

Intramembrane attenuation of the TLR4-TLR6 dimer impairs receptor assembly and reduces microglia mediated neurodegeneration

**Liraz Shmuel-Galia<sup>1</sup>, Yoel Klug<sup>1</sup>, Ziv Porat<sup>2</sup>, Meital Charni<sup>1</sup>, Batya Zarmi<sup>1</sup> and Yechiel Shai<sup>1</sup>**

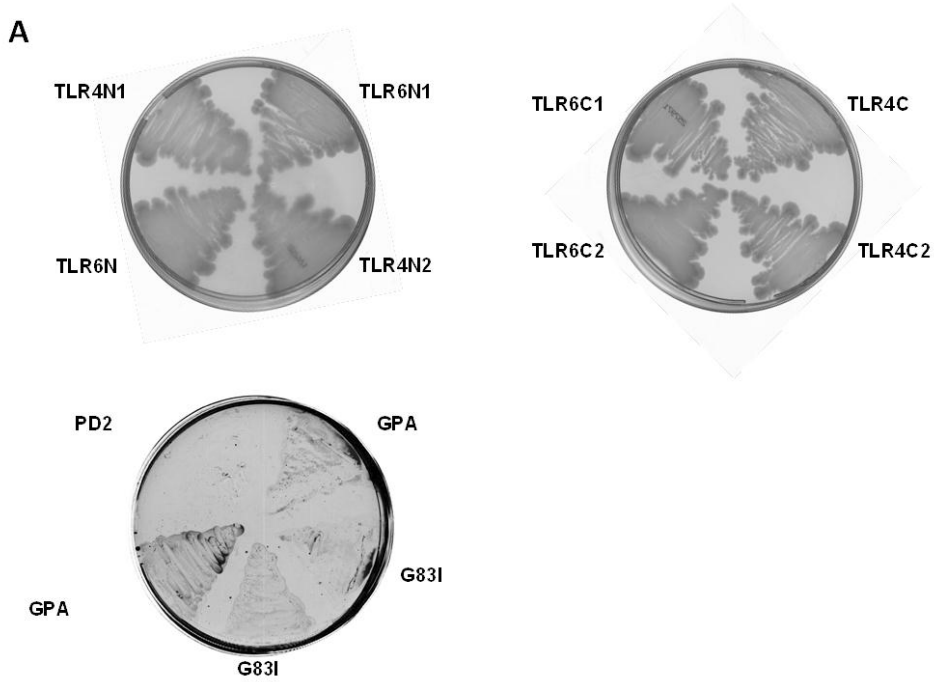
Materials:

M9 minimal medium agar plates including 0.4% maltose and 1mM IPTG.

Transwell inserts (5µm polycarbonate membrane, Corning Inc).

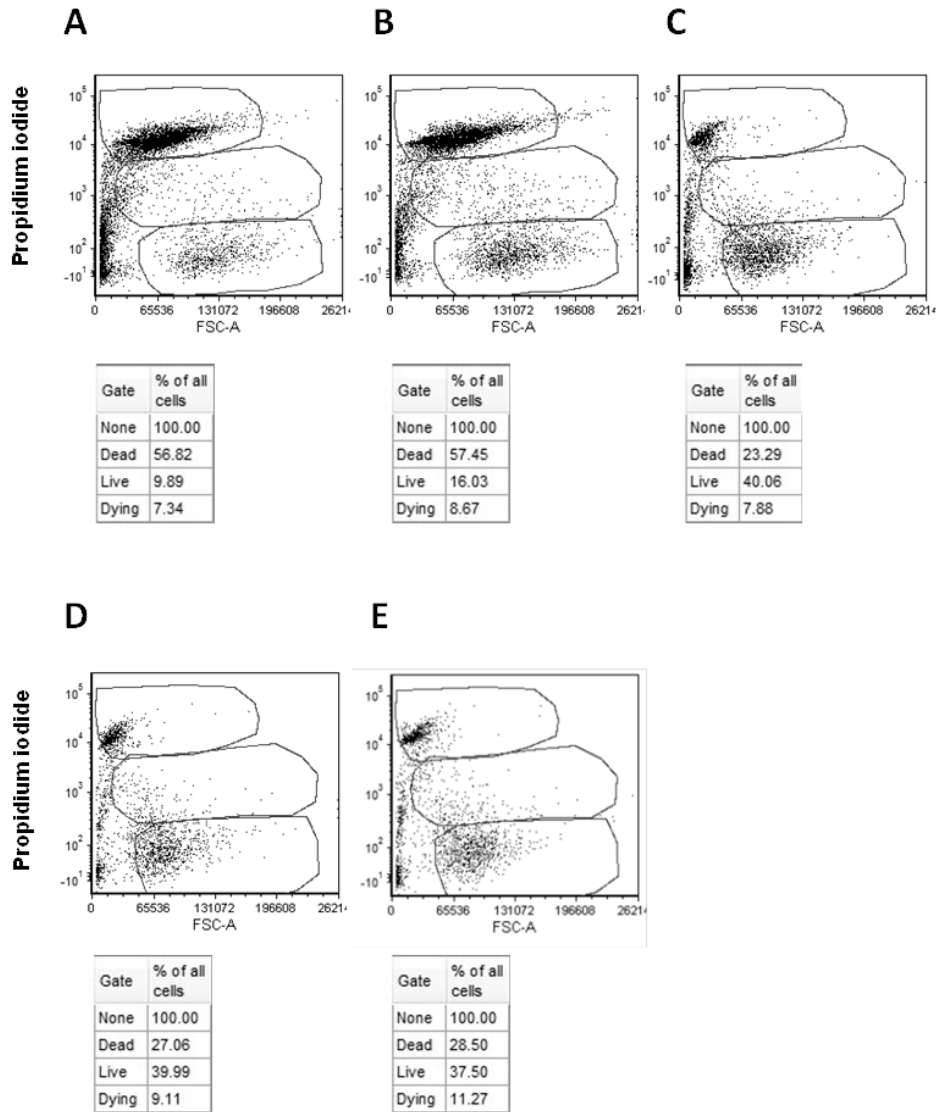
Propodeum iodide solution (Sigma –Aldrich, catalog num. P4864-10ML).

Figure S1



**Figure S1. MaleE complementation assay.** (A) E coli PD28 lacking a functional MBP were transformed with various constructs and cultivated on M9 agar plates containing 0.4% maltose as a sole carbon source and 0.02% IPTG. Untransfected PD28 bacteria were cultured as a negative control.

Figure S2



**Figure S2. The TLR4C peptide rescues neurons from death mediated by microglia-induced inflammation.** (A-E) Representative images of flow cytometry analysis of neuron death. Cells treated with (A) A $\beta$  only, (B) A $\beta$ +scrTLR6C, (C) A $\beta$ +TLR4C and (D) cells only and (E) neurons directly stimulated with A $\beta$  in the absence of microglia cells were stained with propidium iodide.