Mass spectrometry imaging of free-floating brain sections detects pathological lipid distribution in a mouse model of Alzheimer's-like pathology

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Adduct	[M + H]⁺	[M + Na] ⁺	[M + K] ⁺		
Lipid	PC 32:0				
m/z	734.6	756.5	772.5		
free-floating sections (mean intensity)	5.51	0.41	0.12		
fresh frozen (mean intensity)	4.69	0.28	1.59		
ROC (AUC - area under curve)	0.33	0.11	1		

ROC analysis with AUC. Significant differences are printed in bold.

Sup Tab 2. Mean intensities of five selected lipids (one from each class) in negative ion mode from free-floating and fresh frozen tissue sections. ROC analysis with AUC. Significant differences are printed in bold.

Adduct	[M - H]⁻	[M - H] ⁻	[M - H]⁻	[M - H] ⁻	[M - H] ⁻
Lipids	ST 24:1	PI 38:4	PS 40:6	PE 40:6	GM1
m/z	888.7	885.7	834.6	790.7	1544.8
free-floating sections (mean intensity)	7.48	2.76	0.95	0.79	0.39
fresh frozen (mean intensity)	5.81	1.98	0.67	3.44	0.33
ROC (AUC - area under curve)	0.35	0.34	0.29	0.91	0.45



Sup Fig. 1. MALDI MSI of paraformaldehyde fixed free-floating mouse brain sections. Ion images of lipids were obtained in positive and negative ion mode at spatial resolution 50 μm.

H&E staining without MALDI MSI

H&E staining after MALDI MSI



Sup Fig. 2. H&E staining without MALDI MSI (A) and H&E staining after MALDI MSI (B) of mice hippocampus, cortex region in the brain.



Sup Fig. 3. Fluorescent staining of amyloid plaques (green), astrocyte marker GFAP (white) and nucleolus using DAPI (blue) in the brain of the WT control mouse.



Sup Fig. 4. Double fluorescent staining of astrocyte marker GFAP (white) and amyloid plaques (green) in the brain of the APP/PS1 mouse after MALDI MSI analysis with measured and unmeasured regions.



Sup Fig. 5. Fluorescent staining of amyloid plaques (green) and astrocyte marker GFAP (white) in the brain of the APP/PS1 mouse after MALDI MSI analysis.