2023 Dec 23];203(3):253–310. Available from: https://anatomypubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/aja.1002030302

72. Haeussler M, Schönig K, Eckert H, Eschstruth A, Mianné J, Renaud JB, et al.

Evaluation of off-target and on-target scoring algorithms and integration into the guide RNA selection tool CRISPOR. Genome Biol [Internet]. 2016 Dec [cited 2023 Dec 10];17(1):148. Available from: https://genomebiology.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13059-016-1012-2

73. Andreu-Cervera A, Anselme I, Karam A, Laclef C, Catala M, Schneider-Maunoury S. The ciliopathy gene *ftm/rpgrip1l* controls mouse forebrain patterning via region-specific modulation of hedgehog/gli signaling. J Neurosci [Internet]. 2019 Jan 28 [cited 2023 Dec 10];2199–18. Available from: https://www.jneurosci.org/lookup/doi/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2199-18.2019

74. Schindelin J, Arganda-Carreras I, Frise E, Kaynig V, Longair M, Pietzsch T, et al. Fiji: an open-source platform for biological-image analysis. Nat Methods [Internet]. 2012 Jul [cited 2023 Dec 10];9(7):676–82. Available from: https://www.nature.com/articles/nmeth.2019

75. Affaticati P, Simion M, De Job E, Rivière L, Hermel JM, Machado E, et al. zPACT: Tissue Clearing and Immunohistochemistry on Juvenile Zebrafish Brain. BIO-PROTOCOL [Internet]. 2017 [cited 2023 Dec 10];7(23). Available from: https://bio-protocol.org/e2636

76. Zhou Y, Zhou B, Pache L, Chang M, Khodabakhshi AH, Tanaseichuk O, et al. Metascape provides a biologist-oriented resource for the analysis of systems-level datasets. Nat Commun. 2019 Apr 3;10(1):1523.

77. Hughes CS, Foehr S, Garfield DA, Furlong EE, Steinmetz LM, Krijgsveld J. Ultrasensitive proteome analysis using paramagnetic bead technology. Molecular Systems Biology [Internet]. 2014 Oct [cited 2023 Dec 23];10(10):757. Available from: https://www.embopress.org/doi/10.15252/msb.20145625

78. Bouyssié D, Hesse AM, Mouton-Barbosa E, Rompais M, Macron C, Carapito C, et al. Proline: an efficient and user-friendly software suite for large-scale proteomics. Valencia A, editor. Bioinformatics [Internet]. 2020 May 1 [cited 2023 Dec 10];36(10):3148–55. Available from: https://academic.oup.com/bioinformatics/article/36/10/3148/5756203

79. Wieczorek S, Combes F, Lazar C, Giai Gianetto Q, Gatto L, Dorffer A, et al. DAPAR & ProStaR: software to perform statistical analyses in quantitative discovery proteomics. Kelso J, editor. Bioinformatics [Internet]. 2017 Jan 1 [cited 2023 Dec 10];33(1):135–6. Available from: https://academic.oup.com/bioinformatics/article/33/1/135/2525689

80. Perez-Riverol Y, Bai J, Bandla C, García-Seisdedos D, Hewapathirana S, Kamatchinathan S, et al. The PRIDE database resources in 2022: a hub for mass

spectrometry-based proteomics evidences. Nucleic Acids Research [Internet]. 2022 Jan 7 [cited 2024 Jan 15];50(D1):D543–52. Available from: https://academic.oup.com/nar/article/50/D1/D543/6415112

81. Kwan KM, Fujimoto E, Grabher C, Mangum BD, Hardy ME, Campbell DS, et al. The Tol2kit: A multisite gateway based construction kit for *Tol2* transposon transgenesis constructs. Developmental Dynamics [Internet]. 2007 Nov [cited 2023 Dec 10];236(11):3088–99. Available from: https://anatomypubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/dvdy.21343

82. van Rooijen E, Giles RH, Voest EE, van Rooijen C, Schulte-Merker S, van Eeden FJ. LRRC50, a conserved ciliary protein implicated in polycystic kidney disease. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2008 Jun;19(6):1128–38.

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1: *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juvenile fish develop scoliosis, which is rescued by RPGRIP1L expression in *foxj1a*-positive cells.

(A) Representative *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish at 5 days post-fertilization (dpf) (4 mm body length, larvae), 5 weeks pf (wpf) (1.2 cm body length, juveniles) and 12 wpf (2.5 cm body length, adults), showing absence of morphological defects in embryos, onset of spine curvature (tail-up) in juveniles and scoliosis in adults. (**B-C)** Graph showing the time course of scoliosis appearance **(B)** in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/+}$ incrosses (total 4 clutches, 252 fish) and scoliosis penetrance **(C)** in adults. (**D-E**) Micro-computed tomography (µCT) scans of control siblings (D) and *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (E) adult fish. 4 fish were analyzed for each condition. (**F-G)** Dorsal and lateral superimposed µCT views of the spines of one control (yellow) and two *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (pink, cyan) adult fish illustrating the 3D spine curvatures in mutants. **(H)** Schematic representation of the two rescue constructs. **(I)** Table presenting the number and phenotype of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish generated for both rescue experiments by stable transgenesis ***(*J)** Graph representing scoliosis penetrance in transgenic and non-transgenic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ siblings.

Figure 2 Altered ciliogenesis at trunk and subcommissural organ (SCO) levels.

(**A)** Immunostaining of trunk sagittal sections at the level of the spinal cord central canal in *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ (A1, A1'; n=5), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (A2, A2'; n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish (A3, A3'; n=6)) at 8 weeks (N=2 independent experiments). Cilia were immunostained with Arl13b (cyan) and glutamylated-tubulin (magenta). The right panels (A1', A2' and A3') show monocilia at higher magnification. Scale bars: 10 µm for A1,B1, C1, 5 µm for A1', B1', C1'. **(B)** Violin plot showing the distribution of cilia length along the central canal of *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ siblings (n=300 cilia from 5 fish), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=267 from 4 fish) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=414 from 6 fish) juvenile fish (N=2). **(C)** Violin plot showing the distribution of cilia density along the central canal of juvenile *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ siblings (n=5), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish (n=6) (N=2). Density is the average number of ventral and dorsal cilia lining the CC over a length of 100 µm from 3 to 5 sections for each fish. For B and C, each dot represents the mean cilia length (B) or cilia density (C) of 4-8 sections analyzed at

different antero-posterior levels. Statistical analysis was performed using Tukey's multiple comparisons test where * means P-value < 0.05, and ** means P-value < 0.01. **(D)** Violin plot showing the distribution of width of the central canal (nuclear-free region) (in µm) of juvenile *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ (n=5), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish (n=6) (N=2). Each dot represents the mean of 3 measurements made at different AP levels. Statistical analysis was performed using Tukey's multiple comparisons test where ns means non-significant, * means P-value < 0.05. **(E-J)** Immunostaining of cilia on transverse sections of the brain at SCO level using glutamylated-tubulin and acetylated-tubulin antibodies (both in white), in *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ (n=6) (E, E', F), straight *rpgrip1*$^{l-/-}$ (n=3) (G, G', H) and scoliotic *rpgrip1*$^{l-/-}$ (n=7) (I, I', J) 8 wpf fish (N=2). Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). (E, G, I) E', G' and I' are higher magnifications of squared regions in E, G and I, respectively. In F, H and J the bottom-right inset represents a higher magnification of the squared region. Scale bars in E and F: 10 µm.

Figure 3: *rpgrip1* $^{-/-}$ juveniles show ventricular dilations and loss of the Reissner Fiber at scoliosis onset.

(A) Reconstruction of the RhV at the level of posterior midbrain and hindbrain in a transparised 5 wpf control zebrafish brain, stained with ZO1 antibody (ventricular surface) and DiI (global brain shape). Several brain regions are annotated on the reconstruction where Tel means telencephalon, ChP forebrain choroid plexus, SCO subcommissural organ, TeO optic tectum, CCe corpus cerebelli, CC crista cerebellaris and Rh rhombencephalon. **(B-D)** Cyan circles represent the ROIs measured in F. The orange line in D indicates the level of optical sections in E. **(E)** Optical transverse sections showing the caudal part of reconstructed ventricles of a control and two *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish, one straight and two tail-up. **(F)** Graphs of the ventricle volume at the onset of scoliosis in 3 control and 4 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (one straight and three tail-up) fish. The green dot corresponds to the straight mutant fish. Each dot represents a fish. Statistical analysis was performed using unpaired t-test where ns means non-significant, and * means P-value < 0.05. **(G)** Graph of the surface of the optical sections as illustrated in E. The green dot corresponds to a straight mutant fish. Each dot represents a fish. Statistical analysis was performed using unpaired t-test where ns means non-significant, and * means P-value < 0.05. **(H)** Schematic

representation of a portion of the spinal cord central canal in a lateral view of the fish trunk, showing the Reissner Fiber (RF), and of the SCO in a transverse view of the brain at the level of diencephalic Ventricle (DiV). **(I-Q)** Visualization of the GFP fluorescence in the *sspo-GFP*$^{uts24/+}$ transgenic line (fire LUT) in sagittal sections of the trunk (I-K) (N=3) and transverse sections of the brain at the level of the SCO (N=2) (L-Q) in juvenile fish. The corresponding fish are 8 wpf *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ (I, L, O) (n=10); straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (J, M, P) (n=9) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (K, N, Q) (n=8). L-N and O-Q show sections at anterior and posterior SCO levels, respectively. Scale bars: 5 µm in I-K, 10 µm in L-Q.

Figure 4: Upregulation of *urp1/2* expression does not contribute to axis curvature of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish.

(A) Quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) assaying *urp2* expression level in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ and *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ (WT) siblings. Each dot represents the value obtained for one fish. Green and purple dots represent straight and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish, respectively. qRT-PCR analysis was performed at 5 wpf (juvenile stage, 5 controls and 7 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$) and 12 wpf (adult stage, 5 controls and 9 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$). *urp2* expression levels are increased by approximately 3.5-fold in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ at both stages. Statistical analysis was performed using unpaired t-test where **P < 0.01. Error bars represent s.d. **(B)** Quantification of body axis curvature from dorsal and lateral views in 4 mpf fish issued from [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/-}$, *urp2*$^{+/-}$] incrosses. Each point represents the value measured for one fish. Statistical analysis was performed using Tukey's multiple comparisons test where **** P < 0,0001 with error bars represent s.d. n=9 [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$*; urp2*$^{+/+}$], 7 [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$*; urp2*$^{-/-}$], 27 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$*; urp2*$^{+/+}$], 48 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$*; urp2*$^{+/-}$] and 27 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$*; urp2*$^{-/-}$] fish. **(C)** Representative [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$*; urp2*$^{+/+}$] and sibling [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$*; urp2*$^{-/-}$] fish on lateral and dorsal views at 12 wpf. Scale bar 5mm. **(D, E)** Expression levels of *urp2* (D) and *urp1* (E) in adult fish (12 wpf). Each dot represents the value for one fish. Green and purple dots represent straight and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish, respectively (n=5 [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$*; urp2*$^{+/+}$], 9 [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$*; urp2*$^{-/-}$], 11 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$*; urp2*$^{+/-}$] and 10 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$*; urp2*$^{-/-}$]). Each gene expression level is compared to the *lsm12b* housekeeping gene. Statistical analysis was performed using Tukey's multiple comparisons test where ns means non-significant and ** P < 0.01, **** P < 0.0001. Error bars represent s.d.

Figure 5: Comparative transcriptome and proteome analysis of control and *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish.

(A-B) Volcano-plots showing differentially regulated genes in the transcriptomes of the brain (A) and dorsal trunk (B) comparing 5 controls (2 wt, 3 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/+}$) and 7 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (6 tail-up and 1 straight) fish at 5 wpf (0.9 cm body length). Each dot corresponds to one gene. A gene was considered deregulated if its associated P-adj. value was inferior to 0,05. Red and blue dots represent up-regulated (Log2FC > 0.75), and down-regulated (Log2FC < -0.75) genes, respectively. The names of the top 25 most deregulated genes are boxed. **(C)** GO term analysis of biological processes in the brain samples using Metascape. **(D)** Venn diagram of the upregulated genes in brain and trunk samples, showing many common genes between the two regions. **(E)** Selected genes of interest upregulated in the trunk and/or brain of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish. **(F)** Volcano-plot showing differentially expressed proteins in the brain of 5 *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ fish versus 5 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ adult scoliotic fish (3 months pf). Each dot corresponds to one protein. A protein was considered differentially expressed if its associated P-adj. value was inferior to 0.05. Red and blue dots represent proteins enriched (Log2FC > 0.75) or depleted (Log2FC < -0.75) in mutant brains, respectively. The names of the top 25 most differentially expressed proteins are boxed.

