

## C

Dicer
Merge


D

| dre-let-7b | dre-mir-10b-2 | dre-mir-124-2 | dre-mir-124-5 | dre-mir-128-1 | dre-mir-139 | dre-mir-25 | dre-mir-26a-1 | dre-mir-454b | dre-mir-455-1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dre-mir-726 | xla-mir-1306 | xla-mir-133a | xla-mir-133b | xla-mir-133d | xla-mir-142 | xla-mir-15c | xla-mir-18 | xla-mir-194 | xla-mir-19b |
| xla-mir-1b | xla-mir-20 | xla-mir-205 | xla-mir-223 | xla-mir-23a | xla-mir-24b | xla-mir-363 | xla-mir-427 | xla-mir-428 | xla-mir-703 |
| xla-mir-92a-1 | xla-mir-92a-2 | xtr-let-7a | xtr-let-7b | xtr-let-7c | xtr-let-7e-1 | xtr-let-7e-2 | xtr-let-7f | xtr-let-7g | xtr-let-7i |
| xtr-mir-100 | xtr-mir-101a-1 | xtr-mir-101a-2 | xtr-mir-103-1 | xtr-mir-103-2 | xtr-mir-106 | xtr-mir-107 | xtr-mir-10a | xtr-mir-10c | xtr-mir-122 |
| xtr-mir-124 | xtr-mir-125a | xtr-mir-125b-1 | xtr-mir-125b-2 | xtr-mir-126 | xtr-mir-128-2 | xtr-mir-129-1 | xtr-mir-129-2 | xtr-mir-130a | xtr-mir-130b |
| xtr-mir-130c | xtr-mir-132 | xtr-mir-133a | xtr-mir-133c | xtr-mir-135-1 | xtr-mir-135-2 | xtr-mir-137 | xtr-mir-138 | xtr-mir-139 | xtr-mir-140 |
| xtr-mir-143 | xtr-mir-144 | xtr-mir-145 | xtr-mir-146a | xtr-mir-146b | xtr-mir-148a | xtr-mir-148b | xtr-mir-150 | xtr-mir-153-1 | xtr-mir-153-2 |
| xtr-mir-155 | xtr-mir-15a | xtr-mir-15b | xtr-mir-16a | xtr-mir-16b | xtr-mir-16c | xtr-mir-17 | xtr-mir-181a-1 | xtr-mir-181a-2 | xtr-mir-181b-1 |
| xtr-mir-181b-2 | xtr-mir-182 | xtr-mir-183 | xtr-mir-184 | xtr-mir-18a | xtr-mir-190 | xtr-mir-191 | xtr-mir-192 | xtr-mir-193 | xtr-mir-194-1 |
| xtr-mir-194-2 | xtr-mir-196a | xtr-mir-196b | xtr-mir-199a | xtr-mir-199b | xtr-mir-19a | xtr-mir-19b-2 | xtr-mir-1a-1 | xtr-mir-1a-2 | xtr-mir-200a |
| xtr-mir-200b | xtr-mir-203 | xtr-mir-204-1 | xtr-mir-204-2 | xtr-mir-205a | xtr-mir-205b | xtr-mir-206 | xtr-mir-208 | xtr-mir-20a | xtr-mir-210 |
| xtr-mir-212 | xtr-mir-214 | xtr-mir-215 | xtr-mir-216 | xtr-mir-217 | xtr-mir-218-1 | xtr-mir-218-2 | xtr-mir-2184 | xtr-mir-2188 | xtr-mir-219 |
| xtr-mir-22 | xtr-mir-221 | xtr-mir-222 | xtr-mir-23a-2 | xtr-mir-23b | xtr-mir-24a | xtr-mir-24b | xtr-mir-26-2 | xtr-mir-27a | xtr-mir-27b |
| xtr-mir-27c-1 | xtr-mir-29a | xtr-mir-29c | xtr-mir-29d | xtr-mir-301-1 | xtr-mir-301-2 | xtr-mir-302 | xtr-mir-30a | xtr-mir-30b | xtr-mir-30c-1 |
| xtr-mir-30c-2 | xtr-mir-30d | xtr-mir-30e | xtr-mir-338-1 | xtr-mir-338-2 | xtr-mir-33a | xtr-mir-33b | xtr-mir-34a | xtr-mir-34b-3 | xtr-mir-363 |
| xtr-mir-365-1 | xtr-mir-375 | xtr-mir-383 | xtr-mir-425 | xtr-mir-427-1 | xtr-mir-428b | xtr-mir-429 | xtr-mir-449a | xtr-mir-449b | xtr-mir-449c |
| xtr-mir-451 * | xtr-mir-489 | xtr-mir-499 | xtr-mir-7-1 | xtr-mir-7-2 | xtr-mir-7-3 | xtr-mir-92b | xtr-mir-9-3 | xtr-mir-9406 | xtr-mir-96 |
| xtr-mir-98 | xtr-mir-99 | xtr-mir-9a-1 | xtr-mir-9a-2 | xtr-mir-9b |  |  |  |  |  |More than 5 reads spanning the whole loop

