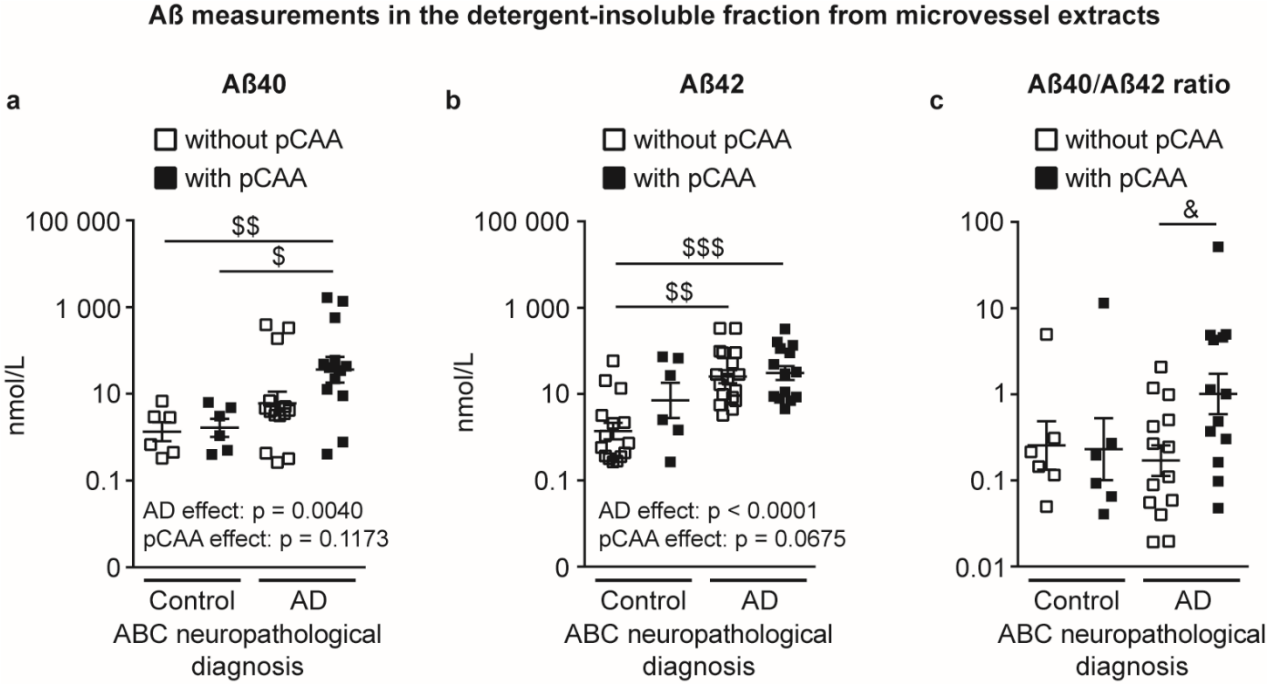


**Supplementary Figure 1** Vascular concentrations of insoluble forms of Aβ40 are greater in AD participants with parenchymal CAA. Concentrations of Aβ40 and Aβ42 were determined in the detergent-insoluble fraction from brain microvascular extracts by ELISA. Individuals were grouped based on their ABC neuropathological diagnosis and subdivided based on the presence or not of parenchymal CAA, regardless of the severity. Neuropathological diagnosis of AD was associated with greater concentrations of insoluble vascular Aβ40 and Aβ42 (panels a and b). The presence of parenchymal CAA was associated with a sixfold increase in insoluble Aβ40 in the AD group (panel a). Statistical analysis: Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance followed by a Dunn's post hoc test, \$ $p < 0.05$, \$\$ $p < 0.01$, \$\$\$ $p < 0.001$ and two-way analysis of variance followed by a Bonferroni's post hoc test, & $p < 0.05$. Data were log transformed for statistical analysis and are represented as scatterplots with a logarithmic scale. Horizontal bars indicate mean ± S.E.M. Abbreviations: pCAA, parenchymal cerebral amyloid angiopathy