Figure 6: Anxa2 and GFAP upregulation and increased number of LCP1-positive cells around CNS ventricles of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juvenile fish at scoliosis onset.

(A-D') Immunostaining for GFAP (A, B, C, D) and Anxa2 (A', B', C', D') on adult brain transverse sections at DiV (A-B') and RhV (C-D') levels in controls (A, A', C, C') (n=3) and *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ scoliotic (B, B', D, D') (n=4) fish. Nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue). White stars indicate the SCO, white triangles point to the ventral RhV region. Open arrows point to a long cellular process colabelled by Anxa2 and Gfap. **(E-L)** Immunostaining for Gfap (magenta) on transverse sections of the brain at SCO (E-H) and RhV (I-L) levels in controls (E, I) (n=4), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (F, G, J, K) (n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (H, L) (n=3) juvenile (8 wpf) fish. Nuclei are stained with DAPI (white). Scale bar: 125µM for A-D', 20 µm for E-H and 100 µm for I-L. **(M)** Graph

representing the percentage of Gfap-positive cells among the total number of SCO cells in control (n=4), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=4), and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=3) fish at scoliosis onset (N=1). Each dot represents the mean ratio of GFAP-positive over -negative cells in 3-6 sections per fish. Green dots correspond to fish with no or very low percentage of GFAP+ cells, red dots to fish with a high percentage of GFAP+ cells. Statistical analysis was performed with Tukey's multiple comparisons test where ns means non-significant, ** means P-value < 0.01 and *** P-value < 0.001. Error bars represent s.d. “str”: straight; “sco”: scoliotic. **(N-Q’)** Immunostaining for LCP1+ microglia/macrophages (magenta) on brain transverse sections at SCO levels in a rectangle of 100 µm x 60 µm located under the posterior commissure in controls (n=4) (N, N’), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=4) (O-P’) and *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ at scoliosis onset (n=3) (Q, Q’) 8 wpf fish (N=1). Nuclei are stained with DAPI (white). Scale bar: 20 µm. **(R)** Quantification of LCP1+ cell density around the SCO in controls (n=4), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=3) at 8 wpf. 23 sections were counted for control, 21 sections for *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ straight and 18 sections for *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ scoliotic fish. Each dot represents the mean value for one fish. Green dots correspond to the fish without any GFAP+ SCO cells, red dots correspond to the fish with GFAP+ SCO cells (SCO cells are defined as the dorsal cells located underneath the posterior commissure and above the diencephalic ventricle). Note that straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish with GFAP+ SCO cells present a higher number of LCP1+ cells. Statistical analysis was performed with Tukey's multiple comparisons test where ns means non-significant. Error bars represent s.e.m. “str”:straight “sco”: scoliotic.

Figure 7: NACET treatment reduces scoliosis penetrance and severity in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ and decreases astrogliosis and LCP1+ cell number at SCO level.

(A) Kinetics of scoliosis development in *rpgrip1l*$^{+/-}$ incrosses in the presence (n=150 fish) or absence (n=174 fish) of NACET treatment (1.5 mM) from 4 to 12 weeks (N=1). “str”: straight; “sco”: scoliotic. **(B)** Quantification of body axis curvature from dorsal and lateral views at 13 wpf, at the end of the NACET treatment. Each dot corresponds to one fish. Among the 174 fish raised in untreated condition, we measured 18 controls (*rpgrip1l*$^{\pm/-}$) and 33 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$, and upon NACET treatment, 16 controls (*rpgrip1l*$^{\pm/+}$) and 23 *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$. *rpgrip1l*$^{\pm/-}$ represents a pool of *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ and *rpgrip1l*$^{+/-}$. Statistical analysis was performed using Tukey's multiple comparisons test

where **** means P-value < 0.0001. Error bars represent s.d. **(C)** Representative pictures of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish with their curvature index without or after NACET treatment, at 13 wpf. Scale bar is 0,5 cm. Left panels correspond to an untreated *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ scoliotic fish on lateral (upper) and dorsal (lower) views. Middle panels represent treated *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-,}$ with a lower curvature index than scoliotic fish on lateral (upper) and dorsal (lower) views and right panels are pictures of rescued straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish on lateral (upper) and dorsal (lower) views. **(D)** Immunostaining for LCP1 (magenta) on brain transverse sections at SCO levels in controls (N, N') (n=4), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (O-P') (n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (Q, Q') (n=3) 8 weeks fish (N=1). Scale bar: 20 µm. **(E)** Immunostaining for GFAP (green), Acetylated tubulin (white) and LCP1 (red) on adult brain transverse sections at SCO level in untreated (upper panels) and NACET-treated (lower panels) fish. Nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue). No GFAP staining was present in controls (n=3) (upper left), while untreated mutants displayed strong GFAP labeling (upper right) (n=3). NACET treatment totally rescued gliosis in a straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish (lower right panel) (n=1) and diminished the intensity of GFAP labeling in slightly tail-up *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=2). Scale bar: 12,5 µm. **(F)** NACET treatment reduced the proportion of GFAP positive cells in the adult *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ SCO. Graph presenting the percentage of GFAP positive cells among the total number of SCO secretory cells compared between controls (n=3), untreated *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=3), and NACET treated *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish (n=3) (N=1). Each dot represents the mean of % of GFAP-positive cells present in 3-6 sections per fish.

Figure 8: Altered ciliogenesis, GFAP upregulation and increased number of LCP1-positive cells around ventricles of *cep290* $^{-/-}$ juvenile fish at 4 wpf.

(A-F) Immunostaining of the cilia marker glutamylated tubulin (white) on 4 wpf brain transverse sections at 3 antero-posterior SCO levels in 4 wpf control (A-C', n=3) and *cep290*$^{-/-}$ scoliotic (D-F', n=3) fish. Nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue). White stars indicate the diencephalic ventricle (DiV), above which lies the SCO. White rectangles in C and F delineate the close-up on cilia (C', F'). Scale bar: 10 µm for A-F, 2,5 µm for C'-F'. **(G-L)** Immunostaining for Acetylated Tubulin (G, J), GFAP (H, K) and LCP1 (I, L) on transverse sections of the brain at SCO level in controls (G-I) (n=3), and *cep290*$^{-/-}$ (J-L) (n=3) juvenile (4 wpf) fish. In G and I, nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar: identical to A-F**(M)** Graph representing the percentage of GFAP-

positive cells among the total number of SCO secretory cells in control (n=3), scoliotic *cep290* $^{-/-}$ (n=3) fish at scoliosis onset (N=1). Each dot represents the mean ratio of GFAP-positive over total SCO secretory cells in 5-7 sections per fish. **(N)** Quantification of LCP1+ cell density around the SCO in controls (n=3) and curved *cep290*$^{-/-}$ (n=3) fish at 4 wpf. 16 sections were counted for control, 18 sections for *cep290*$^{-/-}$ scoliotic fish. Each dot represents the mean value for one fish. Statistical analysis was performed with unpaired T test where * means P-value < 0.05. Error bars represent s.d. **(O-R)** Immunostaining for GFAP (white) on brain transverse sections at cerebellum levels (P, R) and anterior hindbrain level (T, V) in control (P, T) (n=3), and *cep290*$^{-/-}$ (R, V) (n=3) fish. Corresponding nuclear staining (DAPI in white) is shown above (O, Q, S, U). Scale bar: 125 µm.

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplementary figure 1: Production and characterization of the *rpgrip1*$^{\Delta}$ and *rpgrip1l*^{ex4} fish lines.

(A) Schematic exon-intron structure of the *Danio rerio rpgrip1l* gene. Two alleles were produced by CRISPR/cas9-mediated genome engineering, *rpgrip1l*^{ex4} with a nonsense mutation in exon 4 and *rpgrip1l*$^{\Delta 4\text{-}25}$ (also called *rpgrip1l*$^{\Delta}$ or *rpgrip1l*$^{-}$) with a large deletion between exons 4 and 25, encompassing most of the protein coding sequence. Both alleles had identical embryonic phenotype (panel B and data not shown). (B) Absence of laterality defects and kidney cysts in *rpgrip1l*$^{\Delta/\Delta}$ and *rpgrip1l*$^{ex4/ex4}$ embryos. **(C)** Immunostaining on whole 30 hpf control (left panels) and *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (right panels) embryos to visualize the RF (anti-RF antibody, middle panels) and cilia (acetylated tubulin antibody, lower panels) in the caudal region. Nuclei (upper panels) are stained with DAPI. The RF is present in the central canal of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ embryos, as well as cilia in the whole neural tube width. Scale bar: 6 µm for upper panels; 15 µm for lower panels. **(D-E)** Absence of retinal morphological defects in 5 dpf *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ larvae. Retinal sections of control (D) and *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (E) larvae were immunostained with Zpr3 (red) to label the external segment of photoreceptors and Acetylated Tubulin (Ac Tub) (green) to label axonemes. D' and E' are insets in D and E focusing on the photoreceptor layer. Scale bar: 50 µm. **(F)** Graph of photoreceptor cilia length between control (n=131 cilia) and *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n= 101 cilia) retinas. Cilia are slightly longer in mutants. (**G-I'''**) Scanning electron microscopy of brain ventricles in control (G-G''), straight (str.) *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (H-H'') and scoliotic (sco.) *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (I-I''') adult fish. Ependymal multiciliated cells of the rhombencephalic ventricle (RhV) are almost totally absent in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ scoliotic fish (I-I'), while they are present at lower density in straight r*pgrip1l*$^{-/-}$(H-H') compared to controls (G-G'') . Cilia of hindbrain mono-ciliated cells present abnormal bulges and thickness in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (H'', I'', I'') compared to controls (G'') . Scale bars: 10 µm for G-I, 2 µm for G'-I', 1 µm for G'''', H'', I'''' and I''''.

Supplementary figure 2: Presence of scospondin aggregates and heterogenous ciliary defects in the fChP of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ juvenile fish.

(A-F) GFP immunostaining on transverse section of the fChP (A-C) or at the level of the optic tectum (D-F) in *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ (n=7), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=5) 8 wpf fish transgenic for *sspo-GFP* (N=2). Scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish present with filamentous material and aggregates within the ventricles (C, F) while a small RF fragment is present within the ventricle of controls (D) and straight mutants (E) at optic tectum level. * indicate aggregates. **(G-K'')** Representative maximum intensity Z-stack projections of confocal transverse brain section at the level of the fChP in *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ (G-G'') (n=7), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (H-I'') (n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (J-K'') (n=5) 8 wpf fish (N=2). Cilia were immunostained with glutamylated-tubulin and acetylated-tubulin antibodies (both in white) and nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). Sections shown are at the level of the habenular nuclei. At this level, monocilia in the dorsal midline region (G') and multicilia on lateral sides (G'') (n=7/7) are present in controls. Straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ exhibited either normal (H', H'') (n=2/4) or abnormal and sparser (I', I'') (n=2/4) monocilia and multicilia. Similarly, scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ presented either normal monocilia and multicilia (J', J'') (n=3/5) or long monocilia (K') and decreased cilia density of multi-ciliated tufts (K'') (n=2/5). Scale bar: 20 µm for G-K''. These results show that cilia defects at the level of the fChP do not correlate with scoliosis onset.

Supplementary figure 3: Genetic invalidation of *urp2* in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish does not have any beneficial effect on scoliosis penetrance or severity.

