

Increased carbonylation, protein aggregation and apoptosis in the spinal cord of mice with experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis

Anushka Dasgupta*, Jianzheng Zheng*, Nora I. Perrone-Bizzozero† and Oscar A. Bizzozero*¹

*Department of Cell Biology and Physiology, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, Albuquerque, NM, U.S.A.

†Department of Neurosciences, University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, Albuquerque, NM, U.S.A.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

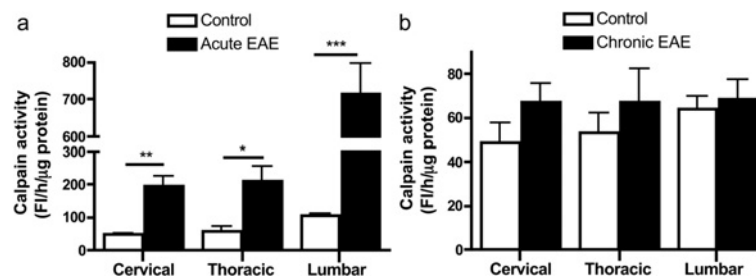


Figure S1 Calpain activity is increased only in acute EAE (a and b) Calpain activity in the different mouse spinal cord regions (cervical, thoracic and lumbar) in acute and chronic EAE respectively. FI, fluorescence intensity. Values represent the means \pm S.E.M. for four to five animals per experimental group. Clinical scores (means \pm S.E.M.) of acute and chronic EAE mice were 2.3 ± 0.5 and 2.7 ± 0.5 respectively. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.005$, *** $P < 0.0005$.

¹To whom correspondence should be addressed (email obizzozero@salud.unm.edu).