

Supplementary Figure 1: Evaluation of motor function, death rates, spatial memory and Thioflavin S deposits following CAI treatment. **A)** Grip strength forelimbs (only) showed an impairment in the untreated Tg animals ($p=0.009$, one-way ANOVA and Tukey). For each group, roughly equivalent numbers of females and males were employed. Females were lighter than males (body weight plotted in grams; $p<0.0001$), but no significant differences within the same-sex group were observed; moreover, no change in death rates occurred due to ATZ and MTZ treatment, demonstrating that CAIs are not toxic. Animal numbers (after accounting for loss): TgSwDI: N=19, ATZ: N=13 and MTZ: N=14. **B)** Plots show the covered distance (cm) and the number of mistakes to find the escape hole in 16-month-old mice, after 8 months (top graphs; WT and MTZ: N=10, TgSwDI: N=19, ATZ: N=7) or 4 months (bottom graphs; WT: N=10, TgSwDI: N=19, ATZ: N=6 and MTZ N=4). **C)** Representative images of A β deposits stained with Thioflavin S in the hypothalamus of 16-month-old mice, treated for 8 months with CAIs. The severe hypothalamic A β deposition in TgSwDI was significantly decreased by CAI-treatment. Original magnification, 20x. Scale bar, 150 μ m. Relative quantification of Thioflavin S+ deposits shown on the right, WT, TgSwDI, ATZ and MTZ N=5, $n\geq 10$ measurements acquired/group. **D)** Representative images of A β deposits stained with Thioflavin S in the hippocampus, cortex and hypothalamus of 16-month-old mice, treated 4 months with CAIs. Original magnification, 20x. Scale bar, 150 μ m. Relative quantification of Thioflavin S+ deposits shown on the right, WT, TgSwDI, ATZ and MTZ: N=4, $n\geq 8$ measurements acquired/group. * and + $p<0.05$, ** and ++ $p<0.01$, *** and +++ $p<0.001$, and **** and ++++ $p<0.0001$, One-way Anova and Tukey's post-hoc test. Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM.