Title: The *Arctic APP* mutation leads to Alzheimer's disease pathology with highly variable topographic deposition of differentially truncated Aβ

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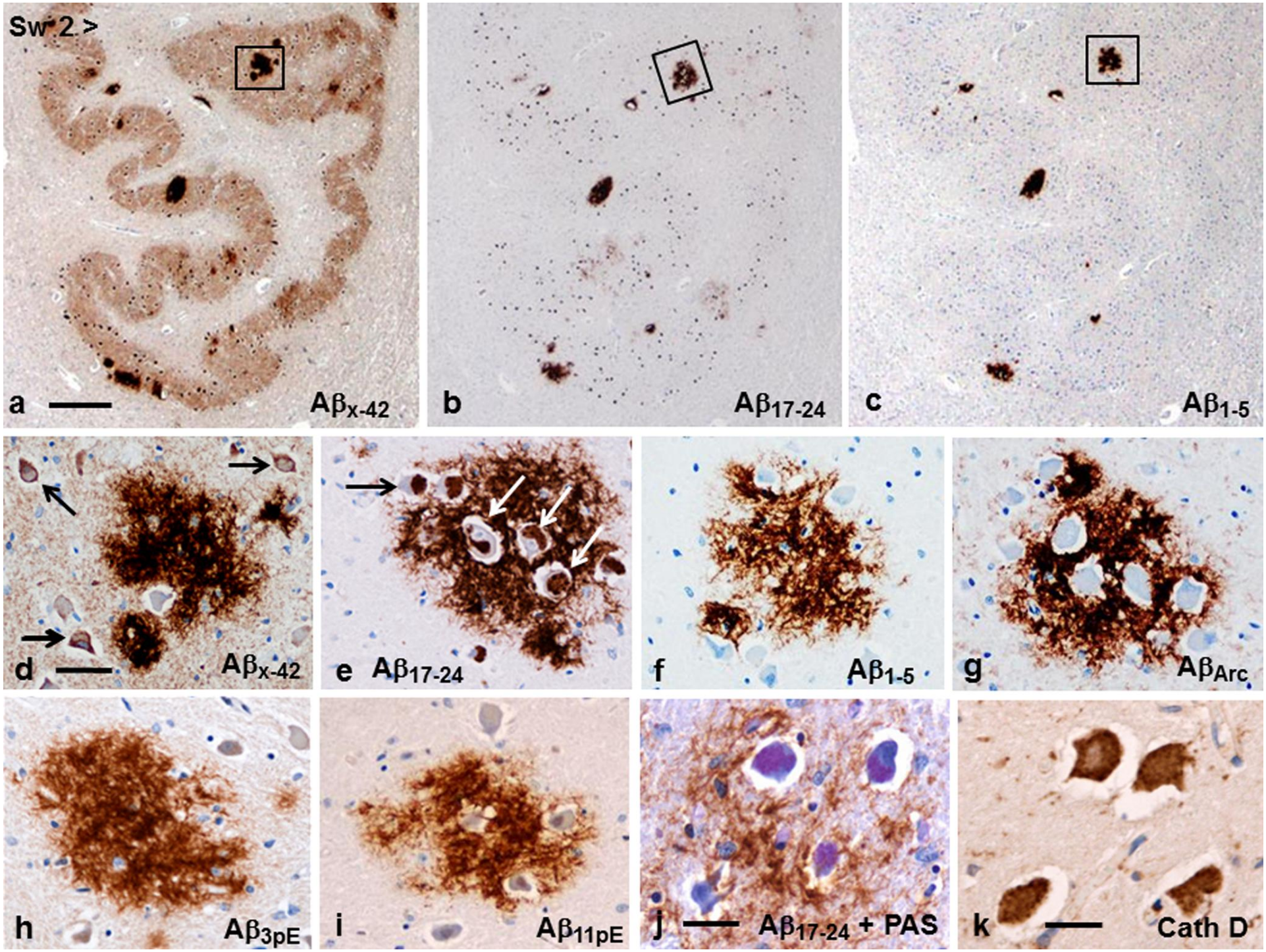
Sw 2 >
a
Aβx-42
b
Aβ17-24
c
Aβ1-5
d
Aβx-42
e
Aβ17-24
f
Aβ1-5
g
AβArc
h
Aβ3pE
i
Aβ11pE
j
Aβ17-24 + PAS
k
Cath D

Suppl. Fig. 5 a-k: Sw2 patient´s medulla. A few compact plaques are positive with C-terminal **(a)**, mid-domain **(b)** and N-terminal antibodies **(c)**. Remarkably, abAβ_{x-42} renders the neuropil in inferior olivary nucleus distinctly positive **(a** and **d)**, whereas with the other antibodies it is negative **(b, c** and **e-i)**. Both abAβ_{x-42} and abAβ_{17-24}, **(d** and **e**; arrows**)**, but not the rest of Aβ antibodies applied **(f-i)**, stain granular inclusions in the cytoplasm of seemingly well preserved olivary neurons within and adjacent to plaques**.** The neuronal inclusions also stain with PAS **(j)** and an antibody to lysosomal cathepsin D **(k)**. (*bar* in **a** 350 μm for **a-c**; *bar* in **d** 50 μm **for d-i**; *bar* in **j** 25 μm; *bar* in **k** 30 μm)