

## Appendix 1: Supplementary Information

### **Polyphenols from Traditional Chinese Medicine and Mediterranean Diet are effective against A $\beta$ toxicity *in vitro* and *in vivo* in *Caenorhabditis elegans***

#### **Natural polyphenols reduce A $\beta$ toxicity *in vitro* and *in vivo***

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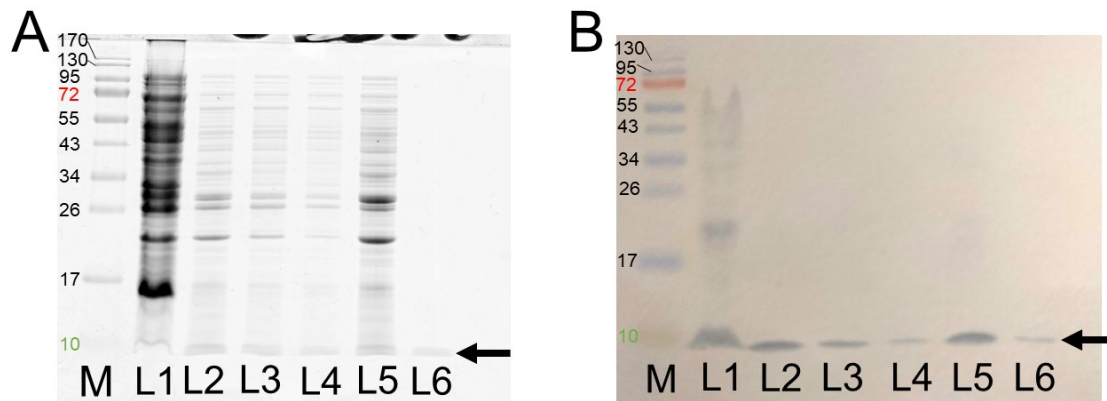
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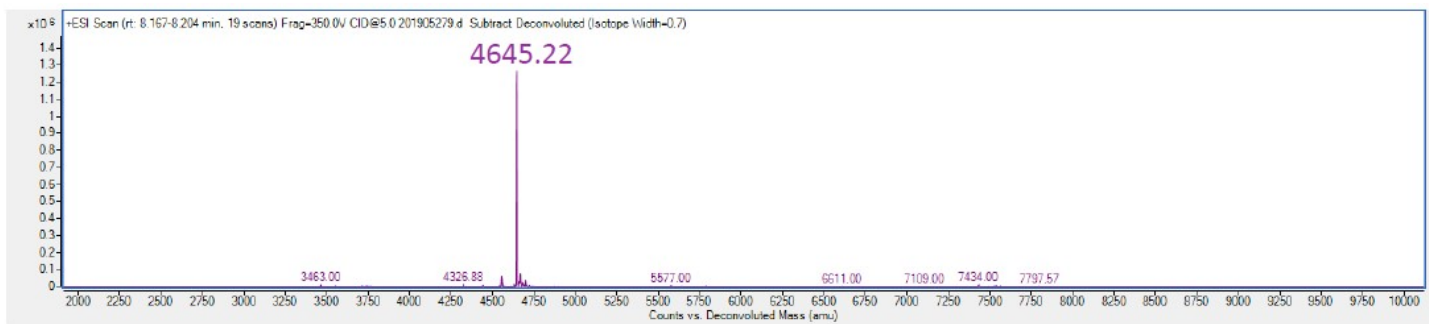
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## Supplementary Methods

