Supplementary Data

Chronic Mild Stress Accelerates the Onset and Progression of the Alzheimer's Disease Phenotype in Tg2576 Mice

Mar Cuadrado-Tejedor^{a,b,*}, Ana Ricobaraza^a, Diana Frechilla^a, Rafael Franco^a,

Alberto Pérez-Mediavilla^{a,c,1} and Ana Garcia-Osta^{a,1}

^aDivision of Neurosciences, CIMA, University of Navarra, Pamplona, Spain

^bDepartment of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Navarra, Pamplona, Spain

^cDepartment of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Navarra, Pamplona, Spain

Handling Associate Editor: Garth Bissette

Accepted 29 September 2011

Day	Stressors (during 6 consecutive weeks)
Monday	Intermittent bell (10 db, 1/10 s) placement a novel object in the home cage (3 h) water and food deprivation
Tuesday	Low intensity stroboscopic illumination (in dark 2 h) illumination and removal of nesting material overnight (12 h)
Wednesday	Swimming in cold water 18° for 5 minutes turn off the light during the day (3 h) move the rack to another room
Thursday	Soiled bedding (200 ml of water per cage; 6 h) removal of nesting material overnight (12 h) placement a novel object in the home cage (3 h)
Friday	Rat oddor (saw dust from rat cages; 8 h) cage tilt 45° (8 h) white noise (an un tuned radio 4 h) water and food deprivation overnight
Saturday	Intermittent bell (10 db, 1/10 s) illumination overnight (12h)
Sunday	Low intensity stroboscopic illumination (in dark 10 h) Cage tilt 45° and removal of nesting material overnight

Supplementary Table 1

¹Both authors contributed equally to this work.

^{*}Correspondence to: Mar Cuadrado-Tejedor, Division of Neurosciences, CIMA, University of Navarra, Avda. de Pío XII 55, 31008 Pamplona, Spain. Tel.: +34 948 194700; Fax: +34 948 194715; E-mail: mcuadrado@unav.es.