(A-E) Absence of compensatory upregulation of *urp* family members in *urp2*$^{-/-}$ fish. Expression levels of *urp2* (A), *urp1* (B), *urp* (C), *uts2a* (D) and *uts2b* (E) in zebrafish in 13 wpf adults. Each dot represents the value measured for one fish; green and purple dots represent straight and curved fish, respectively. n = 5 [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$*; urp2*$^{+/+}$], 9 [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$*; urp2*$^{-/-}$], 11 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$*; urp2*$^{+/-}$] and 10 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$*; urp2*$^{-/-}$]. Expression levels for each gene are compared to the *lsm12b* housekeeping gene. Statistical analysis was performed using the Tukey test where ns means not significant, ** $P < 0.01$, **** $P < 0.0001$. Error bars represent s.d. None of the *uts2* family members is significantly upregulated in [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *urp2*$^{-/-}$] fish compared to *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$, suggesting

an absence of compensation. **(F-G)** Quantification of body axis curvature on dorsal and lateral positions at 2 (F) and 4 (G) mpf. Each dot represents the curvature index of one fish. Statistical analysis was done using Tukey's multiple comparisons test where ****P < 0.0001, with error bars representing s.d. At 2 mpf, n=30 [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$; *urp2*$^{+/+}$], 26 [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$; *urp2*$^{-/-}$], 27 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *urp2*$^{+/+}$], 55 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *urp2*$^{+/-}$] and 32 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *urp2*$^{-/-}$]. At 4 mpf, n=9 [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$; *urp2*$^{+/+}$], 7 [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$; *urp2*$^{-/-}$], 27 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *urp2*$^{+/+}$], 48 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *urp2*$^{+/-}$] and 27 [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *urp2*$^{-/-}$]. **(H)** Rose plot representing combined Cobb angle measurements at 4 mpf of [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$; *urp2*$^{+/+}$] (n=7) in green, [*rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$; *urp2*$^{-/-}$] (n=6) in blue, [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *urp2*$^{+/+}$] (n=10) in pink and [*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *urp2*$^{-/-}$] (n=7) in yellow. Cobb angle measurements were performed on Alizarin red fish skeletons. One example of Alizarin red skeletons for each genotype is presented below its corresponding rose-plot. **(I)** Illustration of combined curvature index measurement from traced lines on lateral (left) and dorsal (right) views of fish. The curvature index of both traced lines was measured using a modified MATLAB program (LineCurvature2D function) which provided a measurement in radian/length in pixels. Scale bar: 5 mm.

Supplementary Figure 4: Complementary comparative transcriptome and proteomic analysis of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ versus control fish.

(A, B) Go term analysis of biological processes enriched in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ for genes upregulated in the trunk transcriptome data (A) or enriched in *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ for proteins in the brain adult proteome data (B) using Metascape . **(C)** List of the top 25 most enriched proteins in the *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ vs control brain proteome. D) List of selected genes upregulated in the zebrafish *rpgrip1l* trunk transcriptome and found in different reactive astrogliosis models in single cell transcriptome studies (Matusova et al, 2023).

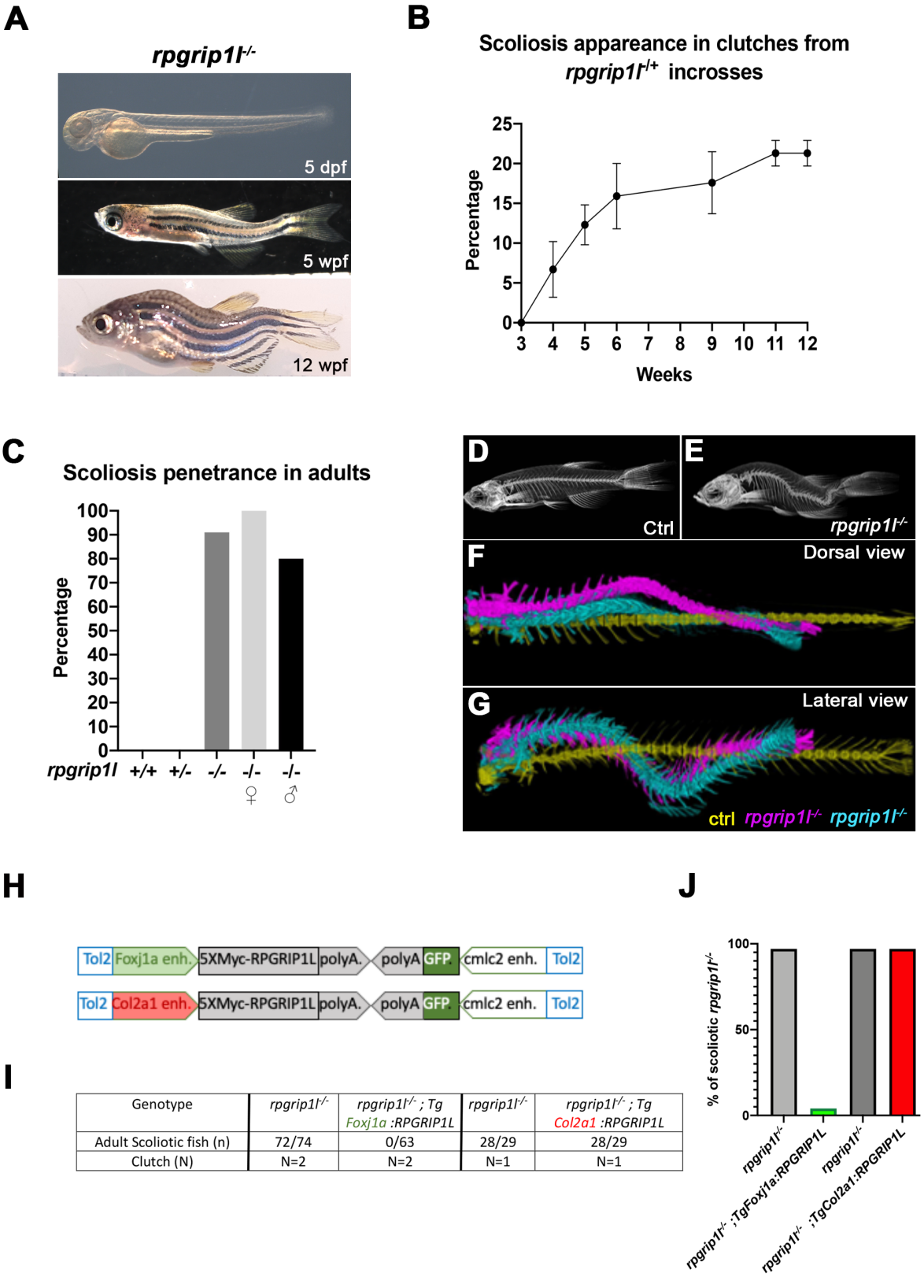
Supplementary figure 5: Increased GFAP and Annexin 2 staining and LCP1+ cell density in different brain regions.

(A-F') Immunostaining of Annexin A2 (Anxa2) (A, B, C, D, E, F) and Gfap (A', B', C', D', E', F') on transverse brain sections at habenula (A, A', D, D'), tectum (B, B', E, E') and hindbrain (C, C', F, F') levels in controls (A-C') and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (D-F') fish. Nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue). Scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish upregulate Annexin A2

and Gfap in overlapping territories. Scale bar: 20 µm. **(G)** Quantification of LCP1+ cell density in the optic tectum region of *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ (n=4), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=3) 8 wpf fish. Each dot represents a fish. 15-20 sections were counted for each brain level. Straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish sections displayed around twice more Lcp1+ cells at tectum level than controls, while scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ fish had a slightly increased LCP1+ cell density compared to controls. Statistical analysis was performed using Tukey's multiple comparisons test where ns means non significative and * Pvalue < 0.05, ** Pvalue < 0.01 with error bars represent s.d. **(H-J')** Immunostaining of LCP1+ immune cells on transverse sections of the optic tectum region of *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ (H, H') (n=4), straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (I, I') (n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (J, J') (n=3) 8 wpf fish. Immune cells are labelled with the LCP1 antibody (magenta) and nuclei with DAPI (blue). H', I' and J' are magnifications of the squared regions in H, I and J, respectively. Scale bars: 100 µm for H, I, J; 30 µm for H', I', J'. str: straight, sco: scoliotic. **(K)** Quantification of LCP1+ cell density in the cerebellum region of 8 wpf fish (N=1). The analysis compared straight *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=4) and scoliotic *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ (n=3) fish to *rpgrip1l*$^{+/+}$ siblings (n=4). No significant difference was found between genotypes. Statistical analysis was performed using Tukey's multiple comparisons test where ns means not significant. Error bars represent s.d. "str" means straight and "sco" means scoliotic.

Supplementary figure 6: Biological assay of NACET activity on *dnaaf1*$^{-/-}$ embryos and expression level of three immune markers at adult stage. (A) Theta angle (θ) measurement between the eye, the caudal end of the yolk extension and the tail extremity, corresponding to the embryo curvature index. **(B)** Lateral views of 60 hpf representative embryos showing axial curvature phenotypes. In untreated conditions, *dnaaf1*$^{-/-}$ embryos show a characteristic curly tail-down (CTD) phenotype, whereas *dnaaf1*$^{+/+}$ siblings have a straight axis. Treatment at 27 hpf with 3 mM NACET suppresses the CTD phenotype of *dnaaf1*$^{-/-}$ embryos and does not affect axis straightness of *dnaaf1*$^{+/+}$ siblings. Embryos were measured around 2.5 to 3 mm. **(C-F)** Roseplots representing the (360 – θ) angle of *dnaaf1*$^{+/+}$ and *dnaaf1*$^{-/-}$ in untreated and 3 mM NACET-treated conditions. Embryos were treated from 27hpf to 2.5 dpf and θ angles were measured at the end of the treatment. Untreated *dnaaf1*$^{+/+}$ are represented in (C – dark green), and treated ones are in (D – light green).

Untreated *dnaaf1*$^{-/-}$ are in (E – blue) and treated ones are in (F – red). NACET treatment is able to rescue curly tail down phenotype in *dnaaf1*$^{-/-}$ embryos without affecting the controls.



Genotype	*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$	*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *Tg Foxj1a* :RPGRIP1L	*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$	*rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$; *Tg Col2a1* :RPGRIP1L
Adult Scoliotic fish (n)	72/74	0/63	28/29	28/29
Clutch (N)	N=2	N=2	N=1	N=1

