	Plasma concentration (fmol/mL)		
	2-month-old	25-month-old	25-month-old
Time (min)	wild-type	wild-type	$Ttpa^{-1}$
1	1160 $\pm$ 56	$\pm$ 49 <sup>**</sup> 420	$870 \pm 170^{#}$
3	501 $\pm$ 17	$265 \pm 29^{**}$	523 $\pm$ 67 <sup>##</sup>
5	$316 \pm 18$	$238 \pm 51$	401 $\pm$ 64
10	181 $\pm$ 8	$161 \pm 30$	301 $\pm$ 97
15	$131 \pm 9$	84.9 $\pm$ 12.4 <sup>*</sup>	204 $\pm$ 80
30	$56.1 \pm 5.4$	54.8 $\pm$ 5.6	$\pm$ 13.5 71 2
60	$30.6 \pm 0.6$	$32.2 \pm 1.4$	$\pm$ 12.0 <sup>#</sup> 58.1
120	$150^{\circ}$ $\pm$ 0.7	19.9 $\pm$ 3.3	25.5 $\pm$ 44
360	$\pm$ 0.6 11.3	$\pm$ 0.9 10.2	$\pm$ 8.0 <sup>#</sup> 29.3

**Supplemental Table 1** Plasma concentration of TCA-precipitable  $\left[ {}^{125}I\right]$ A $\beta_{1-40}$  after intravenous administration from the jugular vein in 2-month-old wild-type and 25-month-old wild-type and *Ttpa*<sup>-/-</sup> mice.

Each value represents the average  $\pm$  SEM (n = 4 - 5).

 $*p < 0.05$ ,  $**p < 0.01$ , significantly different between 2- and 25-month-old wild-type mice

 $\mu^*$ p < 0.05,  $\mu^*$ p < 0.01, significantly different between 25-month-old wild-type and *Ttpa*<sup>-/-</sup> mice.

**Supplemental Table 2** Pharmacokinetic parameters of TCA-precipitable  $\int_1^{125} I |A\beta_{1-40}|$ in 2-month-old wild-type and 25-month-old wild-type and  $Ttpa^{-1}$  mice after intravenous administration.



The pharmacokinetic parameters of  $\int_0^{125} I |AB_{1,40}|$  plasma concentration profile after intravenous administration were determined by (A) model-independent moment analysis according to Experimental Procedures and (B) model-dependent analysis applying the MULTI program (1) to the bi-exponential equation:

$$
C(t) = Ae^{-\alpha t} + Be^{-\beta t}
$$

where C(t) = TCA precipitable  $\int^{125} I |A\beta_{1-40}$  fmol per milliliter of plasma, A and B are the intercepts, and  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the slopes of the biexponential curve. The AUC and the total body clearance were calculated by following equation:

$$
AUC = A/\alpha + B/\beta
$$
  
CLtot = Dose/AUC

Each value represents the average  $\pm$  SD (n = 4 - 5).

 $*p < 0.05$ ,  $**p < 0.01$ , significantly different from 2-month-old wild-type mice.  $\mu^*$ p < 0.05,  $\mu$ <sup>+</sup>p < 0.01, significantly different from 25-month-old wild-type mice.

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**Supplemental Table 3A** The ratio of mRNA expressions of top 31 genes in the AlzGene profile (http://www.alzgene.org) in brains of 23-month-old *Ttpa<sup>-/-</sup>* and wild-type mice.





**Supplemental Table 3B** The ratio of mRNA expressions of 70 genes which were not in Supplemental Table 3A, but were biologically closely related to Aβ metabolisms in the brain.







## **Supplemental Methods for Supplemental Table 3**

#### *Gene chip analysis*

Three 23-month-old *Ttpa-/-* and three wild-type littermate mice were examined. Total RNA was extracted from the brains using MirVana kit (Ambion, Austin, TX). An aliquot (0.5 μg) of RNA solution was used for preparation of cyanine3-labeled cRNA for hybridization to high-density oligonucleotide arrays. Cyanine3-labeled RNA samples were hybridized to a gene chips (Whole Mouse Genome Oligo Microarray; Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara CA). The images of hybridization signals were scanned with the Agilent Technologies Microarray Scanner. We analyzed 41,252 genes by GeneSpring (Agilent Technologies).

*Quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR)*  The extracted RNAs were also reverse-transcribed with Superscript III and random hexamers (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). The qRT-PCR was performed using the LightCycler 480 Probes Master (Roche Diagnostics, Rotkreuz, Switzerland), in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The amplification conditions were 45 cycles of denaturation at 95 °C for 10 seconds and annealing at 60 °C for 30 seconds and 72 °C for 1 second with Light Cycler 480 II (Roche Diagnostics). Primers for mouse *Ide* and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (*Gapdh*) mRNAs were designed by Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA) and *Gapdh* was used to normalize the qRT-PCR values.

## **Supplemental Results for Supplemental Table 3**

*mRNA level of IDE was most influenced in Ttpa-/- mouse brains concerning of AD related genes.* 

By the gene chip analysis, we evaluated important genes associated with AD pathology, which are listed in an online database of AlzGene (http://www.alzgene.org) (1). We showed the results of top 31 gene expressions in the AlzGene profile (Supplemental Table 3A). Out of 31 genes, 2 genes, *Ch25h* and *Il1b,* were reduced by more than 20%, and 2 genes, *Bdnf* and *Pgbd1,* were increased by more than 20% in *Ttpa-/-* mice. Moreover, we also listed the results of the genes which were biologically closely related to Aβ metabolism in the brain (2-6) (Supplemental Table 3B). Two genes, *Ide* and *Egf,*  were decreased and only *Prkcc* was increased by more than 20% in *Ttpa-/-* mice. The followings are explanations of potential biological roles/influences of each 7 gene on Aβ metabolism.

Altered-regulated genes in AlzGene profiling list

1) Cholesterol 25-hydroxylase (*Ch25h)* polymorphisms are possibly associated with different rates of brain Aβ deposition (7). However the relationship between the expression level of *Ch25h* and Aβ metabolism is unknown.

2) RIKEN cDNA 4921509E05 gene (*Pgbd1*) polymorphisms are possibly associated with AD. However, its function is unknown.

3) Interleukin 1 beta (*Il1b*) is an inflammatory cytokine that could stimulate γ-secretase activity and increases the production of  $\text{A}\beta$  (8).

4) Brain derived neurotrophic factor (*Bdnf*) exerts substantial protective effects on crucial neuronal circuitry involved in AD, acting through amyloid-independent mechanisms (9). However, it has been also reported that the interruption of BDNF signaling in hippocampal neurons rapidly activates the amyloidogenic pathway and causes neuronal apoptotic death (10).

Down regulated genes in Aβ metabolism-related genes

1) Insulin degrading enzyme (*Ide*) is one of Aβ degradation enzymes.

2) Stimulation of receptor tyrosine kinases, such as the receptors for epidermal growth factor (EGF), make BACE activity and subsequent Aβ production enhanced in cultured cells as well as in mouse hippocampus (11).

Up regulated genes in Aβ metabolism-related genes

1) Concerning of protein kinase C, gamma (*Prkcc*), the inhibition or impairment of PKC activity leads to compromised learning and memory, whereas an appropriate activation of PKC isozymes has been found to enhance learning and memory and/or to produce antidementic effects (12).

The decreased expression of *Ide* is the only biologically reasonable change which can be responsible for the enhanced accumulation of Aβ in the brain, and in contrast, expression change of other six genes were predicted to reduce Aβ accumulation except for those of *Ch25h* and *Pgbd1* of unknown function.

Therefore, we furthermore confirmed the expression change of *Ide* in *Ttpa-/-* mice brains by qRT-PCR, which is almost same result; reduction of the mRNA levels of IDE was 36.4% by qRT-PCR (38.0% by gene chip analysis) .

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