Supporting information

Materials and methods

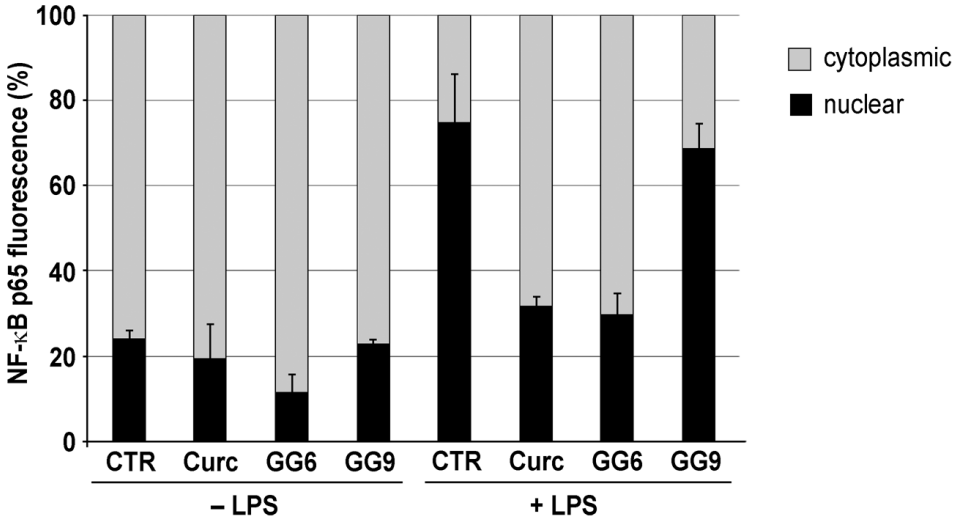
Quantification of NF-κB subcellular localization

Microglial cells were treated and subjected to immunofluorescence staining as indicated in Materials and Methods. Three to six random fields for each condition from five independent experiments were used for quantification of subcellular distribution of p65. Cytoplasmic and nuclear fluorescence intensities were calculated using ImageJ software and are expressed as a percentage of nuclear and cytoplasmic NF-κB p65 subunit.

Figure legend

Figure S1. Effects of curcumin, **GG6** and **GG9** on NF-κB p65 subcellular distribution in unstimulated and LPS-stimulated cortical microglia. The fluorescence intensity of cytoplasmic and nuclear p65 subunit was calculated using ImageJ software and results are presented as a percentage of nuclear (dark bars) over cytoplasmic NF-κB p65 (gray bars). Data are mean ± SEM from at least three random fields of five separate experiments.

Figure S1


100
80
60
40
20
0
NF-κB p65 fluorescence (%)
cytoplasmic
nuclear
CTR
Curc
GG6
GG9
CTR
Curc
GG6
GG9
– LPS
+ LPS