

Supplementary materials:

Table S1 Clinical data from patients analysed in Figure 1.

Figure S1. Quantifications of MERCS-associated proteins in FAD *post-mortem* brain. Quantification of band intensity from immunoblots in Figure 1 after normalisation to loading control GAPDH: (A) Mfn1 ($p = 0.0286$), (B) Mfn2 ($p = 0.0286$), (C) IP3R3 ($p = 0.8571$), (D) Grp75 ($p = 0.6857$), (E) VDAC1 ($p = 0.8957$), (F) VAPB ($p = 0.4$), (G) PTPIP51 ($p = 0.2286$), (H) TOM70 ($p = 0.0286$), (I) TOM20 ($p = 0.4857$), (J) TIM23 ($p = 0.0286$), (K) Opa1 ($p = 0.6857$) and (L) Drp1 ($p = 0.4$). Comparison between non-demented (ND, control) and FAD was performed using non-parametric independent Mann-Whitney U test. Each dot represents the average of band intensity for each individual patient ($n = 4$). * $p \leq 0.05$ were considered to be significant.

Figure S2. MERCS and mitochondria ultrastructure are altered in AD mice models and PCN with increased A β 42. Quantifications of (A) MERCS number (4 months: $p = 0.018$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.004$ App^{NL-G-F} ; 6.5 months: $p = 0.045$; 10 months: $p = 0.002$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.001$ App^{NL-G-F}), (B) MERCS length ($p = 0.003$), (C) mitochondria prolife number (4 months: $p = 0.017$; 6.5 months: $p = 0.037$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.009$ App^{NL-G-F} ; 10 months: $p = 0.042$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.001$ App^{NL-G-F}) and (D) mitochondria profile perimeter (6.5 months: $p = 0.029$; 10 months: $p = 0.005$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.025$ App^{NL-G-F}) from CA1 electron micrographs Fig. 2A-D. Quantifications of (E) MERCS number ($p = 0.009$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.051$ App^{NL-G-F} , $p = 0.018$ $App^{Swe/Lon}$), (F) MERCS length ($p = 0.024$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.031$ App^{NL-G-F} , $p = 0.007$ $App^{Swe/Lon}$), (G) mitochondria prolife number (4 months: $p = 0.049$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.006$ App^{NL-G-F} ; 6.5 months: $p = 0.004$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.036$ App^{NL-G-F} ; 10 months: $p = 0.001$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.044$ App^{NL-G-F}) and (H) mitochondria profile perimeter ($p = 0.009$ App^{NL-F} , $p = 0.024$ App^{NL-G-F}) from cortex electron micrographs Fig. 2E-G. As before, $App^{Swe/Lon}$ (red circles), App^{NL-F} (light blue up-triangle) and App^{NL-G-F} (dark blue inverted-triangle) and respective WT control (black rhombus). Solid and dotted lines were used for better visualisation when non-significant but represent the same animals in both (A) and (B). Values represent average of $n=3$ (WT and $App^{Swe/Lon}$) or $n=4$ (App^{NL-F} and App^{NL-G-F}) animals and each animal model was compared to the respective age-matched WT. Each animal value was obtained by selecting randomly 3 pictures out of > 100 pictures per animal and all mitochondria and MERCS quantified.

(I) Concentration of extracellular A β (pmol/L) of media derived from WT or App^{NL-F} cells with or without γ -secretase inhibitor L685,458 ($n = 4-5$) ($p = 0.0159$ A β 40 WT vs App^{NL-F} ; $p = 0.0317$ A β 42 WT vs App^{NL-F})

Quantifications of (J) mitochondria profile perimeter and (K) MERCS length from respective electron micrographs from WT or App^{NL-F} 14 DIV derived primary cortical neurons. Each dot represents a measurement of a single cell. $35 \leq n \leq 48$ from 8 (WT) or 5 (App^{NL-F}) independent experiments. Quantification of (L) Mfn2 ($p = 0.03357$) and (M) VDAC1 band intensity ($n = 3-5$). p values were obtained by using One-way ANOVA and LSD *post hoc* for (A-H) and non-parametric independent Mann-Whitney U test (comparison to WT or - L685,451) in (I-M).

