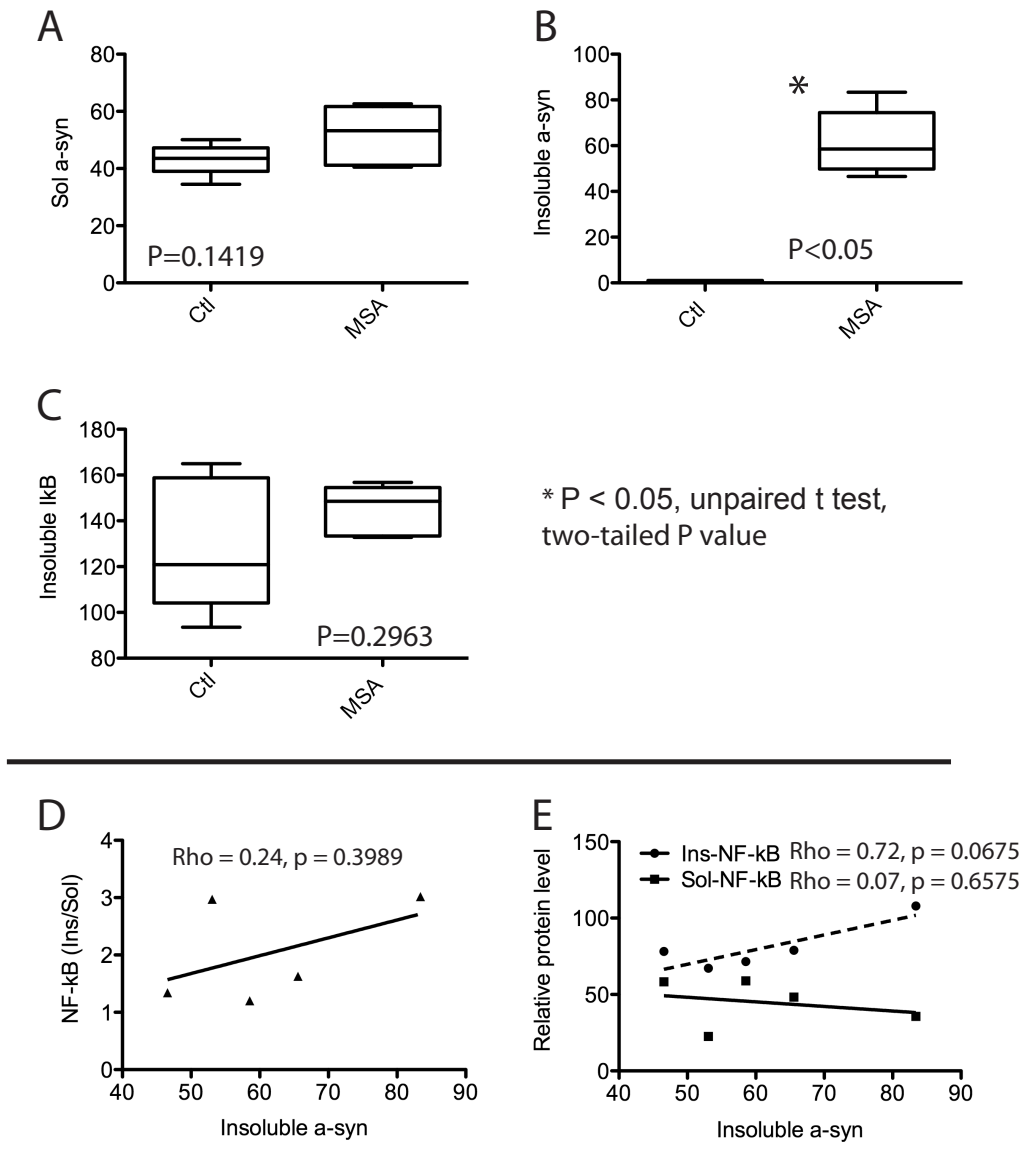
Supplemental fig. 1



Correlation analyses of α-syn, IκBα and NF-κB levels based on Fig. 5A.
Brain tissue (precentral gyrus white matter) from 5 control and 5 MSA patients was separated in soluble and insoluble proteins and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting as depicted in Fig. 5. The intensities of the individual bands in soluble and insoluble fractions were quantified and band intensities were normalized to β-actin. A, Relative amounts of soluble α-syn in control and MSA cases. There is no significant difference between the samples ($p > 0.05$). B, Relative amounts of insoluble α-syn in control and MSA cases. The increase is significant ($p < 0.05$). C, Relative amounts of insoluble IκBα in control and MSA cases. There is no significant difference between the samples ($p > 0.05$). Box plots indicate mean, min, max and S.D. values of the five cases and asterisk indicates significant difference between boxes when analyzed by unpaired t test (two tailed $p < 0.05$). D, Ratio of insoluble and soluble NF-κB in MSA cases correlated to levels of insoluble insoluble α-syn. There was no correlation between the insol./sol NF-κB and the level of insoluble α-syn (Rho=0.24, $p = 0.40$). E, Relative levels of insoluble and soluble NF-κB in MSA cases correlated to levels of insoluble insoluble α-syn. There was no correlation between the insoluble (Rho=0.72, $p >0.05$) and soluble NF-κB (Rho=0.07, $p >0.05$) and the level of insoluble α-syn. The least squares lines are presented.