

Supporting information

**The Optimized TrkB Agonist Ameliorates Alzheimer's Disease Pathologies and
Improves Cognitive Functions via Inhibiting Delta-secretase**

By

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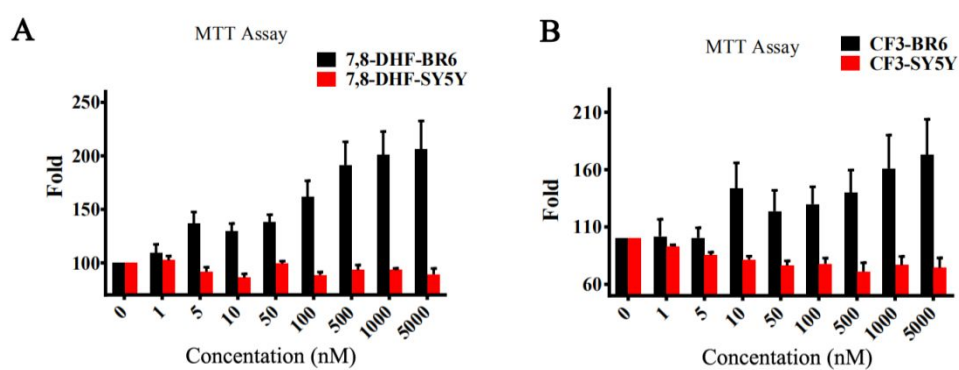
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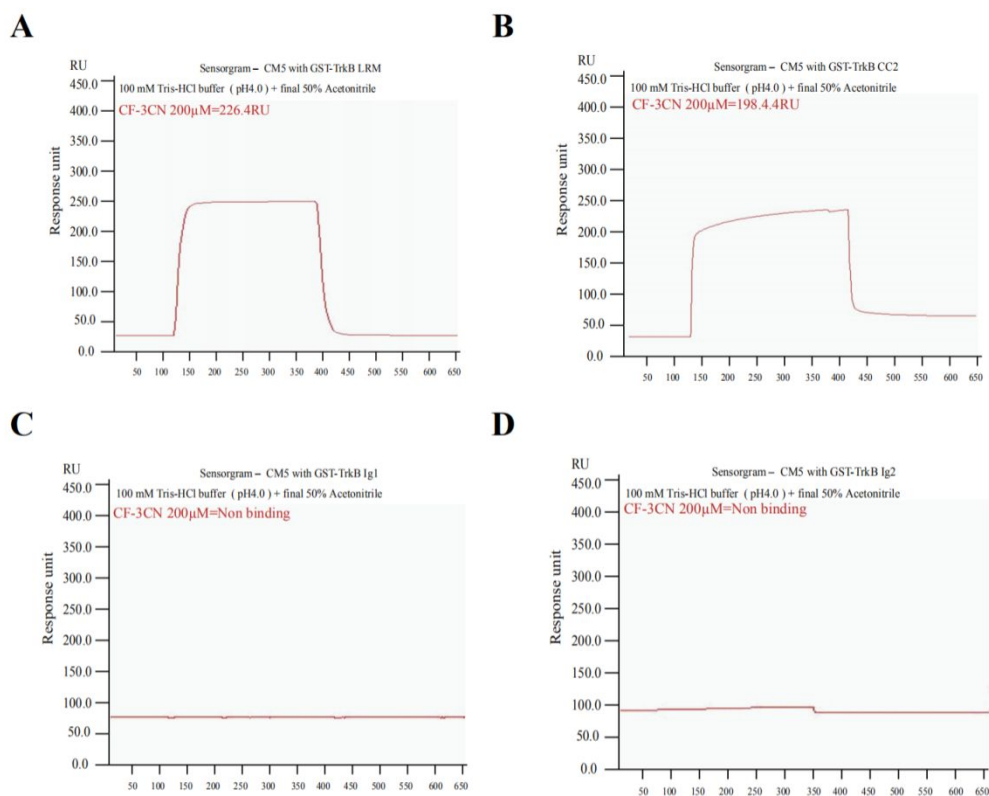
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Supplementary Figure 1. CF3CN selectively protects human TrkB stably transfected BR6 cells but not SH-SY5Y cells

