

Supplementary Data

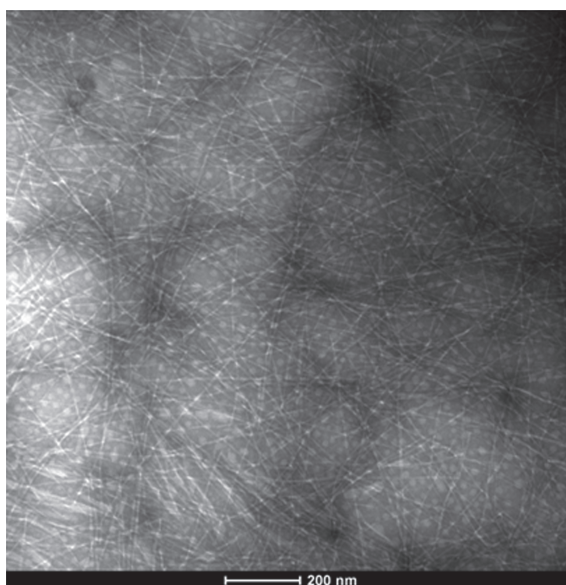
Endogenous Galanin Protects Mouse Hippocampal Neurons Against Amyloid Toxicity *in vitro* via Activation of Galanin Receptor-2

Caroline R. Elliott-Hunt^a, Fiona E. Holmes^a, Dean M. Hartley^b, Sylvia Perez^b, Elliott J. Mufson^{b,*} and David Wynick^{a,*}

^a*Schools of Physiology and Pharmacology and Clinical Sciences, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK*

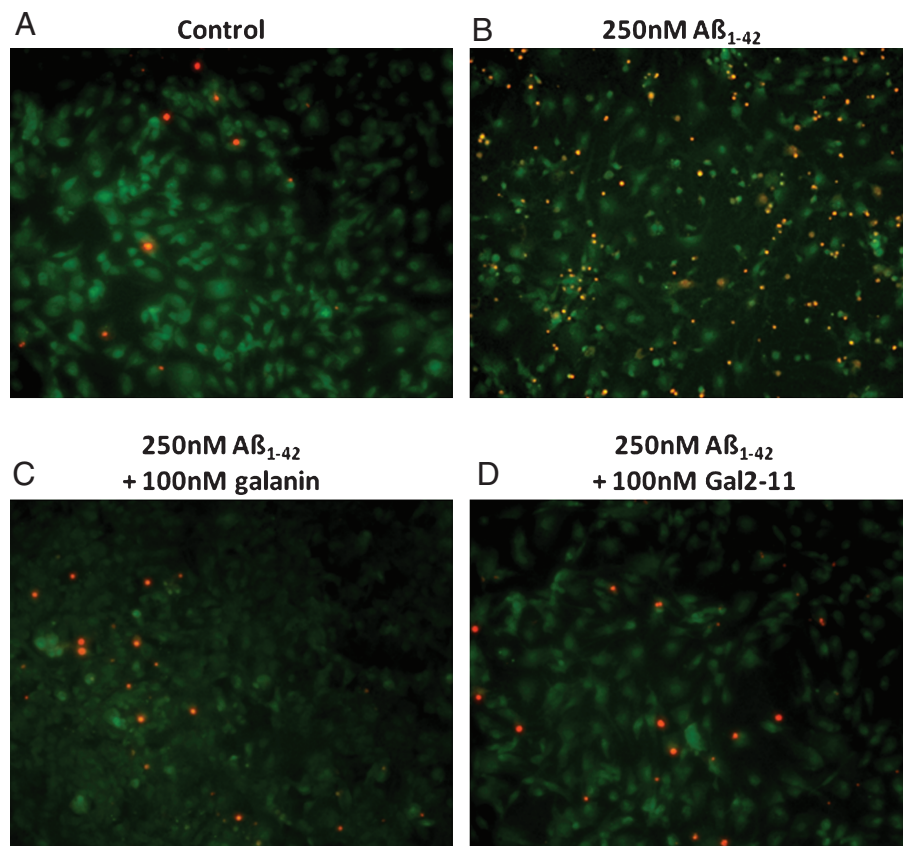
^b*Department of Neurological Sciences, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago University, Chicago, IL, USA*

Accepted 18 February 2011



Supplementary Figure 1. Preparations of A β 1-42 were analyzed by electron microscopy. Incubation of A β 1-42 at 37°C for 48 h in PBS produced a population that was predominantly 5–10 nm fibrils (Bar 200 nm).

*Correspondence to: David Wynick, Medical Sciences Building, University Walk, Bristol BS8 1TD, UK. Fax: 44 117 3312288; E-mail: d.wynick@bris.ac.uk and Elliott Mufson, Department of Neurological Sciences, Rush University Medical Center, 1735 West Harrison Street, Suite 300, Chicago, IL 60612, USA. Fax: 00101312 563 3571; E-mail: emufson@rush.edu.



Supplementary Figure 2. Representative images of live (green) and dead (red) hippocampal neurons from WT (129OlaHsd) mice. A) Control with culture medium alone, (B) 48 h after exposure to 250 nM fAβ₁₋₄₂, (C) 250 nM fAβ₁₋₄₂ in the presence of 100 nM galanin, and (D) 250 nM fAβ₁₋₄₂ in the presence of 100 nM Gal2-11. A marked reduction in the amount of cell death was observed in galanin and Gal2-11 treated cultures (see Fig. 3A for quantification).