Supplementary Data

The Radical Scavenger IAC (bis(1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) decantionate) Decreases Mortality, Enhances Cognitive Functions in Water Maze and Reduces Amyloid Plaque Burden in hAβPP Transgenic Mice

Jukka Puoliväli, Antti Nurmi, Taina-Kaisa Miettinen, Antonio Soleti, Francesca Riccardino, Giedrius Kalesnykas, Taneli Heikkinen, Nina Vartiainen, Raimo Pussinen, Leena Tahtivaara, Kimmo Lehtimäki, Juha Yrjänheikki, Donatella Canistro, Andrea Sapone, Enzo Spisni and Moreno Paolini

aCerebricon Limited, Kuopio, Finland
bMedestea Research, Turin, Italy
cDepartment of Biotechnology and Molecular Medicine, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland
dDepartments of Pharmacology and Biology, Alma Mater Studiorum, Bologna, Italy

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Supplementary Figure 1. The effects of chronic administration of IACVITA on distance traveled (open field activity) at 9 months (A) and 12 months (B) of age. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. TG mice treated with IACVITA did not show significant differences in distance traveled with respect to vehicle treated mice (p > 0.1).

Supplementary Figure 2. The effects of chronic administration of IACVITA on swim speed in the water maze at 9 months (A) and 12 months (B) of age. There were no significant differences in swim speed between the TG treatment groups at 9 or 12 months of age (p > 0.05).

Supplementary Figure 3. The effects of chronic administration of IACVITA (3, 10 and 30 mg/kg) on soluble Aβ levels in the cortex, at the age of 12 months. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. TG mice treated with IACVITA did not show significant soluble Aβ levels with respect to vehicle treated mice (p > 0.1).
Supplementary Figure 4. Results from neurite length evaluation. Values are presented as Mean ± SD. The length of neurites was determined using Image Pro Plus software. There were no significant changes in neurite length when determined as mean length per process at any treatment.