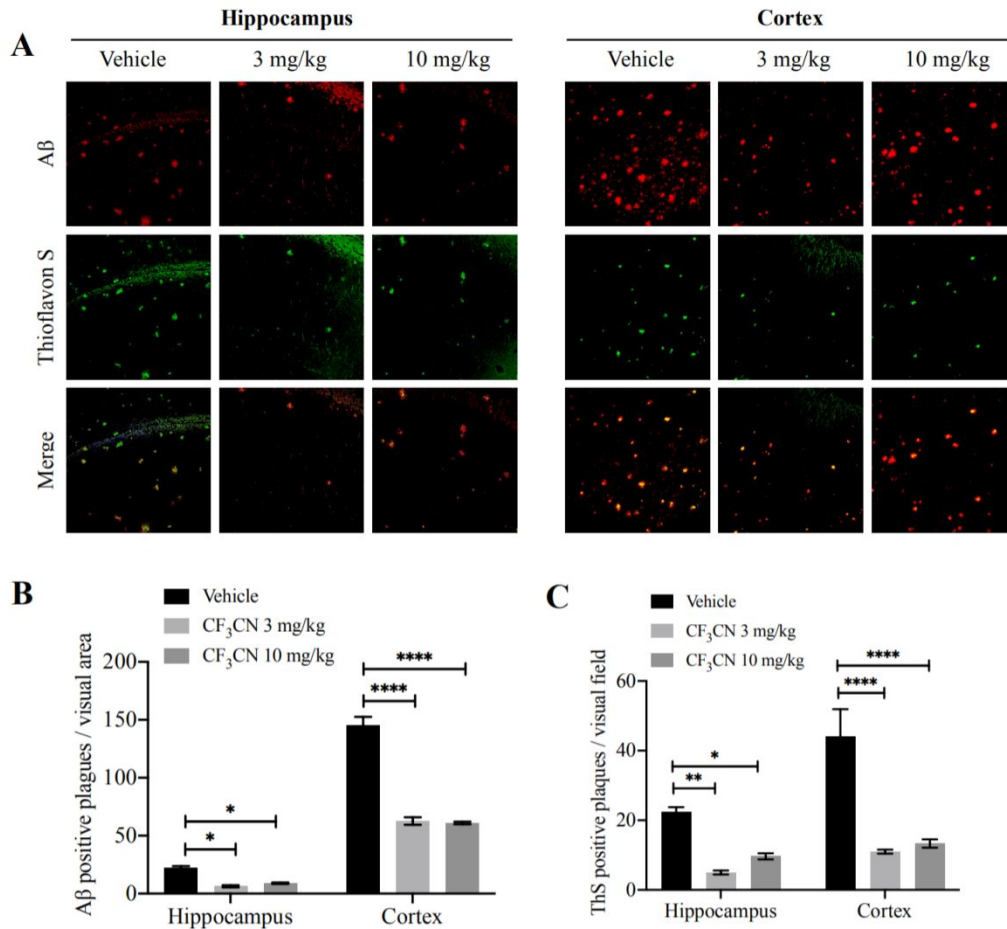
A & B. MTT assay. 7,8-DHF and CF3CN selectively protect BR6 but not SH-SY5Y cells in a TrkB-dependent manner.



Supplementary Figure 2. CF3CN selectively binds to TrkB LRM and CC2

domains.

