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Supplemental Information

Intravenous treatment with a molecular chaperone designed against β-amyloid toxicity improves Alzheimer's disease pathology in mouse models

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Supplementary material to

Intravenous treatment with a molecular chaperone designed against amyloid-β toxicity improves features of Alzheimer disease pathology in mouse models

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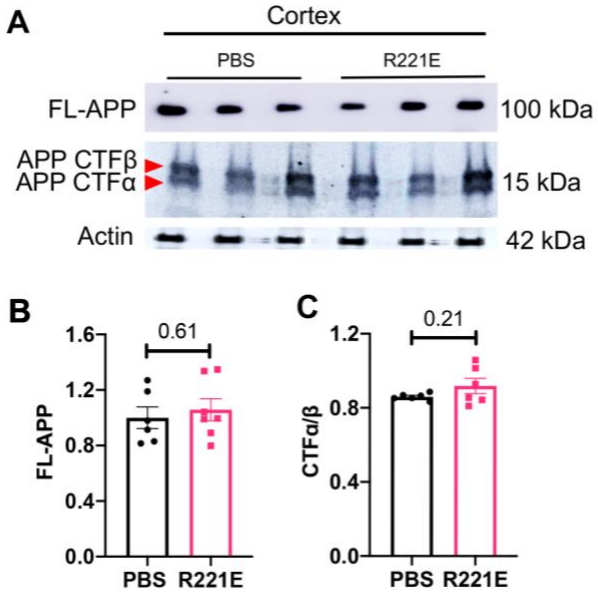

Supplementary Fig. S1. Full-length APP and its processed forms levels remain unchanged after Rh Bri2 BRICHOS R221E treatment in *App*$^{NL-F}$ mice.

Representative western blots (A) and histograms (B, C) showing levels of full-length APP (FL-APP) and ratio of APP derived C-terminal fragments (CTFα and CTFβ) in cortex of PBS and rh Bri2 BRICHOS R221E treated *App*$^{NL-F}$ mice (n=6-7 mice/group). Data are represented as Mean ± *SEM*. Unpaired parametric two-tailed t-test was used to calculate the p-values.