

Fig. S11

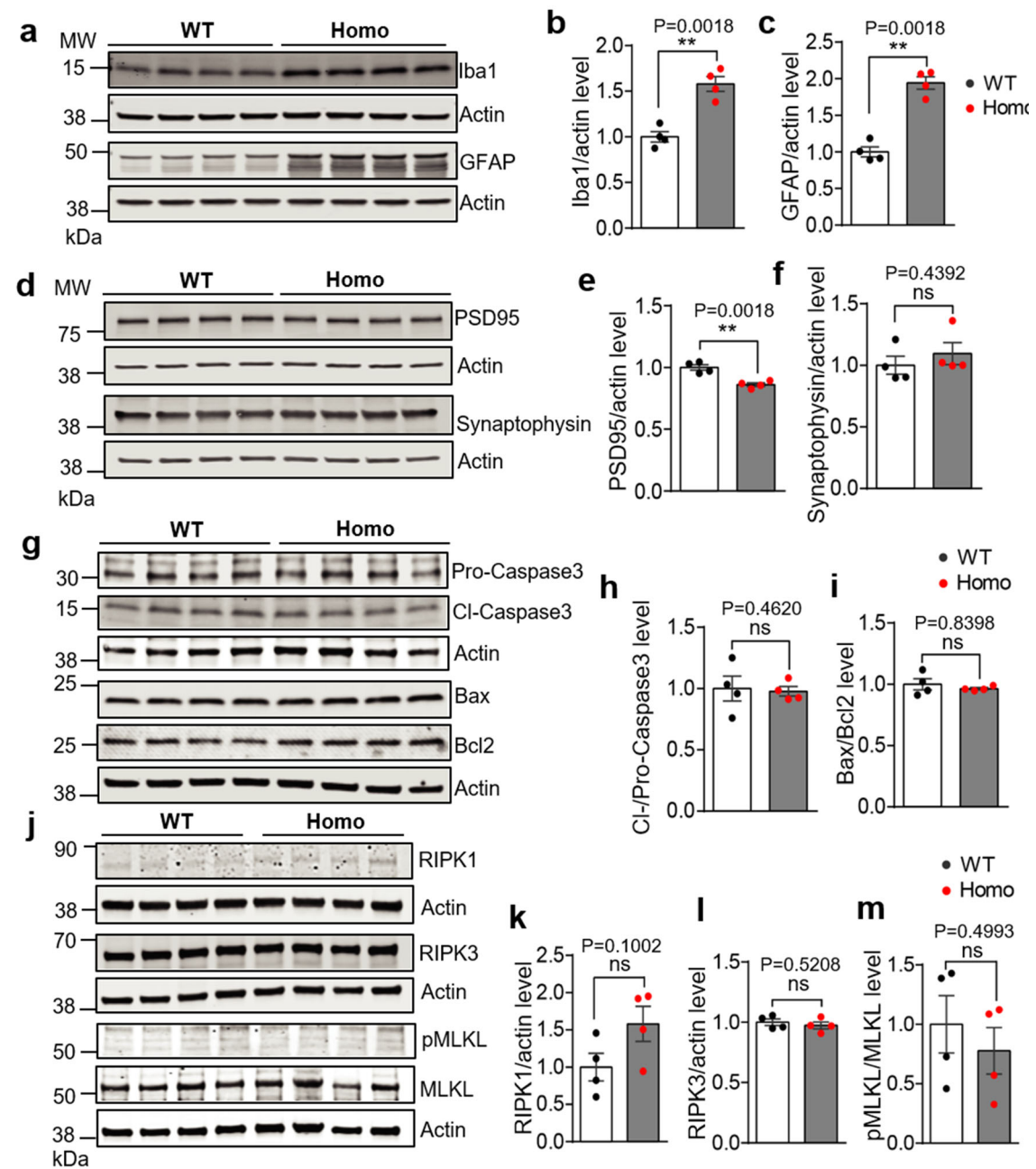


Fig. S11. Gliosis, synaptic alterations, and cell death in *App*^{NL-G-F} mice.

a-c, Microgliosis and astrocytosis in *App*^{NL-G-F} mice. Western blotting was used to detect microglia marker Iba1 and astrocyte marker GFAP in cortical lysates from 12-month-old WT and homozygous *App*^{NL-G-F} (Homo) mice. Representative immunoblots and quantification bar graphs are shown in the left (**a**) and right (**b,c**) panels respectively. Protein lysates in this and the other 3 panels were derived from 4 Homo mice and 4 WT littermates (n = 4 pairs). Note that both microgliosis and astrocytosis were significantly increased in Homo mice. **d-f**, Synaptic alterations in *App*^{NL-G-F} mice. Synaptosomal extracts from 12-month-old WT and Homo mouse hippocampus were immunoblotted for presynaptic (synaptophysin) and postsynaptic (PSD95) markers (**d**). Quantifications of synaptic protein levels are shown in the right (**e, f**). n = 4. **g-i**, Lack of changes in apoptotic markers in *App*^{NL-G-F} mice. (**g**) Hippocampal lysates from 12-month-old WT and Homo mice were immunoblotted using anti-cleaved caspase3, anti-procaspase3, anti-Bax and anti Bcl-2 antibodies. Apoptosis was quantified by the ratios of cleaved caspase3 to procaspase3, as well as by the ratios of Bax to Bcl-2, shown in the right two panels (**h, i**). No difference was found between the two genotypes. **j-m**, Expression of necroptotic markers in *App*^{NL-G-F} mice. (**j**) Hippocampal lysates from 12-month-old WT and Homo mice were immunoblotted using antibodies against RIPK1, RIPK3, MLKL, phosphorylated MLKL. (**k-m**) The necroptosis levels were quantified by the ratios of RIPK1 to actin, RIPK3 to actin, the ratio of pMLKL to total MLKL. No difference was found between the two genotypes.