

Supporting Information for

Comparison of multiple reported Amyloid- β receptors for sufficiency, affinity, and Alzheimer's relevance

Levi M. Smith^{1,2}, Mikhail A. Kostylev¹, Suho Lee¹, and Stephen M. Strittmatter^{1,*}

From the ¹Program in Cellular Neuroscience, Neurodegeneration & Repair, Departments of Neurology and of Neuroscience, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT 06536, USA, and
²Department of Cell Biology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT 06536, USA

*To whom correspondence should be addressed: Stephen M. Strittmatter, CNNR Program, BCMM 436, Yale University School of Medicine, 295 Congress Avenue, New Haven, CT 06536, USA
stephen.strittmatter@yale.edu

This PDF includes:

Figure S1

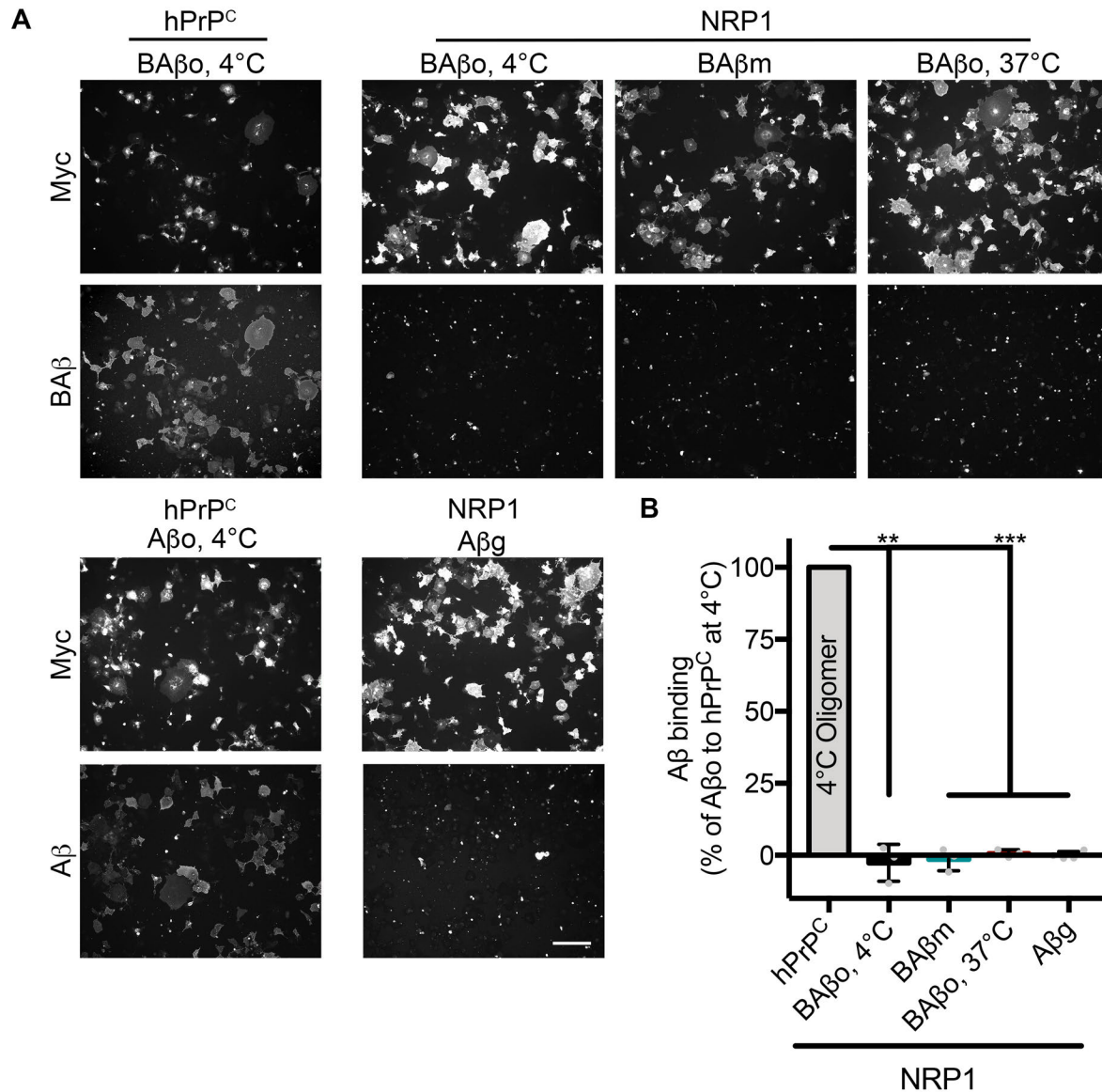


Figure S1. Neuropilin-1 does not bind A β , regardless of preparation.

A. COS-7 cells expressing the indicated Myc-tagged protein and incubated with 1 μ M BA β o, BA β m, or A β g at 4°C or BA β o at 37°C. Scale bar = 200 μ m. BA β o = biotinylated amyloid beta oligomers (o), monomers (m), or globulomers (g) **B.** Quantification of binding of different A β preparations to NRP1-expressing cells relative to BA β o (or A β o for globulomer) binding to Myc-hPrP^C transfected cells. One-sided T test comparing to an expected value of 100 (% hPrP^C BA β o or A β o binding at 4°C). N = 3 - 4 experiments.