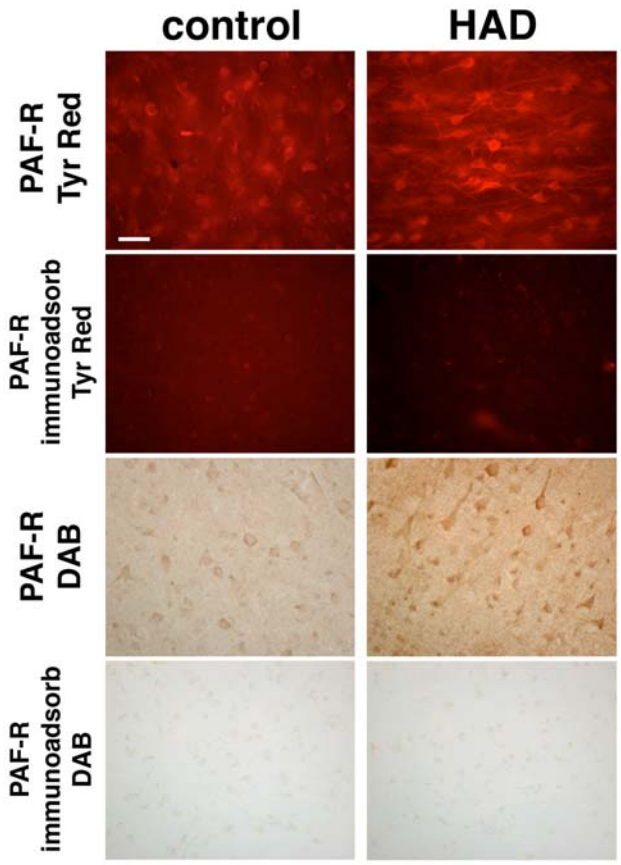
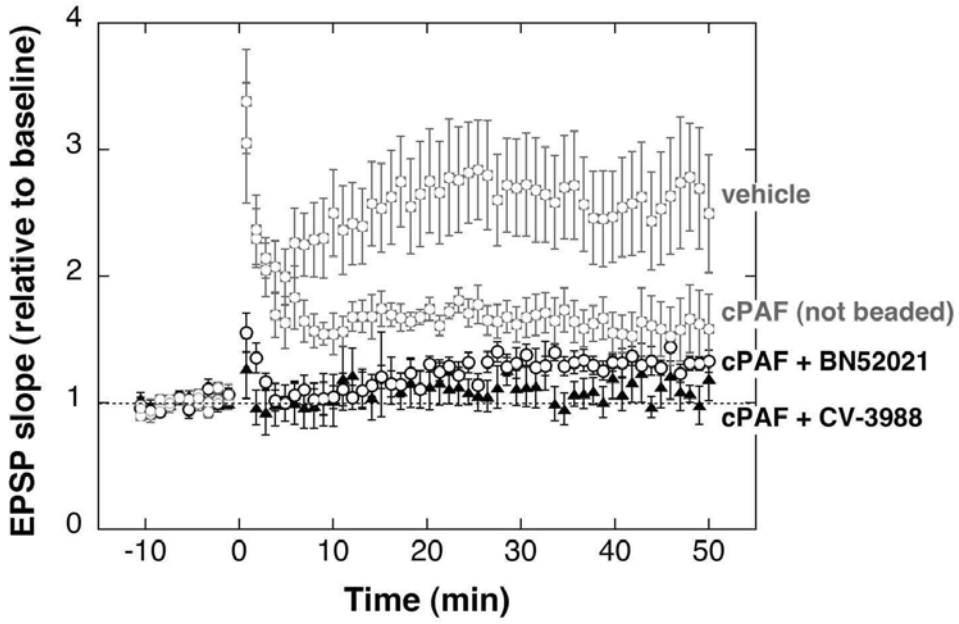


Supplemental Figure 1 Bellizzi et al.



Supplemental Figure 2 Bellizzi et al.

Supplemental Figure 1 PAF receptor immunostaining is specific in control and HAD cortical tissue. Immunohistochemical staining for PAF-R, detected by horseradish peroxidase using either Tyramide Red (Tyr Red, upper panels) or DAB (lower panels) as fluorochrome or chromagen, respectively, is increased in cortical tissue from patients with HAD compared to HIV-1 seropositive controls. The staining pattern of PAF-R is identical to that seen in sections double stained with MAP2 antibody (Figure 2). Pre-incubation of the PAF-R antibody with its PAF-R-derived peptide antigen virtually eliminated staining in all cases, demonstrating a specific interaction between the antibody and PAF-R in these tissues. Scale bar 20 μm.

Supplemental Figure 2 PAF receptor antagonists do not restore LTP in cPAF-exposed slices. High frequency stimulation in hippocampal slices treated with cPAF and PAF-R antagonist BN52021 resulted in a small, long-lasting potentiation of EPSPs (1.29 ± 0.05 relative to baseline from 40 to 50 min, n =10, $P < 0.05$). EPSPs were not significantly potentiated in slices treated with a structurally-distinct PAF-R antagonist, CV-3988 (1.07 ± 0.13 relative to baseline from 40 to 50 min, $n = 10$, $P = 0.55$). EPSP data from control slices and cPAF-exposed cells that did not bead are reproduced from Figure 4*d* for comparison.