Amyloid-β Induces Cyclooxygenase-2 and PGE$_2$ Release in Human Astrocytes in NF-κB Dependent Manner

Almudena Blanco$^a$, Susana Álvarez$^b$, Manuel Fresno$^{b,c}$ and Mª Ángeles Muñoz-Fernández$^{a,c,*}$

$^a$Laboratorio Inmuno-Biología Molecular, Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón, Madrid, Spain
$^b$Centro de Biología Molecular “Severo Ochoa”, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas-Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, Madrid, Spain
$^c$Unidad asociada de Retrovirología humana CSIC-HGUGM, Madrid, Spain

Accepted 30 June 2010

Figure S1. Primary astrocytes and U-87 cells were treated with different drugs as NS398 (5 mM) and PDTC (10 mM) during 16 h. MTT assay was conducted to examine cell viability. Results are mean ± SD of 3 different experiments.
Figure S2. Primary astrocytes, and cells were treated with different doses of \( \text{A}\beta_{1-42} \) (0.5, 1, 2 mg/ml) for 16 h. MTT assay was conducted to examine cell viability. Results are mean ± SD of 3 different experiments.