JCI Ref: 28769-RG-RV-2

Dias-Santagata *et al.* Oxidative stress mediates tau-induced neurodegeneration in <u>Drosophila</u>

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Figure Legends

Supplemental Figure S1. Brain vacuolization is present both in the cortex and in the neuropil of tau^{R406W}-expressing flies. Frontal brain sections of 10-day-old flies were stained with H&E. High power magnification photomicrographs highlight regions of vacuolization in the cortex (A, C and E, arrowheads) and in the neuropil (B, D and F, arrows), in tau^{R406W}-expressing flies (A and B), and in tau^{R406W} transgenic animals heterozygous for either the $Trxr^{\Delta l}$ (C and D) or the $Sod2^{n283}$ (E and F) null alleles. Partial inactivation of Trxr and Sod2 antioxidant activities enhanced tau-induced neurotoxicity. Scale bar, 10 µm. Genotypes: $elav-GAL4/+; UAS-tau^{R406W}/+, elav-GAL4//Trxr^{\Delta l}; UAS-tau^{R406W}/+$.

Supplemental Figure S2. Heterozygosity for $Sod2^{n283}$ or for $Trxr^{\Delta 1}$ is not associated with neurodegeneration. (A and B) Frontal brain sections of 10-day-old flies heterozygous for the $Trxr^{\Delta 1}$ (A) or for the $Sod2^{n283}$ (B) null alleles were stained with H&E. Scale bar, 20 µm. (C and D) Neurotoxicity in 20-day-old flies was evaluated by quantification of brain vacuolization (C) and TUNEL-positive neurons (D). Expression of tau^{R406W} in the fly brain resulted in significant neurodegeneration when compared to controls, as assessed by brain vacuolization (p<0.001) (C) and by neuronal cell death (p<0.001) (D). By contrast, neurotoxicity in 20-day-old flies heterozygous for $Sod2^{n283}$ or for $Trxr^{\Delta 1}$ was not significantly different from that of age-matched controls. Genotypes: elav-GAL4/+, $elav-GAL4/Trxr^{\Delta l}$, elav-GAL4/+; $Sod2^{n283}/+$ and elav-GAL4/+; $UAS-tau^{R406W}/+$.

Supplemental Figure S1 (Dias-Santagata et al.)



tau^{R406W} + Trxr^{Δ 1} tau^{R406W} + Sod2ⁿ²⁸³

tau^{R406W}

Supplemental Figure S2 (Dias-Santagata et al.)



Trxr^{∆1}

Sod2ⁿ²⁸³

