



Figure 1: Kinetics of pTau and mTau aggregation (tau/tau, tau/alpha-syn, 15 independent samples) and coaggregation of tau monomers (tau/alpha-syn, 16 independent samples) and oligomers (tau_{oligo}/alpha-syn, 20 independent samples) with monomeric alpha-synuclein in presence of 1% DMSO, 10 μM Al³⁺, 10 μM Fe³⁺ and combinations of metal ions and DMSO. A control measurement depicting the aggregation status in the absence of inducers was defined as time point “0”. While DMSO induces slow continuous tau aggregation, the protein's coaggregation with alpha-syn reaches an early steady state. Al³⁺ promotes rapid initial aggregation and coaggregation only for pTau, while mTau coaggregation proceeds distinctly slower. Fe³⁺ induced coaggregation is continuous, with pTau proceeding faster than mTau. Upon combining metal ions and DMSO, both pTau and mTau show rapid aggregation and coaggregation exceeding the single inducers. Levels of significance are displayed as * = p < 0.05; ** = p < 0.01; † = p < 0.001