

Fig. S5

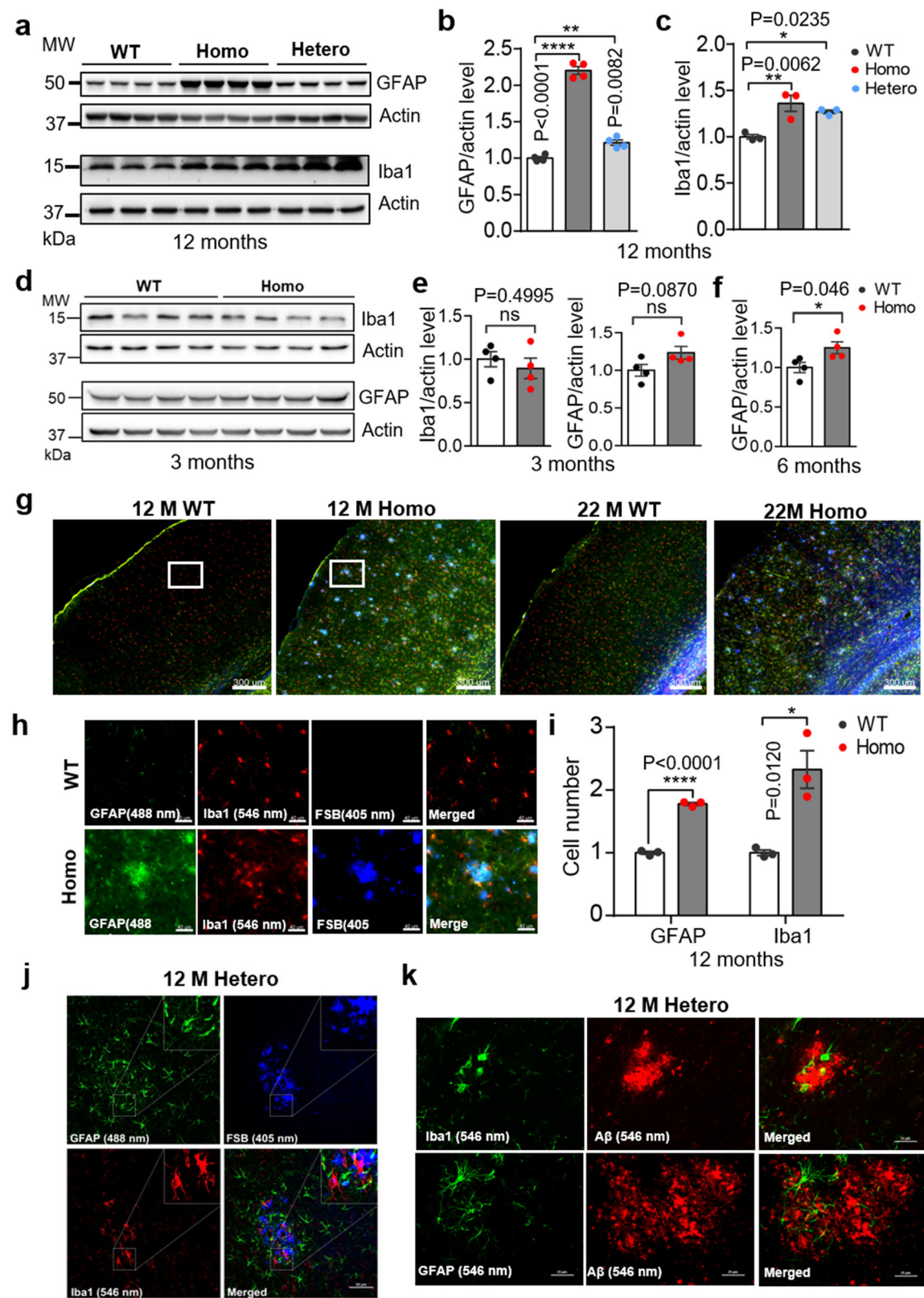


Fig. S5. Biochemical and morphological analysis of gliosis in aged *App*^{NL-G-F} rat brains.

a-f, Microgliosis and astrocytosis in 12-month-old, 3-month-old and 6-month-old *App*^{NL-G-F} rats. Astrocyte marker GFAP and microglia marker Iba1 were detected in cortical lysates from WT, homozygous (Homo) and heterozygous (Hetero) *App*^{NL-G-F} rats of different ages using Western blotting. Representative immunoblots (**a**, **d**) and quantification bar graphs (**b**, **c** and **e**, **f**) are shown in the left and right panels respectively. n =4 (GFAP), n =3-4 (Iba1). Statistical analyses were carried out using one-way ANOVA or T-test. P values are shown in the bar graphs. **g-i**, Representative microphotographs of microgliosis and astrocytosis in homozygous *App*^{NL-G-F} cortex. Gliosis were detected with triple staining of frozen sections from 12 and 22-month-old homozygous *App*^{NL-G-F} rat, using fluorostyryl benzene (FSB, for A β plaque, blue), anti-GFAP (astrocytes, green) antibody and anti-Iba1 (microglia, red) antibody (**g**). The boxed areas in (**g**) are shown in the panels below at a higher magnification (**h**). Note that microglia and astrocytes are more concentrated around A β plaques. Scale bars represent 40 μ m. The numbers of astrocytes and microglia are quantified (**i**). n=3. Scale bars represent 300 μ m (**g**) and 40 μ m (**h**) respectively. **j, k**, Microgliosis and astrocytosis in heterozygous *App*^{NL-G-F} rats. Inflammatory responses were detected by staining using astrocytes (GFAP), A β plaques (FSB (**j**) and A β antibody (**k**)), and microglia (Iba1) in heterozygous *App*^{NL-G-F} rat brains. Scale bars represent 50 μ m (**j**) and 25 μ m (**k**) respectively.