Less than 5 reads spanning the whole loop
$\square$
No reads spanning the loop region

* Dicer independent miRNA biogenesis

miRNA precursors

miRNA precursors




C
ANTEROGRADE
$\square$ Endogenous
$\square$ Exogenous




E


F

A


## B



C


D
qPCR: miRNAs expression in isolated axons after Sema3A exposure

A

8-cell stage
stage 40
cDNA synthesis and qPCR

D

E
miR-181a-1-3p

co-MO or miR-181-MO FITC-labelled


8-cell stage micro-injection

stage 26 electroporation

B
Microinjected

Electroporated

$\square$

| miR-181a mimic + |
| :---: |
| miR-181b mimic |



| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{\infty} \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\dot{\infty}} \\ & \stackrel{\underline{c}}{\underline{\varrho}} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |



C

| Microinjected $\mathbf{m i R}-181-M O$ |
| :--- |

Electroporated miR-181a mimic + miR-181b mimic

Electroporated miR-181a mimic + miR-181b mimic


Non-electroporated left eye


Electroporated left eye


Non-electroporated left eye


D



Supplementary Figure 8
[S1] Figure S1: Dicer and pre-miRNAs are present in RGCs axonal compartment, related to Figure 1
(A) Schematic of Dicer-FLAG-HA . Red arrows indicate primers used for the genotyping spanning the FLAG$H A_{2}$ region. (B) Genotyping PCR. (C) Representative retina stained for anti-HA antibody. (D) List of axonal miRNAs derived from Bellon et al. 2017. Pre-miRNAs with more than 5 reads mapping the hairpin loop were considered abundant. (E, F) Quantification of the expression levels of miR-181a-1- and miR-181a-2precursors with the $2^{\wedge(-\Delta C t)}$ method, using U6 as normalizer, in eye $(E)$ or isolated axons $(F)$.
Values are mean $\pm$ SEM ( $E, F$ ). Statistics: * $p<0.05$. Data were not normally distributed (Shapiro-Wilk test), two-tailed Mann Whitney test, $\mathrm{n}=4$ independent experiments (RNA was collected from 20 eyes or from isolated axons derived from 40 explants for each experiment). Abbreviations: WT, wild type; HA, Dicer-FLAG-HA $\mathrm{HA}_{2}$ bp, base pair; E13.5, embryonic day 13.5; PO, post-natal day 0 ; PCR - , no template PCR negative control. Scale bars: $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (C).
[S2] Figure S2: Pre-miR-181a-1 is trafficked in RGC axons, related to Figure 2
(A) Thermal denaturation of $1 \mu \mathrm{M} \mathrm{MB}$ in the absence or presence of total cellular RNA ( 2.5 or $1 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ ) extracted from stage 40 eyes. Each melting curve represents the average of three separate experiments. (B) Xenopus head from WT or MB ( $20 \mu \mathrm{M}$ ) electroporated embryos. The eye is delineated with dashed lines. (C) Phase images of RGC axonal growth cones derived from WT, MB ( $20 \mu \mathrm{M}$ ) or cy3-pre-miR-181a-1 $(10 \mu \mathrm{M})$ electroporated embryos. Note similar eye size and the stereotypical growth cone shape regardless of treatment indicating lack of MB toxicity. Abbreviations: MB, molecular beacon; WT, wild type. Scale bars: $500 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (B), $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (C).
[S3] Figure S3: Pre-miR-181a-1 is actively trafficked in RGC axons, related to Figure 3
(A, B) Relative frequency distribution (in percentage) of puncta velocities. Each bin corresponds to 0.2 $\mu \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$. The dotted line indicates $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. (C, D) Frequency distribution (in percentage) of puncta per speed category. (A-D) Endogenous and exogenous correspond to $M B$ and cy3-pre-miR-181a-1 puncta, respectively.
Values are mean $\pm$ SEM (C, D). Statistics: (C, D) Two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison post-hoc test. Endogenous, $\mathrm{n}=3$; exogenous, $\mathrm{n}=4$ independent experiments. Total number of analyzed puncta: 117 (endogenous anterograde), 176 (endogenous retrograde), 233 (exogenous anterograde), 251 (exogenous retrograde). Abbreviations: ns, not significant.
