



S1 Fig. Effect of cyclosporin A on OA-induced tau hyperphosphorylation in mouse N2a cells. The same experimental design mentioned in Fig2 was used to test CsA in N2a cell culture. Twenty micrograms of protein extract were used for the analysis of tau. Calpain and caspase-3 inhibitors (S+Z) were added to all experimental conditions, including the control samples. CsA inhibits the phosphatase activity of calcineurin (PP3). In the presented experiment, it is used to assess its kinase inhibition potential on the monomeric and oligomeric p-tau induced by OA. (a). Immunoblots of N2a cells protein extracts showing antibodies directed against major tau phosphorylation sites. Two additional p-tau antibodies were used (AT270 and RZ3) to assess the phosphorylation sites at pThr181 and pThr231, respectively. RZ3 and AT270 detected distinctive monomeric p-tau bands at 48 kDa, and 55 kDa, respectively. Total tau levels were probed using DA9 (a.a. 102-145) in N2a cells. Blue colored labels correspond to monomeric or oligomeric p-tau species. Immunoblots were probed with α -spectrin antibody to monitor calpain and caspase-3 mediated proteolysis. (b). Immunoblots quantification of N2a. The ratio of phosphorylation epitopes levels over β -actin levels \pm SD are represented as a percentage of control. n=3 per condition. For multiple comparisons, one-way ANOVA followed by the Bonferroni's post-hoc test was performed. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, ****p<0.0001, ns: non-significant.