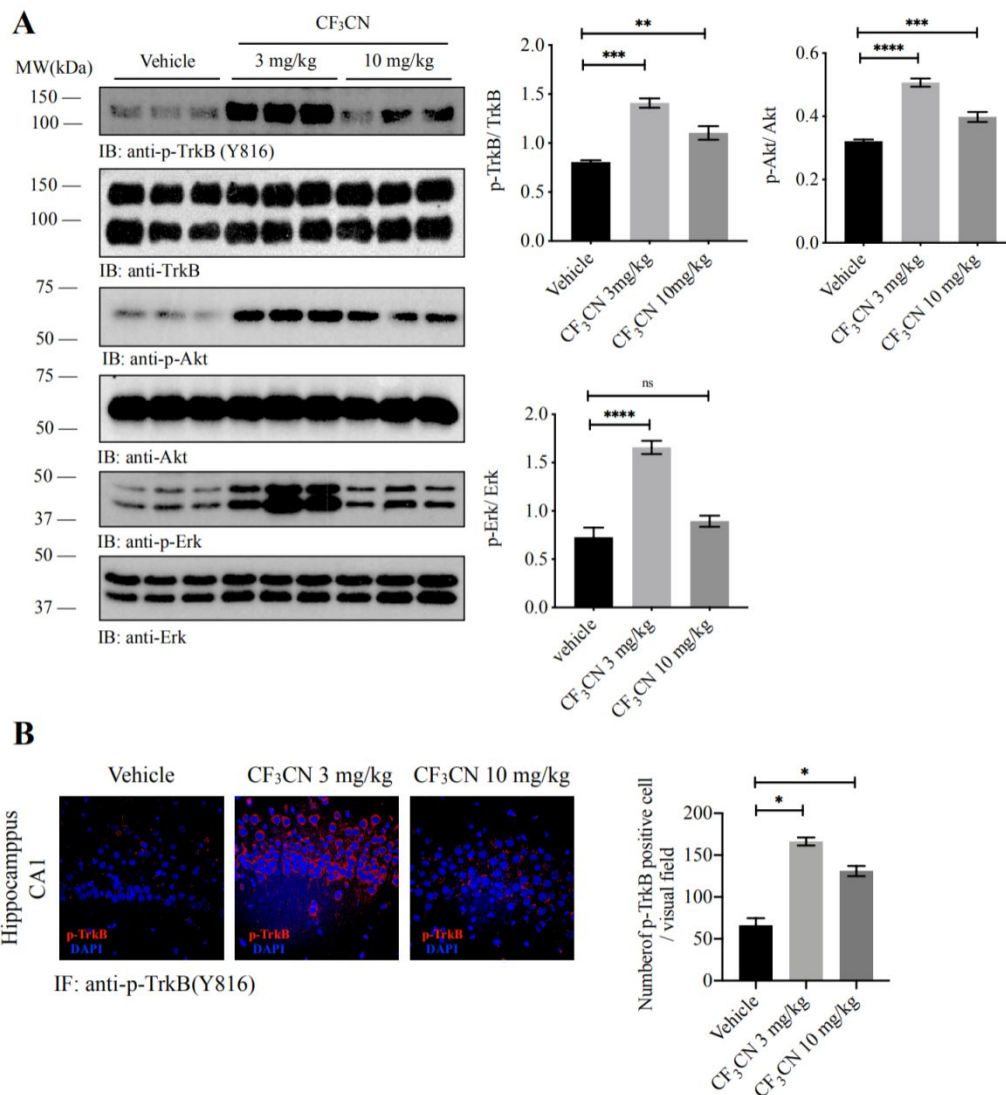
A-D, Biacore analysis of the interaction between CF3CN and various purified TrkB ECD motif recombinant proteins.



Supplementary Figure 3. CF₃CN decreases A β plaque deposition in 5xFAD mice.

A, Immunofluorescence and Thioflavin-S co-staining of amyloid plaque in the hippocampus and cortex of 5xFAD mice brain sections. Scale bar, 100 μ m.

B & C, Quantitative analysis of amyloid plaques. Amyloid deposition in 5xFAD mice was significantly decreased by orally administrated CF₃CN. (n=5 per group, Data are shown as mean \pm SEM. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, **** p < 0.0001, two-way ANOVA)