[S4] Figure S4: Pre-miR-181a-1 trafficking is vesicle mediated, related to Figure 4
(A) Schematic of the experimental paradigm. $5 \mu \mathrm{M} \mathrm{MB}$ and $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{ul}$ pCS2-CD63-eGFP were coelectroporated. (B) Snapshot of representative axon where MB-labeled pre-miR-181a-1 (red) and CD63-GFP-labeled vesicles (green) are co-trafficked (white arrows). (C) Representative kymographs generated from acquired time-lapse. (D) Composite kymograph shown in (C) where the individual traces where drawn and color coded. Yellow trajectories represent MB-labeled pre-miRNA (red) and CD63-GFP-labeled vesicle (green) co-trafficked. (E) Frequency and (F) frequency distribution (in percentage) of MB-labeled pre-miR-181a-1 co-trafficked with CD63-GFP-positive vesicles. Each dot corresponds to \% of MB+/CD63+ cotrafficked puncta within each axon (F). (G) Representative time-lapse depicting MB-labeled pre-miR-181a-1 (red arrow) and CD63-GFP-positive vesicle (green arrow) co-trafficked along the axon shaft to the growth cone (delineated with dashed white lines) wrist (white arrowhead) and central domain (white star)
Values are mean $\pm$ SEM (E, F). Statistics: (E) Total number of puncta counted: 174 (MB+), 224 (CD63+). (F) Data were normally distributed (Shapiro-Wilk test). Unpaired two-tailed t-test. Total number of puncta counted: 57 anterograde, 59 retrograde. (E,F) Data from 17 single axons from 5 independent experiments. Abbreviations: ns, not significant. Scale bars: $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ ( $B, C, D, G$ ).
[S5] Figure S5: Validation of axonal sample preparation and translation- dependent cue-induced collapse, related to Figure 5
(A) Representative image of stage $37 / 38$ RGC axons cultured for 24 hours, before and after explant removal. Zoom-in panels illustrate that growth cones still adopt a stereotypical shape after removing the explant ("cut") suggesting that axonal health is maintained; axons also stay responsive to cues as demonstrated by Sema3A-induced collapse. (B) RT-PCR from RNA extracted from isolated axons or from
stage $37 / 38$ whole eyes. $\beta$-Actin mRNA is present both in eye and axons, while MAP2 mRNA is present only eye, suggesting absence of dendritic material in the axonal samples. (C) Frequency (in percentage) of collapsed growth cones from stage $37 / 38$ embryos, following a $10 \mathrm{~min}(200 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) Sema3A bath application. $50 \mu \mathrm{M}$ cycloheximide (CHX) was applied to block translation. Total number of counted growth cones is reported in the column. (D) Quantification of the expression levels of miRNAs using the $2^{\wedge(-\Delta C t)}$ method and U6 as normalizer.
Values are mean $\pm$ SEM (C,D). Statistics: *** p<0.001, **** p<0.0001. (C) Two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison post-hoc test, $\mathrm{n}=4$ independent experiments. (D) Data were normally distributed (Shapiro-Wilk test). One-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison post-hoc test, $\mathrm{n}=3$ independent experiments (RNA was collected from stage 40 isolated axons for each experiment). Abbreviations: Ax, isolated axon; ns, not significant; NT, no template RT negative control; CHX, cyclohexamide; -, no template PCR negative control. Scale bars: $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (A, left), $30 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (A, right).
[S6] Figure S6: Morpholino mix validation, related to Figure 6
(A, D) Schematic representation of the experimental paradigm. (B,C) Quantification of the expression levels of miRNAs using the $2^{\wedge(-\Delta C t)}$ method and U6 as normalizer, from stage 40 eyes derived from either $150 \mu \mathrm{M}$ MOs-5p or co-MO (B) or $200 \mu \mathrm{M} \mathrm{MOs-3p} \mathrm{or} \mathrm{co-MO} \mathrm{(C)} \mathrm{microinjected} \mathrm{embryos}$. normalized to co-MO. (E, F) Quantification of the expression levels of miR-181a-1-3p (E) and miR-181a-5p (F) using the $2^{\wedge-\Delta C t)}$ method and U6 as normalizer, from axons transfected with $2 \mu \mathrm{M}$ MOs-5p, MOs-3p or co-MO. Data are presented normalized to PBS control.