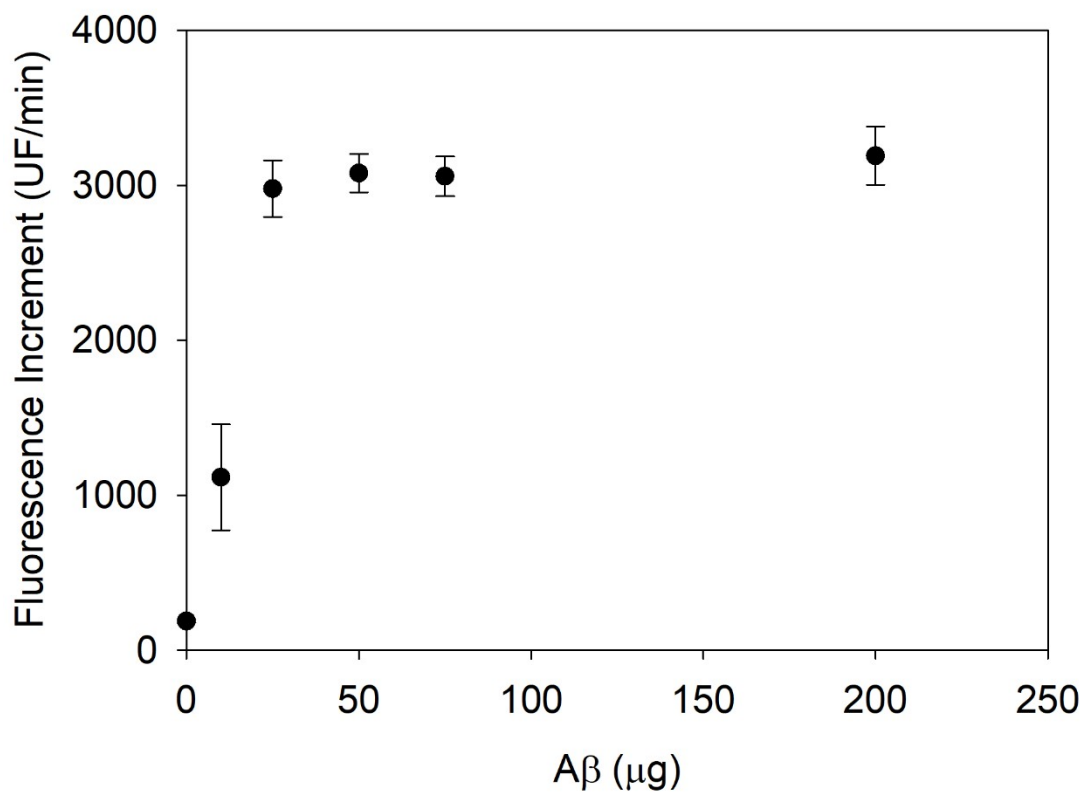
### Results and Discussion



**Supplementary Fig. S1.** (A) SDS-PAGE electrophoresis analysis of human A $\beta$  purification process. M: Molecular weight marker; L1: urea-solubilized pellet after sonication; L2, L3 y L4: eluates obtained after the ion-exchange chromatography; L5: discarded concentrate after the 30 kDa mass cut-off filter; L6: Filtrated pure protein used for the aggregation assays. (B) Western-blot analysis of the SDS-page gel using a specific monoclonal antibody against human amyloid beta peptide. Lanes description is the same than in (A). Arrow indicates the band corresponding to the human A $\beta$  peptide.

