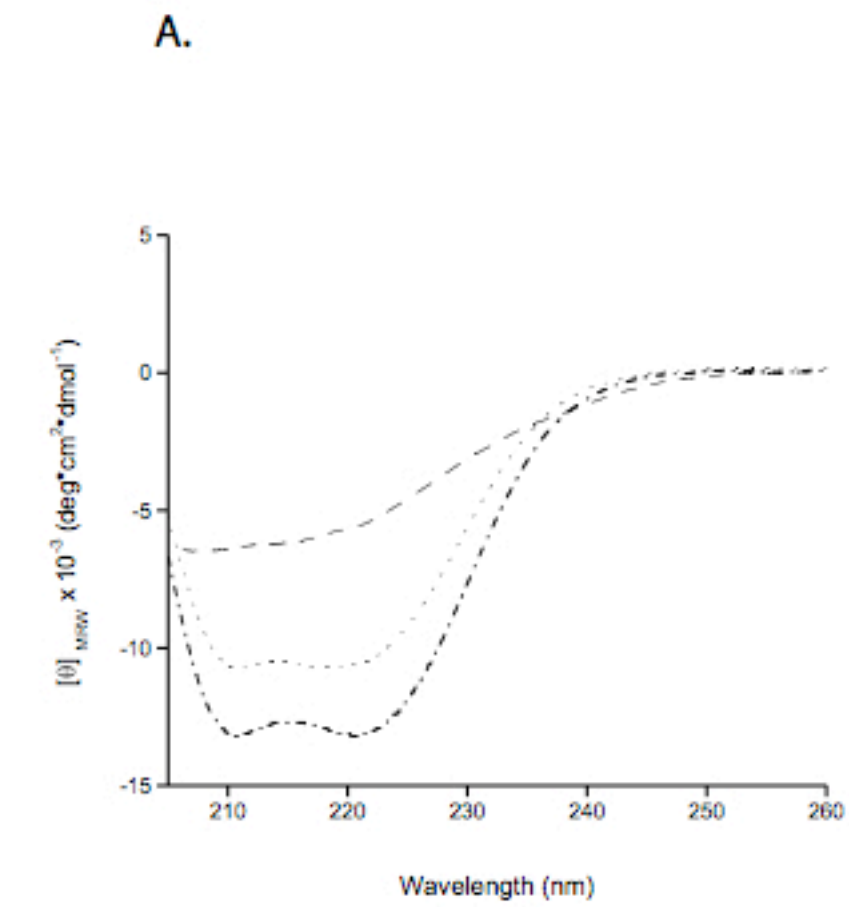
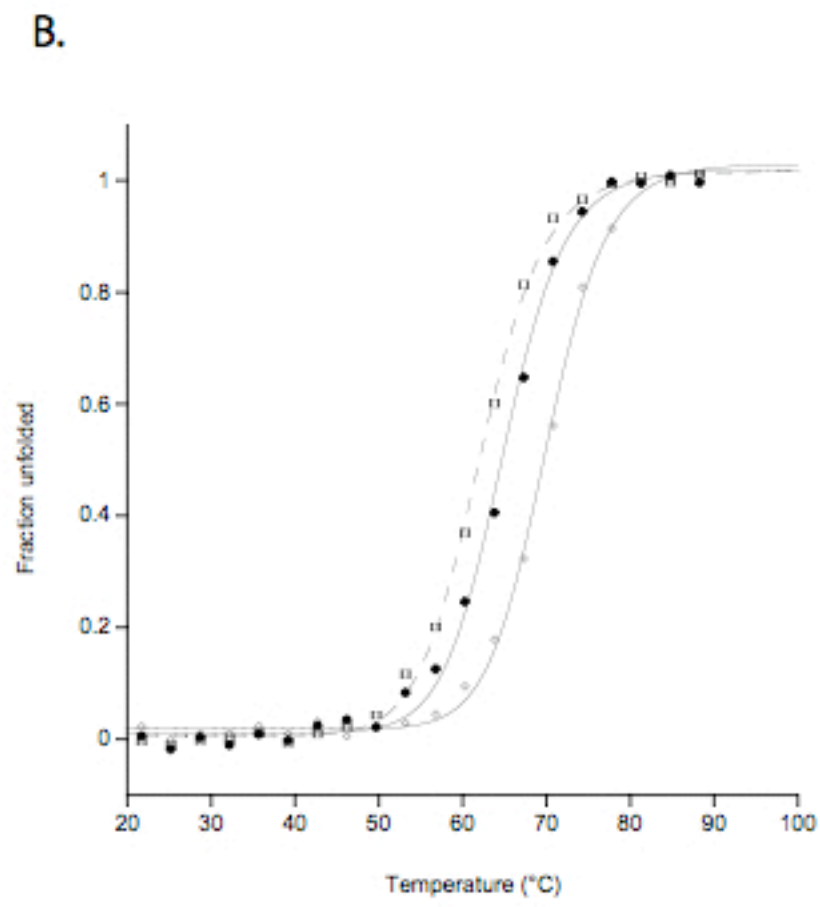
