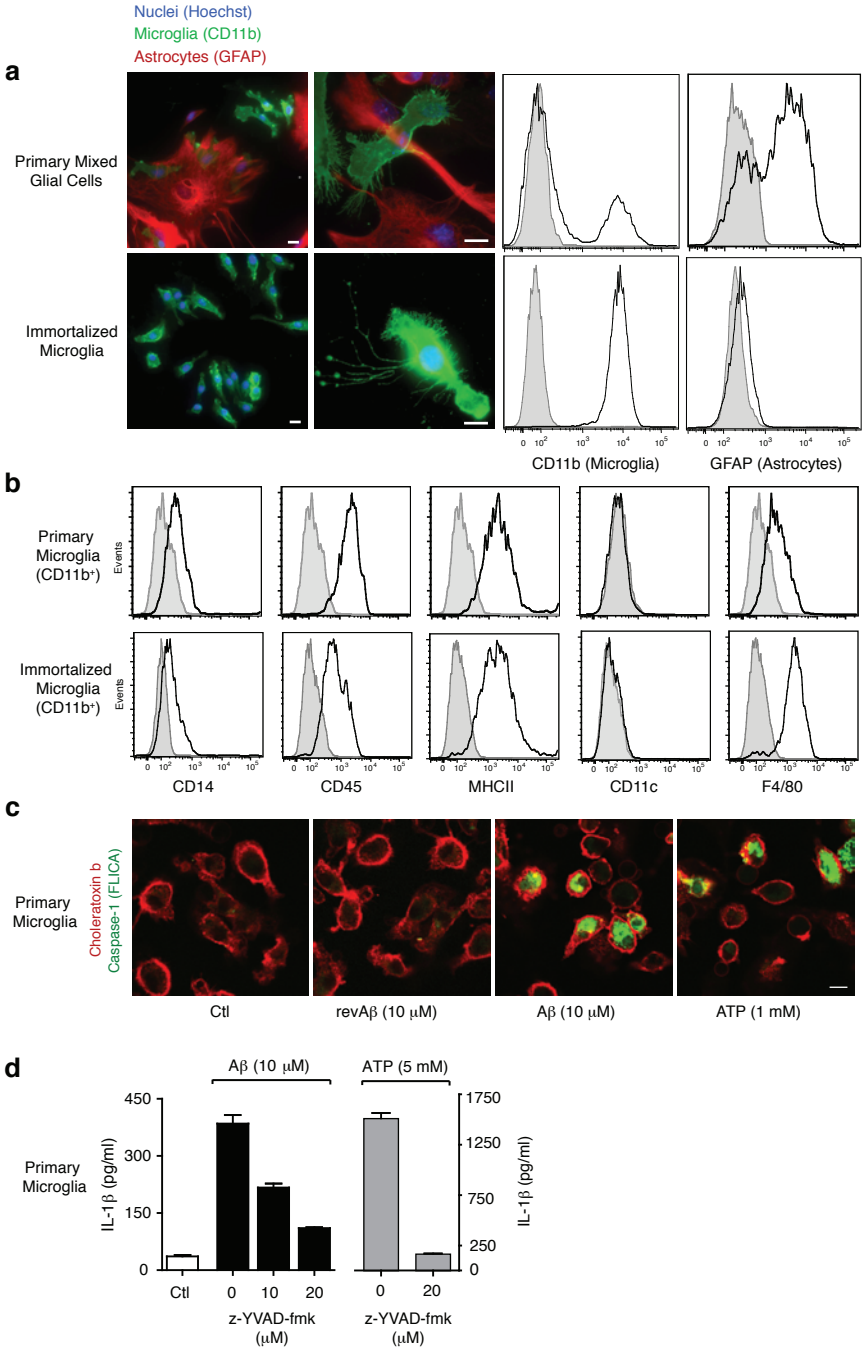
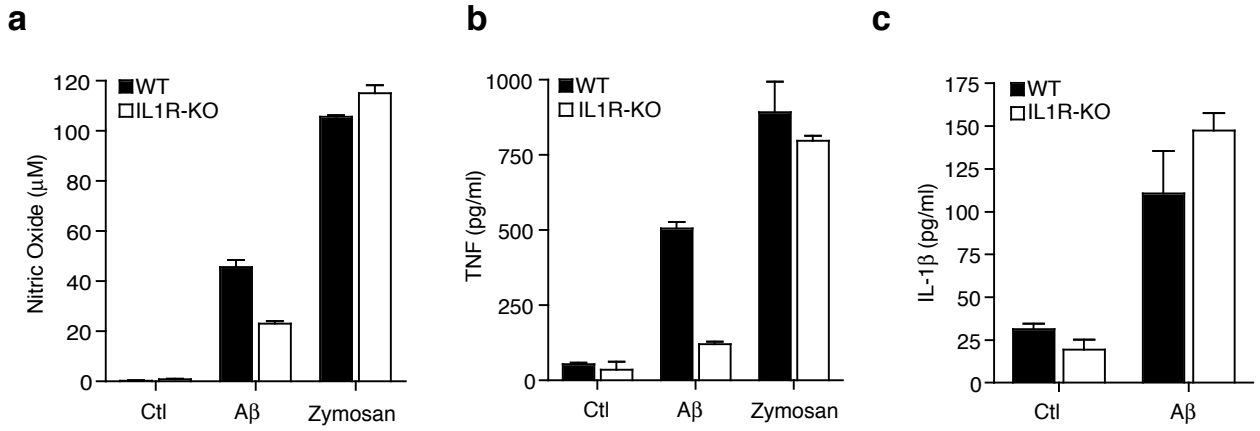


Supplementary Figure 1. Immortalized mouse microglial cells retain their morphological and functional characteristics. (a) Immortalized mouse microglial cells were stained as indicated and analyzed by fluorescence microscopy and flow cytometry. The upper panel shows data from mixed primary glial cultures and the lower panel shows purified immortalized microglial cultures. Scale bars = 10 μm. **(b)** Cell-surface expression levels of CD14, CD45, CD11c, F4/80 and MHC II in primary microglia and immortalized microglial cells as analyzed by flow cytometry. **(c)** Cells were stimulated with Aβ (10 μM), revAβ (10 μM), ATP (1 mM), or left untreated. Caspase-1 activation was measured using caspase-1 FLICA reagent (green) using confocal microscopy. Cell membranes were stained with choleratoxin subunit b (red). Scale bar = 10 μm. **(d)** Primary microglial cells were stimulated with Aβ or ATP for 6 hours in absence or presence of increasing concentrations of z-YVAD-fmk and IL-1β release was assessed by ELISA (mean ± s.e.m.). Data are representative of three (a-c) or two (d) experiments.



Supplementary Figure 2. Nitric oxide and TNF production are IL-1 dependent. (a, b) Nitric oxide and TNF production following stimulation with Aβ for 6 hours. **(c)** Aβ-induced IL-1β release in IL-1 receptor KO microglia and wild type microglia stimulated for 6 h (mean ± s.e.m.). Data are representative experiments performed three times.