Calcium signaling in individual APP/PS1 mouse dentate gyrus astrocytes increases ex-vivo with Aβ pathology and age without affecting astrocyte network activity

Supplementary Material
Fig. S1. Amyloid-β plaques in the DG can be identified under bright field conditions. The white arrows in the left panel indicate a structure in the mml of the DG with a more rugged, dense appearance compared to the surrounding tissue. The middle panel shows a methoxy-X04 fluorescence signal at the location of the structure with a rugged, dense appearance, indicating an Aβ plaque. The right panel shows a merge image illustrating the overlap between the rugged, dense structure and the methoxy-X04 signal. gcl, granule cell layer; mml, middle molecular layer.
Fig. S2. Data indicating the absolute number of astrocytes and astrocyte pairs per slice for all groups (a-b) separately and for 6M and 9M data combined (c-d). Data shown: WT6: n = 4, N = 3; APP6: n = 9, N = 3; WT9: n = 12, N = 4; APP9: n = 17, N = 5; * p ≤ 0.05, ** p ≤ 0.01.