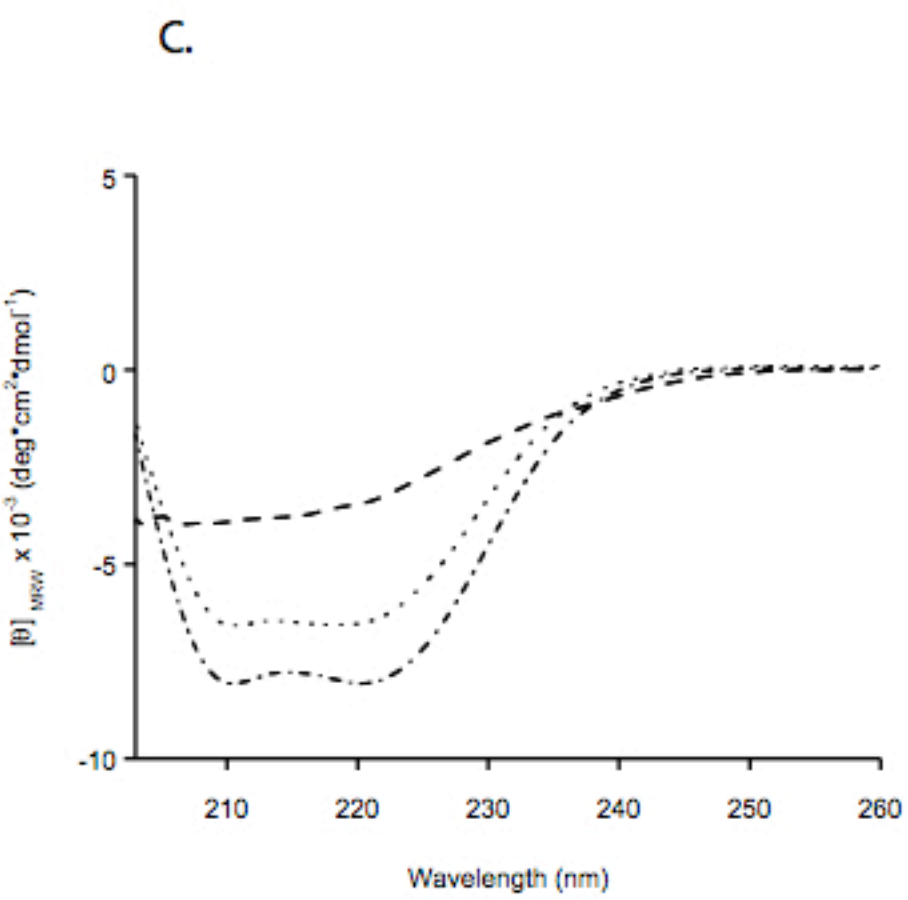
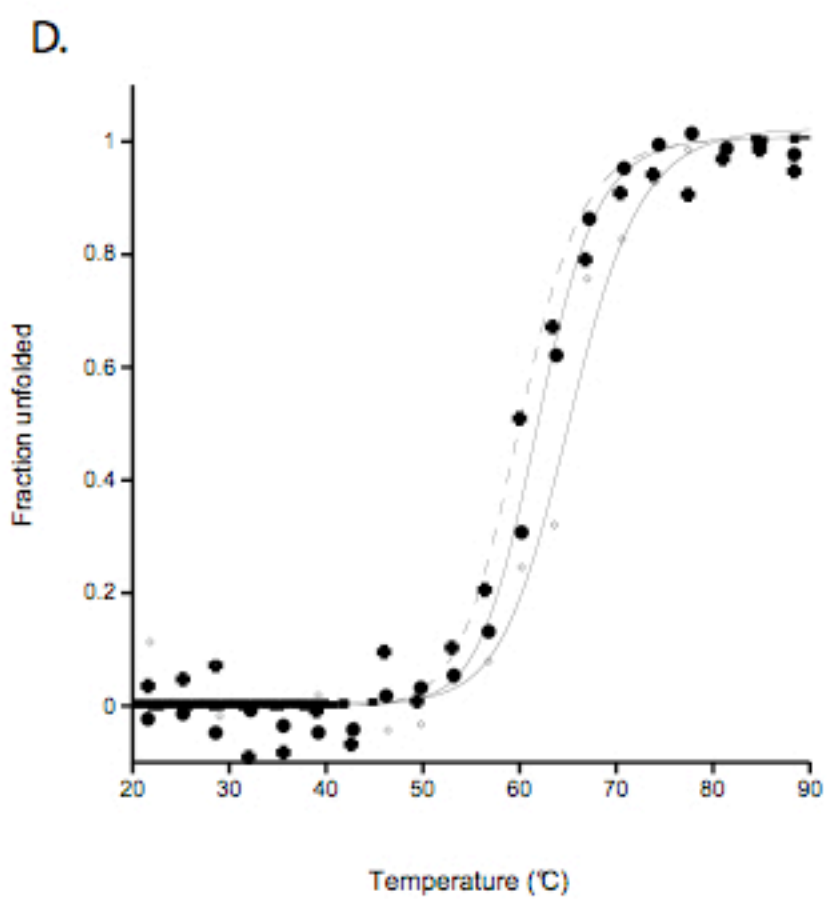
Supplemental Fig. S1



