

Supplementary Information

Swedish mutant APP-based BACE1 binding site peptide reduces APP β -cleavage and cerebral A β levels in Alzheimer's mice

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Fig. S1. BACE1, ADAM10 and ADAM17 expression levels in brain homogenates of TAT-APPsweBBP-, TAT- and PBS-treated 5XFAD mice. The expression levels of BACE1, ADAM10 and ADAM17 were not significantly different between TAT-APPsweBBP-, TAT- or PBS-treated mice, as determined by WB analysis.

Fig. S2. Competitive inhibition of BACE1 endogenous APP cleavage by TAT-APPsweBBP. BACE1 cleaves APP at the β -cleavage site, with higher efficacy for APPswe (EISEVNLDAEFR) than APPwt (EISEVKMDAEFR), yielding β -CTF and sAPP β . β -CTF is then further cleaved at the γ -site to yield A β . TAT-APPsweBBP, a BACE1 binding site peptide derived from APPswe (EISEVNLDAEFR) and fused with TAT transduction domain (YGRKKRRQRRR), competitively blocks BACE1 cleavage of APPwt abrogating A β production.

Fig. S3. Total Akt, phosphorylated Akt and MBP expression levels in brain homogenates did not differ between TAT-APPsweBBP-, TAT- and PBS-treated 5XFAD mice. Akt phosphorylation state and MBP expression levels were examined by WB with specific antibodies against total and phosphorylated Akt (**A**) and MBP protein (**B**).

Fig. S4. TAT (47-57) peptide conjugation facilitates APPsweBBP penetration across BBB. Peripherally injected TAT-APPsweBBP freely enters brain microvascular endothelial cells and crosses the BBB from the capillary lumen into the brain parenchyma, while APPsweBBP is stopped at the capillary lumen.

