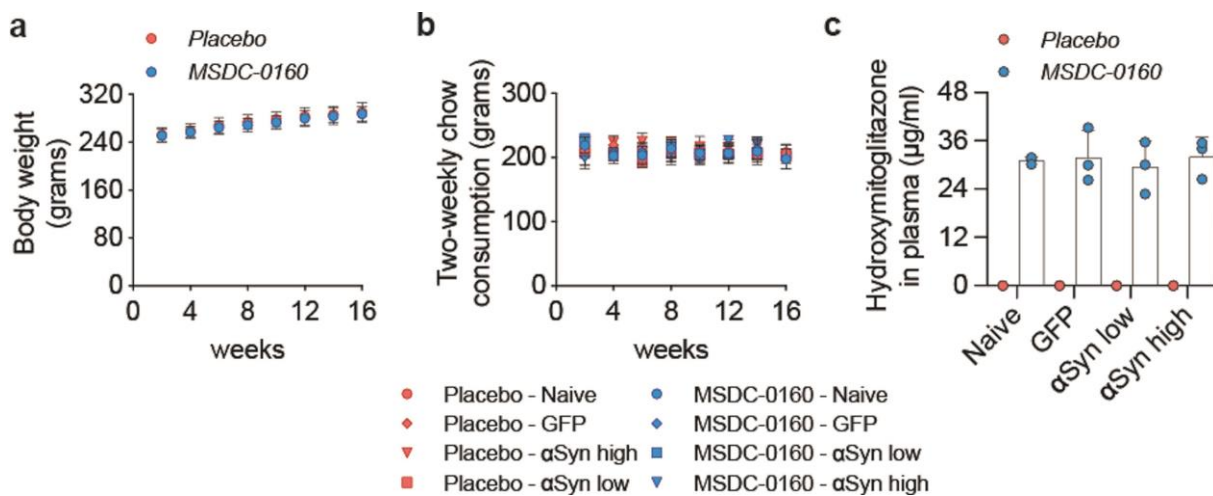
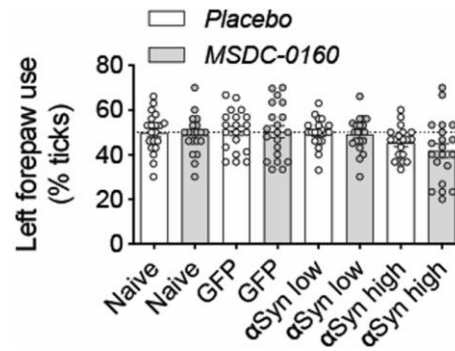


