

| DISEASE  | GENE              | TYPE OF REPEATS | REPEATS LOCALIZATION | NUMBER OF REPEATS (NORMAL/ <i>MUTANT</i> ) | PROTEIN PRODUCT OF THE GENE /FUNCTION  | MAIN SITE OF PATHOGENESIS  | CLINICAL FEATURES   |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|--|---|
| HD<br><i>Huntington's disease</i>  | <i>HTT</i>        | CAG             | ORF                  | 9-36/ <i>37-160</i>                        | huntingtin/ embryonic development, neurogenesis  | striatum, globus pallidus, substantia nigra                                    | chorea, dystonia, incoordination, cognitive decline, and behavioral difficulties  |
| DRPLA<br><i>dentatorubral-pallidolusian atrophy</i>                      | <i>ATN1</i>       | CAG             | ORF                  | 9-36/ <i>38-62</i>                         | atrophin-1 / transcription regulation  | globus pallidus, subthalamic nucleus, dentate nucleus, white matter            | myoclonic epilepsy, dementia, ataxia and choreoathetosis  |
| SBMA<br><i>X-linked spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy</i>               | <i>AR</i>         | CAG             | ORF                  | 9-36/ <i>38-62</i>                         | androgen receptor / steroid-hormone activated transcription  | spinal anterior horn, facial nucleus, skeletal muscle                          | male pseudohermaphroditism, hypospadias and cryptorchidism, spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy  |
| SCA1<br><i>spinocerebellar ataxia type 1</i>                             | <i>ATXN1</i>      | CAG             | ORF                  | 6-44/ <i>39-82</i>                         | ataxin-1/transcription regulation, alternative splicing  | Purkinje cells, dentate nucleus, brainstem, spinal cord                        | cerebellar ataxia, ophthalmoplegia, pyramidal and extrapyramidal signs, peripheral neuropathy, and dementia   |
| SCA2<br><i>spinocerebellar ataxia type 2</i>                             | <i>ATXN2</i>      | CAG             | ORF                  | 13-31/ <i>32-500</i>                       | ataxin-2 / mRNA maturation and translation, stress-granule formation, endocytosis, Ca-mediated signaling | cerebellum (Purkinje cells), pons, inferior olives, thalamus, substantia nigra | cerebellar ataxia, ophthalmoplegia, pyramidal or extrapyramidal signs, mild dementia, and peripheral neuropathy                                       |
| SCA3/MJD<br><i>spinocerebellar ataxia type 3/ Machado-Joseph disease</i> | <i>ATXN3/ MJD</i> | CAG             | ORF                  | up to 44/ <i>52-86</i>                     | ataxin-3 / ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis, chromatin remodeling  | substantia nigra, cranial nerve motor nuclei, striatum                         | ataxia, spasticity and ocular movement abnormalities  |
| SCA6<br><i>spinocerebellar ataxia type 6</i>                             | <i>CACNA1A</i>    | CAG             | ORF                  | 4-18/ <i>19-33</i>                         | alpha-1A calcium channel protein/ calcium-dependent processes  | Purkinje cells, dentate nucleus, inferior olive                                | progressive cerebellar ataxia of the limbs and gait, dysarthria, nystagmus and mild vibratory and proprioceptive sensory loss                         |
| SCA7<br><i>spinocerebellar ataxia type 7</i>                             | <i>ATXN7</i>      | CAG             | ORF                  | 4-35/ <i>37-306</i>                        | ataxin-7 / transcription regulation  | Purkinje cells, pons, dentate nucleus, inferior olive, retina                  | progressive cerebellar ataxia with pigmentary macular degeneration, ophthalmoplegia, pyramidal or extrapyramidal signs, deep sensory loss or dementia |

|   |                 |             |               |                              |  |  |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| SCA17/ HDL4<br><i>spinocerebellar ataxia type 17/ Huntington's disease-like 4</i> | <i>TBP gene</i> | CAG         | ORF           | 25-44/ <b>47-63</b>          | TATA box-binding protein / transcription regulation  | Purkinje cells, striatum, cerebral cortex  | ataxia, pyramidal and extrapyramidal signs, cognitive impairments, psychosis, and seizures  |
