Supporting Information

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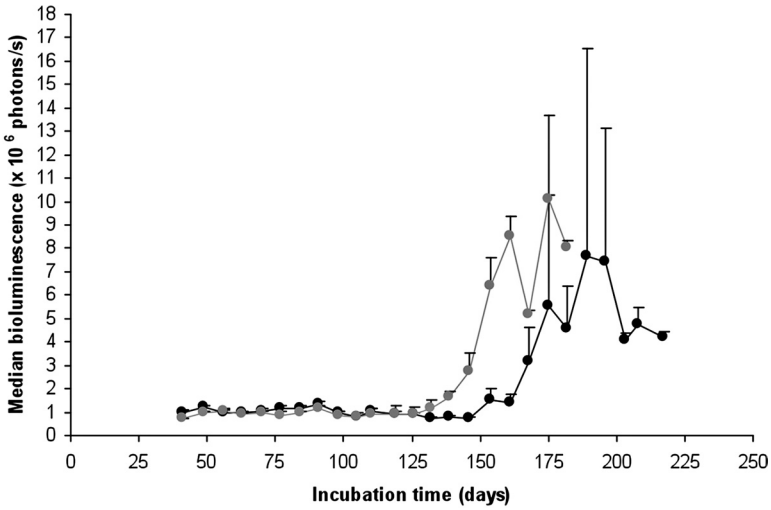

Fig. S1. Transgenic (Tg)(*Gfap*-luc) mice were inoculated i.p. ($n = 12$) or by oral gavage ($n = 12$) with a 1% RML brain homogenate. Mice inoculated i.p. developed reactive astrocytic gliosis after a median incubation time of 129 ± 12.4 days postinoculation (dpi) (gray curve) and died after a median incubation time of 167 ± 22.3 dpi, whereas mice inoculated by oral gavage developed reactive astrocytic gliosis after a median incubation time of ≈154 ± 9.4 dpi (black curve) and died after a median incubation time of ≈216.5 ± 5.7 dpi. Error bars indicate the SE.

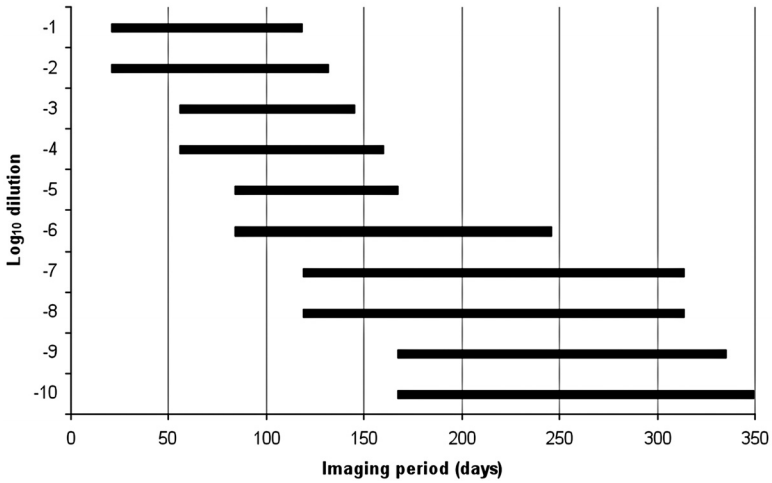

Fig. S2. Ten groups of 12 Tg(*Gfap*-luc) mice were inoculated with serial log dilutions, ranging from −1 to −10, of a 10% RML prion brain homogenate. Dilution-dependent imaging periods after inoculation are shown. For higher dilutions, imaging periods started and ended later.

Table S1. Differences in scoring for clinical signs and reactive astrocytic gliosis in Tg(*Gfap*-luc) mice inoculated with prions

	Clinical signs				Reactive astrocytic gliosis		
Log dilution	Inoculated, *n*	Censored, *n*	Evaluated, *n*	Scored positive, *n*	Censored, *n*	Evaluated, *n*	Scored positive, *n*
−1	12	1	11	11	1	11	11
−2	12	0	12	12	0	12	12
−3	12	0	12	12	0	12	12
−4	12	6	6	6	3	9	9
−5	12	2	8	8	3	9	9
−6	12	1	11	8	1	11	8
−7	12	2	10	3	2	10	5 (1)
−8	12	5	7	2	2	10	7 (2)
−9	12	2	10	0	2	10	3 (3)
−10	12	0	12	0	0	12	1 (1)

Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of mice that scored positive for reactive astrocytic gliosis, but not clinical signs.