Journal of Alzheimer's Disease 22 (2010) 1–2
IOS Press

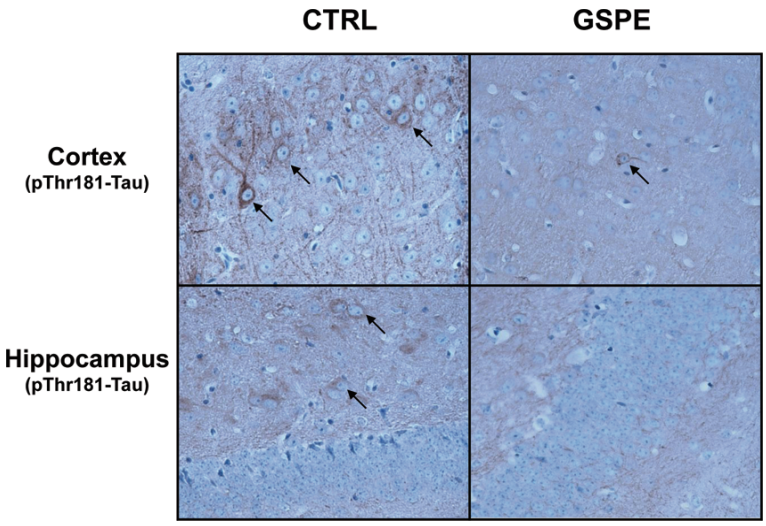
Supplementary Data

Grape Derived Polyphenols Attenuate Tau Neuropathology in a Mouse Model of Alzheimer's Disease

Jun Wang[a,1], Ismael Santa-Maria[a,b,1], Lap Ho[a,c], Hanna Ksiezak-Reding[a,c], Kenjiro Ono[d,e], David B. Teplow[e] and Giulio Maria Pasinetti[a,c,*]
[a]*Department of Neurology and Department of Psychiatry, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA*
[b]*Alzheimer Disease Research Unit, CIEN Foundation-Queen Sofia Foundation, Madrid, Spain*
[c]*Geriatric Research, Education and Clinical Center, James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Bronx, NY, USA*
[d]*Kanazawa University Graduate School of Medical Science, Takara-Machi, Kanazawa, Japan*
[e]*Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, and Brain Research Institute, and Molecular Biology Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA*

[1]These authors contributed equally to this study.
*Correspondence to: Giulio Maria Pasinetti, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, Department of Neurology, One Gustave L. Levy Place, Box 1137, New York, NY 10029, USA. Tel.: +1 212 241 7938; Fax: +1 212 876 9042; E-mail: giulio.pasinetti@mssm.edu.

ISSN 1387-2877/10/$27.50 © 2010 – IOS Press and the authors. All rights reserved



Supplementary Fig. 1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin- embedded brain sections of cortex and hippocampus from control (CTRL) and GSPE-treated TMHT mice, using antibody AT270 which specifically recognizes the phospho-thr181 of tau protein and counter stained with hematoxylin; Arrows indicate neurons with positive phospho-tau staining.