| SCA12<br><i>spinocerebellar ataxia type 12</i>                                    | <i>PPP2R2B</i>  | CAG         | 5'UTR         | 7-32/ <b>51-78</b>           | brain-specific regulatory subunit of the protein phosphatase PP2A/cell growth and division, muscle contraction, and gene transcription | cerebellum and cerebrum  | upper extremity tremor, head tremor, gait ataxia, dysmetria, dysdiadokinesis, hyperreflexia, paucity of movement, abnormal eye movements  |
| SCA8<br><i>spinocerebellar ataxia type 8</i>                                      | <i>ATXN8</i>    | CAG/<br>CTG | 3'UTR         | 15-50/<br><b>71-1300</b>     | ataxin-8/unknown   | cerebellum (Purkinje cells), pons  | spastic and ataxic dysarthria, nystagmus, limb and gait ataxia, limb spasticity, and diminished vibration perception  |
| HDL2<br><i>Huntington's disease-like 2</i>  | <i>JPH3</i>     | CTG         | ORF/<br>3'UTR | 6-28/ <b>over 41</b>         | junctional-3/mediate cross talk between cell surface and intracellular ion channels  | cerebrum and caudate   | clinically similar to Huntington disease  |
| DM1<br><i>myotonic dystrophy type 1</i>   | <i>DMPK</i>     | CTG         | 3'UTR         | 5-37/<br><b>50-10000</b>     | dystrophin myotonia protein kinase/unknown   | distal muscles of the extremities  | myotonia, muscular dystrophy, cataracts, hypogonadism, frontal balding, and ECG changes   |
| DM2<br><i>myotonic dystrophy type 1</i>   | <i>ZNF9</i>     | CCTG        | intron        | up to 30/<br><b>75-11000</b> | ZNF9 protein/ RNA-binding protein  | skeletal muscle, lens, and heart   | muscle pain and stiffness, progressive muscle weakness, myotonia, male hypogonadism, cardiac arrhythmias, diabetes, and early cataracts   |
| FXTAS<br><i>fragile X-associated tremor ataxia syndrome</i>                       | <i>FMR1</i>     | CGG         | 5'UTR         | 6-40 /<br><b>55-200</b>      | Fragile X mental retardation protein/germ cell proliferation   | cerebrum, cerebellum, and cerebral cortex  | progressive intention tremor, parkinsonism, cognitive decline, generalized atrophy on MRI, and impotence  |
| FXS<br><i>fragile X syndrome</i>  | <i>FMR1</i>     | CGG         | 5'UTR         | 5-44/ <b>over 200</b>        | Fragile X mental retardation protein/germ cell proliferation   | posterior cerebellar vermis, amygdala, and superior temporal gyrus               | severe mental retardation, macroorchidism, and distinct facial features, including long face, large ears, and prominent jaw   |
| FRAXE<br><i>fragile XE syndrome</i>   | <i>FMR2</i>     | CCG         | 5'UTR         | 4-39/ <b>200-900</b>         | AF4/FMR2 family member 2 /unknown  | hippocampus and the amygdala   | mental retardation and behavioral abnormalities   |
| FRDA1<br><i>Friedreich's ataxia</i>   | <i>FXN</i>      | GAA         | intron        | 5-30/<br><b>70-over 1000</b> | frataxin/iron-sulfur biogenesis and heme biosynthesis  | spinocerebellar tracts, dorsal columns, pyramidal tracts, cerebellum and medulla | progressive gait and limb ataxia with associated limb muscle weakness, absent lower limb reflexes, extensor plantar responses, dysarthria, and decreased vibratory sense and proprioception |

**Supplementary Table 1. Characteristics of diseases caused by simple repeat expansion.**

| DISEASE | EXPERIMENTAL MODEL   | OBSERVED EFFECTS   | REFERENCE              |
|---------|--|--|------------------------|
| HD      | serum from HD patients   | Elevated levels of IgA, sTNF-R, sIL-R, neopterin, complement component C3, decreased level of tryptophan   | Leblhuber et al. 1998  |
|         | Brain samples of HD patients   | Complement activation (Complement component C3 and C9 expression in microglia  | Singhrao et al. 1999   |
|         | lymphoblasts from HD patients  | lymphoblasts exhibit more apoptotic vulnerability through caspase-3 and caspase-9 pathway activation by staurosporine; not observed in SCA1 patients   | Sawa et al. 1999       |
|         | mouse model of HD (R6/2)   | Caspase-1 and caspase-3 activation, increased iNOS expression  | Chen et al. 2000       |
|         | Caudate of HD patients   | Increased iNOS expression  | Chen et al. 2000       |
|         | Brain samples of HD patients   | Increased phospho-PKR level in areas of brain  | Peel et al. 2001       |
|         | Brain samples of mouse model of HD (YAC)                                       | Increased phospho-PKR level in areas of brain  | Peel et al. 2001       |
|         | Brain samples of HD patients   | Increased level of phospho-PKR in neurons  | Bando et al. 2005      |
