Table 2. AD subjects and healthy controls used to evaluate the role of gale	ctin-3 in
Alzheimer's disease.	

<u>Case</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age (years)</u>	Post Mortem	Cause of Death	<u>CNS Diagnose</u>
			Time		
Healthy Control 1	Male	80	72h	AMI	-
Healthy Control 2	Male	68	24h	Cardiac Insuff	-
Healthy Control 3	Female	65	24h	AMI	-
Healthy Control 4	Female	86	4 days	Aorta-diss. O rupture	-
Healthy Control 5	Male	75	72h	AMI	-
AD patient 1	Male	77	48h	Pneumonia	Alzheimer's Disease-FTD
AD Patient 2	Male	82	7 days	AMI+Septicemia	Alzheimer's Disease
AD Patient 3	Male	63	96h	Pulm Embolus	Alzheimer's Disease
AD Patient 4	Male	76	48h	Pneumonia + AMI	Alzheimer's Disease
AD Patient 5	Male	80	48h	Pneumonia + Car.Insuff	Alzheimer's Disease
AD Patient 6	Female	70	4 days	Pneumonia + AMI	Alzheimer's Disease
AD patient 1 AD Patient 2 AD Patient 3 AD Patient 4 AD Patient 5	Female Male Male Male Male Male Male	86 75 77 82 63 76 80	4 days 72h 48h 7 days 96h 48h 48h	Aorta-diss. O rupture AMI Pneumonia AMI+Septicemia Pulm Embolus Pneumonia + AMI Pneumonia + Car.Insuff	Alzheimer's Disease Alzheimer's Disease Alzheimer's Disease Alzheimer's Disease

*AMI = Acute Myocardial Infarction. Patients and healthy controls were used to evaluate the inflammatory component (IL6), the levels of Gal3 and amyloid beta by western blot and ELISA.