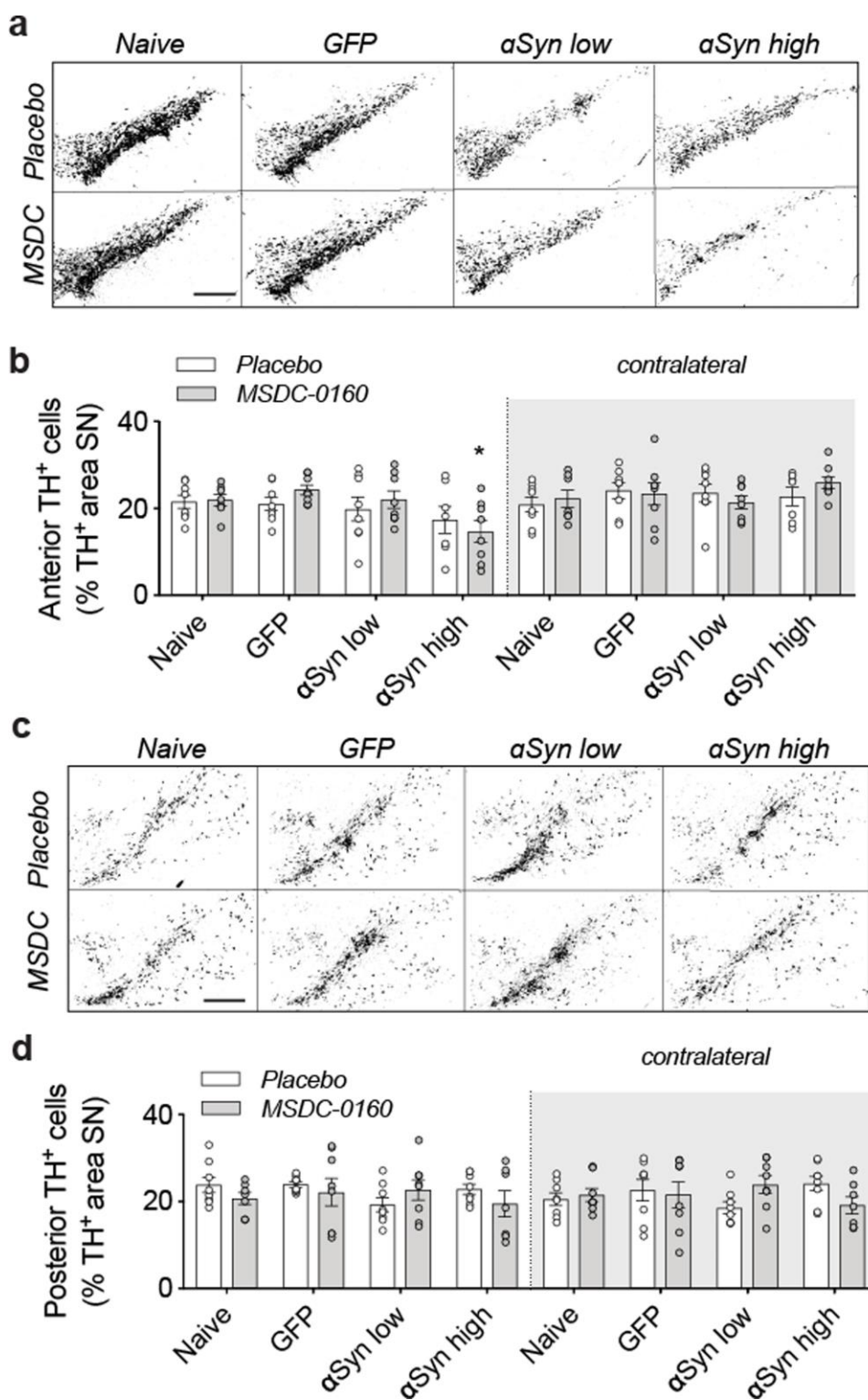
**Supplementary figure 1. Levels of exposure of MSDC-0160 and pioglitazone and their metabolites in plasma, CSF and brain mitochondria.** Concentration of MSDC-0160, pioglitazone and their metabolites were measured 18-20 hours after dosing by LC/MS. Dosing with equal amounts of MSDC-0160 or pioglitazone results in greater MSDC-0160-OH metabolite level in the CSF and rat brain mitochondria compared to pioglitazone metabolites (n = 16 for plasma, n = 8 for CSF and brain mitochondria, SEM).



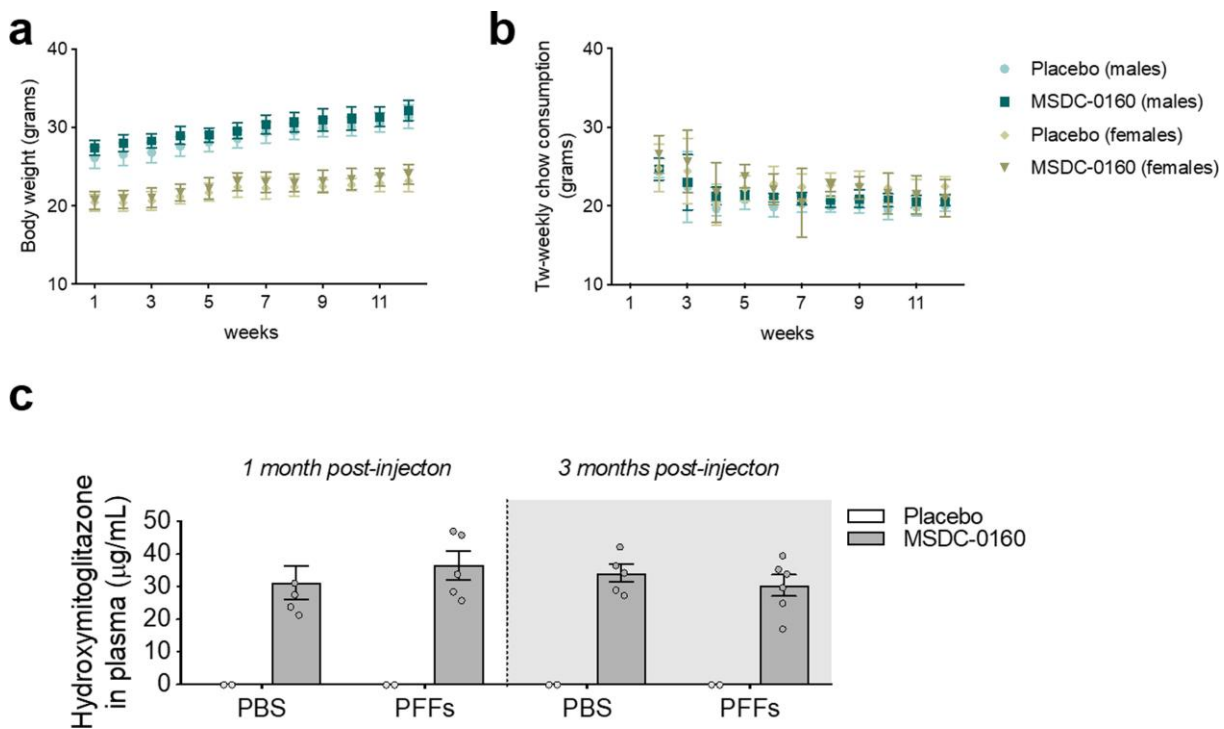
**Supplementary Figure 2. Body weight, chow consumption and plasma MSDC-0160 metabolites.** a) Body weight of female rats during 16 weeks of MSDC administration (n = 80, SEM) b) Chow consumption of placebo or MSDC-0160 infused chow. Intake was averaged over two weeks per animal (n = 20, SEM) c) Plasma levels of hydroxymitoglitazone, the active metabolite of MSDC-0160 in female rats, 16 weeks after start of MSDC-0160 administration. No metabolites were detected in placebo treated animals (n = 3, SEM).



