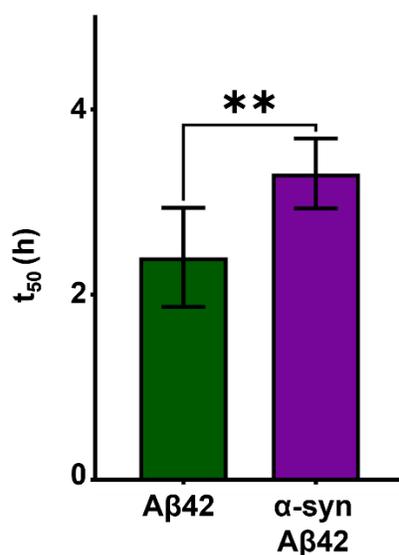


# Supplementary Material

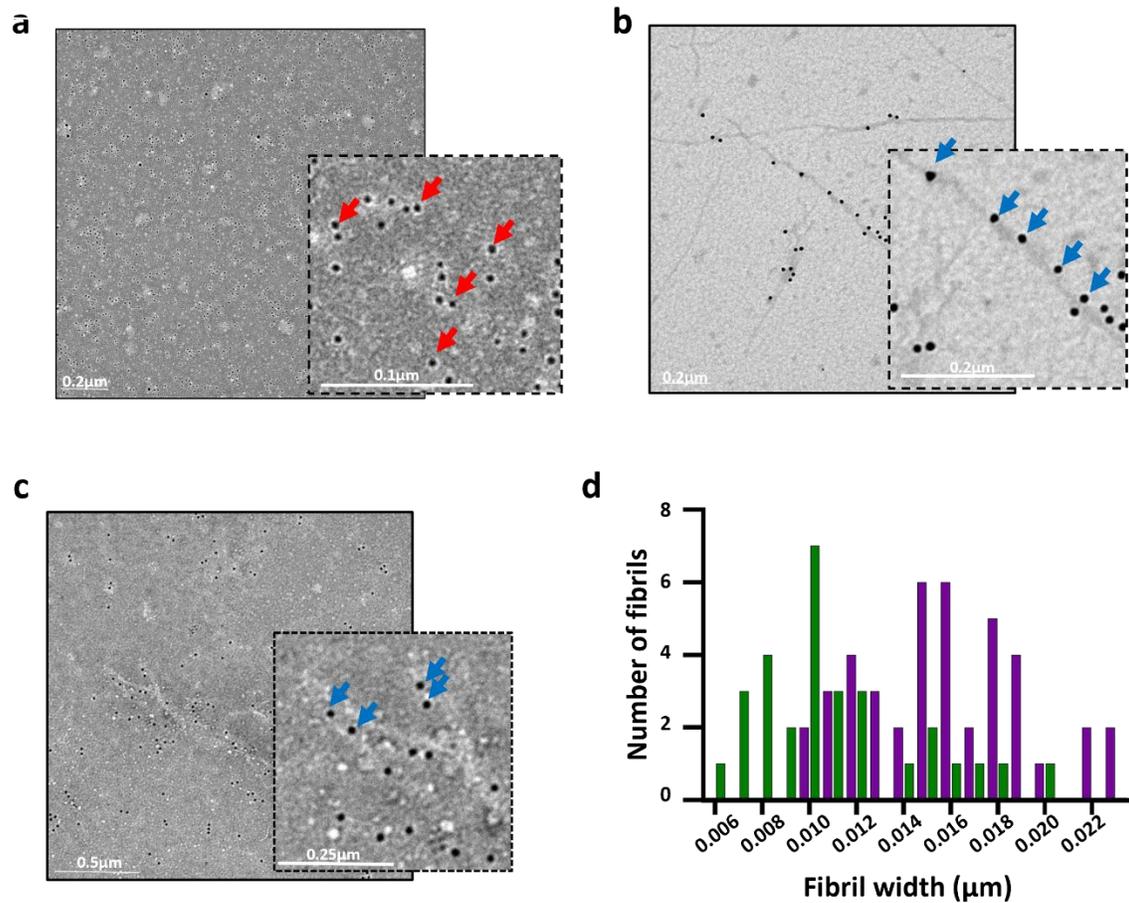
## Amyloid- $\beta$ Oligomers Serve as Nucleation Sites for $\alpha$ -Synuclein Aggregation

