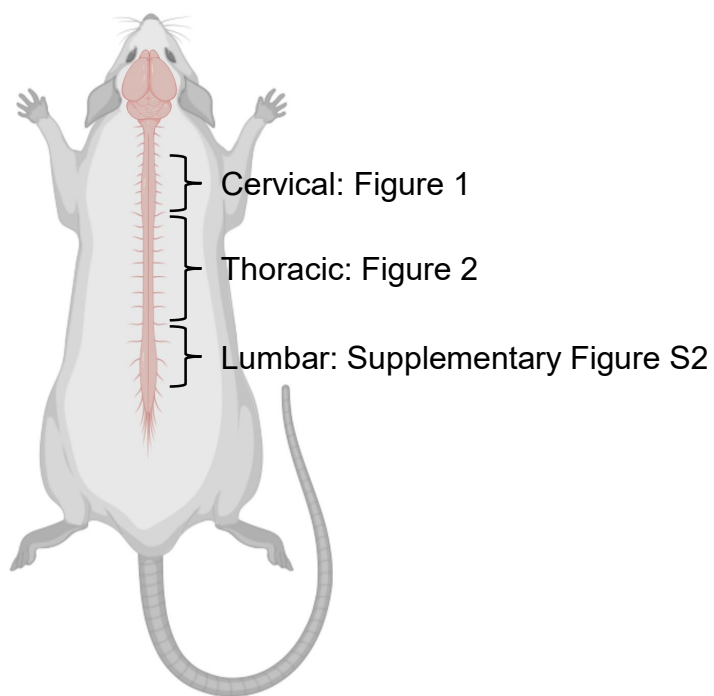
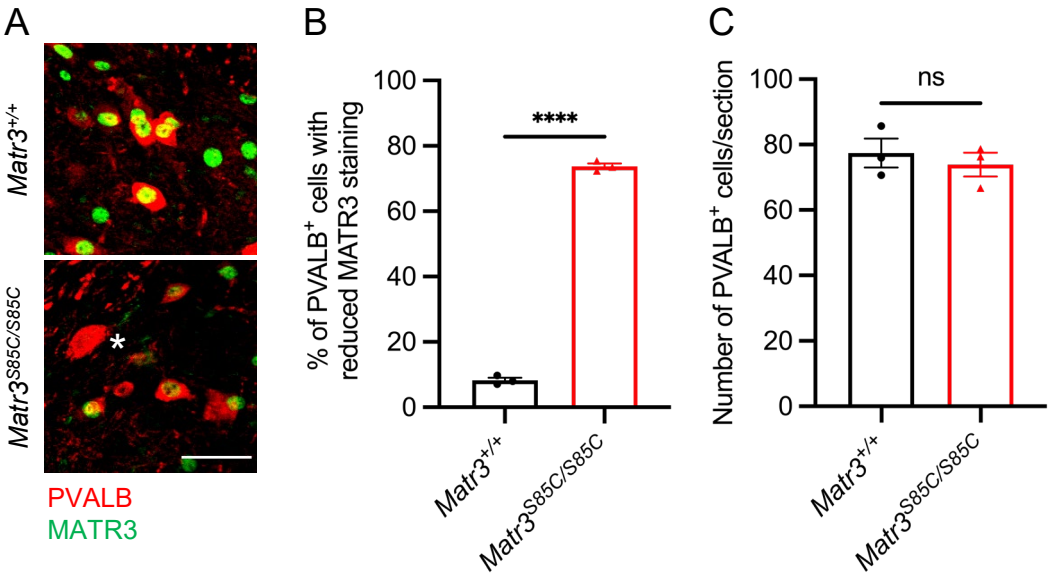