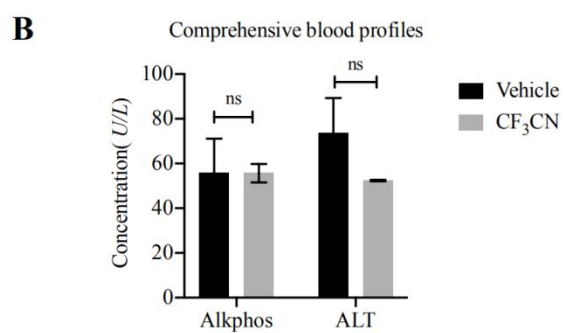
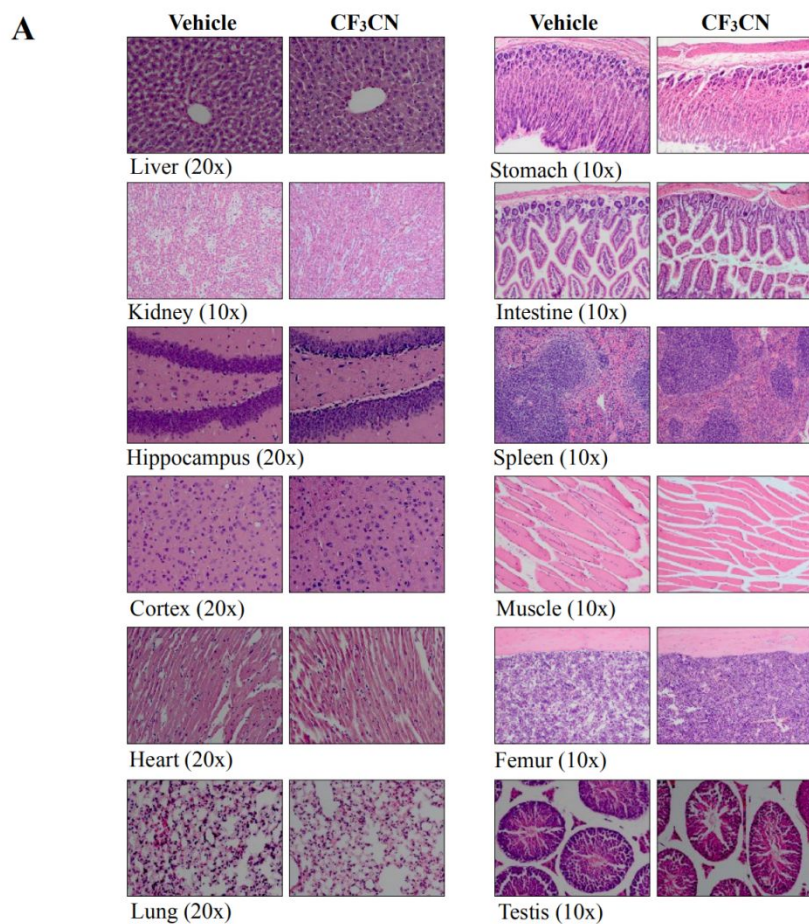


Supplementary Figure 4. CF₃CN elicits TrkB and downstream signaling activation in 5xFAD mice.

A, CF₃CN activate TrkB signaling cascade in the hippocampus of 5xFAD mice. CF₃CN were dissolved in pure DMSO, then suspended in 0.5% methylcellulose at final concentration of 5% DMSO/0.5% methylcellulose. The suspension was orally administrated to 3 months old 5xFAD mice (3mg/kg/d and 10mg/kg/d) consecutively

for 3 months, and the brain lysates were prepared. The p-TrkB and its downstream signals were monitored by immunoblotting, and the ratio of p-TrkB/TrkB, p-Akt/Akt and p-ERK/ERK were quantitatively analyzed. (n=3 per group, Data are shown as mean \pm SEM. ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$, one-way ANOVA).

B, Immunofluorescence staining of p-TrkB in 5xFAD brain sections. Three-months old 5xFAD mice were fed with CF3CN or vehicle consecutively for 3 months. The phosphorylation of TrkB in dentate gyrus was detected by immunofluorescence with anti-p-TrkB 816 antibodies. Scale bar, 50 μ m. Quantification of p-TrkB positive neurons in the dentate gyrus. Note that CF3CN treatment elicited the phosphorylation of TrkB in 5xFAD mice. (n=5 per group, Data are shown as mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$).



Supplementary Figure 5. 12 weeks treatment with CF₃CN demonstrates no toxic effect on tissue and blood.

Supplementary Tables

Table S1: Plasma Stability: Half-Life Data Summary

Compound	Species	Half Life (mins)	MRM Transition	Avg % Remaining at Last Point*	Comments
CF3CN	Human	> 480	356.01 > 153.891	94.2	
Propantheline	Human	23.9	369.315 > 182.078	3.15	Control
Warfarin	Human	> 480	309.149 > 163.011	93.6	Control
CF3CN	Mouse	> 480	356.01 > 153.891	107	
Propantheline	Mouse	22.2	369.315 > 182.078	2.56	Control
Warfarin	Mouse	327	309.149 > 163.011	80.8	Control

*Average percent remaining at last time point used to determine slope and half-life