* $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** and $p \leq 0.01$ were considered to be significant.

Figure S3. MERCS and mitochondria ultrastructure are altered in WT PCN treated with A β 42. (A) Representative electron micrographs from WT 14 DIV derived PCN incubated with A β 42. (B) Representative immunoblot of Mfn2 and 6E10 of WT PCN treated with different concentrations of A β 42. Quantifications of (C) mitochondria profile number, (D) mitochondria profile perimeter and (E) % of mitochondria surface in contact with ER ($p = 0.0302$ DMSO vs mA β 42; $p = 0.0175$ DMSO vs mA β 42+scFvA13). Each dot represents a measurement of a single cell. $33 \leq n \leq 50$ from 8 (WT) or 5 (App^{NL-F}) independent experiments. Quantification of (F) Mfn2 ($p = 0.0006$) and (G) VDAC1 band intensity ($n = 3-7$). p values were obtained by using non-parametric independent Mann-Whitney U test

(comparison to DMSO). Scale bar corresponds to 500nm, m – mitochondria, arrow – ER, arrow heads – MERCS, n – nucleus. * $p \leq 0.05$ and *** $p \leq 0.01$ were considered to be significant.

Figure S4. Autophagy-associated protein LC3 and p62 as well as MERCS/mitochondria ultrastructure are altered during starvation. Quantifications of autophagy-associated protein from Fig. 3 (A) WT LC3B-I ($p = 0.0009$ Fed vs 1, $p = 0.009$ Fed vs 3), (B) WT LC3B-II ($p = 0.0003$ Fed vs 1.5, $p = 0.0055$ Fed vs 2), (C) WT p62 ($p = 0.0286$), (D) *App^{NL-F}* LC3B-I, (E) *App^{NL-F}* LC3B-II ($p = 0.0286$) and (F) *App^{NL-F}* p62. $3 \leq n \leq 20$ independent experiments and band intensity measure. (G) Representative immunoblots of LC3B of starved 14 DIV PCN derived from WT and *App^{NL-F}* treated or non-treated with 100nM of autophagosome-lysosome fusion inhibitor Bafilomycin A1 (Baf). Quantifications (H) number of MERCS per mitochondria (WT: $p = 0.0273$ Fed vs 0.5, $p = 0.0012$ Fed vs 1, $p = 0.0096$ Fed vs 2, # $p = 0.0002$ 1 vs 1.5; *App^{NL-F}*: $p = 0.0085$ Fed vs 0.5, $p = 0.0060$ Fed vs 3), (I) MERCS length (WT: $p = 0.0162$ Fed vs 0.5, $p = 0.00145$ Fed vs 2; *App^{NL-F}*: $p = 0.0325$ Fed vs 1), (J) mitochondria profile perimeter (WT: $p = 0.0132$ Fed vs 0.5, $p = 0.0009$ Fed vs 1; *App^{NL-F}*: $p = 0.0354$ Fed vs 0.5, $p = 0.0271$ Fed vs 1) and (K) % mitochondria surface in contact with ER (WT: $p = 0.0032$ Fed vs 1.5, $p = 0.0334$ Fed vs 2.5; *App^{NL-F}*: $p = 0.0315$ Fed vs 1). Data represents $11 \leq n \leq 48$ from 8 (WT) or 5 (*App^{NL-F}*) independent experiments. * and # $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$ d *** $p \leq 0.01$ were considered to be significant.

Figure S5. Mitochondrial respiration is altered in *App^{NL-F}* model with increased A β 42 and WT PCN treated with A β 42. Comparison of OCR (A) between WT and *App^{NL-F}* [basal respiration ($p = 0.0159$), ATP production and maximal respiration ($p = 0.0079$)] ($n = 4-5$) and (B) WT cells treated with A β 42 ($p = 0.0286$, $n = 3-4$). p values were obtained by using non-parametric independent Mann-Whitney U test (comparison to respective Fed condition). * $p \leq 0.05$ and ** $p \leq 0.01$ were considered to be significant.

Table S1 Clinical data from patients analysed in Figure 1.

	ID number	Age of death	Sex	Post-mortem time	Clinical diagnosis	Age of onset	Details
Ctrl 1	S3891	82	F	9h	Cardiovascular	-	Moderate arteriosclerosis in brain. No sign of amyloid deposits.
Ctrl 2	18491	80	M	16h	Cardiovascular	-	No sign of degeneration or inflammation. Amyloid is not mentioned.
Ctrl 3	75090	67	M	21h	Cardiovascular	-	No sign of amyloid deposits.
Ctrl 4	6589	68	M	27h	Cardiovascular, pneumonia	-	No sign of amyloid deposits.
APP Swe 1	6901	62	M	40h	AD	53	-
APP Swe 2	39794	66	M	24h	AD	61	-
APP Swe 3	7795	56	M	24h	AD	44	-
APP Swe 4	14096	62	F	24h	AD	51	-

Figure S1

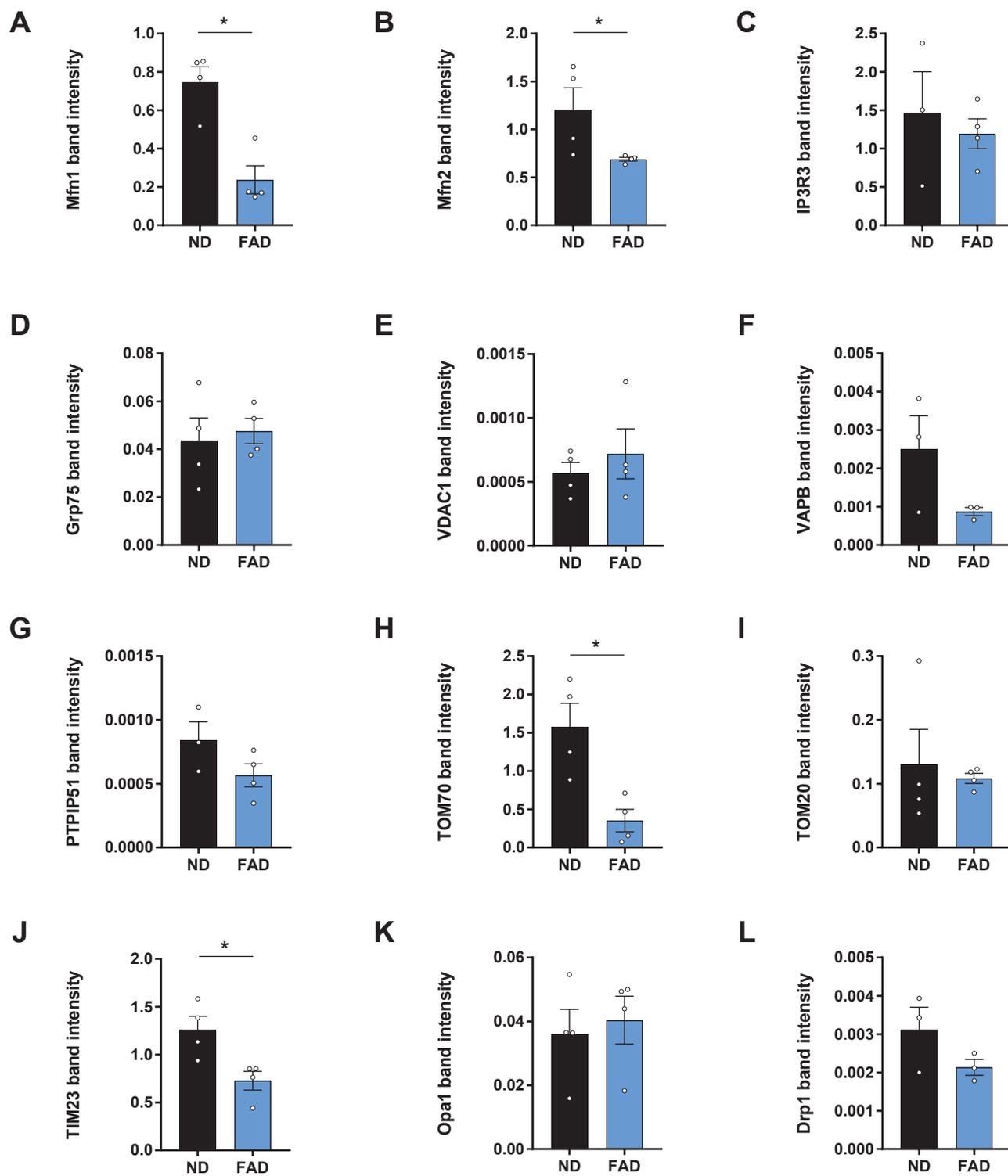


Figure S2

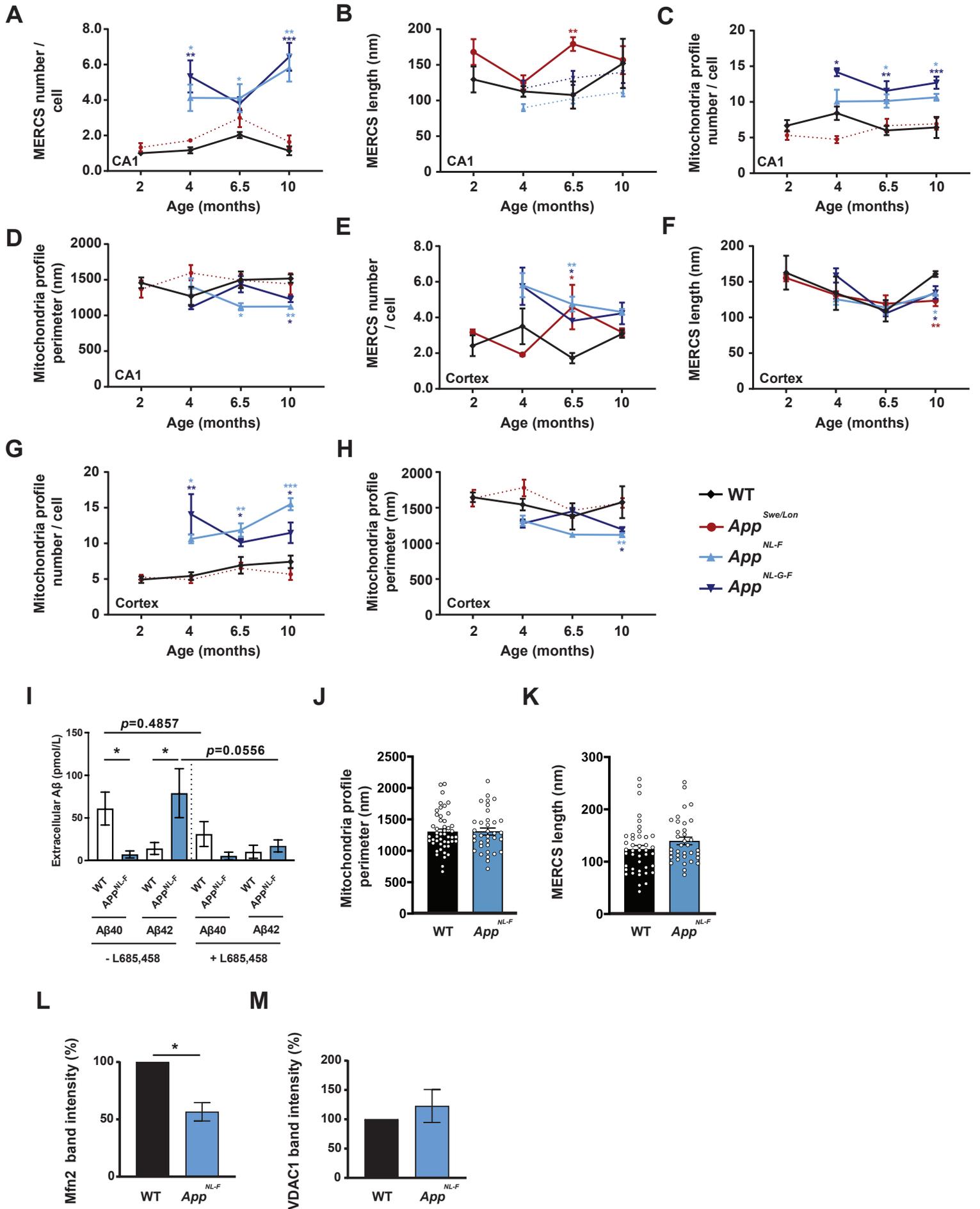
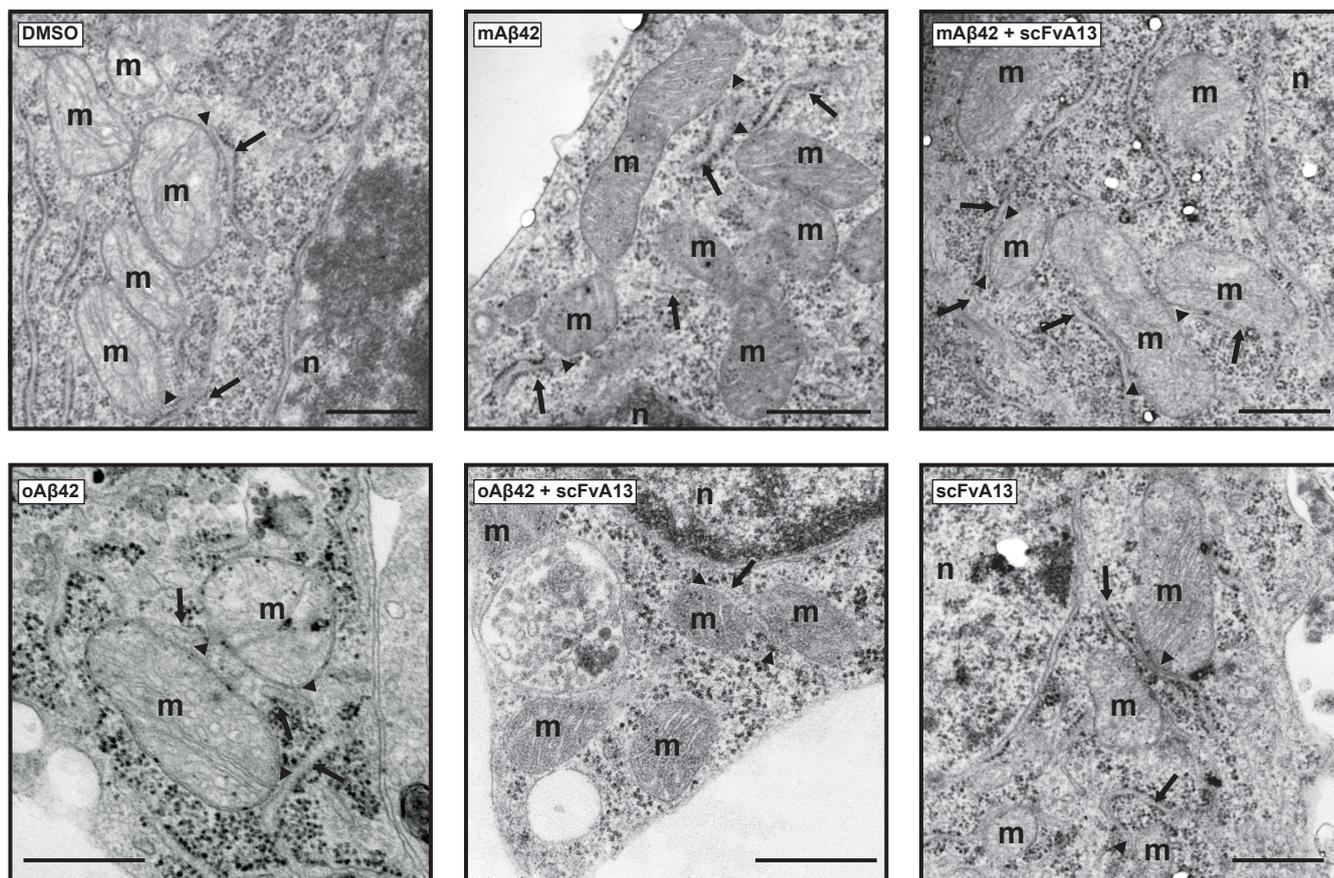
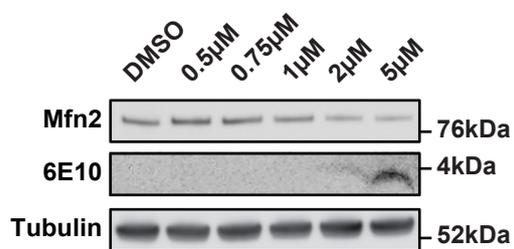


Figure S3

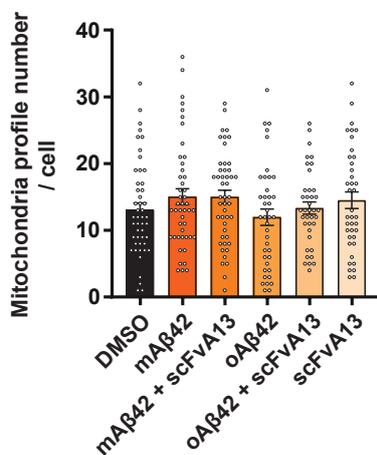
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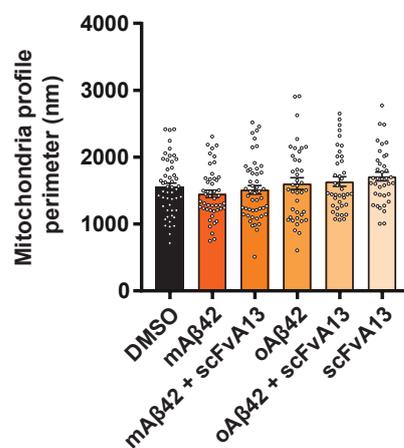
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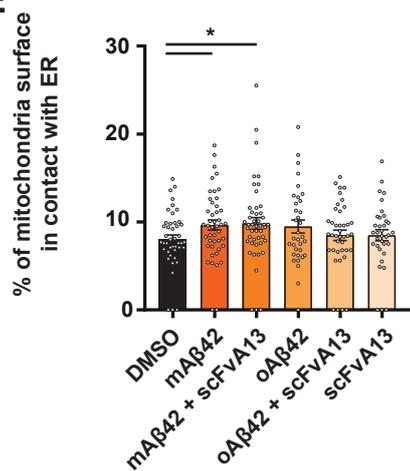
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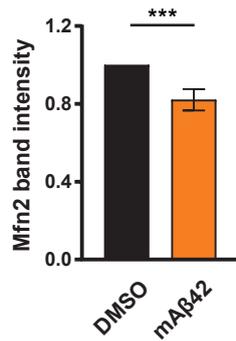
D