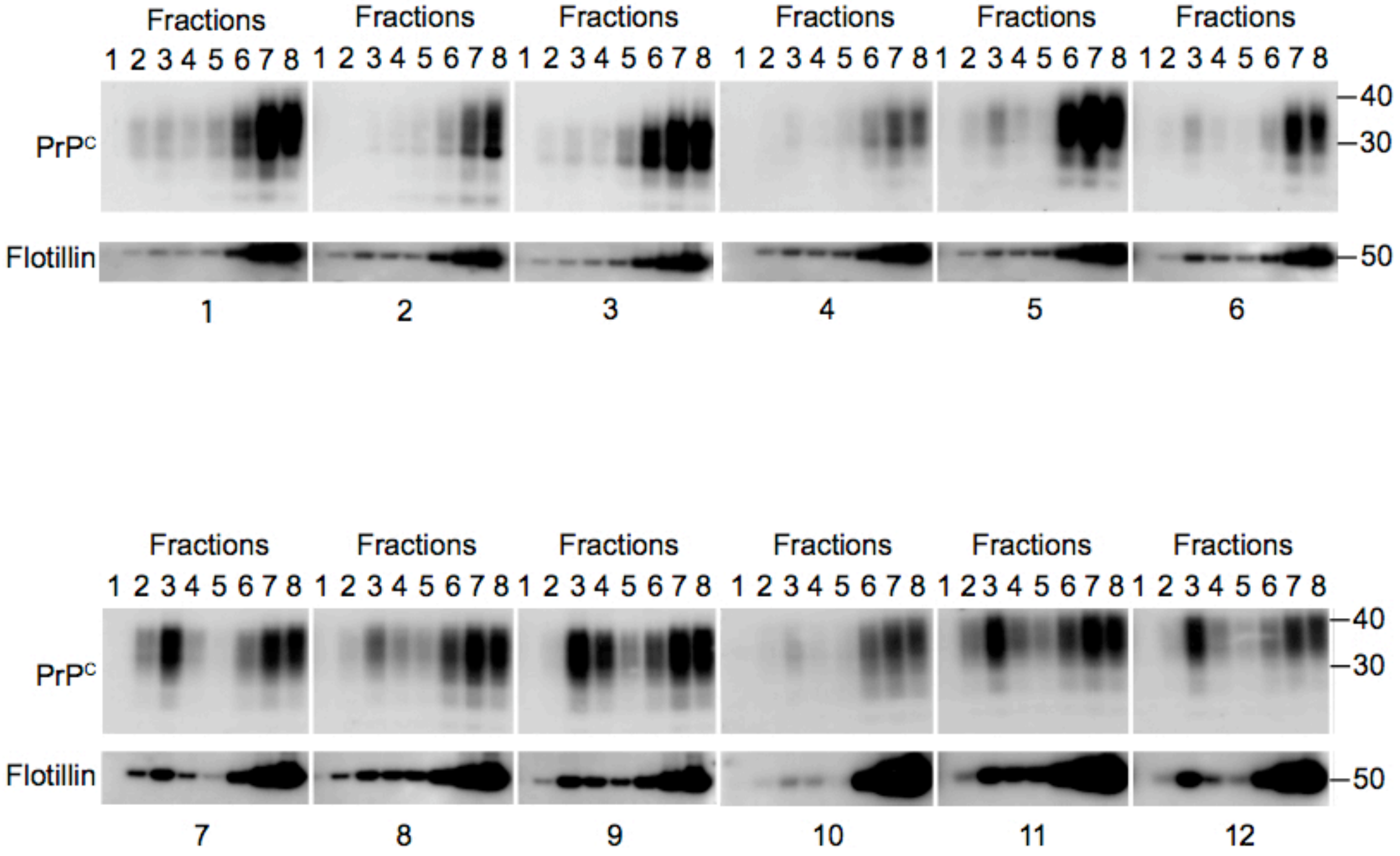


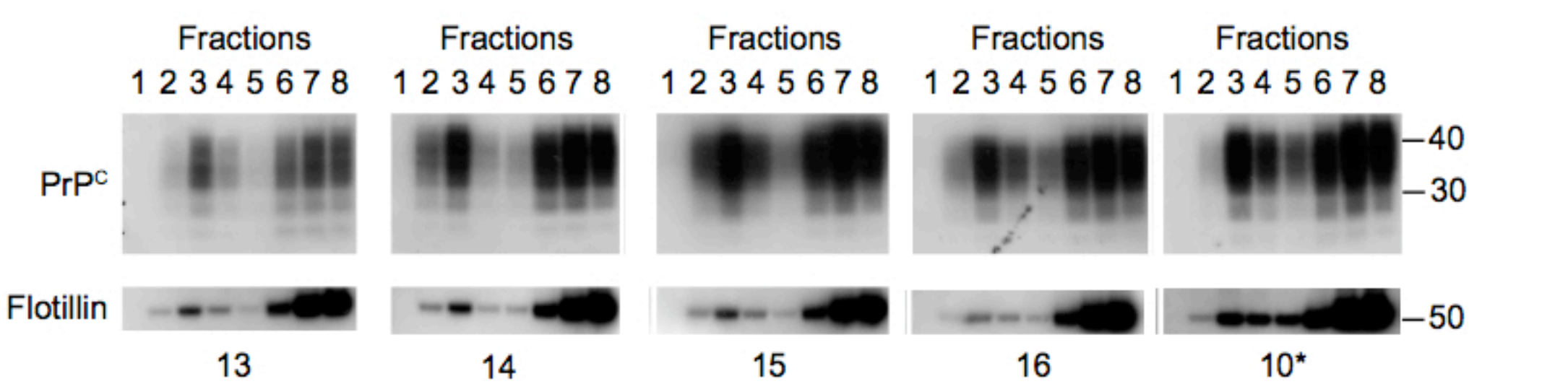




Supplemental Fig. S1. (A, C) Reversibility of the thermal unfolding of recombinant mouse PrP(89–230) (A) and PrP(23-230) (C) in screening buffer measured by CD. The dashed/dotted line represents the initial CD spectra recorded at 20°C. Dashed line shows the spectra of the unfolded protein (90 °C). Dotted line corresponds to the PrP spectra recorded after subsequent slow cooling. All spectra were recorded from the same sample. (B, D) Normalized denaturation curves measured by CD of recombinant mouse PrP alone (circles), in the presence of 200 mM GdnHCl (squares), or in the presence of 1 M TMAO (diamonds) for recombinant mouse PrP(89–230) and PrP(23-230) (B and D, respectively). The CD absorbance was measured at λ=222 nm and plotted as a function of the temperature.