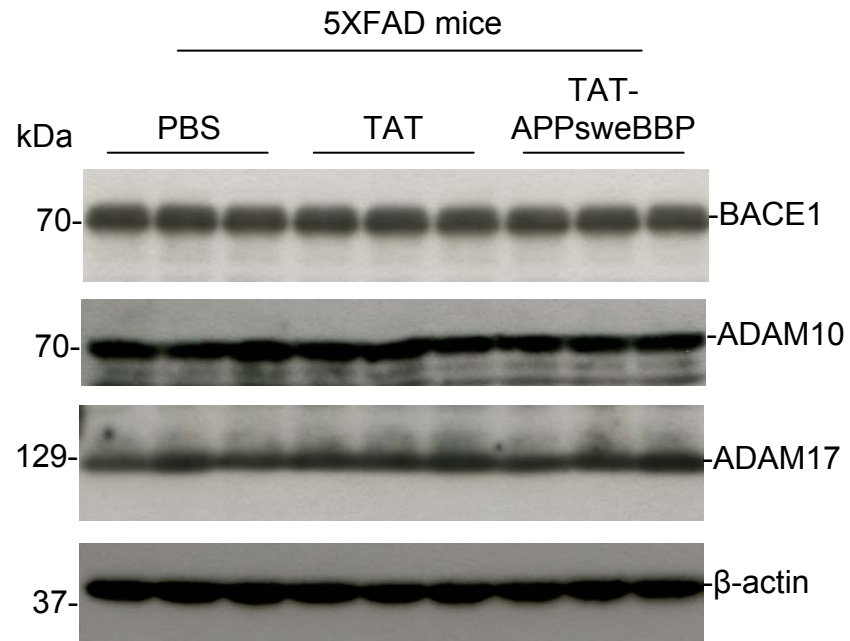


Fig. S1

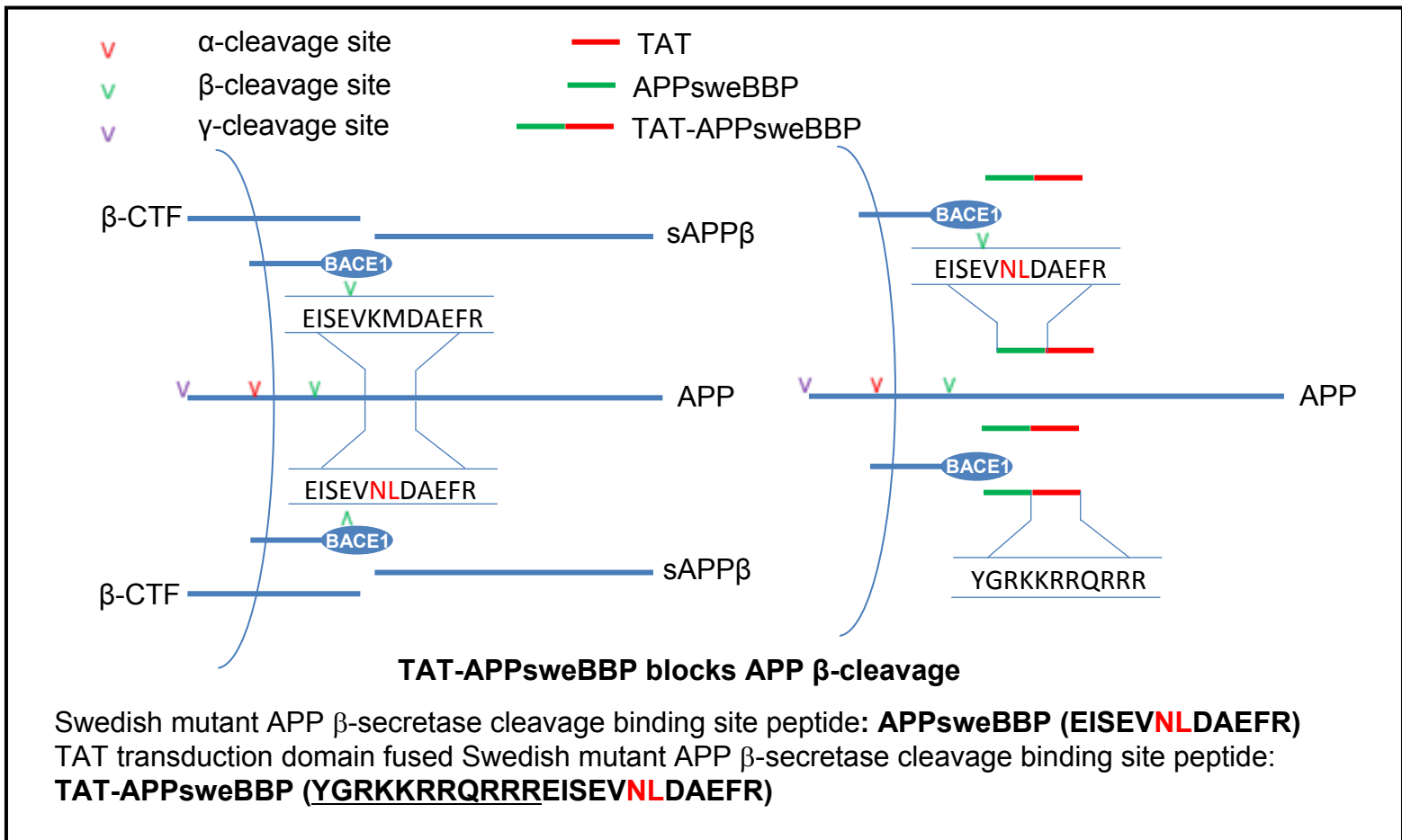


Fig. S2

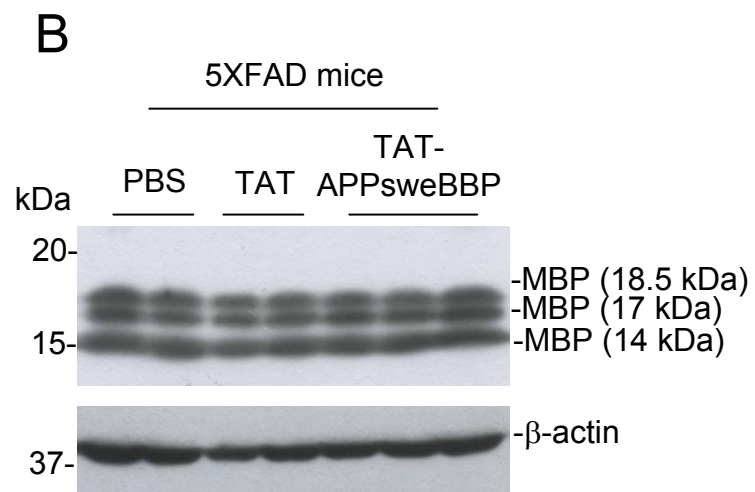
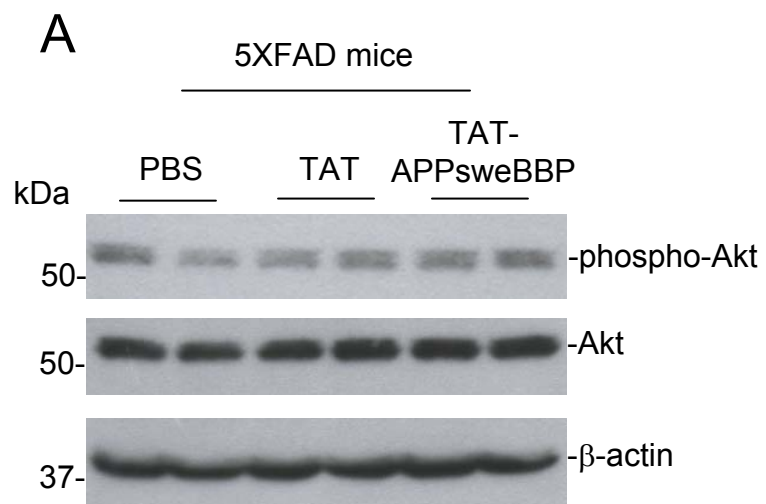


