

## Supplementary Data

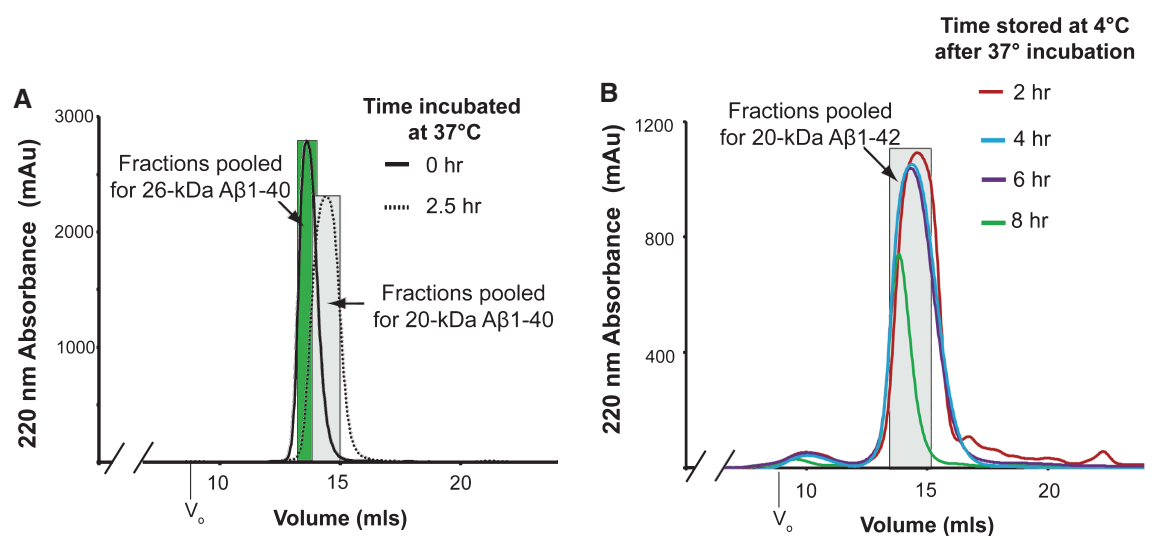
# Structural and Functional Alterations in Amyloid- $\beta$ Precursor Protein Induced by Amyloid- $\beta$ Peptides

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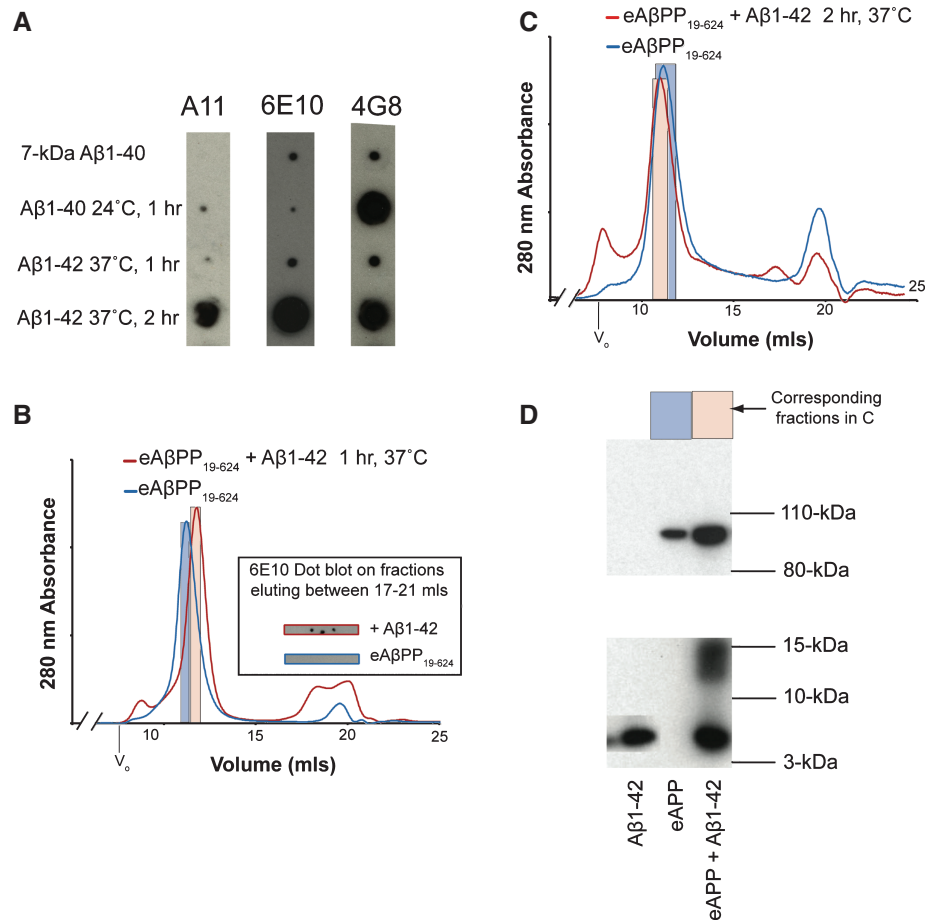
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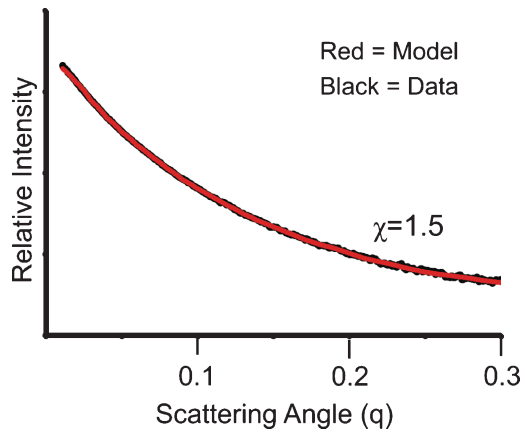
Supplementary Figure 1. Changes in the A $\beta$  oligomers with incubation. A) Superdex S-75 profile demonstrating the decrease in size of A $\beta$ <sub>1-40</sub> after incubation at 37°C. B) Superdex S-75 profiles demonstrating the change in the shape of the 20-kDa A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> peak with increasing time incubated at 4°C. The primary change observed is an increase in species too large to enter the column and a gradual decrease in the amount of A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> oligomers of all sizes eluting from the column over time. The starting material was A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> incubated at 37°C for 2 hours before being moved to 4°C. The incubation conditions and methods for column purification are the same as in Fig. 1A. Experiments were planned so that all the A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> oligomers required could be generated within 4–6 h in order to conserve A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> peptide. The A $\beta$  peptides that accumulated on the column frits and top were removed with regular cleanings using 200 mM NaOH. Columns were thoroughly cleaned between A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> and A $\beta$ <sub>1-40</sub> purifications to avoid cross-contamination.

