

Mutational analysis in familial Alzheimer's disease of Han Chinese in Taiwan with a predominant mutation *PSEN1* p.Met146Ile

Yung-Shuan Lin, MD^{1,2}, Chih-Ya Cheng, PhD^{3,4}, Yi-Chu Liao, MD, PhD^{1,2}, Chen-Jee Hong, MD^{2,3*}, Jong-Ling Fuh, MD^{1,2,5*}

¹Department of Neurology, Neurological Institute, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan,

²Faculty of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University School of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan, ³Department of Psychiatry, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, ⁴Department of Pediatrics, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, ⁵Brain Research Center, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

*These authors contributed equally to the manuscript

First author: Dr. Yung-Shuan Lin (E-mail: yslin31@vghtpe.gov.tw)

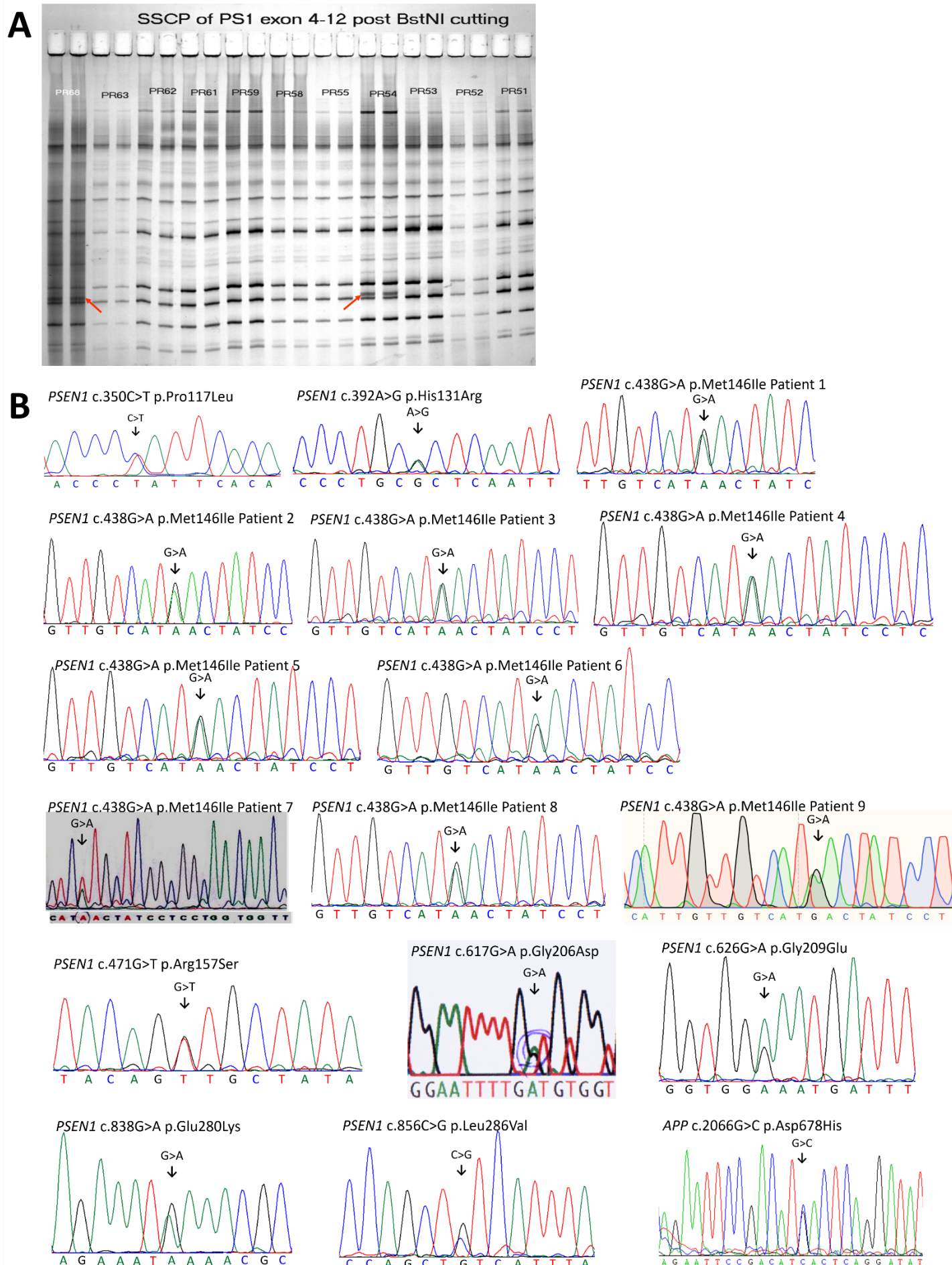
Corresponding author: Dr. Jong-Ling Fuh (E-mail: jlful@vghtpe.gov.tw)

Co-corresponding author: Dr. Chen-Jee Hong (E-mail: cjhong@vghtpe.gov.tw)

Address: Department of Neurology, Neurological Institute, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, 112

TEL: 886-2-28762522; FAX: 886-2-28765215

Supplementary figure S1. Chromatogram of one single-strand conformational polymorphism and Sanger sequencing of each index patient's mutation.



Panel A shows a representative result of the single-strand conformational polymorphism (SSCP) technology. The red arrows show variant bands in a chromatogram of single-strand conformational polymorphism, indicating possible variation in DNA fragments. All the samples were duplicated. Panel B displays the chromatograms of all mutations of *PSEN1* and *APP* gene found in the study.