Figure 1

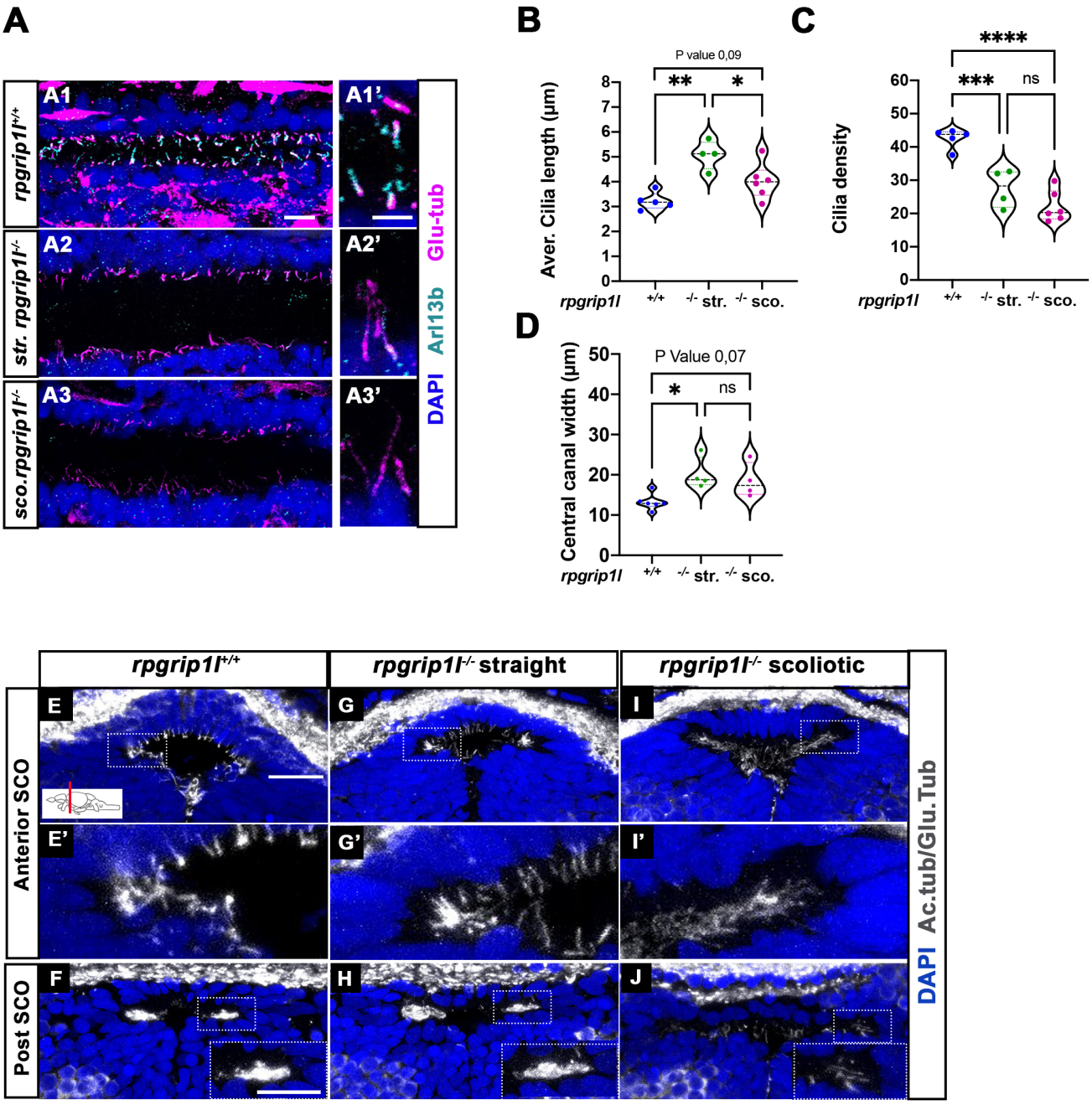
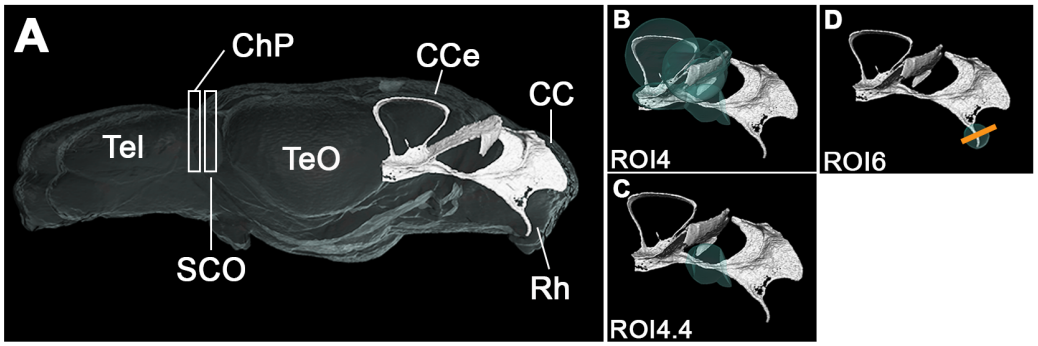
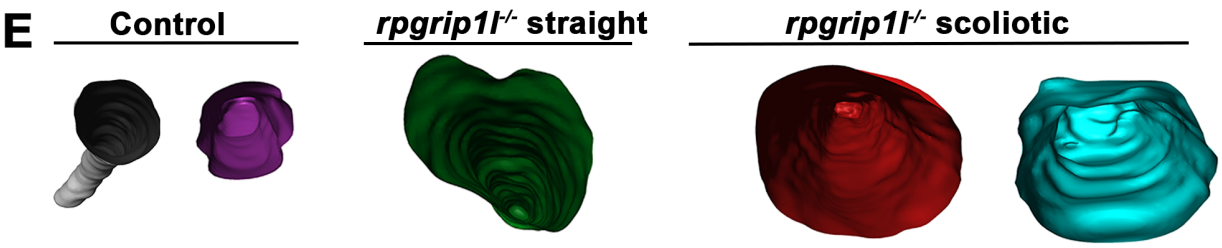
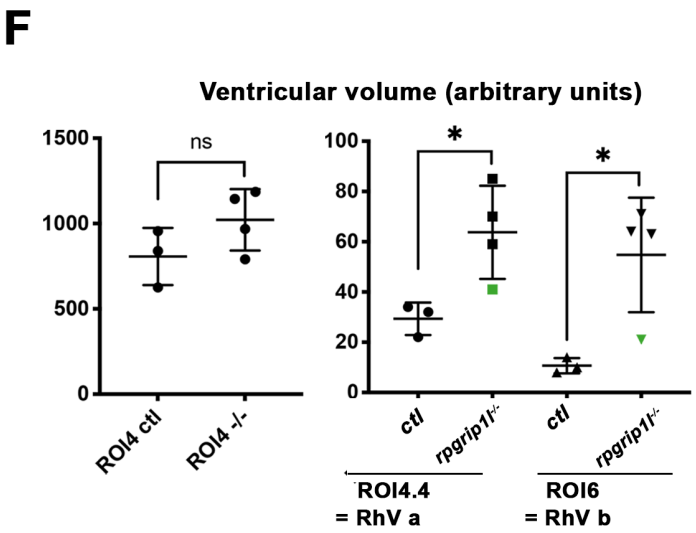
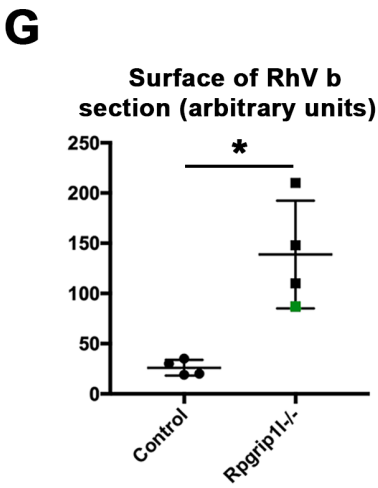

A
A1
A1'
A2
A2'
A3
A3'
rpgrip1l+/+
str. rpgrip1l-/-
sco.rpgrip1l-/-
Glu-tub
Arl13b
DAPI
B
P value 0,09
**
*
Aver. Cilia length (µm)
rpgrip1l
+/+
-/- str.
-/- sco.
C
****
***
ns
Cilia density
D
P Value 0,07
*
ns
Central canal width (µm)
rpgrip1l+/+
rpgrip1l-/- straight
rpgrip1l-/- scoliotic
Anterior SCO
Post SCO
E
E'
F
G
G'
H
I
I'
J
DAPI Ac.tub/Glu.Tub

Figure 2


A
ChP
CCe
CC
Tel
TeO
SCO
Rh
B
ROI4
D
ROI6
C
ROI4.4


E
Control
rpgrip1l-/- straight
rpgrip1l-/- scoliotic


F
Ventricular volume (arbitrary units)
1500
1000
500
0
ns
ROI4 ctl
ROI4 -/-
100
80
60
40
20
0
*
*
ctl
rpgrip1l-/-
ctl
rpgrip1l-/-
ROI4.4
= RhV a
ROI6
= RhV b


G
Surface of RhV b
section (arbitrary units)
250
200
150
100
50
0
*
Control
Rpgrip1l-/-

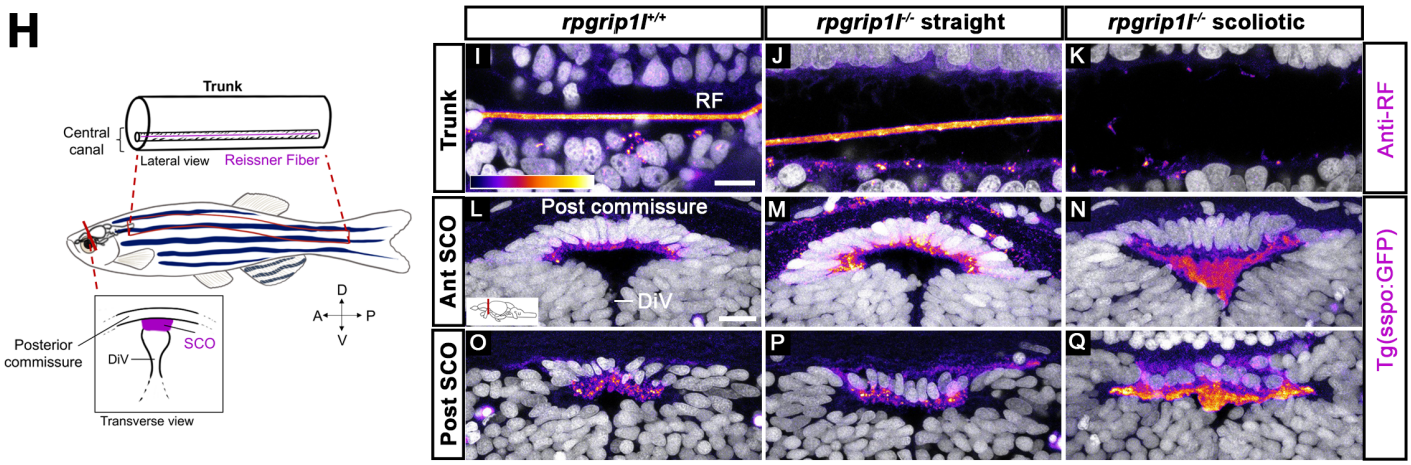

H
Trunk
Central canal
Lateral view
Reissner Fiber
Posterior commissure
DiV
SCO
Transverse view
D
A
P
V
rpgrip1l+/+
rpgrip1l-/- straight
rpgrip1l-/- scoliotic
Trunk
Ant SCO
Post SCO
I
J
K
RF
L
M
N
Post commissure
DiV
O
P
Q
Anti-RF
Tg(sspo:GFP)

Figure 3

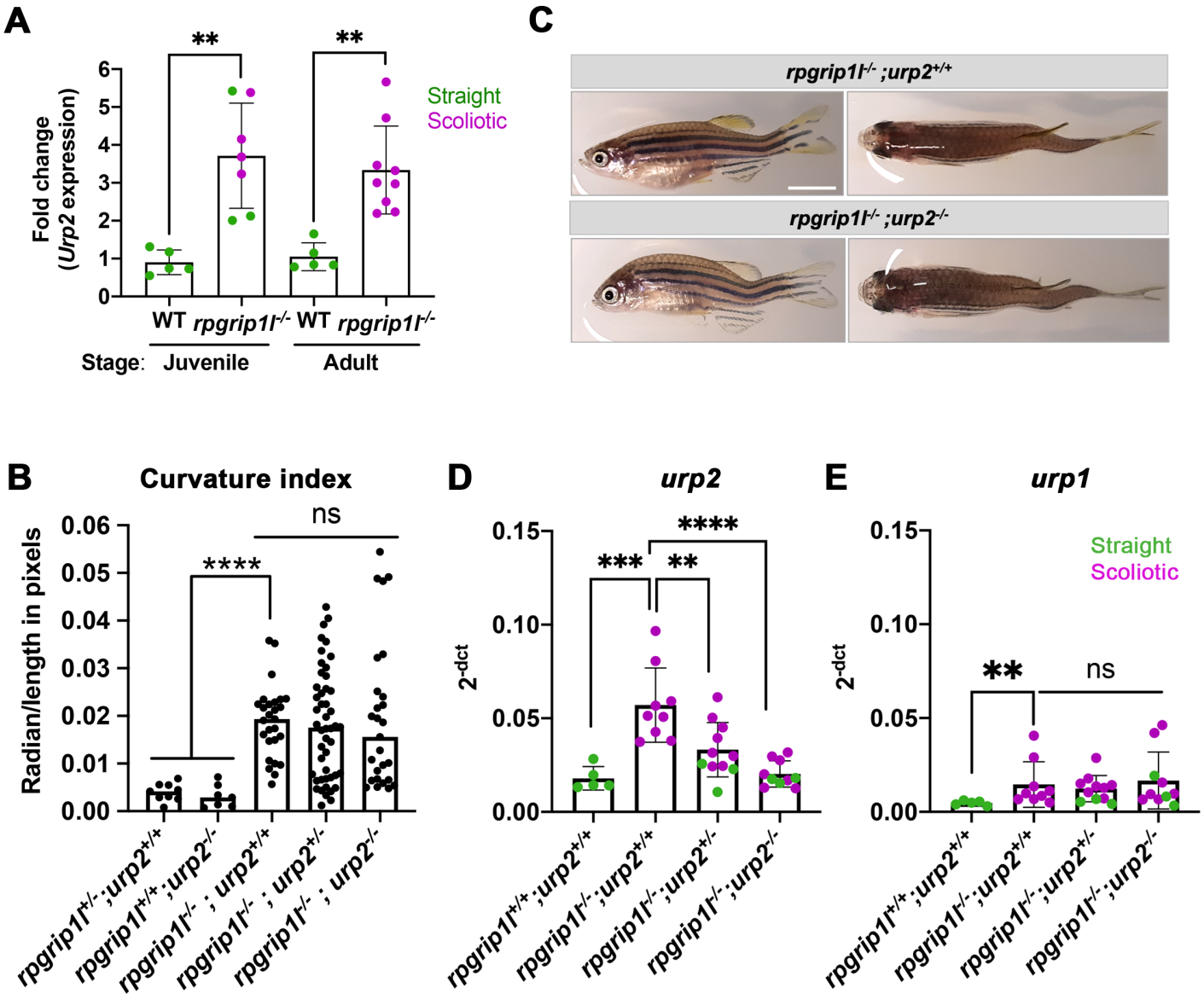
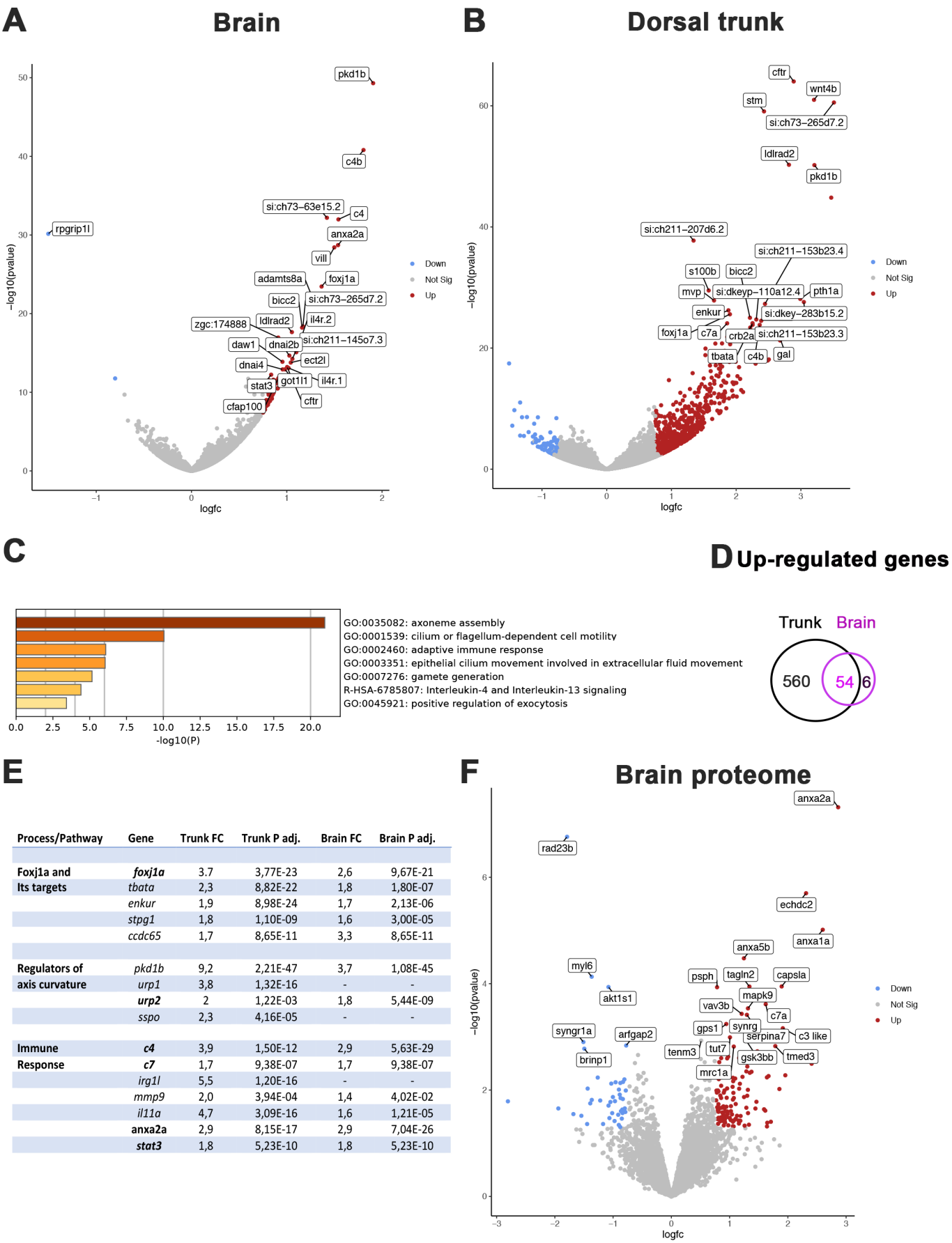

