Supplementary figures

Figure S1. Scaled iron $L_{2,3}$-edge absorption reference spectra used to fit the amyloid plaque core iron spectra described in the main text.

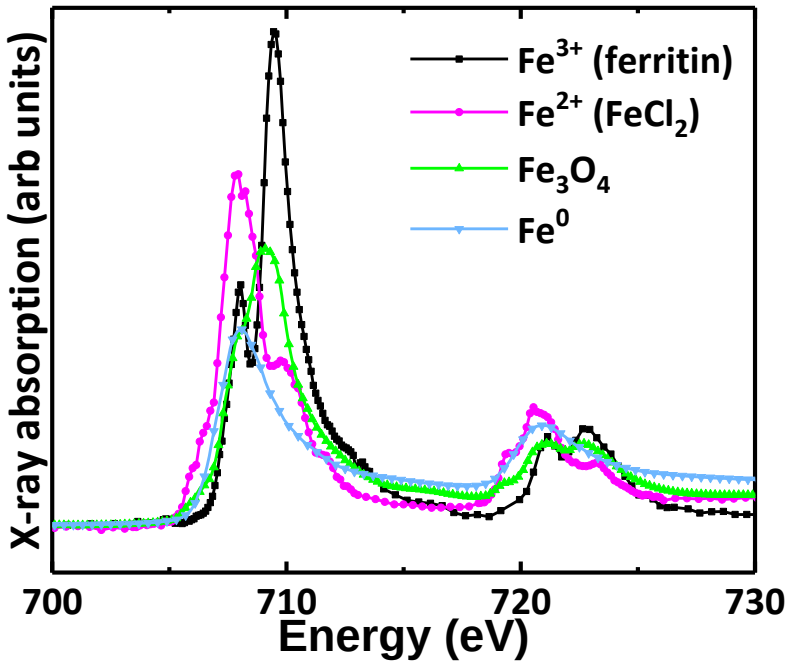

Figure S2. Positive correlation between x-ray microscopy peptide maps taken at the carbon *K*-absorption edge (left) and oxygen *K*-absorption edge (right) absorption edges of a plaque core taken from case Y. Section thickness = 500 nm.

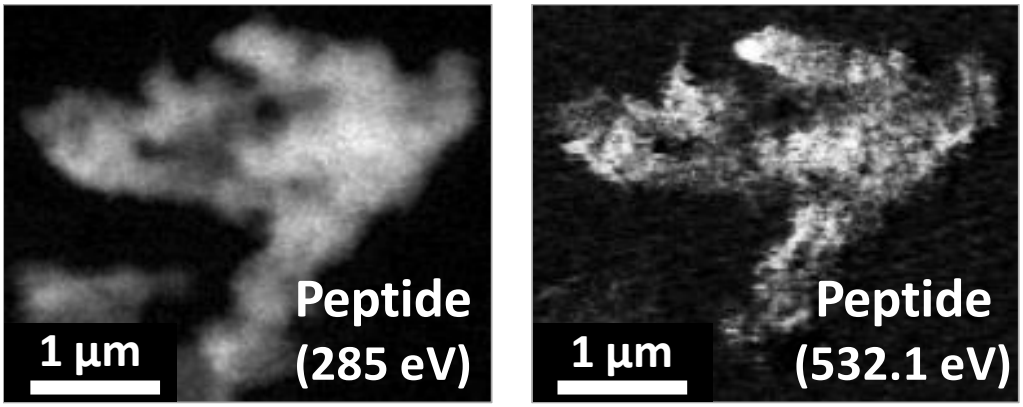

Figure S3. X-ray microscopy images taken at 530 eV, displaying the variation in amyloid plaque core size. From AD case Y. Section thickness = 500 nm.

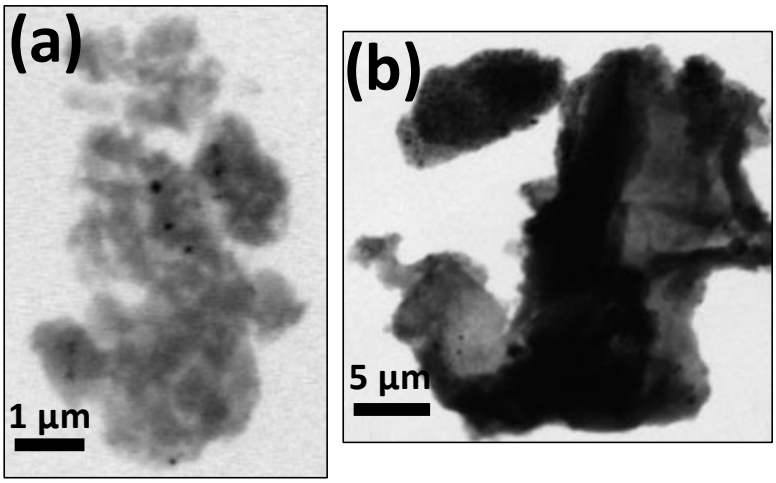

Figure S4. Comparisons of x-ray microscopy peptide maps obtained from amyloid plaque cores 200 nm (left) and 500 nm (right) in thickness. 200 nm and 500 nm sections are from cases X and Y respectively.