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Supplementary Figure 2. Purification of A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> is not required for binding. A) Dot blots demonstrating the A-11 reactivity of purified 7-kDa A $\beta$ <sub>1-40</sub>, A $\beta$ <sub>1-40</sub> incubated at 24°C for 1 h prior to purification for the 26-kDa A $\beta$ <sub>1-40</sub> (see Supplementary Fig. 1A), A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> incubated for 1 h and 2 h at 37°C. Although all dots contain 0.67  $\mu$ g A $\beta$  (Pierce Coomassie Plus Protein Assay), the reactivity to all three antibodies varies with time points because of the change in the A $\beta$  species present in the sample. Our data replicates the pattern seen in Kayed et al. [3]. For our samples, the A-11 reactivity develops within 2 h rather than 6 h suggesting a shorter lag time for the aggregation of the A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub>. This is consistent with the fact that the A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> is not filtered prior to incubation in these experiments in order to reduce loss of the A $\beta$  peptides. B) Superdex S-200 profile of eA $\beta$ PP<sub>19-624</sub> incubated on ice for 1 hour with A-11 negative unpurified A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub>. The A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> in this experiment was the sample incubated at 37°C for 1 h. Its reactivity pattern is shown in A. The molar ratio is 1:20 eA $\beta$ PP<sub>19-624</sub> assuming the A $\beta$  is monomeric. The complex elutes from the Superdex S-200 column at 11.7 ml, close to the elution volume of monomeric eA $\beta$ PP<sub>19-624</sub> (12 ml) suggesting that in the absence of A-11 reactivity, the 7-kDa oligomers in the sample are dominating. The SEC methods are the same as was used for the data in Fig. 4. C) Superdex S-200 profile of eA $\beta$ PP<sub>19-624</sub> incubated on ice for 1 hour with A-11 positive unpurified A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub>. The A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> in this experiment was the sample incubated at 37°C for 2 h. Its reactivity pattern is shown in A. The parameters for this complex are tabulated in Table 1 and are within the experimental error of the parameters observed for the A-11 positive 20-kDa A $\beta$ <sub>1-40</sub>. D) Western blot analysis of the A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> eA $\beta$ PP<sub>19-624</sub> complex purified in C. The lanes are from a LDS-PAGE gel transferred and probed with 6E10. From right to left, lane 1 contains the A-11 positive unpurified A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub>. Lane 2 is the indicated fraction from the SEC purification of eA $\beta$ PP<sub>19-624</sub> in part C (blue). Lane 3 is the indicated fraction from the SEC purification of the complex in part C (pink). LDS-insoluble trimers and monomer A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub> are observed in the complex lane, but no other bands. Western blots for eA $\beta$ PP<sub>19-624</sub> complexes for which there were no significant changes such as the A-11 negative 70-kDa A $\beta$ <sub>1-40</sub> and 26-kDa A $\beta$ <sub>1-40</sub> (Figs. 5A and B.) had no detectable A $\beta$  under the same Western blot conditions.



Supplementary Figure 3. Fit of the homodimer model of eA $\beta$ PP<sub>19–624</sub>. The SAXS data for eA $\beta$ PP<sub>19–624</sub> is plotted in black. The error bars for the data points are less than the width of the line. The predicted curve for the scattering by the homodimer model of eA $\beta$ PP<sub>19–624</sub> is shown in red.  $\chi$  is a measure of the agreement between the two curves.