A
Fold change (Urp2 expression)
Straight
Scoliotic
WT
rpgrip1l-/-
Stage: Juvenile
Adult
C
rpgrip1l-/- ;urp2+/+
rpgrip1l-/- ;urp2-/-
B
Curvature index
Radian/length in pixels
ns
D
urp2
2-dct
E
urp1
rpgrip1l+/+;urp2+/+
rpgrip1l+/+;urp2-/-
rpgrip1l-/- ; urp2+/+
rpgrip1l-/- ; urp2+/-
rpgrip1l-/- ; urp2-/-

Figure 4



Process/Pathway	Gene	Trunk FC	Trunk P adj.	Brain FC	Brain P adj.
Foxj1a and	***foxj1a***	3.7	3,77E-23	2,6	9,67E-21
Its targets	*tbata*	2,3	8,82E-22	1,8	1,80E-07
	enkur	1,9	8,98E-24	1,7	2,13E-06
	stpg1	1,8	1,10E-09	1,6	3,00E-05
	ccdc65	1,7	8,65E-11	3,3	8,65E-11
Regulators of	*pkd1b*	9,2	2,21E-47	3,7	1,08E-45
axis curvature	*urp1*	3,8	1,32E-16	-	-
	urp2	2	1,22E-03	1,8	5,44E-09
	sspo	2,3	4,16E-05	-	-
Immune	***c4***	3,9	1,50E-12	2,9	5,63E-29
Response	***c7***	1,7	9,38E-07	1,7	9,38E-07
	irg1l	5,5	1,20E-16	-	-
	mmp9	2,0	3,94E-04	1,4	4,02E-02
	il11a	4,7	3,09E-16	1,6	1,21E-05
	anxa2a	2,9	8,15E-17	2,9	7,04E-26
	stat3	1,8	5,23E-10	1,8	5,23E-10

Figure 5

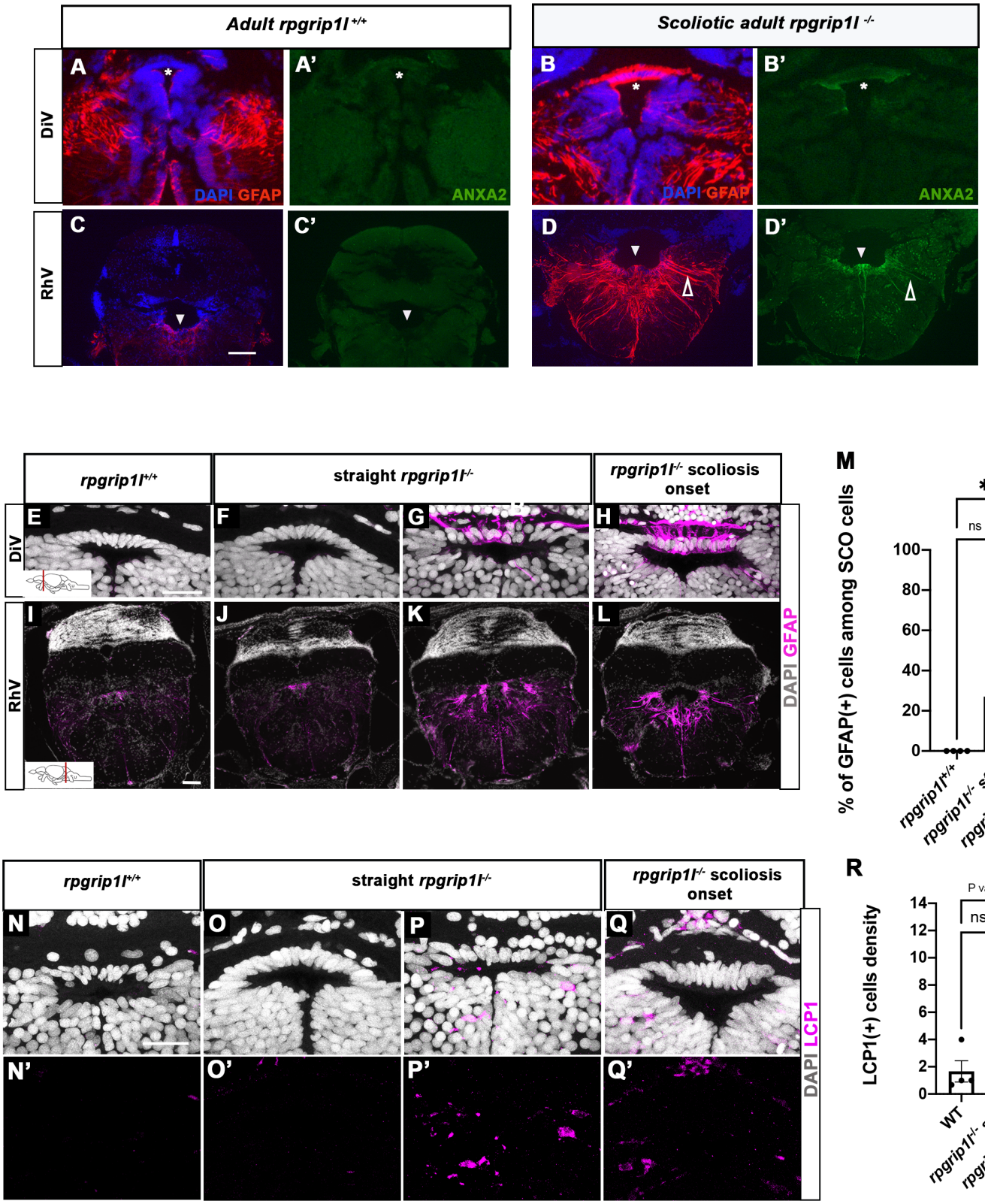
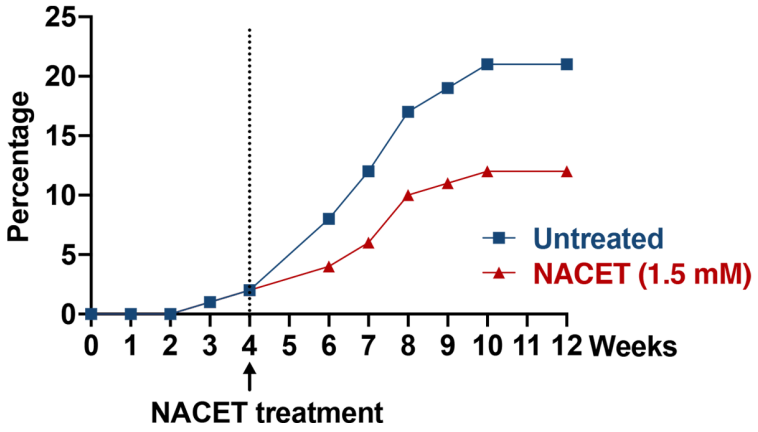
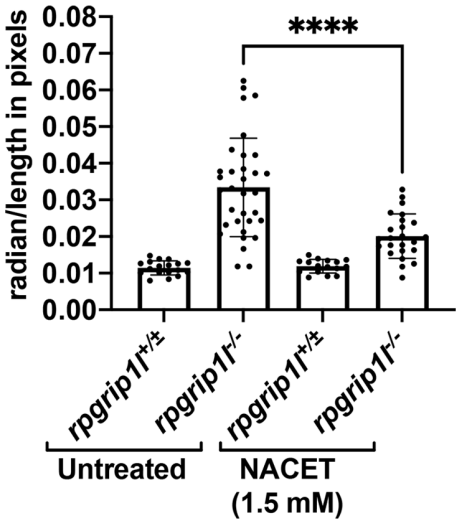

Adult rpgrip1l +/+
Scoliotic adult rpgrip1l -/-
DiV
RhV
A
A'
B
B'
C
C'
D
D'
DAPI GFAP
ANXA2
rpgrip1l+/+
straight rpgrip1l-/-
rpgrip1l-/- scoliosis onset
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
DAPI GFAP
M
% of GFAP(+) cells among SCO cells
***
ns
**
100
80
60
40
20
0
rpgrip1l+/+
rpgrip1l-/- str.
rpgrip1l-/-sco.
N
O
P
Q
N'
O'
P'
Q'
DAPI LCP1
R
LCP1(+) cells density
P value 0,07
ns
ns
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
WT
rpgrip1l-/- str.
rpgrip1l-/- sco.

