Protection from amyloid β peptide-induced memory, biochemical and morphological deficits by a phosphodiesterase-4D (PDE4D) allosteric inhibitor

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Supplemental Figure 1. BPN14770 reversed Aβ-induced memory deficit in the Morris water maze (MWM) test. The mice did not show any difference in swimming velocity in the training session (A), 1h (B) and 24 h (C) probe tests after training session. No differences were found in total swimming distance in 1h (D) and 24 h probe tests (E) after training session. Results are shown as mean ± SEM. (One-way ANOVA, n = 12 per group)
Supplemental Figure 2. The correlation between behavioral phenotype in Y maze test and dendritic morphology in hippocampus. The spontaneous alternation in Y-maze test was positively related to the total number of dendrites (A), dendritic length (B) and spine density (C) of hippocampal neurons. (Pearson’s correlation analysis, n = 6 per group)
Supplemental Figure 3. The correlation between behavioral phenotype 1 h after training section in Morris water maze test and dendritic morphology in the hippocampus. The percentage of time spent in the target quadrant was positively related to the total number of dendrites (A), dendritic length (B) and spine density (C) of hippocampal neurons. (Pearson’s correlation analysis, n = 6 per group)
Supplemental Figure 4. The correlation between behavioral phenotype 24 h after training section in Morris water maze test and dendritic morphology in the hippocampus. The percentage of time spent in the target quadrant was positively related to the total number of dendrites (A) and dendritic length (B), but not the spine density of hippocampal neurons (C). (Pearson’s correlation analysis, n = 6 per group)
Supplemental Figure 5. The correlation between behavioral phenotype in Y maze test and biochemical markers in the hippocampus. The spontaneous alternation in Y-maze test was positively related to the synaptophysin (A), PSD-95 (B), pCREB/CREB (C), BDNF (D), VGF (E) expression in the hippocampus. (Pearson’s correlation analysis, n = 6 per group)
Supplemental Figure 6. The correlation between behavioral phenotype 1 hour after training section in Morris water maze test and biochemical markers in the hippocampus. The percentage of time spent in the target quadrant was positively related to the synaptophysin (A), PSD-95 (B), pCREB/CREB (C), BDNF (D), VGF (E) expression in the hippocampus. (Pearson’s correlation analysis, n = 6 per group)
Supplemental Figure 7. The correlation between behavioral phenotype 24 h after training section in Morris water maze test and biochemical markers in hippocampus. The percentage of the time spent in the target quadrant was positively related to the synaptophysin (A), PSD-95 (B), pCREB/CREB (C), BDNF (D), VGF (E) expression in the hippocampus. (Pearson’s correlation analysis, n = 6 per group)