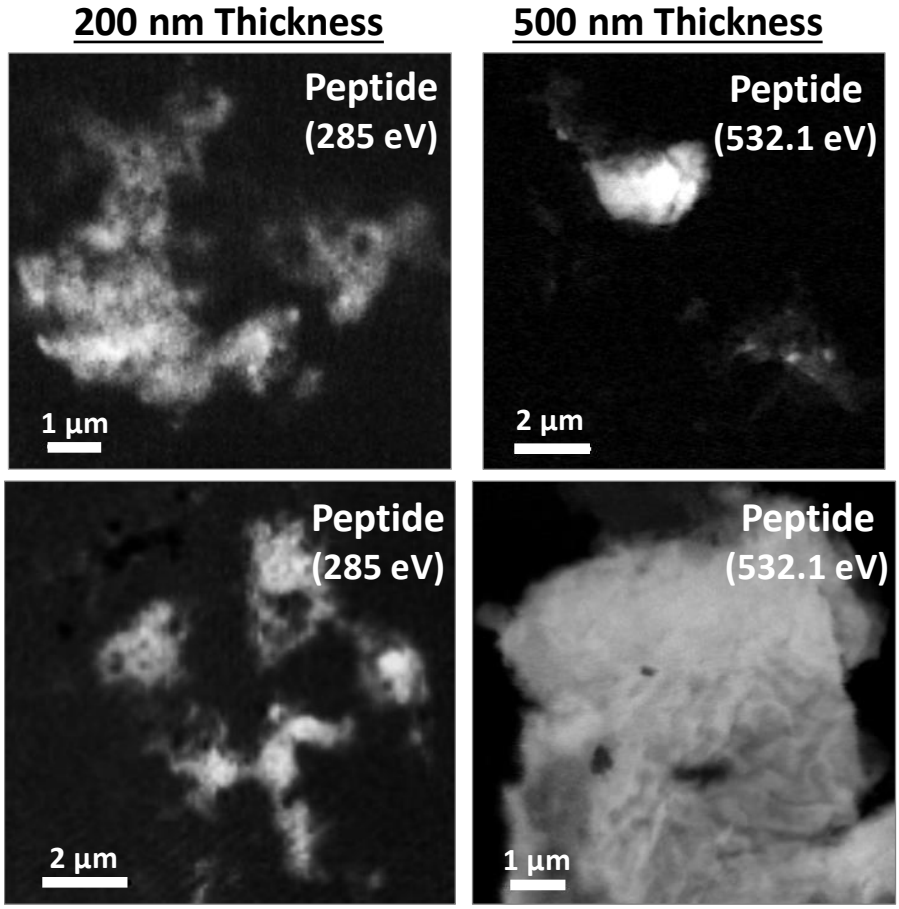

Figure S5. X-ray microscopy images and speciation dependent maps of amyloid plaque cores from case Y.