## Supplementary Figure S1



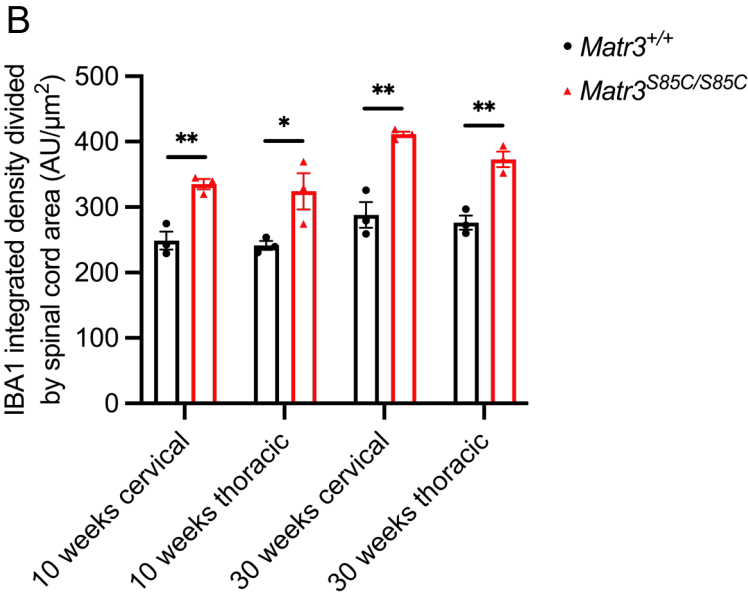
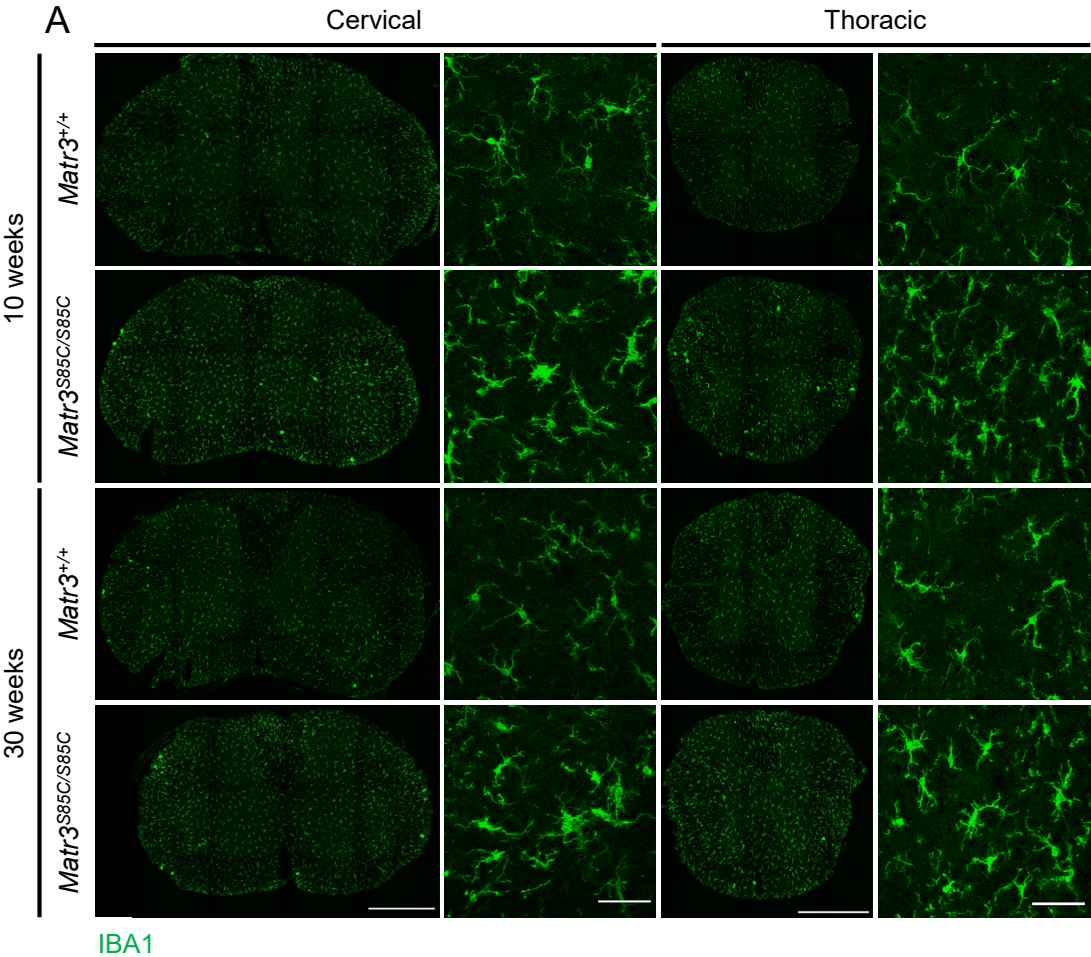
**Supplementary Figure S1.** Graphical representation of the murine spinal cord. The cervical, thoracic and lumbar spinal cord regions and reference to the appropriate figures are indicated.