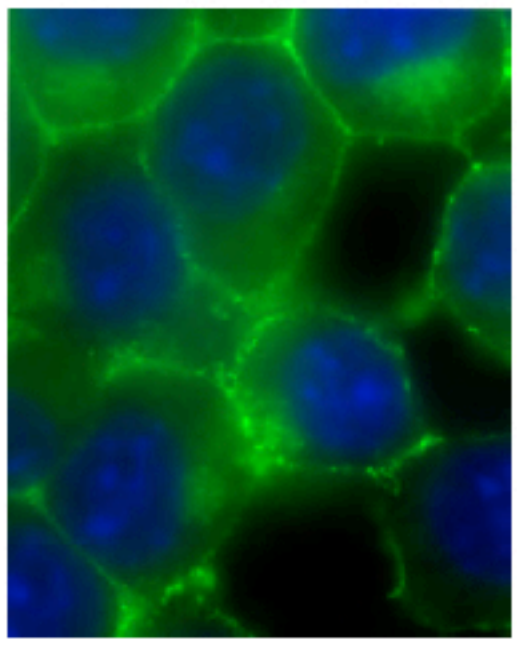
Supplemental Fig. S2





Supplemental Fig. S2. Sucrose gradient fractions of the flotation assay on cell lysates treated with 16 anti-prion compounds. For the 16 compounds, Western blots of all the fractions were probed with PrP^{C} and flotillin antibodies. Concentrations used for the 16 compounds were the same as those used for measuring PrP^{Sc} or PrP^{C} levels (Figures 1D, 6). Molecule 10 (lovastatin) was also tested at 1 μM and is marked with a star.

Supplemental Fig. S3



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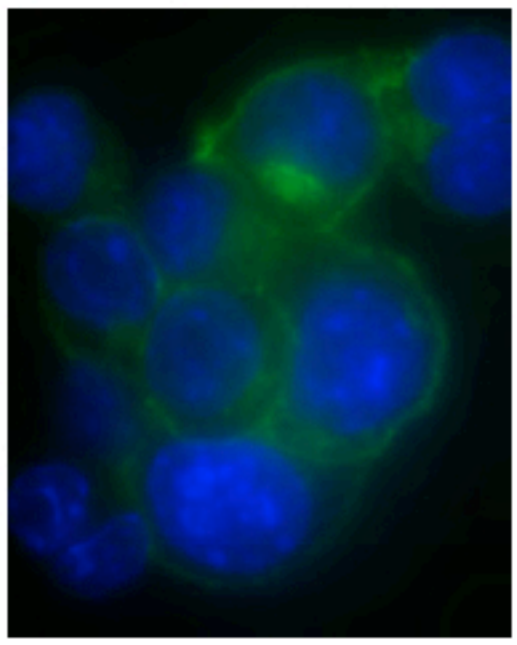

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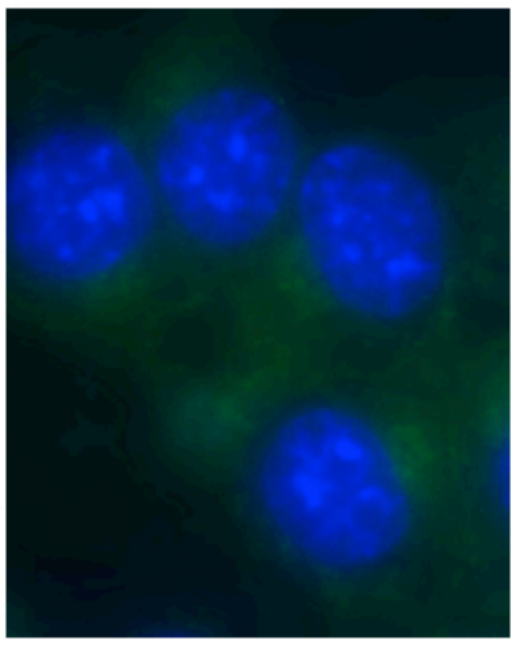

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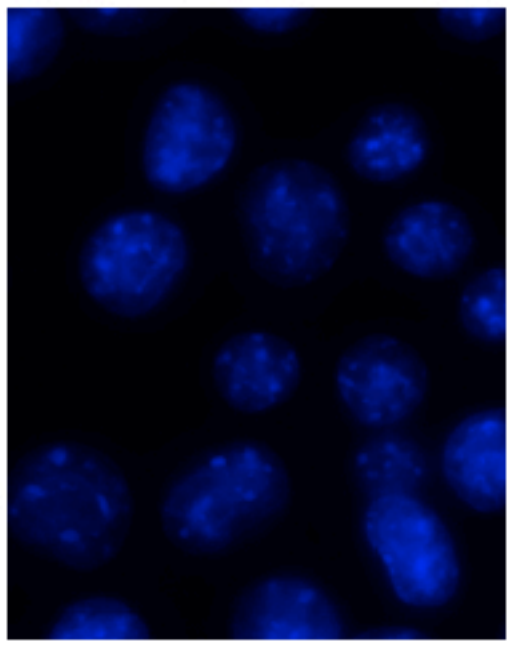