Fig. S3

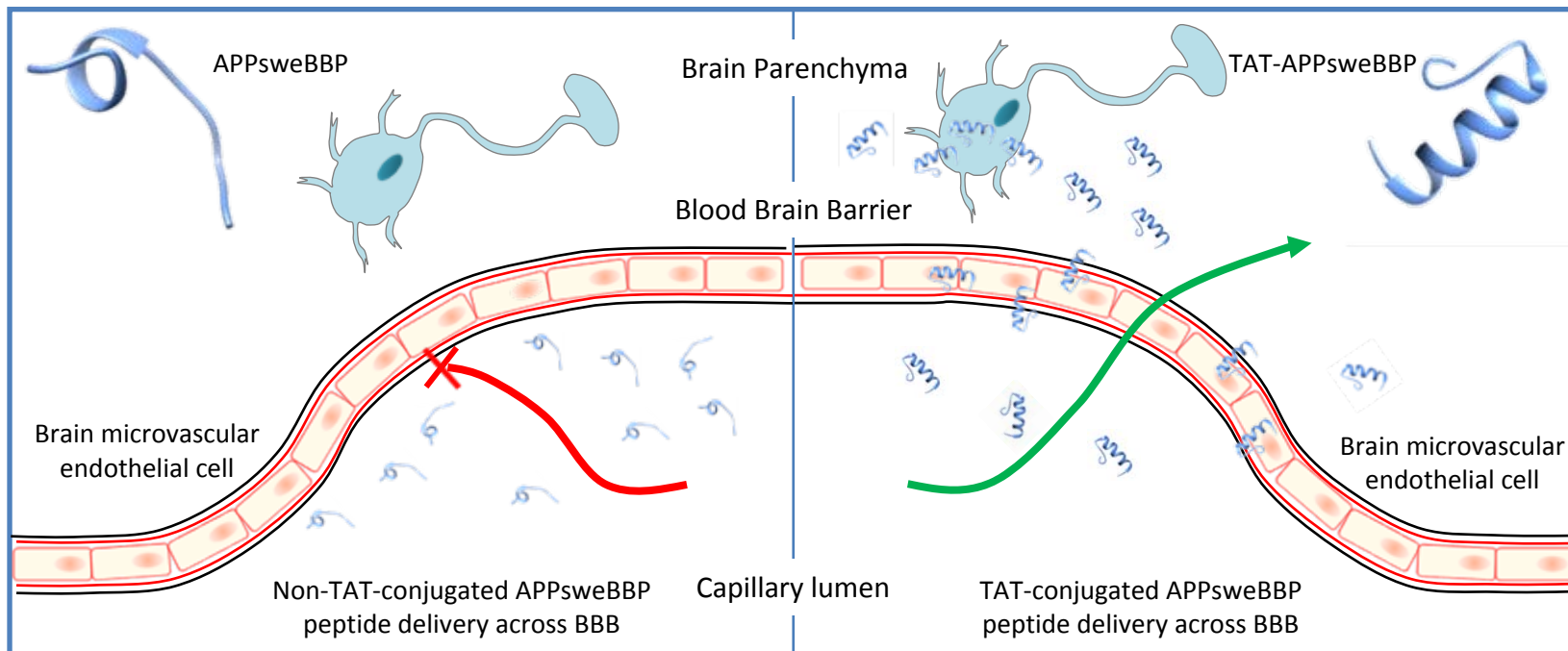


Fig. S4