Values are mean $\pm$ SEM throughout the figure. Statistics: * $\mathbf{p}<0.05$. (B, C, E, F) Data were not normally distributed (Shapiro-Wilk test). Two-tailed Mann Whitney test. (B, C, E) $n=4$; ( $F$ ) $n=3$ independent experiments. Abbreviations: ns, non-significant.
[S7] Figure S7: Mimics rescue miR-181 loss of expression, related to Figure 7
(A) Schematic representation of the experimental paradigm. Microinjection mixture: pre-miR-181a-1-, pre-miR-181a-2- and miR-181b-MO at 0.4 ng each in 1 nL (miR-181-MO) and custom control plus standard control MOs (co-MO) at 0.6 ng each in 1 nL . Electroporation mixture concentration: $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{\mu l} \mathrm{pCS} 2+$ mCherry plasmid; $50 \mu \mathrm{M}$ miRNA mimic cocktail ( $25 \mu \mathrm{M}$ miR-181a-mimic $+25 \mu \mathrm{M}$ miR-181b-mimics or 50 $\mu \mathrm{M}$ control mimics). (B) ISH on cryosections using miR-181a and $b$ specific LNA probes. miR-181a and $b$ are distributed in the inner nuclear and ganglion cell layer. Note the absence of signal upon miR-181 loss-offunction and how this signal is rescued specifically in areas electroporated with miR-181a and b mimics. (C) ISH on cryosections as in (B) where brain and contralateral eye to the electroporated retina are also visible. Note the absence of miR-181 signal in both right and left retina except in the electroporated region (red arrow, delineated with dashed black lines). (D) Frequency distribution (in percentage) of the amount of time embryos spent on average on black background. "Blind" indicates eyeless embryos. Numbers on the columns are the total number of analyzed embryos.
Values are mean $\pm$ SEM. Statistics: ${ }^{* * * *}$ p<0.0001. (D) Data were not normally distributed (Shapiro-Wilk test). Two-tailed Mann Whitney test, $\mathrm{n}=4$ independent experiments. Abbreviations: co-MO, control morpholino; miR-181-MO, morpholino mix targeting the miR-181 family (miR-181a and miR-181b); RPE, retinal pigment epithelium; NR, neural retina. Scale bar: $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}(\mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C})$.
[58] Figure S8: FRAP construct and experimental paradigm, related to Figure 8
(A) Schematic of Venus-3'UTR constructs used as reporters of axonal translation in FRAP experiments. (B) Quantification (in percentage) of the axonal fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP) of Venus-ACTB-3'UTR construct ex vivo using whole explants. (C) Representative growth cones depicting Venus fluorescence intensity as a heatmap. (D, E) Schematic representations of the experimental paradigms. (E) Axons in the vicinity of tectal Sema3A expression territories were selected for FRAP analysis. (F) Proposed model: pre-miR-181a-1 is transported along RGC axons tethered to CD63-positive vesicles. Under nonstimulated conditions TUBB3 undergoes basal translation in the axonal compartment. Upon Sema3A exposure, pre-miR-181a-1 and pre-miR-181a-2 are locally processed and the expression level of the concomitant newly synthesized miRNAs increase locally within the growth cone. miR-181a-5p, the
predominant mature miRNA generated from pre-miR-181a-1 and pre-miR-181a-2, targets TUBB3, thereby silencing protein synthesis through LPS inhibition (LPS-I).
Values are mean $\pm$ SEM. Statistics: ${ }^{* * * *} p$-value<0.0001. (B) Dashed black lines represent least-squares fits to a single-exponential decay equation. Numbers of single axons analyzed are reported between brackets. $n=3$ independent experiments. Row statistics are reported in Table 4. Abbreviations: ACTB, $\beta$-Actin; bp, base pair; CHX, cyclohexamide; TUBB3, tubulin beta 3 class III; APP, Amyloid precursor protein; THBS1, Thrombospondin 1. Scale bar: $10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (C).

