

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

Supplementary Material

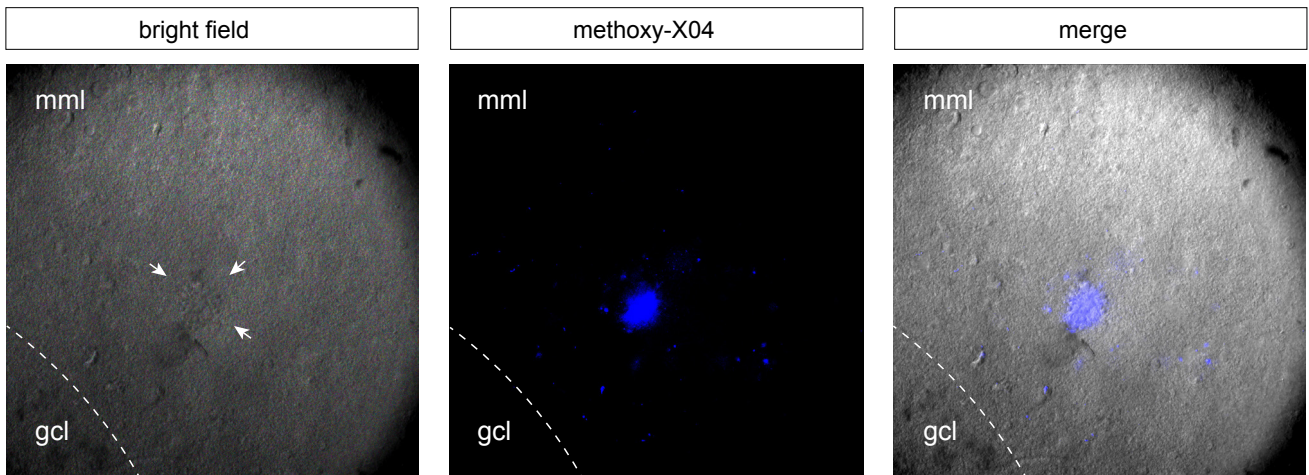


Fig. S1. Amyloid- β plaques in the DG can be identified under bright field conditions. The white arrows in the left panel indicate a structure in the mml of the DG with a more rugged, dense appearance compared to the surrounding tissue. The middle panel shows a methoxy-X04 fluorescence signal at the location of the structure with a rugged, dense appearance, indicating an A β 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.

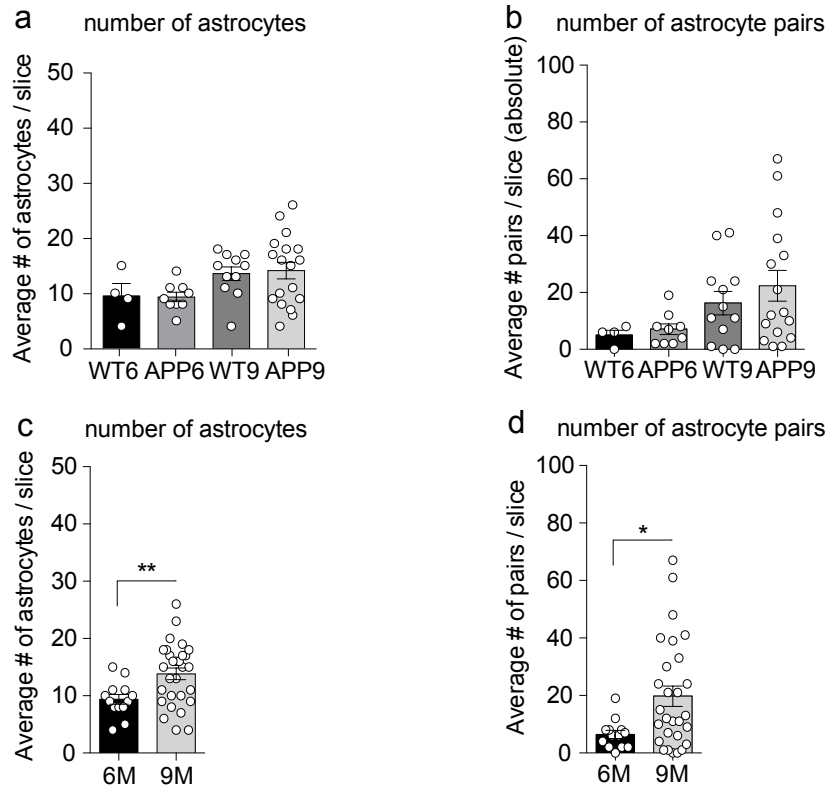


Fig. S2. Data indicating the absolute number of astrocytes and astrocyte pairs per slice for all groups (a-b) separately and for 6M and 9M data combined (c-d). Data shown: WT6: $n_s = 4$, $N = 3$; APP6: $n_s = 9$, $N = 3$; WT9: $n_s = 12$, $N = 4$; APP9: $n_s = 17$, $N = 5$; * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$.