



Supplementary Figure 6: Correlation of cerebral CA-VB expression and A β overload, and impact of CA-VA and CA-II downregulation on apoptosis. **A)** Positive correlation between brain CA-VB expression and cerebral A β 40 fibril overload. N=3/group. R squared=0.4390, p=0.0189. **B, C)** Expression of CA-VA (**B**) and CA-II (**C**) in hCMEC/D3 cells. Western Blot analysis of CA-VA and CA-II after 24hrs of treatment with A β 40-Q22 (25 μ M) and A β 42 (10 μ M). CA-VA was normalized to mitochondrial protein ATP5a, while cytosolic CA-II was normalized to actin. Quantification on the right. The expression of CA-VA is significantly reduced following 24hr A β 40-Q22 treatment. Data represents the combination of at least three experiments, each with 2 replicates, graphed as mean + SEM. Ctrl vs. Q22 ***p<0.001. **D)** qRT-PCR for the mRNA expression levels of CA-VA and Cyp-B (control) at 48hrs post-transfection with siRNA for CA-VA (siCA-VA) or with a scrambled sequence (siScr). On the right, the impact of CA-VA downregulation on apoptosis, as measured by the formation of fragmented nucleosomes, after A β 42 (10 μ M), A β 40 (25 μ M) or A β Q22 (25 μ M) challenge for 24hrs. **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.0001 vs. siScr control, One-way ANOVA and Tukey's post-hoc test. **E)** qRT-PCR for the mRNA expression levels of CA-II and Cyp-B (control) at 48hrs post-transfection with siRNA for CA-II (siCA-II) or with a scrambled sequence (siScr). ***P<0.001 vs siScr, Unpaired two-tailed t-test. On the right, the effects of CA-II downregulation in apoptosis, as measured by the formation of fragmented nucleosomes, after A β 42 (10 μ M), A β 40 (25 μ M) or Q22 (25 μ M) challenge for 24hrs. In **D** and **E**, graphs display one representative experiment of at least N=3 experiments, each one performed in duplicate (n=2). Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM.