

Article

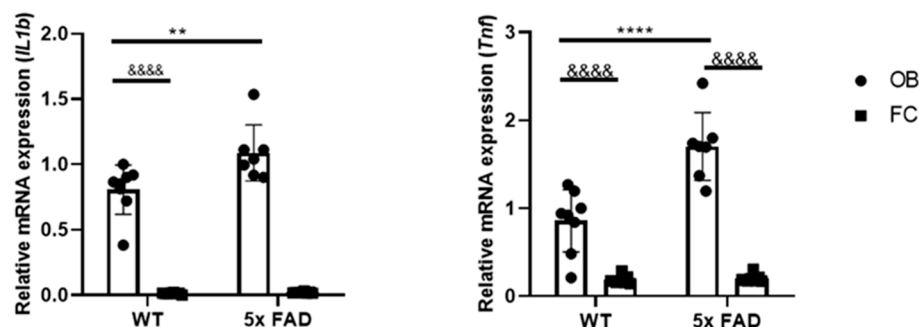
Enhanced anxiety and olfactory microglial activation in early-stage familial Alzheimer's disease mouse model

Keerthana Chithanathan¹, Fang-Ling Xuan¹, Miriam Ann Hickey² and Li Tian^{1*}

Supplementary table S1. Primers designed for *IL1b*, *IL18*, *Tnf* and *GAPDH* genes for expression studies in mice.

Gene name	Primer Sequence 5'-3'	
<i>Il1b</i>	Forward	AGCTTCCTTGTGCAAGTGTCT
	Reverse	TGGGGTCCGTCAACTTCAAA
<i>Il18</i>	Forward	TCAAAGTGCCAGTGAACCCC
	Reverse	GGTCACAGCCAGTCCTCTTAC
<i>Tnf</i>	Forward	ATGGCCTCCCTCTCATCAGT
	Reverse	TTTGCTACGACGTGGGCTAC
<i>Gapdh</i>	Forward	GTCATATTTCTCGTGGTTCACACC
	Reverse	CTGAGTATGTCGTGGAGTCTACTG

Supplementary figure S1.



Supplementary figure S1. Higher level of pro-inflammatory cytokines in the OB and their increases in 2-mo 5x FAD male mice. Enhanced gene expression of *Il1b* and *Tnf* as measured by qPCR was seen in the OB compared to the FC; *Il1b* and *Tnf* were also more abundant in the OB of 5x FAD mice than WT littermates ($n = 7-8$). Data expressed as mean \pm SEM; * symbolizes significant genotypic difference while & regional difference; ** $p < 0.01$, &&& $p < 0.001$, **** &&&& $p < 0.0001$ (two-way ANOVA with Tukey's test).

Supplementary figure S2. Representative dot plots of isotype controls used in flow cytometric analysis.