|         | Blood cells from HD patients   | Differences in expression of many genes  | Borovecki et al. 2005  |
|         | Blood cells from HD patients   | Not significant changes in gene expression   | Runne et al. 2007      |
|         | Plasma from HD patients  | Increase of IL-6 level   | Dalrymple et al. 2007  |
|         | Plasma from mouse model of HD (R6/2)   | Increase of IL-6 level   | Dalrymple et al. 2007  |
|         | In vivo brain imaging of HD patients   | Microglial activation  | Tai et al. 2007        |
|         | Brain samples of mouse model of HD (R6/2)                                      | Increased levels of neurotoxic kynurenine metabolites  | Giorgini et al. 2008   |
|         | plasma from HD patients (premanifest to moderate)                              | Increased levels of cytokines IL-6, IL-8, IL-4, IL-10, TNF- $\alpha$ , no difference in immunoglobulin levels  | Bjorkqvist et al. 2008 |
|         | monocytes from HD patients   | excess IL-6 production after stimulation with IFN- $\gamma$ and LPS  | Bjorkqvist et al. 2008 |
|         | macrophages from mouse model of HD (YAC128, R6/2)                              | excess IL-6 production after stimulation with IFN- $\gamma$ and LPS  | Bjorkqvist et al. 2008 |
|         | striatal tissue from HD patients   | Increased levels of IL-6, IL-8, TNF- $\alpha$  | Bjorkqvist et al. 2008 |
|         | Serum from mouse model of HD (R6/2, <i>Hdh</i> <sup>150Q/150Q</sup> , YAC128)  | Increased levels of IL-6, IL-10, IL-8 homologue, IL-12p70, IL-1 $\beta$ (pattern dependent on mice model)  | Bjorkqvist et al. 2008 |
|         | Stable and inducible neuro 2a cel line expressing tNhtt containing polyQ tract | Increase level of inflammatory genes (KC, MCP-1, LIX, IL-6, TIMP), c-jun, p-c-jun, p38 and ERK1/2, decreased levels of TNF- $\alpha$ and IL-10, downregulation of NF- $\kappa$ B   | Godavarthi et al. 2009 |
|         | Brain samples of mouse model of HD (R6/2)                                      | No differences in expression of various inflammatory molecules, no apparent inflammation   | Godavarthi et al. 2009 |
|         | plasma from HD patients  | altered chemokine profile (eotaxin-3, MIP-1 $\beta$ , eotaxin, MCP-1, MCP-4)   | Wild et al. 2011       |
|         | blood from HD patients   | increasing with disease progression level of mutant HTT in leukocytes  | Weiss et al. 2012      |
|         | cell culture from mouse model of HD (YAC128 and BACHD)                         | decrease in microglia and macrophages migration to chemotactic stimuli   | Kwan et al. 2012       |
|         | microglial cell lines (BV2 cells)  | decrease in microglia and macrophages migration to chemotactic stimuli   | Kwan et al. 2012       |
|         | Mouse model of HD (BACHD)  | functional impairment of microglia   | Kwan et al. 2012       |
|         | blood from HD patients   | decrease in monocytes and macrophages migration  | Kwan et al. 2012       |
|         | Mouse model of HD (BACHD and R6/2)   | peritoneal macrophage infiltration in response to an inflammatory stimulus is strongly impaired, also found in other cells of the myeloid lineage (BACHD only)   | Kwan et al. 2012a      |
|         | Mouse model of HD (YAC128)   | elevated levels of IL-6, CXCL1 (mouse homolog of IL-8), IFN- $\gamma$ and IL-10; not observed in BACHD mice  | Kwan et al. 2012b      |
|         | Mouse model of HD ( <i>Hdh</i> <sup>150Q</sup> , R6/2, N171-82Q)               | LPS stimulation induced higher levels of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ in <i>Hdh</i> <sup>150Q</sup> and R6/2 mouse models in brain, serum and liver; in R6/2 mice there was increase of NF- $\kappa$ B levels in astrocytes but not in microglia; in N171-82Q model no chronic inflammation was observed | Hsiao et al. 2013      |
|         | Astrocytes from mouse model of HD (R6/2)                                       | Cells were more susceptible to LPS stimulation, higher phosphorylation level of NF- $\kappa$ B inhibitor kinase (IKK), co-cultured activated astrocytes from R6/2 produced more damaging effect on neurons   | Hsiao et al. 2013      |
|         | Astrocytes from HD patients  | Activation of NF- $\kappa$ B (nuclear localization)  | Hsiao et al. 2013      |