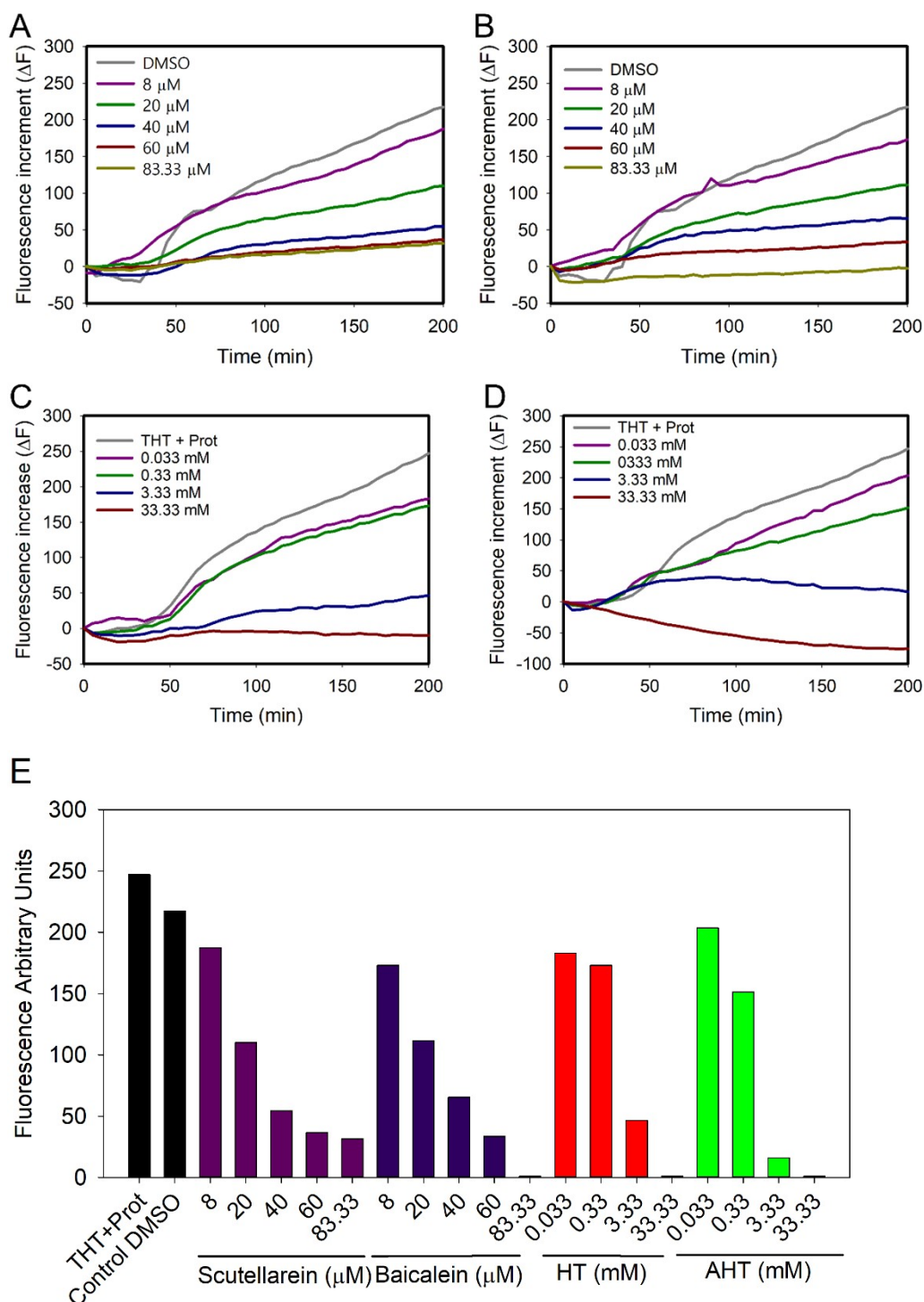


**Supplementary Fig. S2.** ESI/MS/Q-TOF mass spectra obtained for A $\beta$  peptide after deconvolution process.

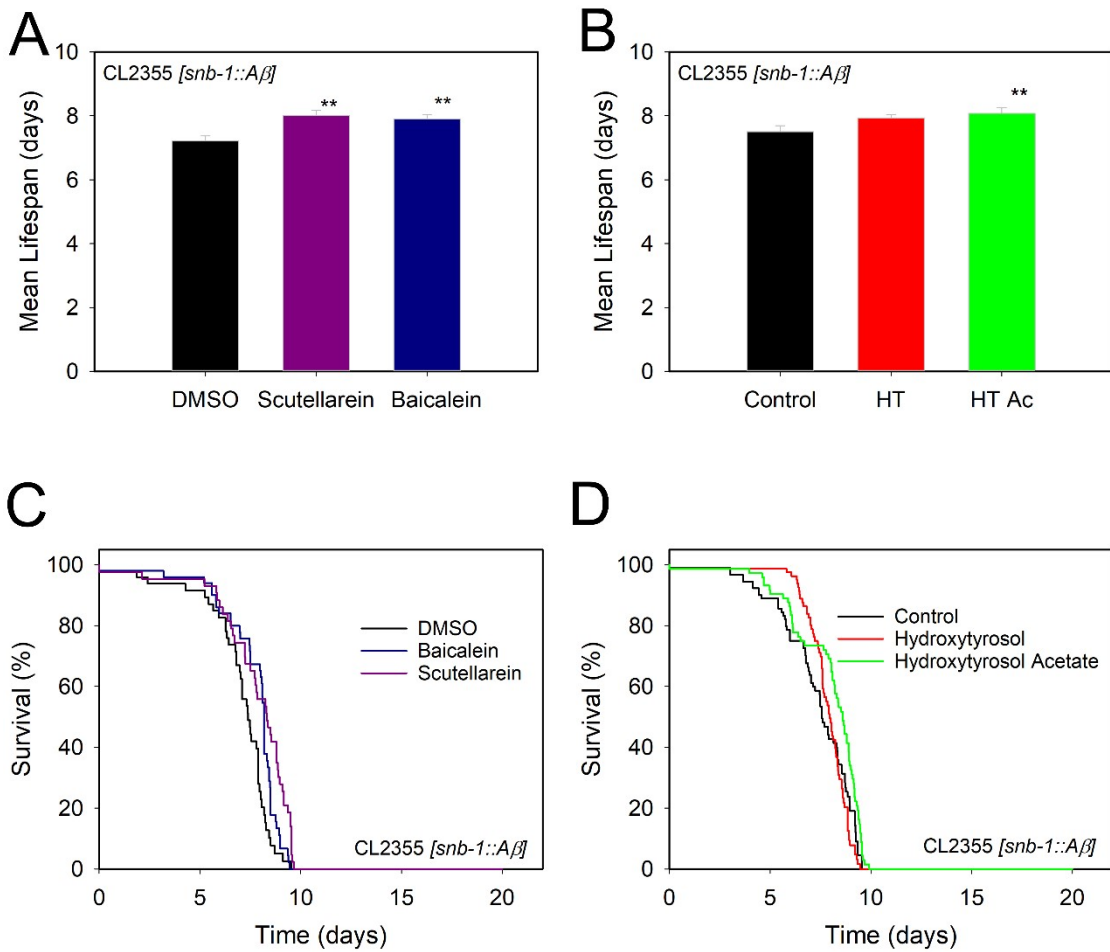


**Supplementary Fig. S3. Effect of Aβ protein quantity on the aggregation velocity.**

The data is represented as mean fluorescent increment  $\pm$  S.D, assay was performed in duplicate, two independent experiments were performed.



**Supplementary Fig. S4.** Fluorescence normalized curves for human A $\beta$  aggregation in the presence of naturally occurring polyphenols. (A) Scutellarein, (B) Baicalein, (C) Hydroxytyrosol, (D) Hydroxytyrosol acetate. DMSO control referred to DMSO 0.33 %, THT and protein, two replicates were prepared for each condition and two independent experiments were performed. (E) Fluorescence intensity values at 200 minutes of the assay for each condition.