E



F



G

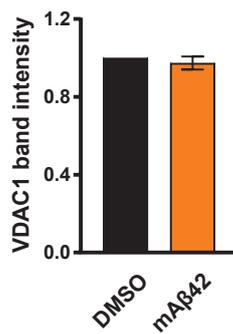


Figure S4

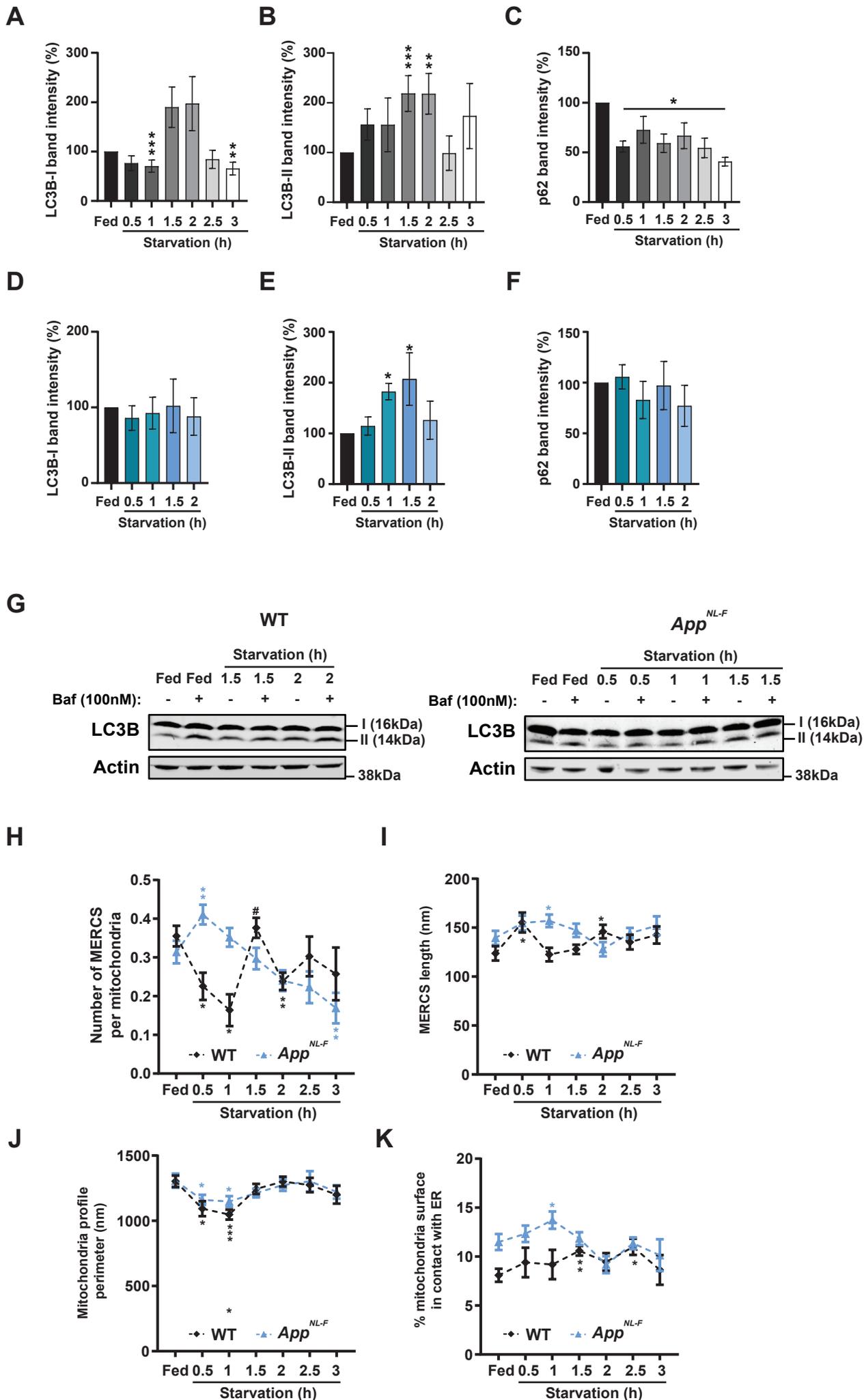


Figure S5

