

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. ATPZ-treated 4-R tau does not fibrillize. Pre-reduced K18 tau was incubated for 1 h in the absence (K18 red) or presence of CNDR-51348 (K18 + 51348) prior to the addition of heparin to induce fibrillization. In addition, the K18 was pre-oxidized (K18 ox) before heparin addition.

Figure S2. 3-R tau fibrillization is promoted by oxidation or CNDR-51348 treatment. **A)** Pre-reduced K19 tau was incubated for 1 h at 37⁰C in the absence (K19 red) or presence of CNDR-51348 (K19 + 51348) prior to the addition of heparin to induce fibrillization. In addition, the K19 was pre-oxidized (K19 ox) before heparin addition. **B)** K18, K19 or an equimolar mixture of K18 and K19 (each 20 μM) were incubated in fibrillization reactions, either in the absence (-CNDR-51348) or presence (+CNDR-51348) of CNDR-51348. After completion of the reactions, the samples were subjected to centrifugation to separate fibrillar tau (pellet fraction “P”) from non-fibrillar tau (supernatant fraction “S”). Both the P and S fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.

Figure S3. CNDR-51348 and MB do not effectively inhibit 4-R tau fibrillization in the presence of GSH. K18PL was incubated overnight at 37⁰C with heparin to induce fibrillization in the absence or presence of CNDR-51348, CNDR-51449 or MB. The fibrillization reactions were conducted in either the absence (-GSH) or presence (+GSH) of 5 mM GSH. After completion of the reactions, the samples were subjected to centrifugation to separate fibrillar tau (pellet fraction “P”) from non-fibrillar tau (supernatant fraction “S”). Both the P and S fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.

Figure S1.

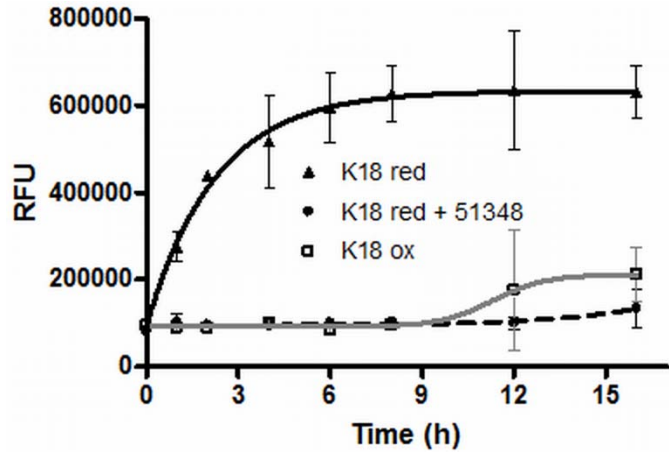


Figure S2.

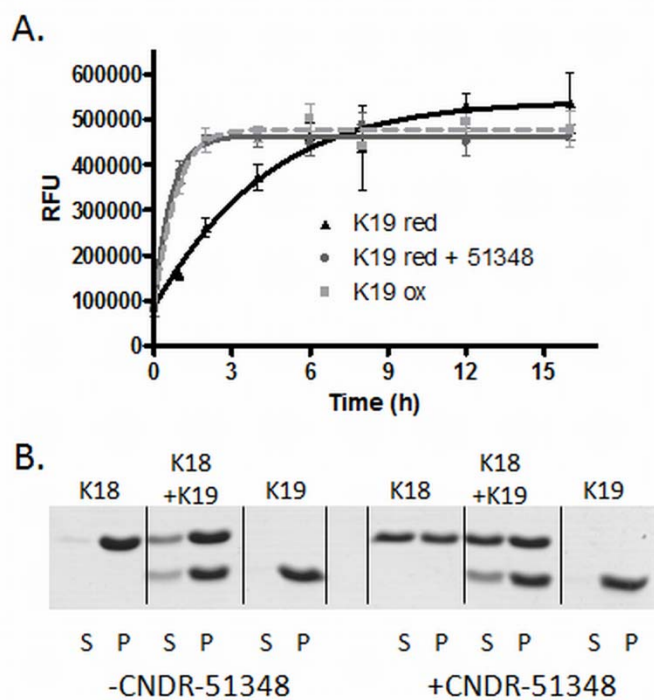


Figure S3.

