SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Bleomycin modulates amyloid aggregation in β-amyloid and hIAPP

Anchala Kumari
1. Department of Biotechnology, Teri School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi-110070, India
2. School of Biotechnology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, India
Email: anchala.choudhary27@gmail.com

Ritika Sharma
School of Biotechnology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, India
Email: sharma.ritika198@gmail.com

Nidhi Shrivastava
School of Biotechnology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, India
Email: nidhineha002@gmail.com

Pallavi Somvanshi
Department of Biotechnology, Teri School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi-110070, India
Email: psomvanshi@gmail.com

Abhinav Grover
School of Biotechnology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067, India
Email: abhinavgr@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author
Dr. Pallavi Somvanshi
Associate Professor
Department of Biotechnology, Teri School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi-110070, India
Tel No.: +91-9899931682
Email address: psomvanshi@gmail.com

Dr. Abhinav Grover
Assistant Professor
School of Biotechnology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India
Tel No.: +91-8130738032
Fax: +91-11-26702040
Email address: abhinavgr@gmail.com
Supplementary Figure

Figure S1 - Secondary structure analysis showing detailed residue specific probability % of B-Bridge, Bend, Turn, 3-Helix and 5-Helix for A-Beta and hIAPP in presence and absence of BLM.
Figure S2 - Statistical analysis for the efficiency of fibrillization inhibition (%) on the acquired ThT data revealing the effectiveness of BLM treatment. BLM was found less efficient in countering its aggregation in case of hIAPP as compared to Aβ.
Figure S3 - Statistical Paired T-test analysis implemented at 170 hrs for Aβ and 1.1h for hIAPP in presence of BLM with respect to control i.e Buffer. The significance level confirmed by means of two-tailed T-test and successive p-value determination (described as *p<0.05, **p<0.01, and ***p<0.001).