Figure 6

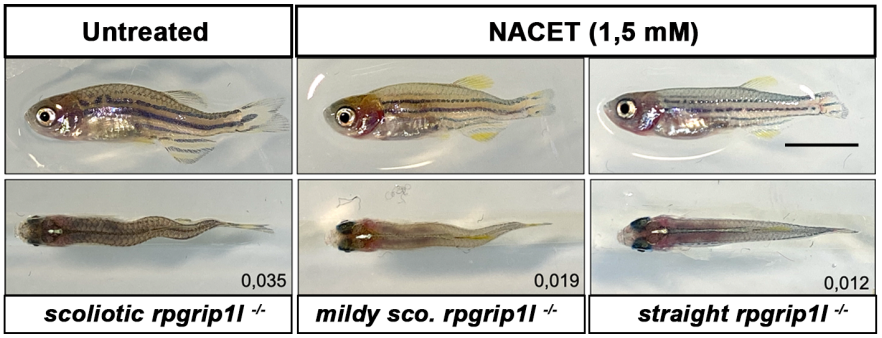
A Scoliosis penetrance in *rpgrip1l*$^{+/-}$ incross



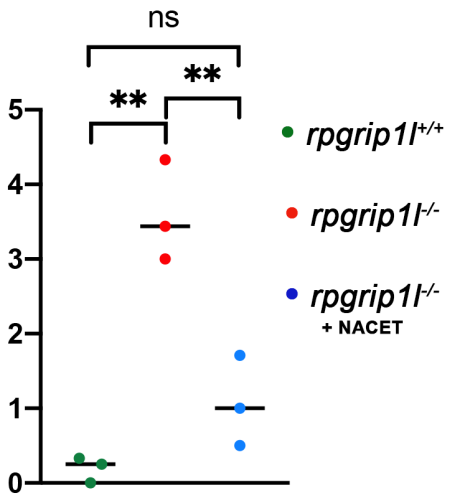
B Curvature index



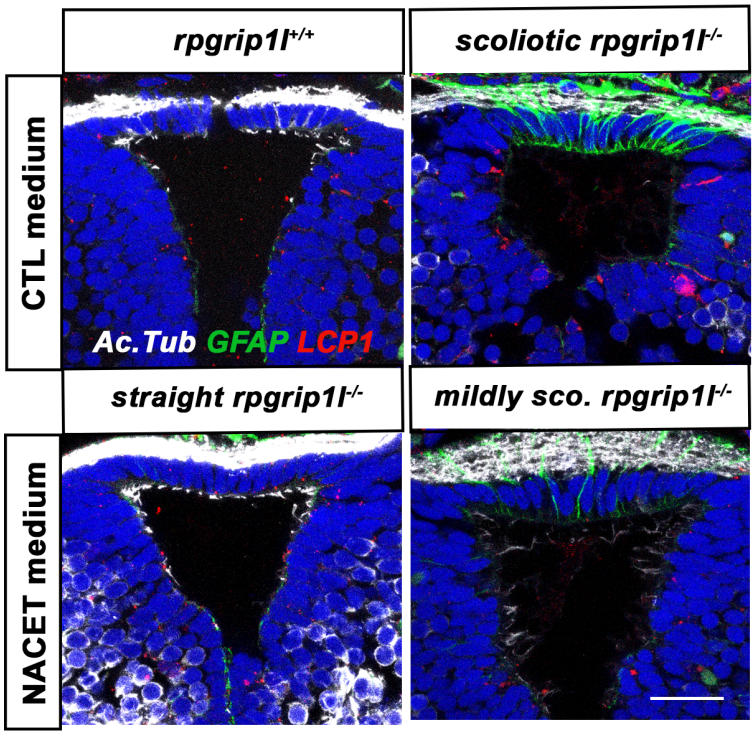
C Scoliotic phenotype and associated curvature index of *rpgrip1l*$^{-/-}$ adults



D Lcp1 cells in SCO region



E



F % of GFAP(+) cells within the SCO

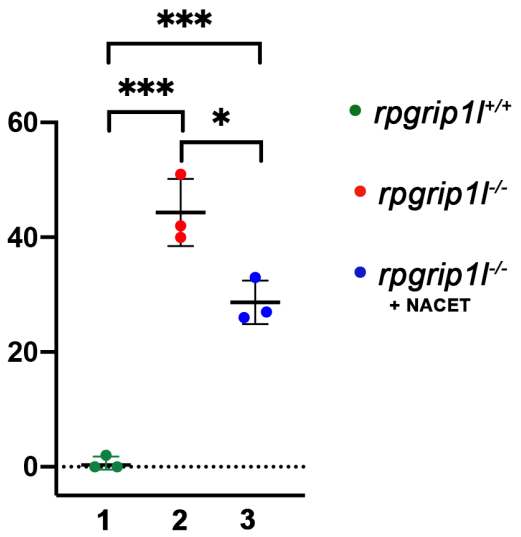


Figure 7

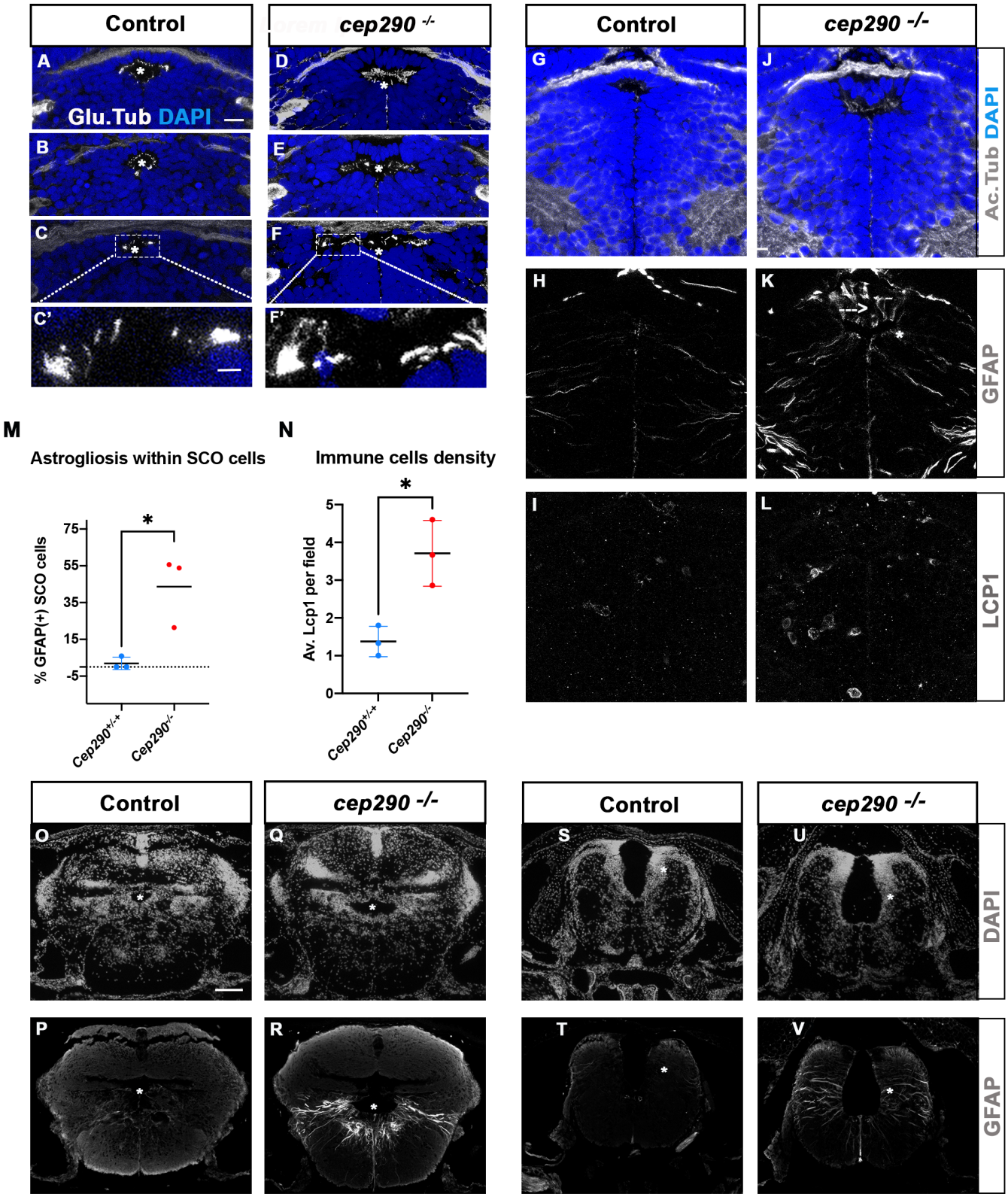
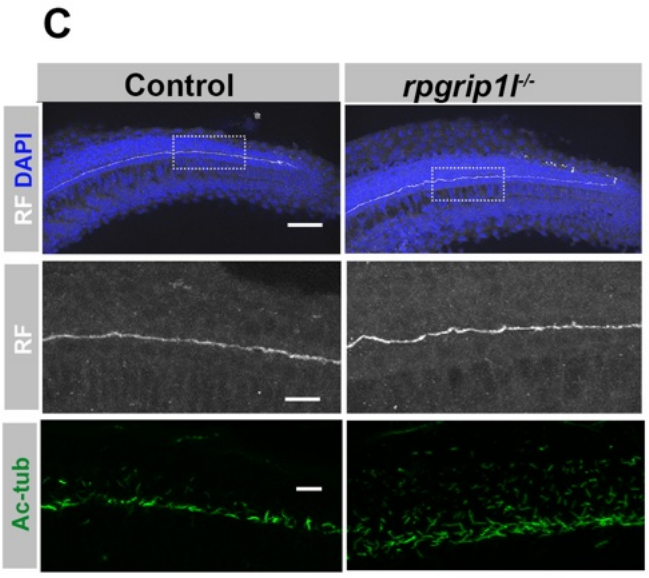
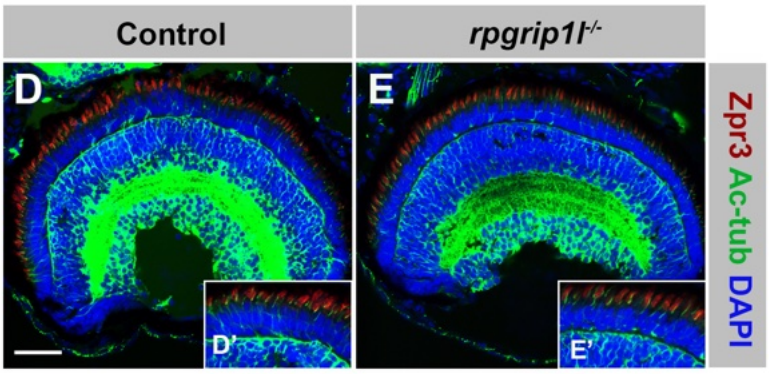

Control
cep290 -/-
Control
cep290 -/-
A
B
C
C'
D
E
F
F'
Glu.Tub DAPI
G
J
H
K
I
L
Ac.Tub DAPI
GFAP
LCP1
M
Astrogliosis within SCO cells
% GFAP(+) SCO cells
75
55
35
15
-5
*
Cep290+/-+
Cep290-/-
N
Immune cells density
Av. Lcp1 per field
5
4
3
2
1
0
*
Cep290+/-+
Cep290-/-
Control
cep290 -/-
Control
cep290 -/-
O
Q
S
U
P
R
T
V
DAPI
GFAP