# Supplementary Figure S2



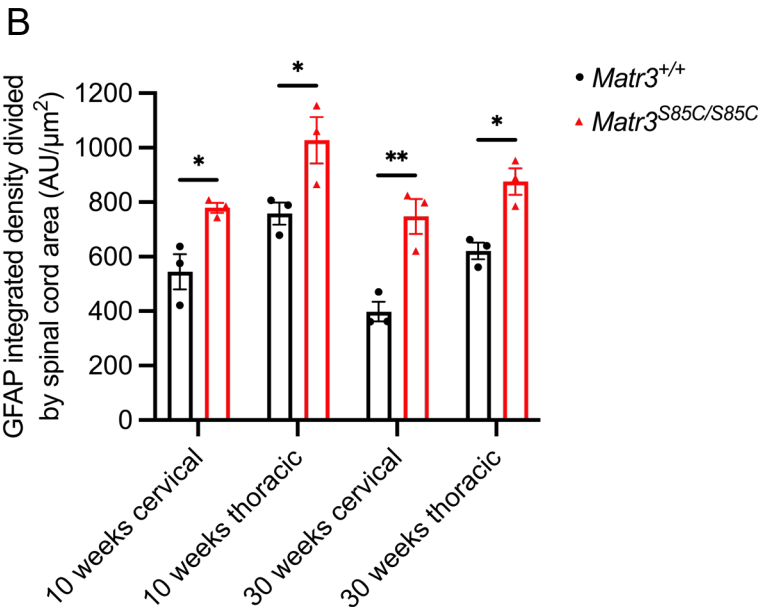
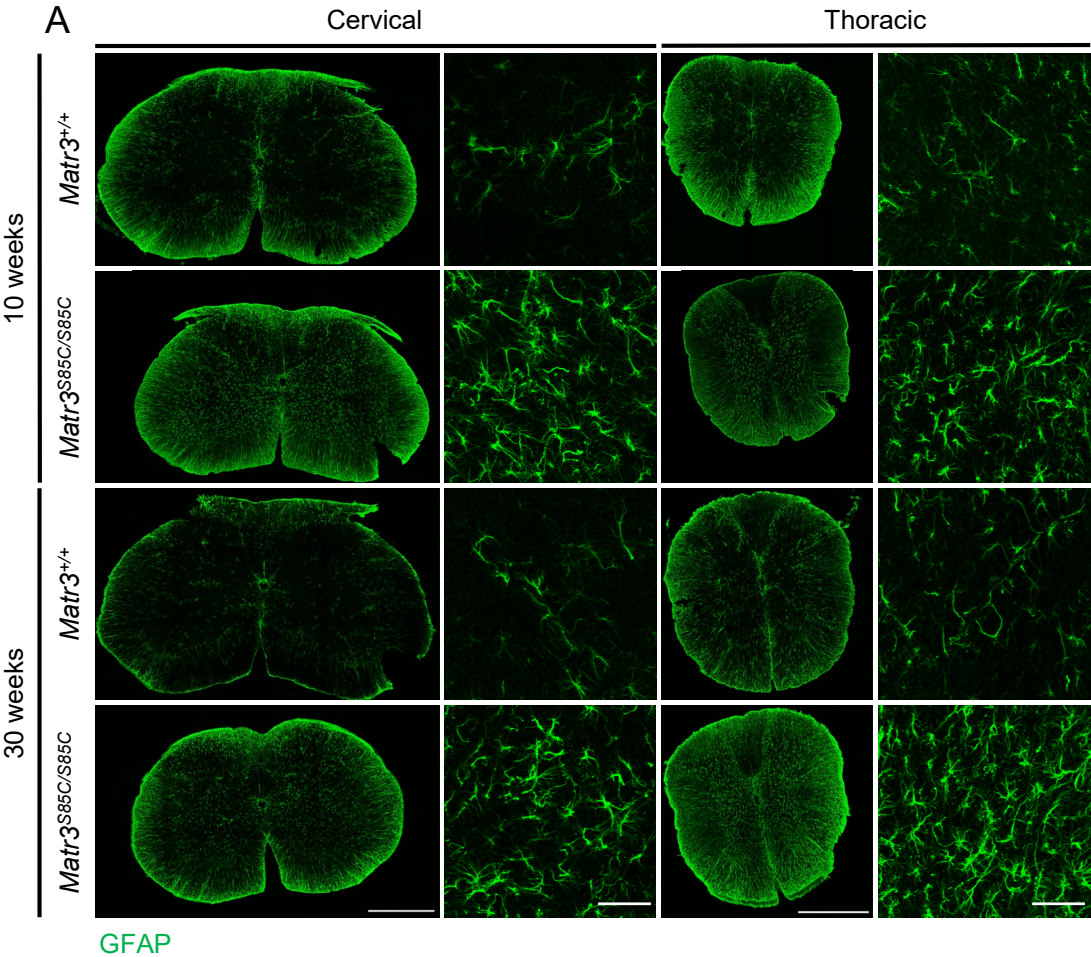
**Supplementary Figure S2.** MATR3 loss in the subsets of interneurons of *Matr3<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>* lumbar spinal cord. (A) Representative images of PVALB<sup>+</sup> interneurons at 30 weeks. Interneurons with reduced MATR3 staining are denoted by a white asterisk. Scale bar denotes 50  $\mu$ m. (B) Quantification of the percentage of PVALB<sup>+</sup> interneurons with reduced MATR3 staining ( $n = 3$  *Matr3<sup>+/+</sup>*, 3 *Matr3<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>*). (C) Quantification of the number of PVALB<sup>+</sup> interneurons ( $n = 3$  *Matr3<sup>+/+</sup>*, 3 *Matr3<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>*). Bar graph heights depict mean  $\pm$  SEM, with each datapoint representing an animal. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ , ns = not significant.

