The S100B alarmin is a dual-function chaperone suppressing Aβ oligomerization through combined zinc chelation and inhibition of protein aggregation

Joana S. Cristóvão[1,2], António J. Figueira[1,2], Ana P. Carapeto[1,3], Mário S. Rodrigues[1,3], Isabel Cardoso[4,5], Cláudio M. Gomes[1,2*]

[1] Biosystems & Integrative Sciences Institute, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
[2] Departamento de Química e Bioquímica, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
[3] Departamento de Física, Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
[4] i3S – Instituto de Investigação e Inovação em Saúde, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal
[5] IBMC - Instituto de Biologia Molecular e Celular, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal

* Corresponding author: C.M. Gomes (cmgomes@fc.ul.pt)

ACS Chemical Neuroscience

Supporting Information

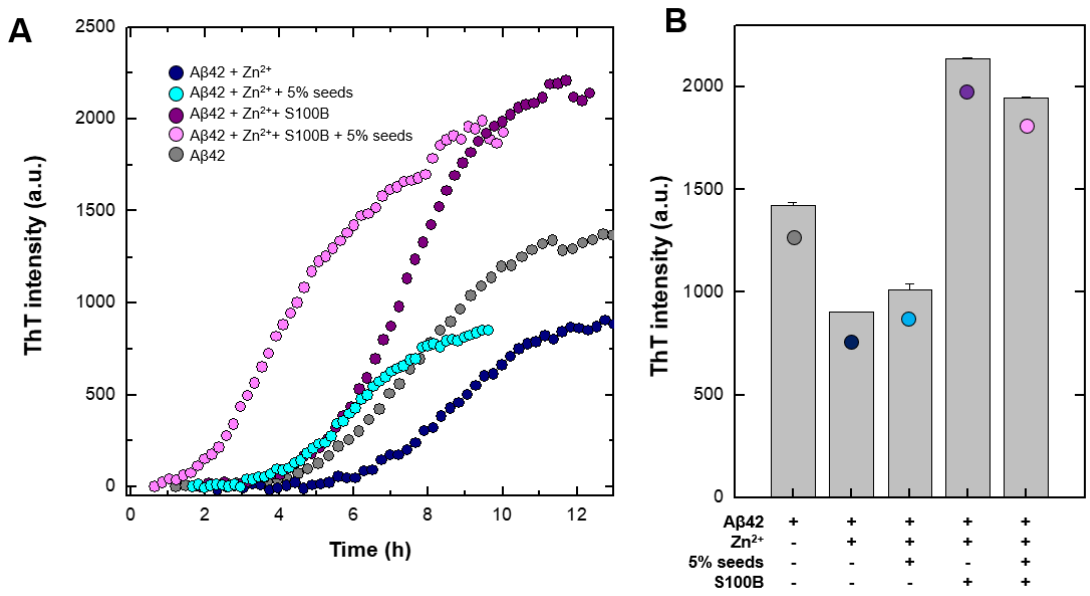

Figure S1 – Effect of S100B over seeded aggregation of Aβ42 in the presence of Zn^{2+}. A. kinetic traces of ThT-monitored aggregation of Aβ42 (2 μM, gray) in the presence of equimolar Zn^{2+} (dark blue) and with 5% seeds (light blue), equimolar Zn^{2+} and S100B (violet) and with 5% seeds (pink) Averaged traces, $n = 3$. **B**. ThT-intensity at the end point of kinetic traces in different conditions ($n = 3$).