## Mifepristone Alters β-amyloid Precursor Protein Processing to Preclude Ab and Also Reduces Tau Pathology

## Supplemental Information

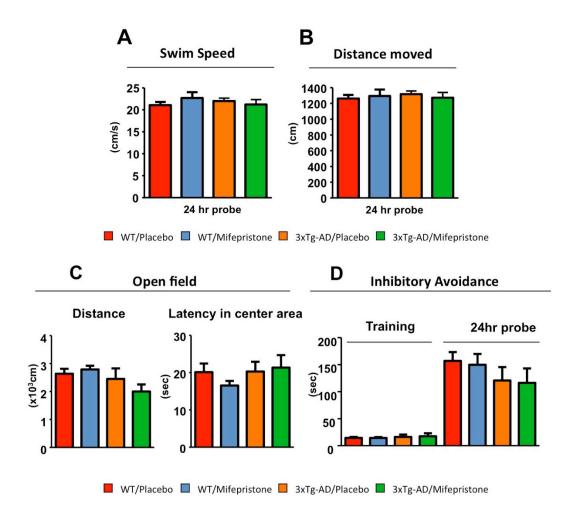


Figure S1. Mifepristone does not induce motor alterations or changes in open field and inhibitory avoidance task. Average of swimming speed (A) and total distance travelled (B) in Morris water maze test. (C-D) No significant differences were observed in open field (C) and inhibitory avoidance (D) tasks. WT, wild-type.

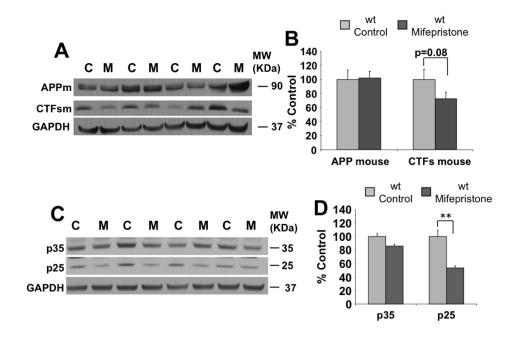


Figure S2. Mifepristone alters CTFs and p25 levels in Ntg mice. (A) Immunoblot analysis of APP holoprotein and CTFs from whole-brain homogenates of Ntg mice treated for 2 months with either mifepristone (M; n = 4) or vehicle (C; n = 4) shown as alternating lanes. (B) Quantification of A normalized to GAPDH and expressed as a % of control shows a significant reduction of CTFs (27.32 ± 12.07%, p = 0.08, t-test) in mifepristone-treated mice compared to vehicle. (C) Immunoblot analysis of p25/p35 from whole-brain homogenates of Ntg mice treated for 2 months with either mifepristone (M; n = 4) or vehicle (C; n = 4) shown as alternating lanes. (D) Quantification of C normalized to GAPDH and expressed as a % of control shows a significant reduction of p25 (46.64 ± 2.83%, \*\*p < 0.01, t-test) in mifepristone-treated mice compared to vehicle. APP, β-amyloid precursor protein; CTF, C-terminal fragment; WT, wild-type.

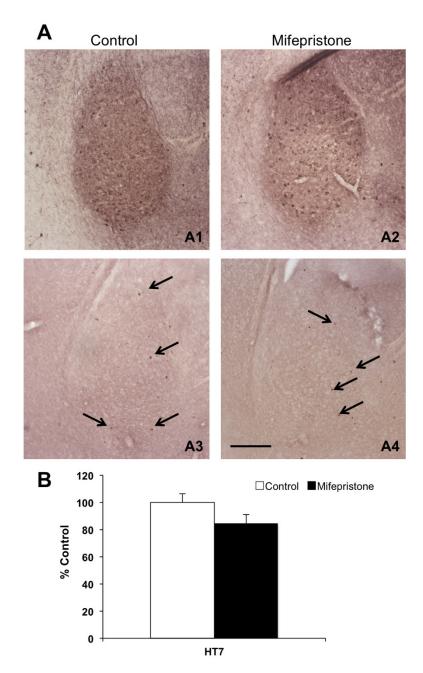


Figure S3. Mifepristone does not reduce tau accumulation in the amygdala. (A) Light microscopic images immunostained with anti-human tau (HT7) (A1-A2) and anti-pSer396/404 antibody (PHF-1 antibody) (A3-A4) in the amygdala of 3xTg-AD in control (A1 and A3) and mifepristone (A2 and A4) treated mice at 14 months of age. Reduced numbers of PHF-1 positive cells were observed in both controls and mifepristone treated mice. (B) Quantitative human tau expression analysis in the amygdala shows no significant differences. Scale bars: 200 mm (A1-A4). The values represent the mean ± SEM.