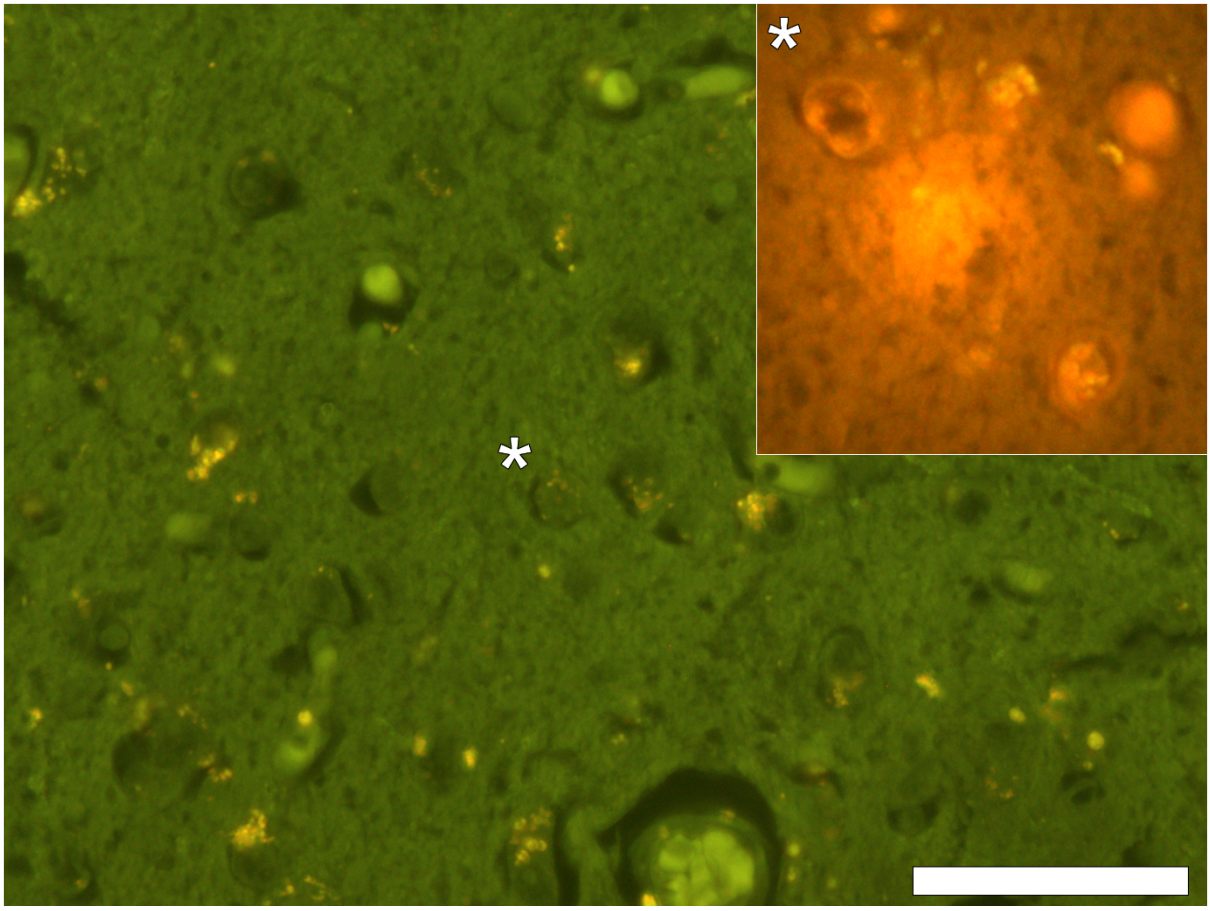
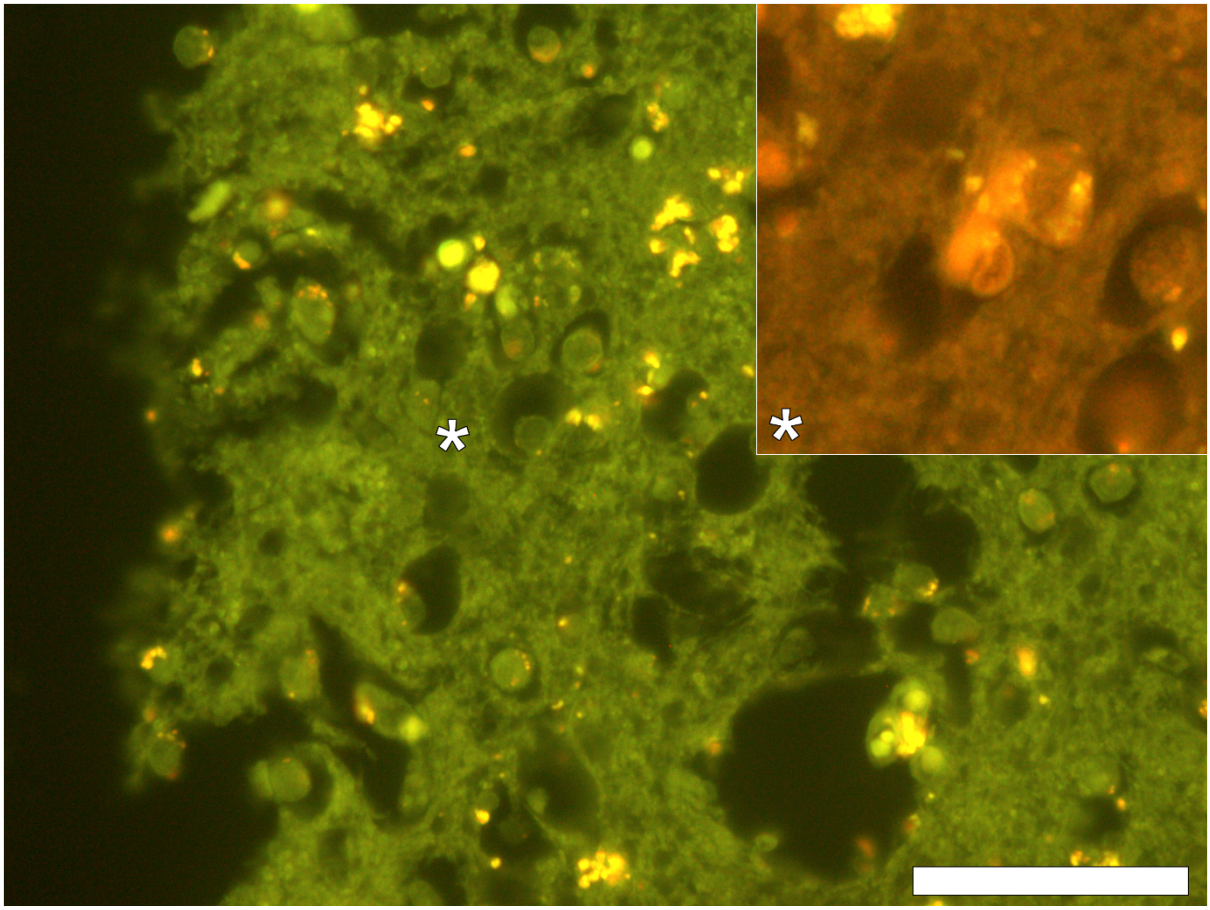
Supplementary Material

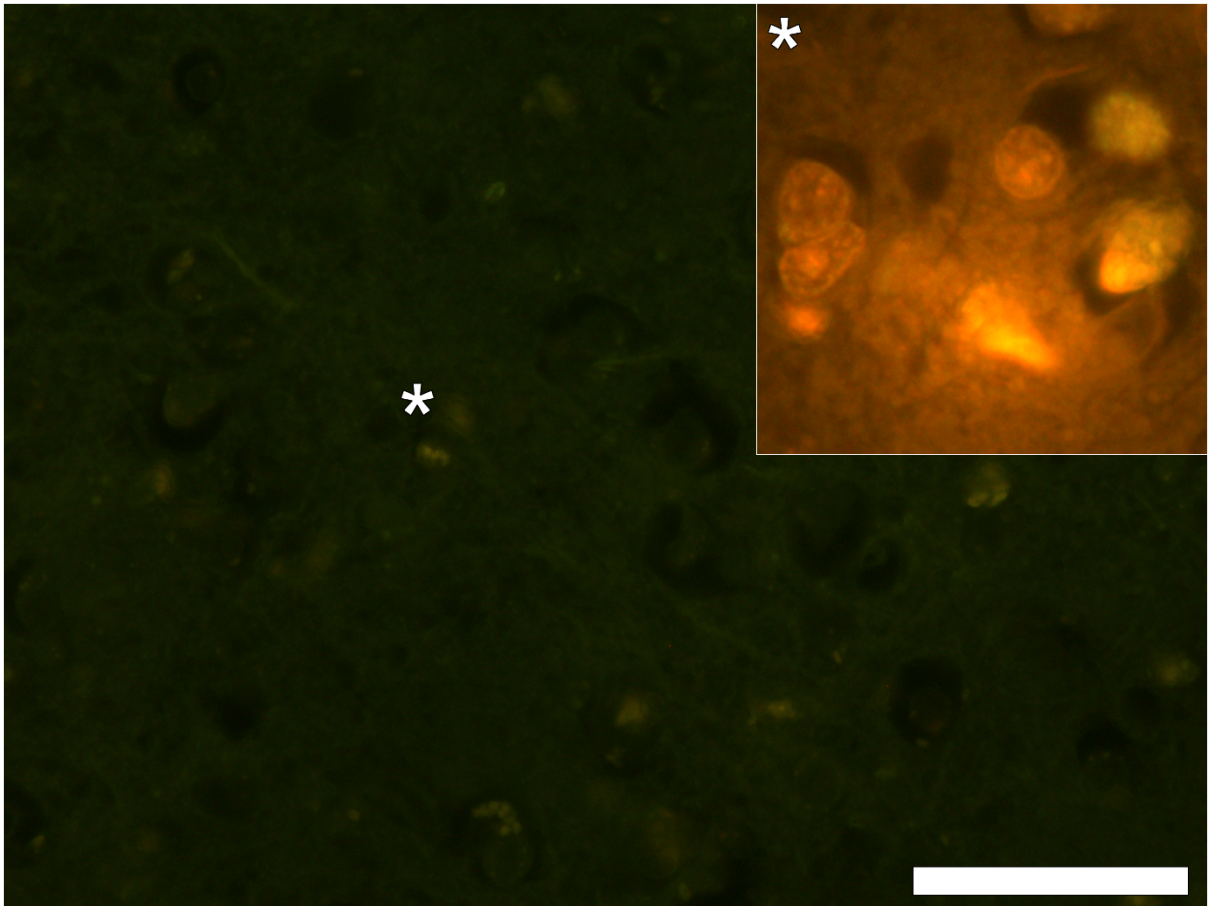
Aluminum and Neurofibrillary Tangle Co-Localization in Familial Alzheimer's Disease and Related Neurological Disorders



Supplementary Figure 1. Autofluorescence of the temporal cortex of a 45-year-old female donor diagnosed with fAD (PSEN1-E280A mutation). Green autofluorescence was noted in the temporal cortex. Punctate deposits of lipofuscin were evident by a yellow fluorescence emission. Lumogallion-reactive intracellular and extracellular deposits of aluminum found in the same region in the adjacent serial section are highlighted (magnified insert, asterisks). Magnification X 400, scale bar: 50 µm.



Supplementary Figure 2. Autofluorescence of the parietal cortex of a 60-year-old male donor diagnosed with fAD (PSEN1-E280A mutation). Green autofluorescence was noted in the parietal cortex. Punctate deposits of lipofuscin were evident by a yellow fluorescence emission. Lumogallion-reactive intracellular deposits of aluminum in neurons were observed in the same region in the adjacent serial section (magnified insert, asterisks). Magnification X 400, scale bar: 50 μm.



Supplementary Figure 3. Autofluorescence of the parietal cortex of a 57-year-old female donor diagnosed with fAD (PSEN1-E280A mutation). Weak green autofluorescence was noted in the parietal cortex. Punctate deposits of lipofuscin were evident by a weak yellow fluorescence emission. Lumogallion-reactive intracellular deposits of aluminum were observed in the same region in the adjacent serial section (magnified insert, asterisks). Magnification X 400, scale bar: 50 μm.