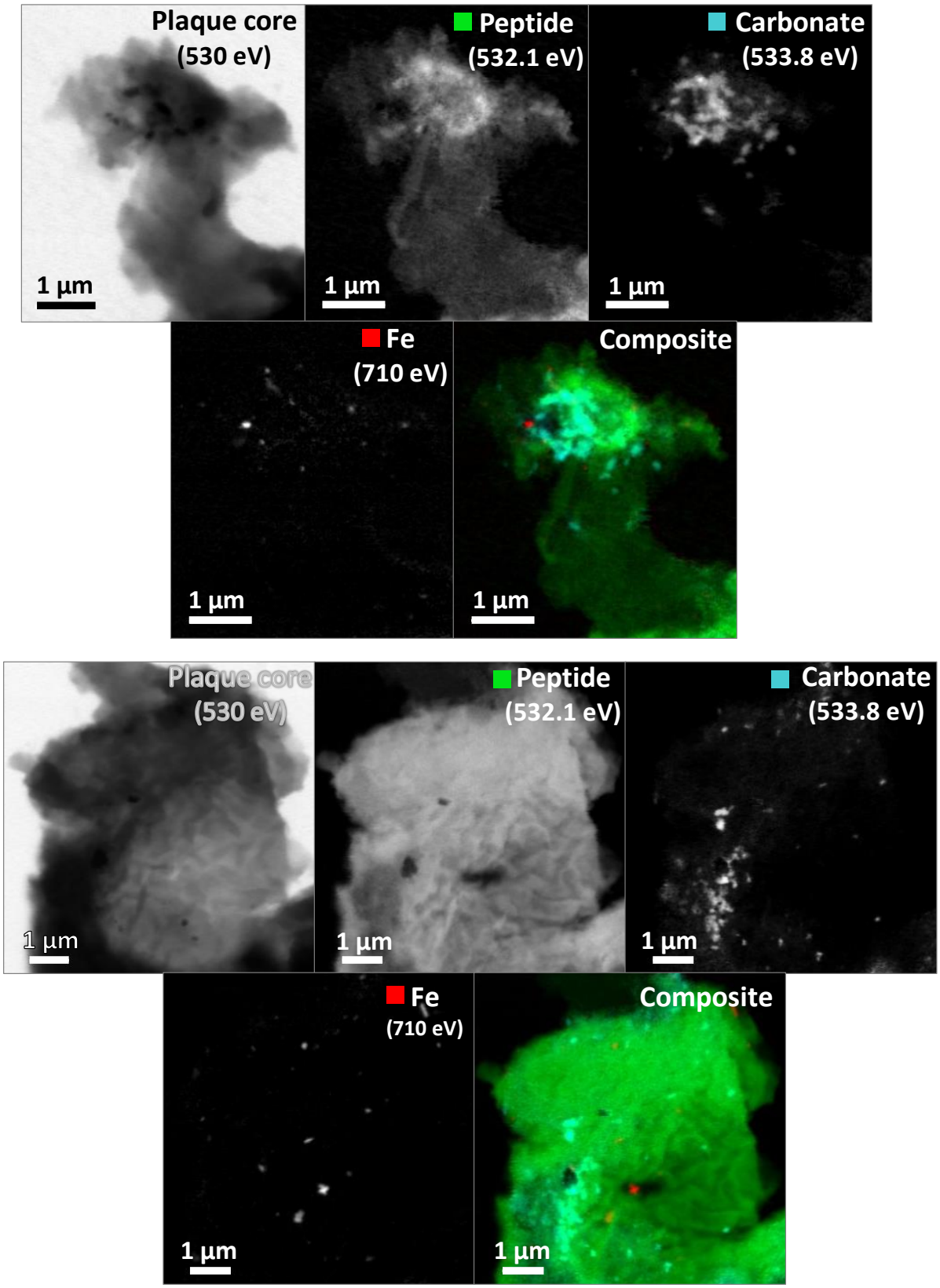

Figure S6. Relative intensities of the iron $L_{2,3}$-edge absorption reference spectra used to create a fit for spectrum F4 from Figure 5 in the main text.

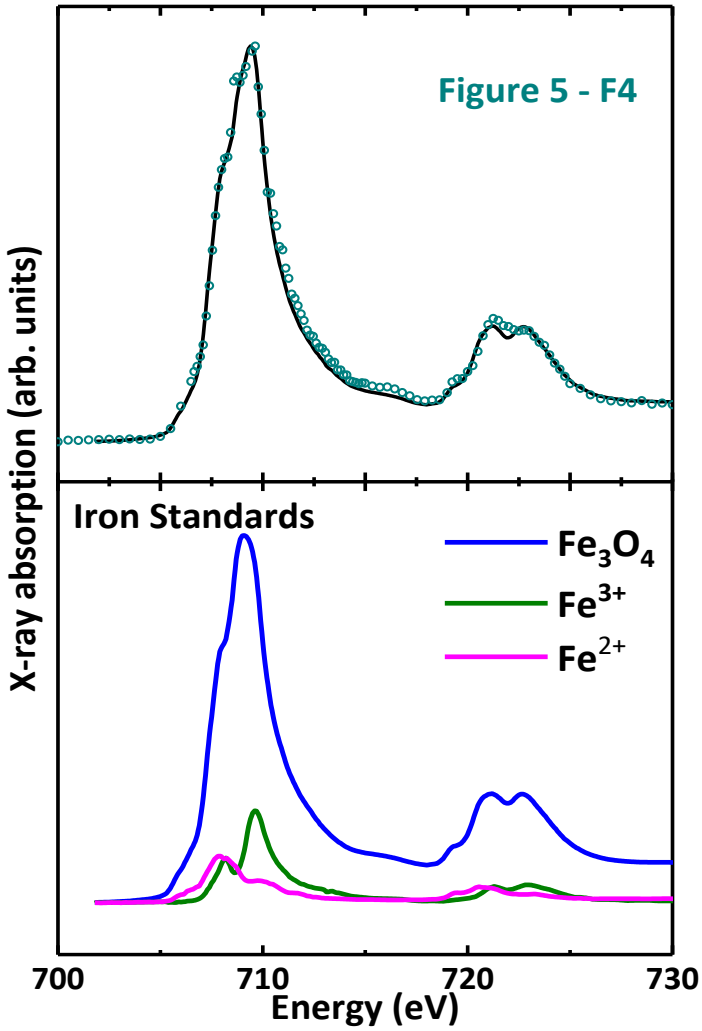

Figure S7. Relative intensities of the iron $L_{2,3}$-edge absorption reference spectra used to create a fit for spectrum H1 from Figure 5 in the main text.