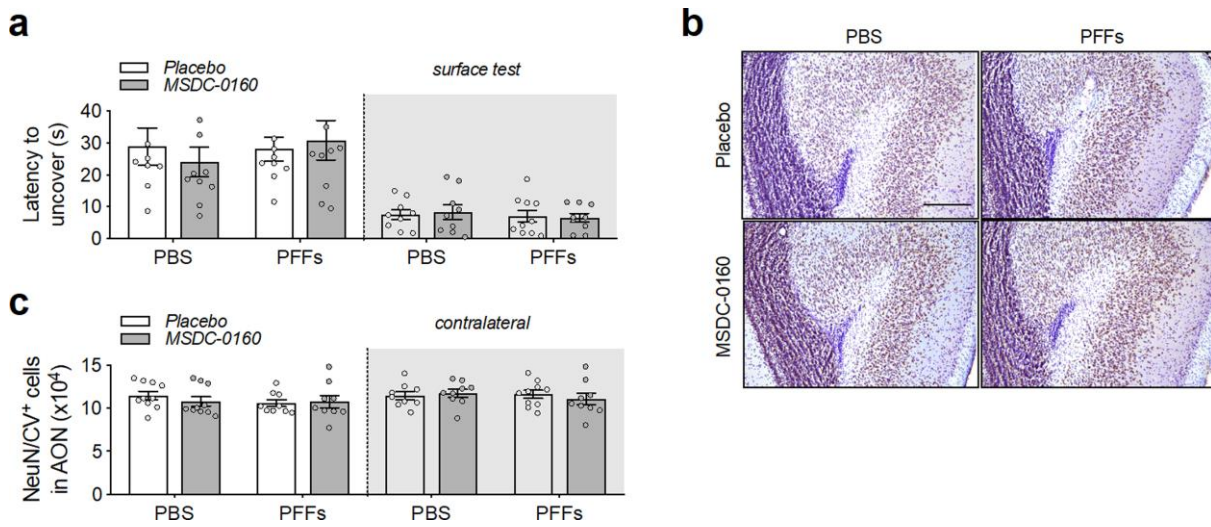
**Supplementary Figure 3.** Motor behavior analysis of MSDC-0160 treated animals. Cylinder test for  $\alpha$ Syn overexpressing and control animals shows no significant changes or motor deficits in animals treated with MSDC-0160 (n = 40, SEM).