Supplementary Figure S3

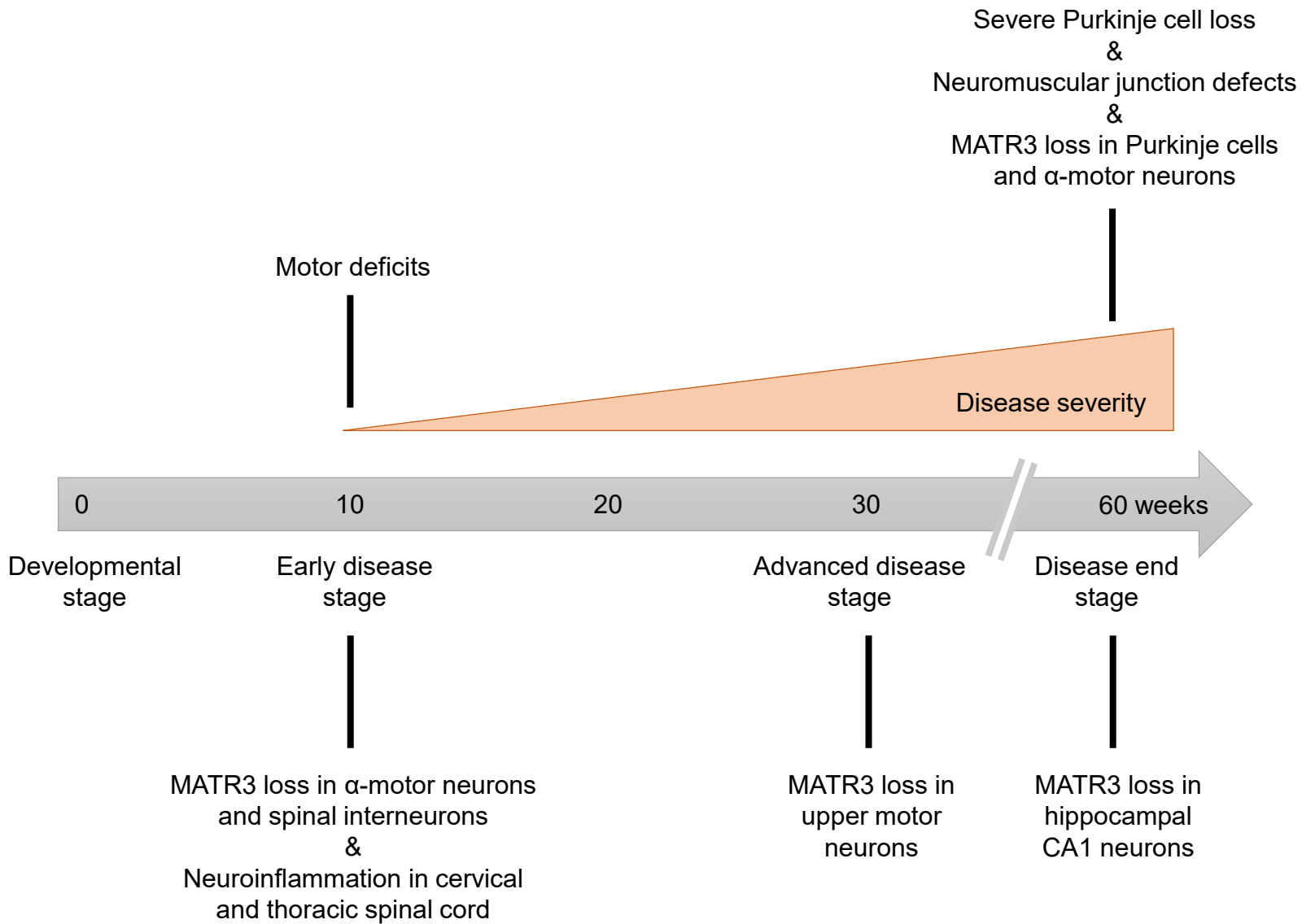


**Supplementary Figure S3.** Increased microglial reactivity in *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup> cervical and thoracic spinal cord. (A) Representative images of microglial staining marked by IBA1. Scale bar of full spinal cord sections denotes 500  $\mu$ m; scale bar of zoomed-in images of microglia in the ventral horn denotes 50  $\mu$ m. (B) Quantification of IBA1 integrated density (10 weeks cervical:  $n = 3$  *Matr3*<sup>+/+</sup>, 3 *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>; 10 weeks thoracic:  $n = 3$  *Matr3*<sup>+/+</sup>, 3 *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>; 30 weeks cervical:  $n = 3$  *Matr3*<sup>+/+</sup>, 3 *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>; 30 weeks thoracic:  $n = 3$  *Matr3*<sup>+/+</sup>, 3 *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>). Bar graph heights depict mean  $\pm$  SEM, with each datapoint representing an animal. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ , ns = not significant.

Supplementary Figure S4



**Supplementary Figure S4.** Increased astrocyte reactivity in *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup> cervical and thoracic spinal cord. (A) Representative images of astrocyte staining marked by GFAP. Scale bar of full spinal cord sections denotes 500  $\mu$ m; scale bar of zoomed-in images of astrocytes in the ventral horn denotes 50  $\mu$ m. (B) Quantification of GFAP integrated density (10 weeks cervical:  $n = 3$  *Matr3*<sup>+/+</sup>, 3 *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>; 10 weeks thoracic:  $n = 3$  *Matr3*<sup>+/+</sup>, 3 *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>; 30 weeks cervical:  $n = 3$  *Matr3*<sup>+/+</sup>, 3 *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>; 30 weeks thoracic:  $n = 3$  *Matr3*<sup>+/+</sup>, 3 *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup>). Bar graph heights depict mean  $\pm$  SEM, with each datapoint representing an animal. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ , ns = not significant.



**Supplementary Figure S5.** Timeline of disease progression in *Matr3*<sup>S85C/S85C</sup> mice. Findings that were previously identified in Kao *et al. Nature Communications* 2020 are shown on the top portion of the graphic. Novel findings presented in this paper are shown on the bottom portion of the graphic.