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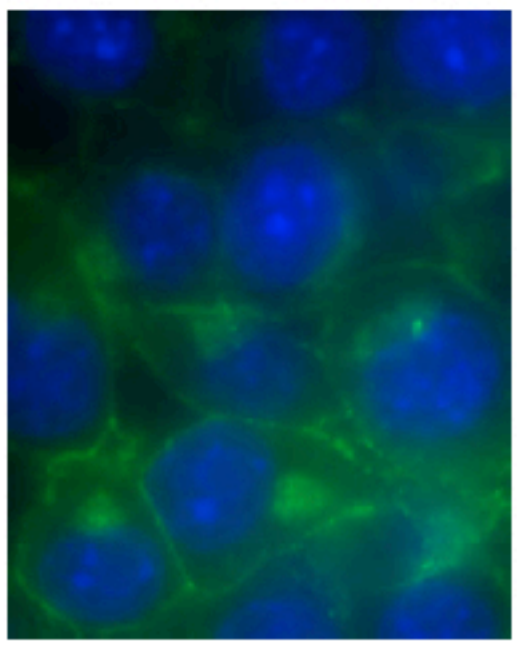

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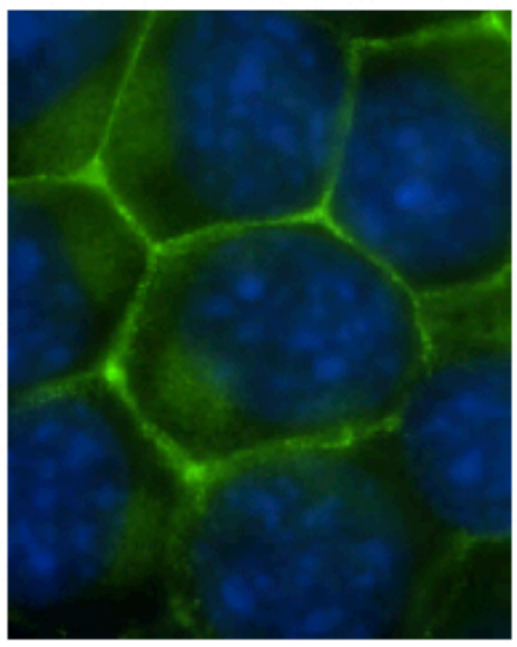

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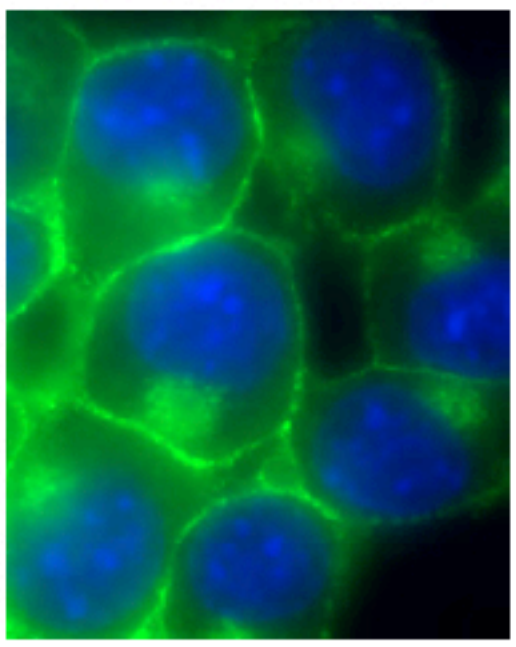

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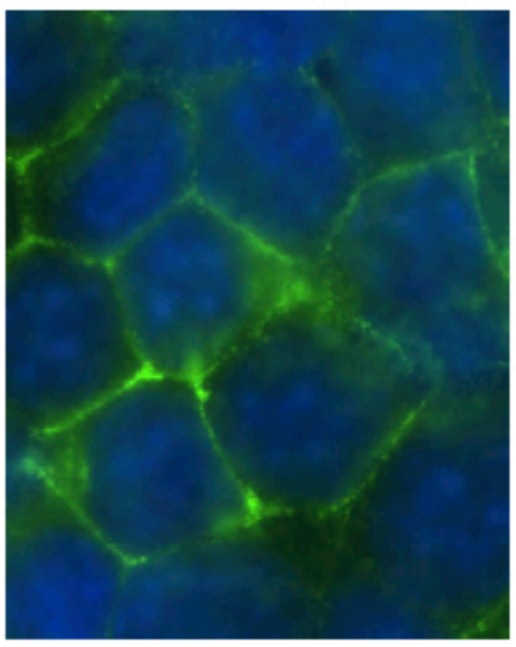

