Supplementary Material

Potential Mechanisms Underlying Resistance to Dementia in Non-Demented Individuals with Alzheimer’s Disease Neuropathology

Supplementary Figure 1. Human brain tau protein isoforms. In the human brain, six isoforms of tau exist, due to exon splicing of the MAPT gene on 17q21. Combining exons 2, 3, and/or 10 results in the production of isoforms with or without different domains. Insertion of exons 2 and/or 3 produce for the N-terminal projection domains, N1 (blue) and/or N2 (green), respectively. The exon 10 encodes for the microtubule-binding region, R2 (red), resulting in the production of either 3R or 4R tau proteins.
Supplementary Figure 2. Positioning of functional sites of tau from the human AD brain. The phosphorylation sites (~45 sites) have been primarily found in the proline-rich domain and the regions after the microtubule-binding regions. Note: These phosphorylation sites are also present on the other five tau isoforms as described in Supplementary Figure 1.