SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Design, characterization, and use of a novel amyloid β-protein control for assembly, neurotoxicity, and gene expression studies

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Table S1. Microsoft Excel file containing: (1) Differential analysis for all the comparisons reported in the main text (Figure 6 and 7A); (2) gene ontology annotation for each of the comparisons (Figure 7B); (3) WGCNA gene list and module membership (Figure S2); and (4) gene ontology annotation of yellow and orange modules (Figures 8 and 9). Raw and normalized gene expression data have been deposited within the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) repository (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo), accession number: GSE85952.

Table S2. Commercially available scrambled Aβ peptides.

Fig. S1. Phase-contrast microscopy image of primary hippocampal neurons after 7 days in culture. Red scale bar is 91 μm.

Fig. S2. Relationship between module eigengene (first principal component, corresponding to the weighted summation of expression across all the probes included in a given module) and treatment (Aβ assembly type). The orange and yellow modules, which are independent from one another, showed the greatest correlation with fibrillar Aβ40 and Aβ42 treatment among the total of 13 modules defined. Cont: control; S40 and S42: sAβ40 and sAβ42; T40 and T42: LMW Aβ40 and LMW Aβ42, XL40 and XL42: cross-linked Aβ40, cross-linked Aβ40 and Aβ42; F40 and F42: fibrillar Aβ40 and fibrillar Aβ42, respectively.