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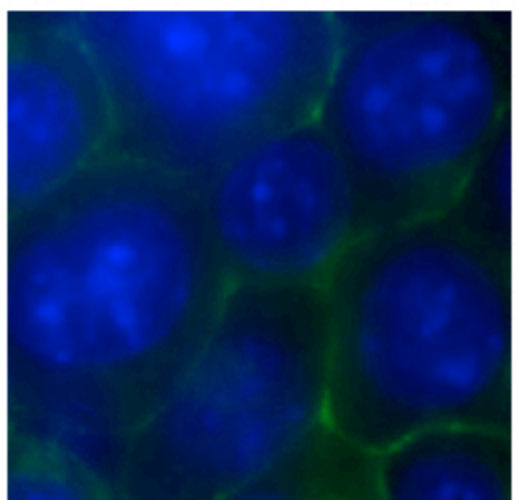

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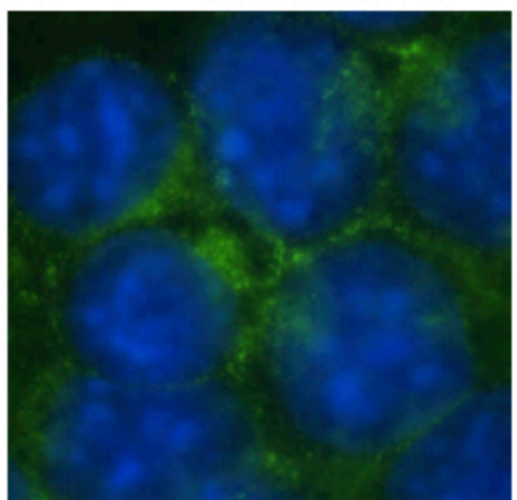

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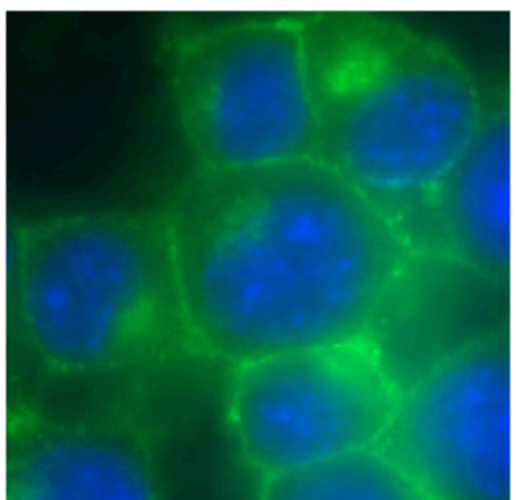

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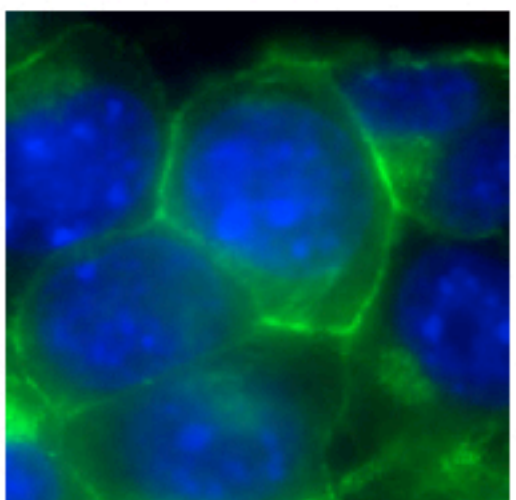

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Supplemental Fig. S3: Effect of the 16 antiprion compounds on the localization of PrP. Immunocytochemistry was performed on N2a cells treated with the 16 compounds for 3 days at the same concentrations used for measuring PrP^{Sc} or PrP^{C} levels (see Figures 1D, 6). The green color corresponds to the PrP^{C}(D18) labeling. The blue color locates the nuclei of the cells (DAPI).