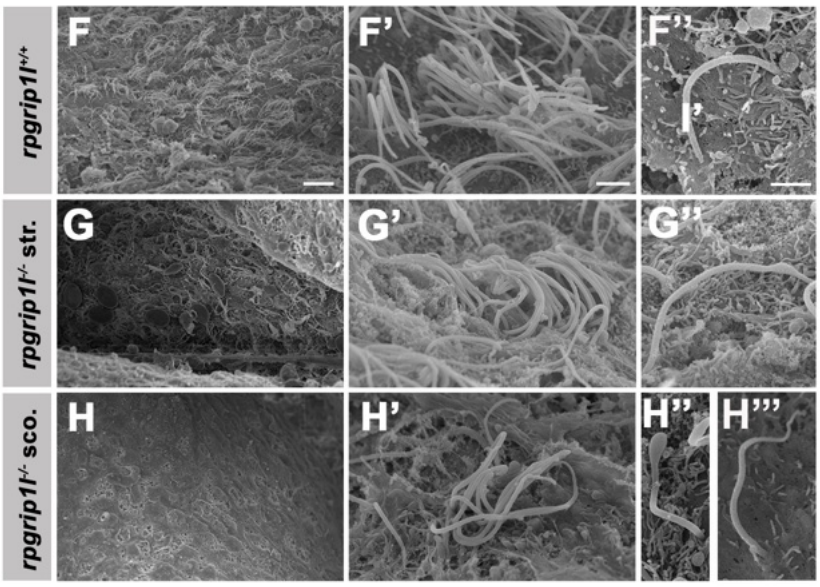
Figure 8

B

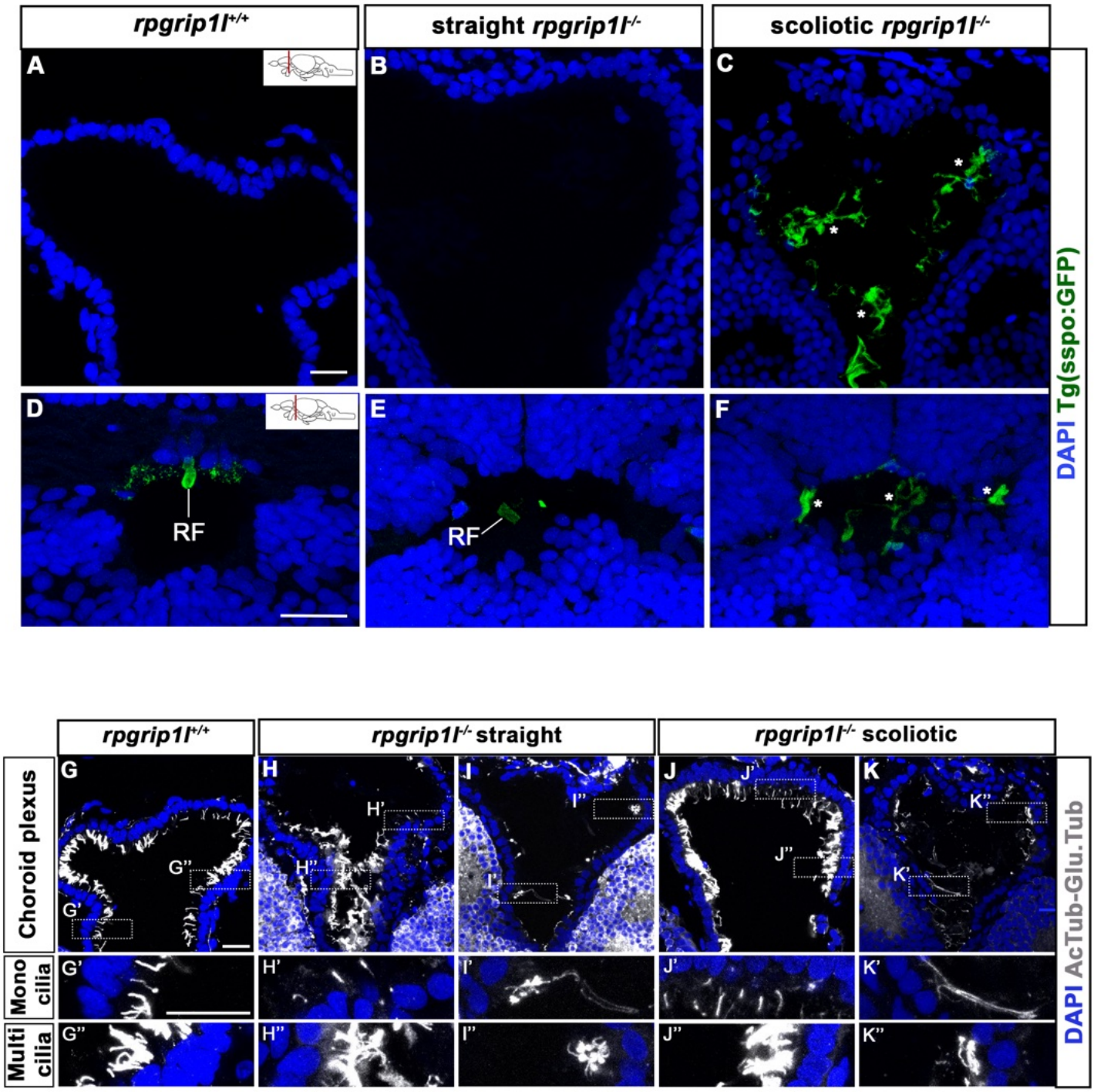
	Heart looping	Kidney cysts	Total nb embryos
wt	1	0	900
rpgrip1l $^{ex4/ex4}$	0	0	73
rpgrip1l $^{\Delta/\Delta}$	3	0	694