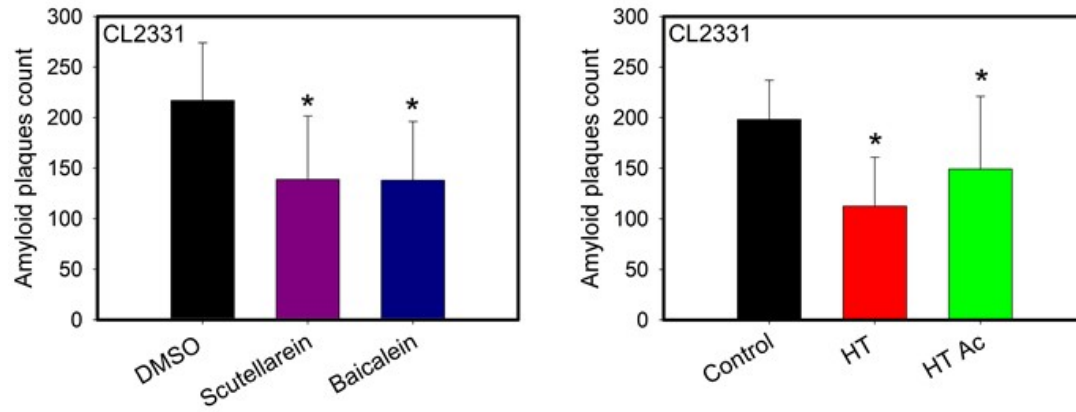


**Supplementary Fig. S5.** Naturally-occurring polyphenols effect on AD model strain's lifespan. Histograms show the mean lifespan of the strain CL2355 treated with flavones (A) and tyrosols (B). Data are represented as mean lifespan  $\pm$  standard error, three plates per condition were measured. \* significant at  $p < 0.05$ . Representative mortality curves are shown for the strain CL2355 treated with flavones (C) and tyrosols (D).

**Table S1. Survival data**

	<b>n</b>	<b>Mean Lifespan (days)</b>	<b>Error Standart</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b><i>p</i> vs Control</b>
<b>Control</b>	92	7.51	0.18	0.00	
<b>HT</b>	81	7.94	0.1	5.73	0.7273
<b>HT Ac</b>	73	8.08	0.18	7.59	0.0213
<b>DMSO</b>	98	7.21	0.16	0.00	
<b>Scutellarein</b>	86	8.01	0.17	11.10	0.0000055
<b>Baicalein</b>	100	7.9	0.13	9.57	0.0001





**Supplementary Fig. S6. Effect of polyphenols in A $\beta$  aggregation *in vivo*.** The results were obtained by counting the A $\beta$  aggregates generated in the muscle walls of the *C. elegans* strain CL2331. Data are shown as mean values  $\pm$  standard deviation,  $n \geq 10$ , three plates for condition and two independent trials were performed. \* significant at  $p < 0.05$  flavones vs. DMSO control, tyrosols vs. Water control.

**Table S2: Data obtained from the chemotaxis assays**

Assay	Treatment	Plate	C <sup>a</sup>	T <sup>b</sup>	Total number of worms <sup>c</sup>	Worms in the center <sup>d</sup>	
1	DMSO	1	35	53	88	56	
		2	18	27	45	49	
		3	27	36	63	40	
		4	31	29	50	46	
	Scutellarein	1	14	22	36	63	
		2	27	39	68	41	
		3	26	52	78	39	
		4	26	44	70	52	
	Baicalein	1	13	19	32	33	
		2	16	27	43	44	
		3	21	41	62	36	
		4	11	18	29	30	
2	Control	1	14	18	32	39	
		2	10	12	22	28	
		3	12	15	27	25	
		4	12	15	27	38	
	HT	1	12	32	44	33	
		2	26	50	76	34	
		3	14	24	38	41	
		4	8	13	21	30	
	HT Ac	1	8	14	22	43	
		2	10	19	29	38	
		3	6	10	16	31	
		4	19	27	46	26	
3	Control	1	18	24	42	43	
		2	6	6	12	38	
		3	6	7	13	31	
	HT	1	6	14	20	46	
		2	8	15	23	40	
		3	7	14	21	36	
	HT Ac	1	12	18	30	36	
		2	16	16	32	32	
		3	12	18	30	42	
	4	DMSO	1	30	40	70	17
			2	24	36	60	32
			3	25	34	59	14
Scutellarein		1	17	33	50	20	
		2	21	35	56	24	
		3	19	40	59	21	
Baicalein		1	17	32	49	31	
		2	25	42	67	38	
		3	13	16	29	48	

<sup>a</sup> number of animals in the control quadrants

<sup>b</sup> number of worms in the attractant quadrants

<sup>c</sup> total number of individuals for the chemotaxis assay (C+T)

<sup>d</sup> animals that did not leave the center of the plate, were counted but not included in the chemotaxis index.

**Appendix 2:** Fluorescence raw data for the *in vitro* amyloid aggregation assay. Data shown are averages of two independent experiments.