

Supplementary Material

Amyloid- β Oligomers Serve as Nucleation Sites for α -Synuclein Aggregation

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Supplementary Figures

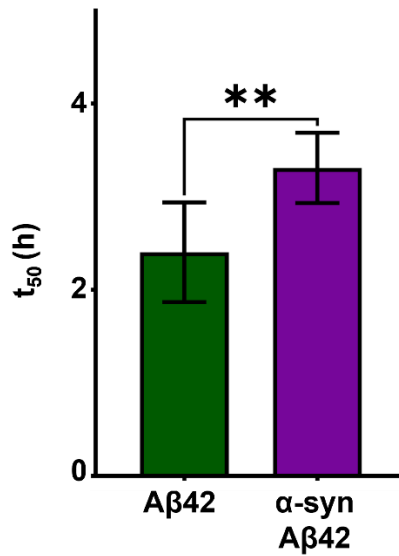


Fig. S1. Aggregation t_{50} of A β 42 and α -syn aggregated with A β 42. The t_{50} of 3 independent aggregation repeats were averaged. Error bars are shown as SD. Unpaired, non-parametric Mann Whitey's test, where $p = \geq 0.05$ (ns), 0.01-0.05 (*), 0.001-0.01 (**), 0.0001-0.001 (***) and < 0.0001 (****).

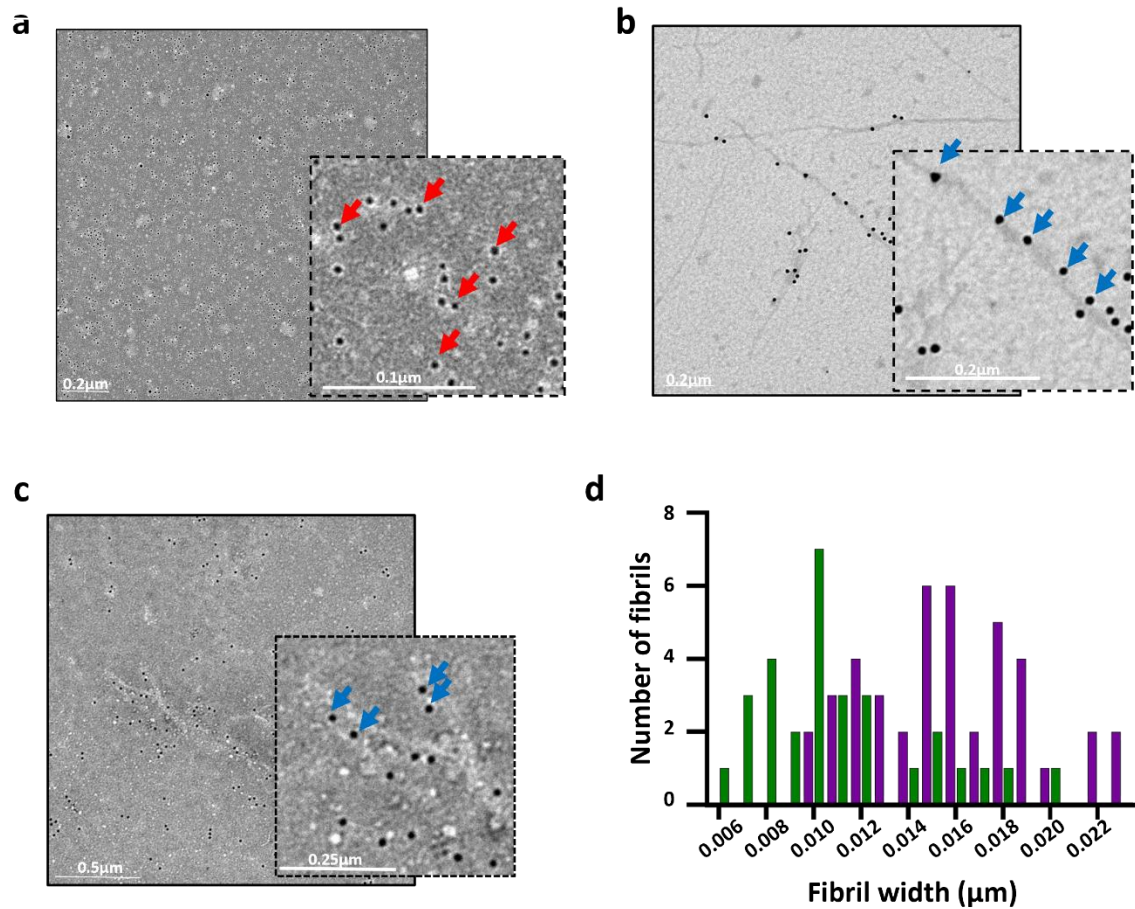


Fig. S2. Immunogold labelling and negative stain TEM of (a) α -syn, (b) A β 42 monomers and (c) A β 42 fibrils after aggregation. Red arrows indicate 6nm gold particles which bind to the anti- α -syn primary antibody and blue arrows indicate 10nm gold particles which bind to the 6E10 anti-A β antibody. **(d)** Histogram analysis of immuno-labelled fibrils (Fig. 2a and S2b) to show the distribution of fibrils width formed by A β 42 alone (n=30) and α -syn aggregated with A β 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 β 42 and the co-incubation sample respectively.

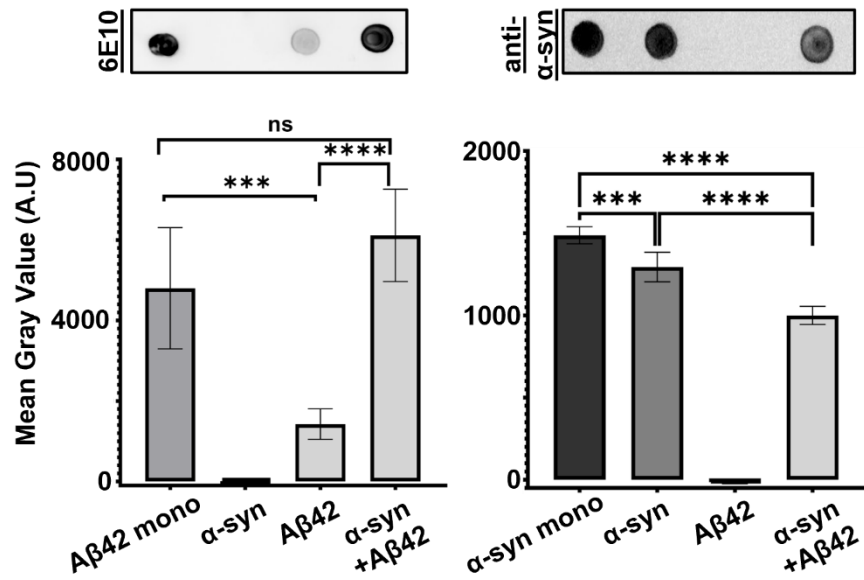


Fig. S4. Solubility of $A\beta$ 42 and α -syn after co-incubation. Dot blot analysis and quantifications on the soluble fractions of aggregated samples detected with 6E10 (left) and anti- α -syn (right) primary antibodies. 5 repeats for each sample were quantified. Error bars are shown as SD. Mean grey 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 (****).