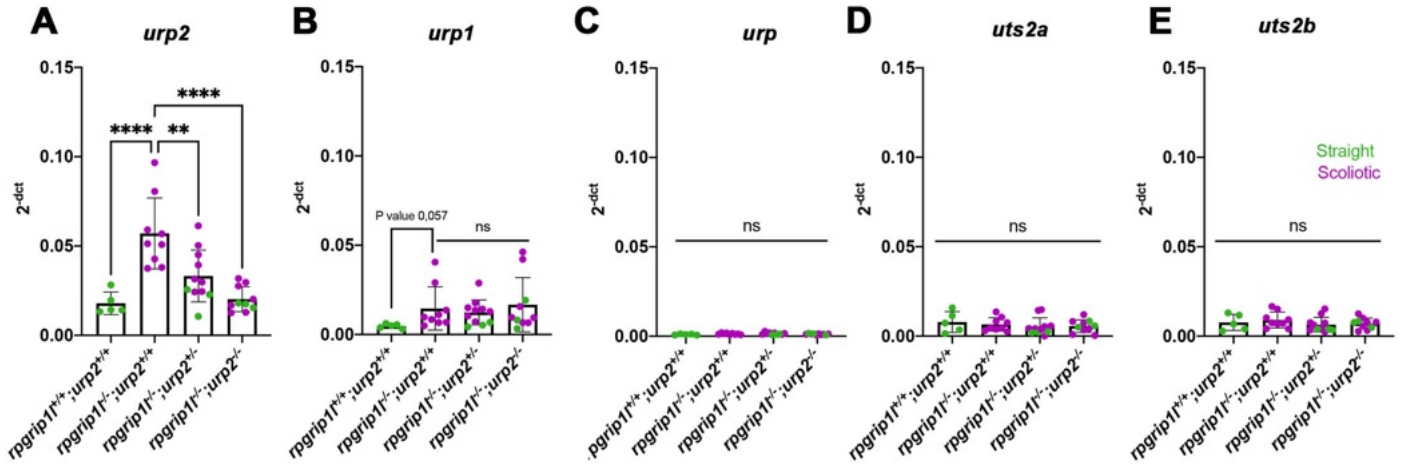


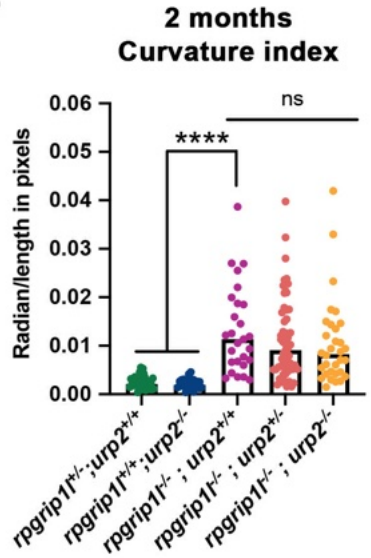


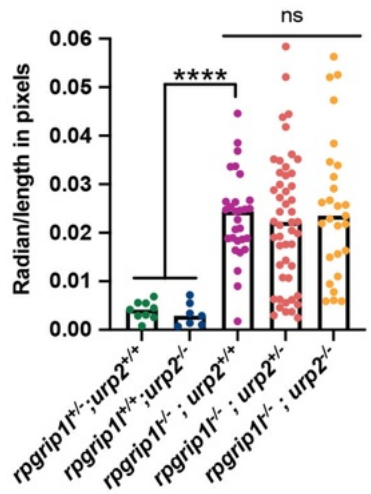
Supplementary Figure 1

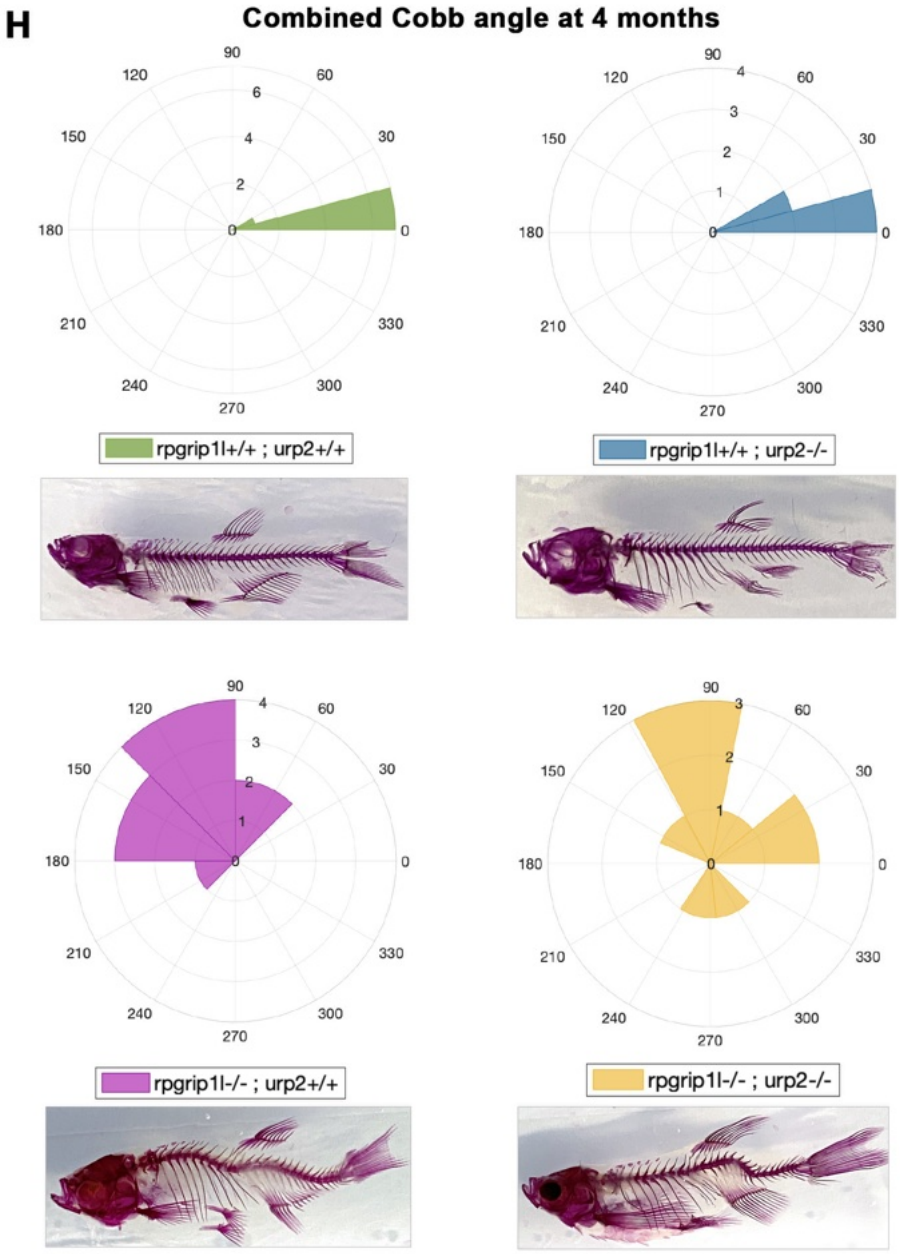


Supplementary Figure 2



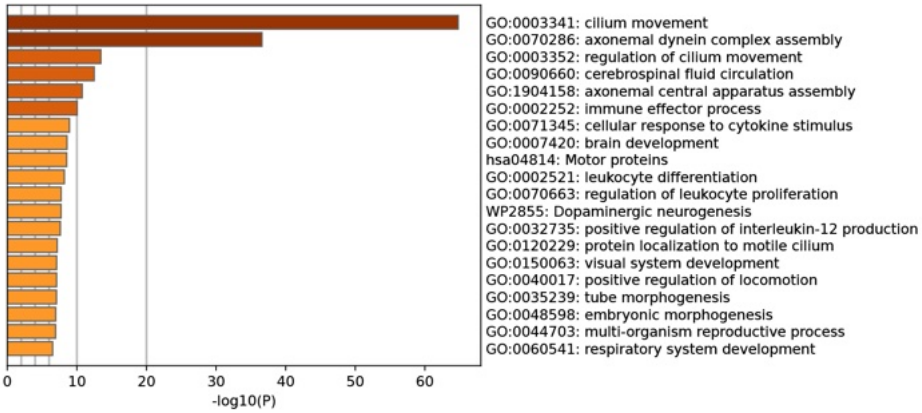




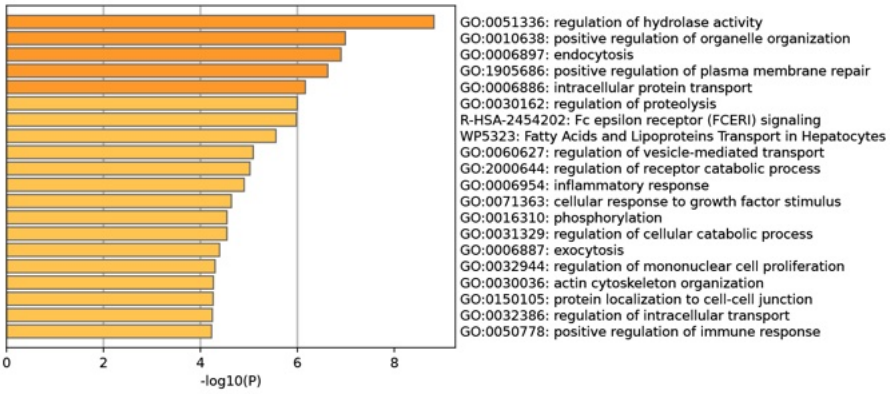


Supplementary Fig 3

A: Up-regulated genes in trunk



B: Enriched proteins in adult brain



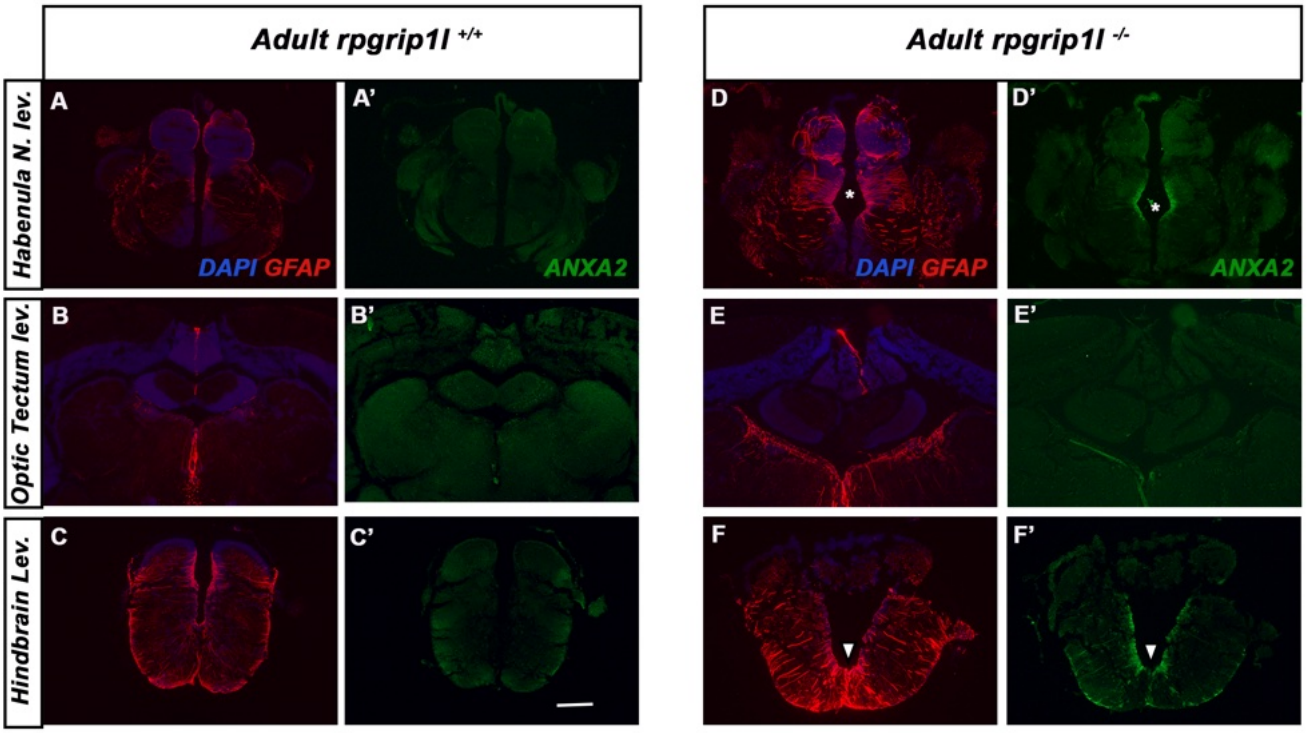
C: 25 highest P Value

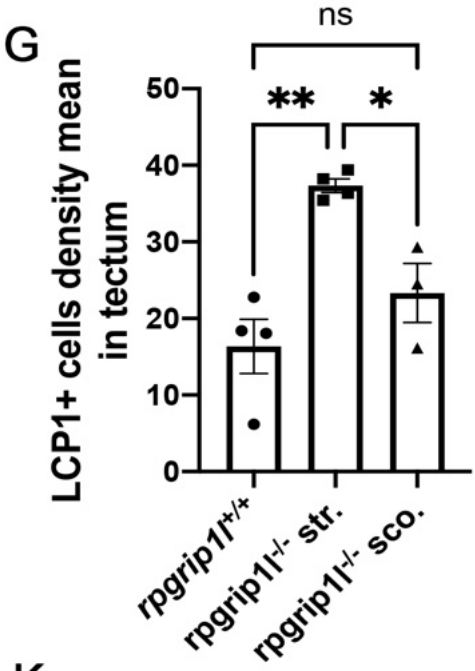
Protein	FC	P value
anxa2a	7,28	4,82E-08
echdc2	4,97	1,99E-06
anxa1a	6,06	9,6856E-06
anxa5b	2,37	3,3303E-05
capsla	3,72	0,00011272
tagln2	2,53	0,00011315
psph	1,72	0,00011655
c7a	3,07	0,0002431
mapk9	2,49	0,00029106
vav3b	2,31	0,00036912
serpina7	2,46	0,0003851
gps1	1,92	0,00057247
synrg	2,08	0,00066171
c3 like	3,77	0,00068862
tut7	2,01	0,00102053
gsk3bb	2,40	0,00109597
tmed3	3,44	0,00148983
mrc1a	2,10	0,00152123
wdr12	2,78	0,00186884
wdfy2	1,97	0,00235225
plcd4b	2,24	0,00249521
itchb	1,81	0,00250875
ehd1b	1,94	0,00253596
exoc6	1,77	0,00298918
stat3	5,31	0,00319733

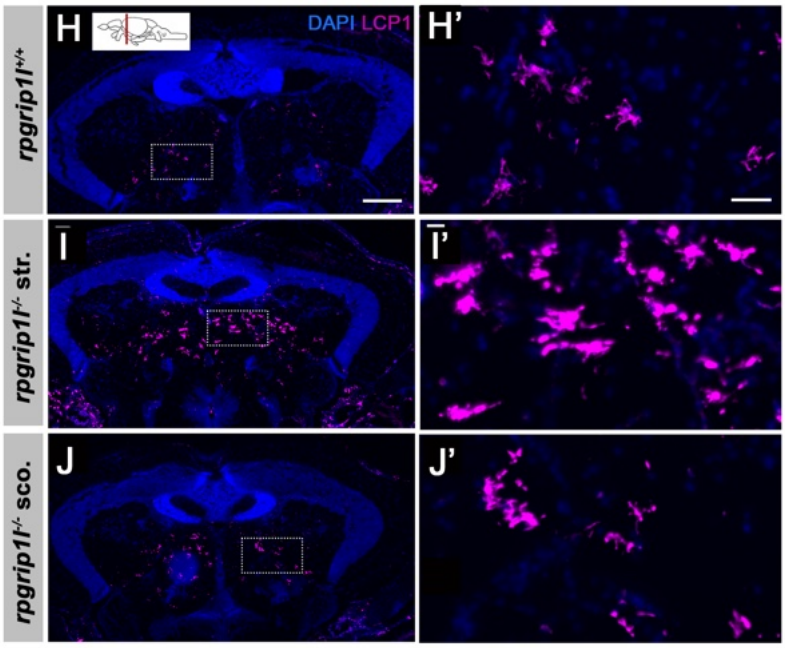
D: Activated astrocytes markers

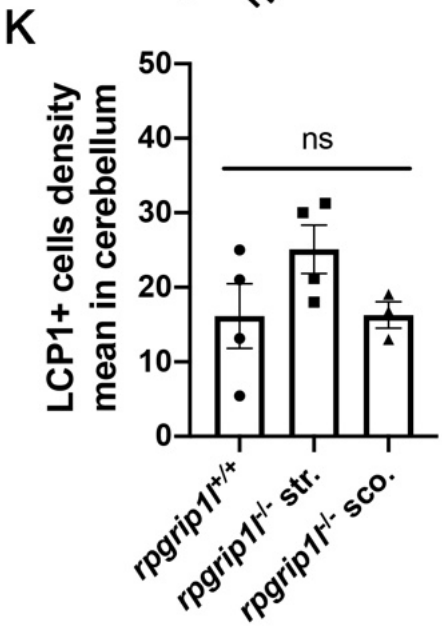
Hum. Gene	Zf Gene	FC (trunk)	P.adj. Value
S100B	s100b	2,98	7,35711E-27
C4b	c4b	5,15	1,48224E-21
GFAP	gfap	2,49	1,99844E-09
CTSB	ctslb	3,60	1,29502E-08
CAPS	capsla	2,67	2,31406E-06
GLAST/SLC1A3	slc1a3b	2,68	1,46788E-05
PLCXD3	plcxd3	1,74	1,6557E-05
VIM	viml	2,14	8,30568E-05

Supplementary Figure 4

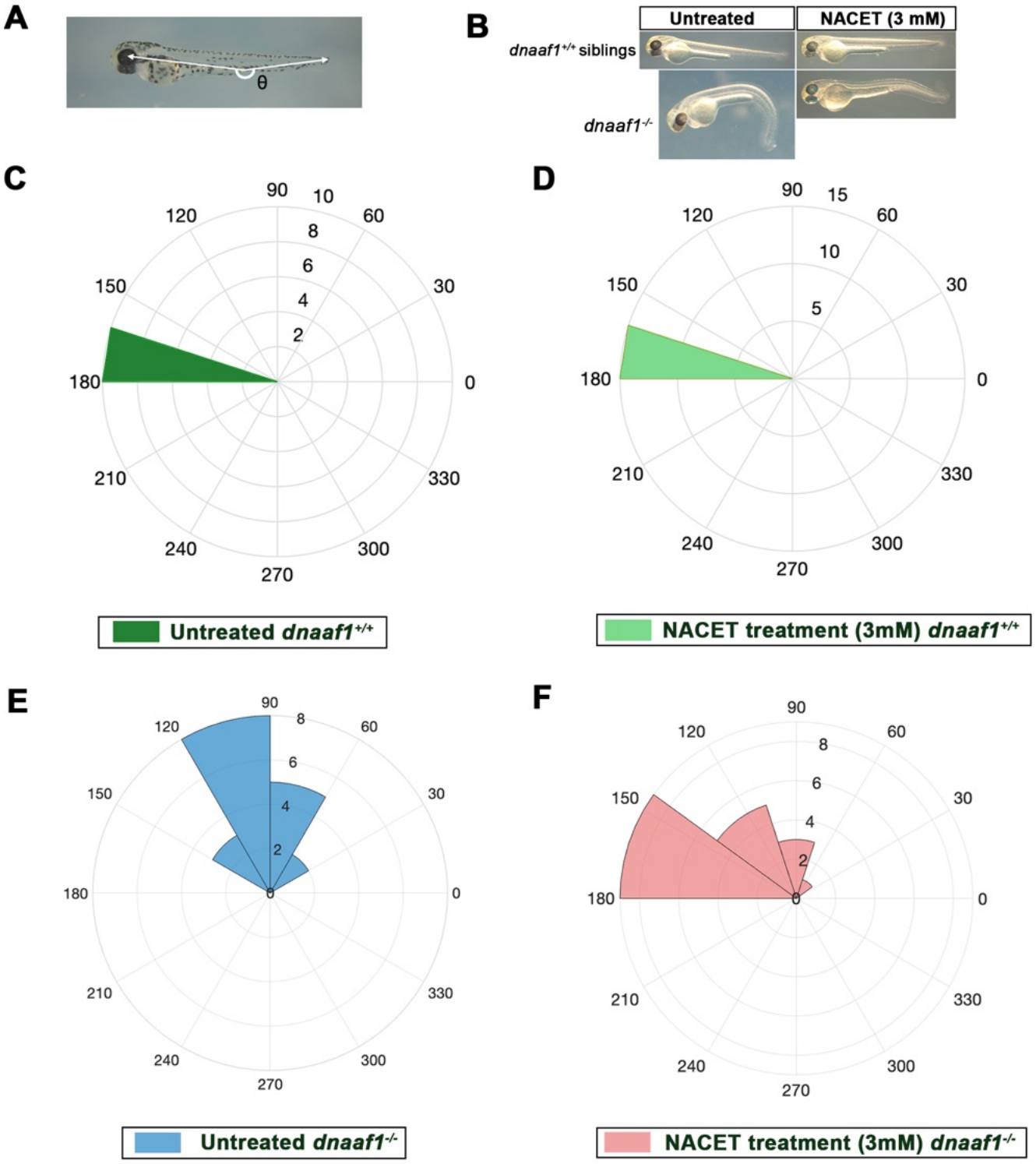








Supplementary Figure 5



Supplementary Figure 5