Table S2: Microsomal Intrinsic Clearance: Data Summary

Test Article	Test Species	NADPH-dependent CL _{int} ^a (μl/min/mg)	NADPH-dependent T1/2 ^b (min)	NADPH-free CL _{int} ^a (μl/min/mg)	NADPH-free T1/2 ^b (min)	Comment
CF3CN	Human	< 12.8	> 180	< 12.8	> 180	
Midazolam	Human	511	4.52	< 12.8	> 180	Control
Verapamil	Human	142	16.3	< 12.8	> 180	Control
CF3CN	Mouse	< 12.8	> 180	< 12.8	> 180	
Midazolam	Mouse	1099	2.1	< 12.8	> 180	Control
Verapamil	Mouse	247	9.34	< 12.8	> 180	Control

^aMicrosomal Intrinsic Clearance

^bHalf Life

Table S3: Hepatocyte Stability: Half-Life Data Summary

Compound	Species	Clearance (μl/min/million cells)	Half Life(min)	MRM Transition	Avg % Remaining at Last Point*	Comments
CF3CN	Human	<2.9	>480	356.01 > 153.891	97.2	
7-OH-Coumarin	Human	88.5	15.7	229.061 > 152.96	7.17	Control
Midazolam	Human	38.8	35.7	326.121 > 291.203	9.82	Control
Verapamil	Human	62.3	22.3	455.305 > 150.075	2.40	Control
CF3CN	Mouse	<2.9	>480	356.01 > 153.891	94.8	
7-OH-Coumarin	Mouse	63.2	21.9	229.061 > 152.96	38.8	Control
Midazolam	Mouse	35.1	39.4	326.121 > 291.203	34.0	Control
Verapamil	Mouse	31.0	44.8	455.305 > 150.075	41.0	Control

*Average percent remaining at last time point used to determine slope and half-life

Table S4: Caco-2 Permeability: Data Summary

Test article	Test Article Concentration	Assay Duration	Mean A-B Papp 10 ⁻⁶ cm/s	Mean B-A Papp 10 ⁻⁶ cm/s	Efflux Ratio	Comments
CF3CN	10μM	2 hr	13.0	42.6	3.6	
Ranitidine	10μM	2 hr	0.370	5.00	16.7	Low permeability Control
Talinolol	10μM	2 hr	0.926	9.31	11.7	P-gp Efflux Control
Warfarin	10μM	2 hr	39.5	27.0	0.7	High permeability Control

Table S5: BBB-PAMPA Permeability: Data Summary

Test article	Pe	Recovery(%)	Test Conc.
Atenolol	NC	84.6	10μM
Verapamil	2.13	26.3	10μM
CF3CN	3.09	89.9	10μM

Supplementary Tables

Table S6: Turbidimetric Solubility Screen: Data Summary

Test article	Buffer	Solubility Limit(μ M) 2 Hour	Test Conc.
Reserpine	PBS	31.3	Low solubility control
Tamoxifen	PBS	15.6	Low solubility control
Verapamil	PBS	>500	High solubility control
CF3CN	PBS	>200	

Table S7: Human plasma protein binding: Data Summary

Test Article	Test Species	Test Conc. (μ M)	Mean Plasma Fraction Unbound	Mean Plasma Fraction Bound	Post-Assay Recovery	Comment
CF3CN	Human	5	0.101%	99.9%	94.9%	
Propranolol	Human	5	31.30%	68.7%	109%	Control
Warfarin	Human	5	0.826%	99.2%	91.7%	Control

Table S8: Mouse plasma protein binding: Data Summary

Test Article	Test Species	Test Conc. (μ M)	Mean Plasma Fraction Unbound	Mean Plasma Fraction Bound	Post-Assay Recovery	Comment
CF3CN	Mouse	5	3.55%	96.4%	99.8%	
Propranolol	Mouse	5	11.8%	88.2%	91%	Control
Warfarin	Mouse	5	17.6%	82.4%	99.7%	Control

Table S9: % reduction of hERG current by the indicated compound

Compound	IC50 (μ M)	0.2 μ M	1 μ M	5 μ M	25 μ M
CF3CN	>25	21.4	30.1	21.3	47.4
		12.0	35.9	38.3	32.3
		2.4	9.9	16.4	27.1
X \pm SD		16.3 \pm 11.8	26.7 \pm 11.5	21.7 \pm 11.9	35.6 \pm 10.5