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### Supplementary Figures

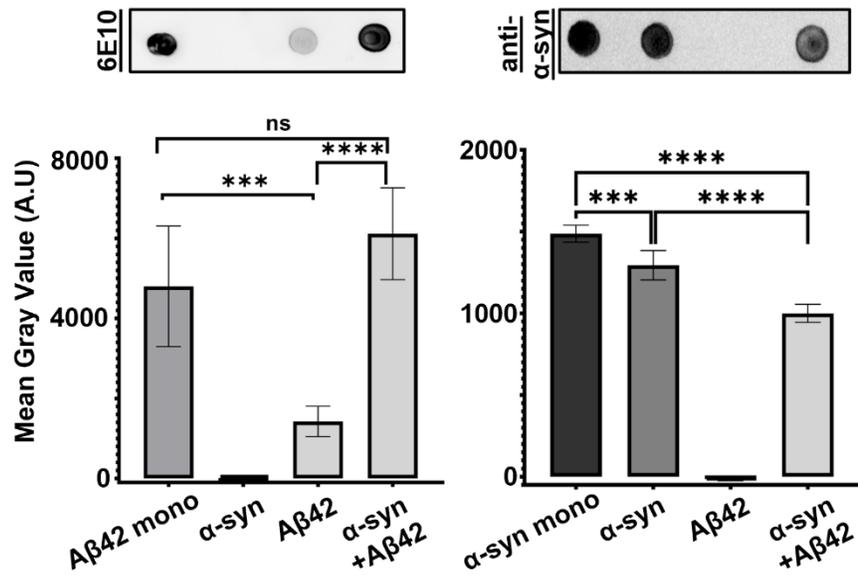


**Fig. S1. Aggregation t<sub>50</sub> of A $\beta$ 42 and  $\alpha$ -syn aggregated with A $\beta$ 42.** The t<sub>50</sub> of 3 independent aggregation repeats were averaged. Error bars are shown as SD. Unpaired, non-parametric Mann Whitey's test, where  $p = \geq 0.05$  (ns), 0.01-0.05 (\*), 0.001-0.01 (\*\*), 0.0001-0.001 (\*\*\*) and  $< 0.0001$  (\*\*\*\*).



**Fig. S2. Immunogold labelling and negative stain TEM of (a)  $\alpha$ -syn, (b) A $\beta$ 42 monomers and (c) A $\beta$ 42 fibrils after aggregation.** Red arrows indicate 6nm gold particles which bind to the anti- $\alpha$ -syn primary antibody and blue arrows indicate 10nm gold particles which bind to the 6E10 anti-A $\beta$  antibody. **(d)** Histogram analysis of immuno-labelled fibrils (Fig. 2a and S2b) to show the distribution of fibrils width formed by A $\beta$ 42 alone (n=30) and  $\alpha$ -syn aggregated with A $\beta$ 42 (n=42). Analysis of the width of these fibrils revealed 25th and 75th percentiles of width distributions as 8/12.5 and 123/18 nm for A $\beta$ 42 and the co-incubation sample respectively.





**Fig. S4. Solubility of Aβ42 and α-syn after co-incubation.** Dot blot analysis and quantifications on the soluble fractions of aggregated samples detected with 6E10 (left) and anti-α-syn (right) primary antibodies. 5 repeats for each sample were quantified. Error bars are shown as SD. Mean grey values were compared with One-way ANOVA, Tukey's multiple comparison test where  $p = 0.1234$  (ns),  $0.0332$  (\*),  $0.0021$  (\*\*),  $0.0002$  (\*\*\*) and  $<0.0001$  (\*\*\*\*).