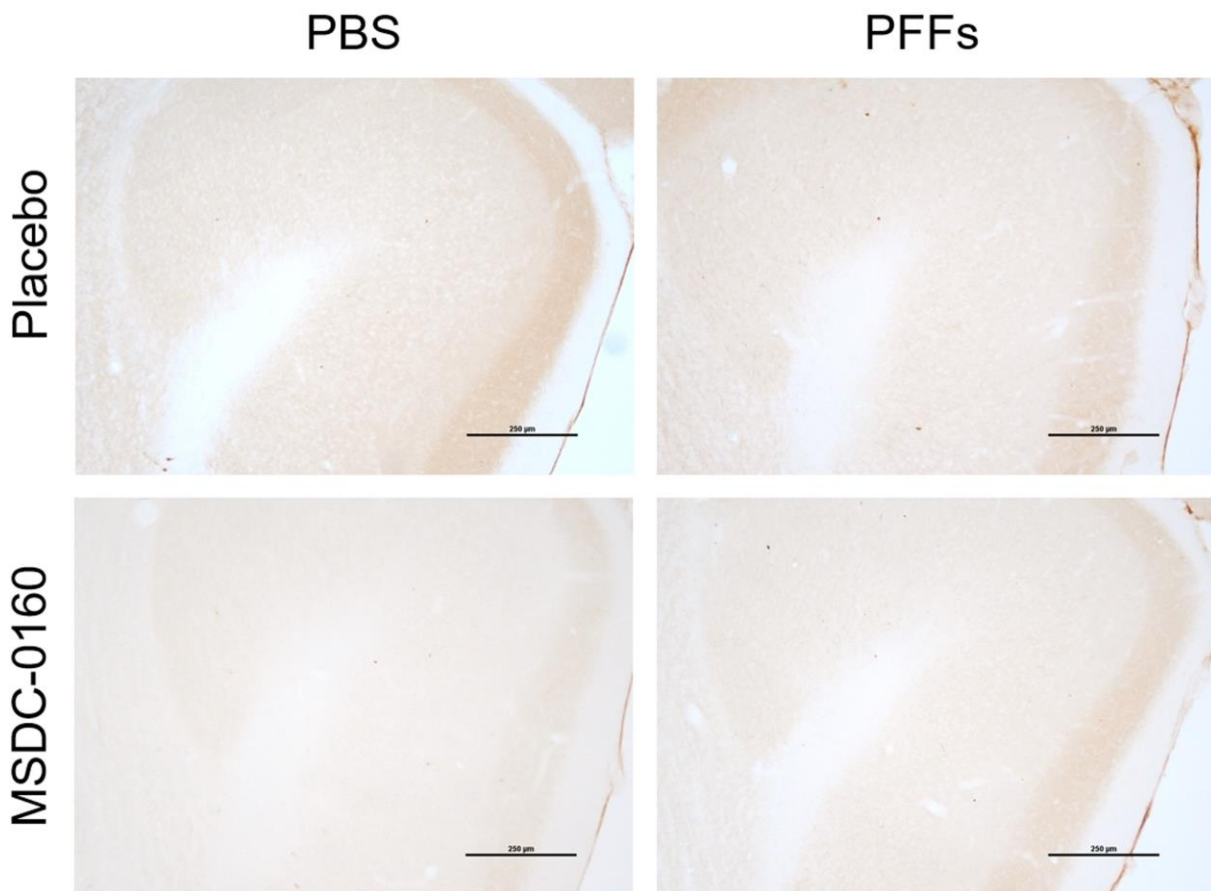
**Supplementary Figure 4. Nigral cell death anterior in SN.** **a)** Fluorescent detection of TH-positive dopaminergic neurons in the ipsilateral anterior rat SN. Binarized images were set at a threshold by the adaptive triangle method in ImageJ. Scale bar indicates 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . **b)** Quantification of TH positive area after thresholding shows significant cell loss in the anterior part of rat SN ( $n = 8$ , SEM,  $p < 0.05$  for two-way ANOVA with Tukey post hoc correction compared to naïve condition treated with MSDC-0160). No differences between treatment conditions were detected. **c)** Fluorescent TH detection after adaptive triangle thresholding of ipsilateral posterior rat SN. Scale bar indicates 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . **d)** Quantification of TH positive area after thresholding shows no cell loss in the posterior part of rat SN ( $n = 8$ , SEM).



**Supplementary Figure 5. Mouse body weight, chow consumption and plasma MSDC-0160 metabolites.** **a)** Body weight of female and male mice during three months of MSDC-0160 or placebo administration ( $n = 9$ , SEM) **b)** Chow consumption of placebo or MSDC-0160 containing chow. Intake was averaged over two weeks per animal ( $n = 9$ , SEM) **c)** Plasma levels of hydroxymitoglitazone, the active metabolite of MSDC-0160 in female and male mice, 5 ( $n = 9$ , SEM) and 13 ( $n = 11$ , SEM) weeks p.i. No metabolites were detected in placebo treated animals ( $n = 8$ , SEM).



**Supplementary Figure 6.** Evaluation of olfactory function and neuronal cell survival in MSDC-0160 treated animals. **a)** Buried pellet testing in PFF and PBS animals showed no significant changes regardless of MSDC-0160 or placebo treatment ( $n = 9-10$ /group, SEM) 13 weeks p.i. **b)** Representative images of NeuN/CV staining in the ipsilateral AON. Scale bar = 250  $\mu$ m. **c)** Stereological quantification of NeuN/CV positive cells in the AON 13 weeks p.i. ( $n = 9-10$ /group, SEM).



**Supplementary Figure 7.** No ni-αSyn detected in the PFF or PBS injected mice. Representative images showing no ni-αSyn positive staining in the AON 13 weeks p.i. (n = 3/group). Scale bar = 250 μm.