|         | monocytes and macrophages from HD patients                                     | Elevated production of IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ after stimulation; IL-8, IL-10, IL-12 levels were not changed in monocytes; elevated levels of IL-8 and TNF- $\alpha$ in macrophages; interaction between IKK complex and HTT; significantly upregulated genes (e.g. TLR2, IL10)                              | Trager et al. 2014     |

| DISEASE   | EXPERIMENTAL MODEL  | RESULT  | REF.                      |
|-----------|---|---|---------------------------|
| SCA1      | Mouse model of SCA1 (DTg)   | Strong astrocytosis (analyzed by GFAP level), EAAT <sub>1</sub> rearrangement   | Giovannoni et al. 2007    |
| SCA3      | Rat cell model of SCA3 (CSM14.1 expressing human ataxin-3)  | Increase of MMP-2, APP, Fit-1S, SDF1 $\alpha$ levels  | Evert et al. 2001         |
|           | Brain samples of HD patients  | Increase of MMP-2, A $\beta$ , IL-1ra, IL-1 $\beta$ , SDF1, CD68 levels in pons   | Evert et al. 2001         |
|           | Rat cell model of SCA3 (CSM14.1 expressing human ataxin-3)  | Increase of expression of many genes, among them inflammatory cytokines (Fit-1S, IL-1ra, IL-6, C/EBP $\beta$ and C/EBP $\delta$ ).  | Evert et al. 2003         |
|           | Brain samples material from SCA3 patients   | Increase of IL-6, C/EBP $\delta$ levels in pons, same level of C/EBP $\beta$  | Evert et al. 2003         |
|           | Brain samples from SCA3 patients  | Increase of IL-1 $\beta$ , IL1-ra, IL-6 and C/EBP $\beta$ (mainly or only in pontine); increase of CD68+ microglia in pons and dentate nucleus, pallidum, oculomotor nucleus and the substantia nigra   | Evert et al. 2006         |
|           | Mouse model of SCA3   | Reduced immune defence (bacterial infections), increased unspecific immune response (granulocytes), decreased specific immune response (B cells), significant differences in levels of inflammatory markers were not observed; age-dependent increased number of activated microglia in pontine (Iba1 staining), no significant increase of reactive astrocytes were observed | Hubener et al. 2012       |
| DM1       | Serum from DM1 patients   | Elevated levels of IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$ .   | Johansson et al. 2000     |
|           | <i>in vitro</i> experiment  | PKR binds to CUG repeats and undergo autophosphorylation  | Tian et al. 2000          |
|           | Plasma from DM1 patients  | Elevated levels of IL-6, IL-1 $\beta$ and TNF- $\alpha$   | Mammarella et al. 2002    |
|           | C2C12 cells with DMPK(960 CUG repeats) expression   | TNF mRNA stabilization  | Zhang et al. 2008         |
|           | DM1 myoblasts   | Elevation of PKR level  | Huichalaf et al. 2010     |
|           | Lens epithelial cells from DM1 patients   | Upregulation of interferon-regulated genes and immune response genes  | Rhodes et al. 2012        |
| DM2       | Lens epithelial cells from DM2 patients   | Upregulation of interferon-regulated genes and immune response genes  | Rhodes et al. 2012        |
| FXS/FXTAS | HeLa cells transfected with <i>in vitro</i> synthesized CGG RNA or isogenic line expressing CGG RNA | No upregulation of PKR (no phosphorylation of PKR substrate eIF2 $\alpha$ )   | Handa et al. 2003         |
|           | Fmr1 Knock-out mouse  | Reactive astrocytes in brains (elevated GFAP expression); no differences in serum levels of cytokines; no differences in IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$ levels in microglia after LPS induction   | Yuskaitis et al. 2010     |
|           | Plasma from FXS patients  | Elevated level of IL-1 $\alpha$ , decreased levels of RANTES and IP-10, no difference in IL-6 level   | Ashwood et al. 2010       |
|           | PBMC from pre-mutation patients (FXTAS)   | Elevated IL-10 level (correlated with CGG repeats length)   | Marek et al. 2012         |
|           | Blood from premutation carriers (PBLs, monocytes)   | Decrease in cytokine levels (associated with CGG length), T cells showed decrease in cell surface markers   | Careaga et al. 2014       |
|           | <i>FMR1</i> Knock-in mouse (splenocytes)  | Decrease in cytokine levels (e.g. IL-6, IL-13, IL-17)   | Careaga et al. 2014       |
|           | Blood from premutation carriers   | Gene deregulation, including genes involved in inflammatory response and immune response  | Mateu-Huertas et al. 2014 |

**Supplementary Table 2 Experimental verification of inflammation in simple repeats expansion diseases.**