

Supplementary Materials

CHDA, liposomes and other constituents of the solutions were tested beforehand for possible interaction with ThT to avoid false positive/negative results of the assay. As seen from Figure S1A, CHDA absorb light in visible part of the spectra with maximum at 401 nm. The $A_{\lambda} = 440$ nm of CHDA at the highest used concentration (100 μ M) is only 0.047 a.u. (Figure S1A, red X). Figure S1B shows ThT fluorescence intensities of untreated A β 42 fibrils (100%, black column) and concentration range of CHDA (blue columns). ThT fluorescence of untreated A β 42 fibrils is significantly higher compared to CHDA + ThT reference values. Furthermore, we did not observe interference of CHDA with ThT fluorescence intensity values (Figure S1B, C), and the increase in fluorescence value (3903 \rightarrow 4131 f. u. (red Xs in Fig. S1C, D)), even though within instrument deviation, results from the slight change of the spectra in the presence of the unbound ThT. Reference fluorescence values of CHDA + ThT were adequately subtracted from samples' fluorescence values.

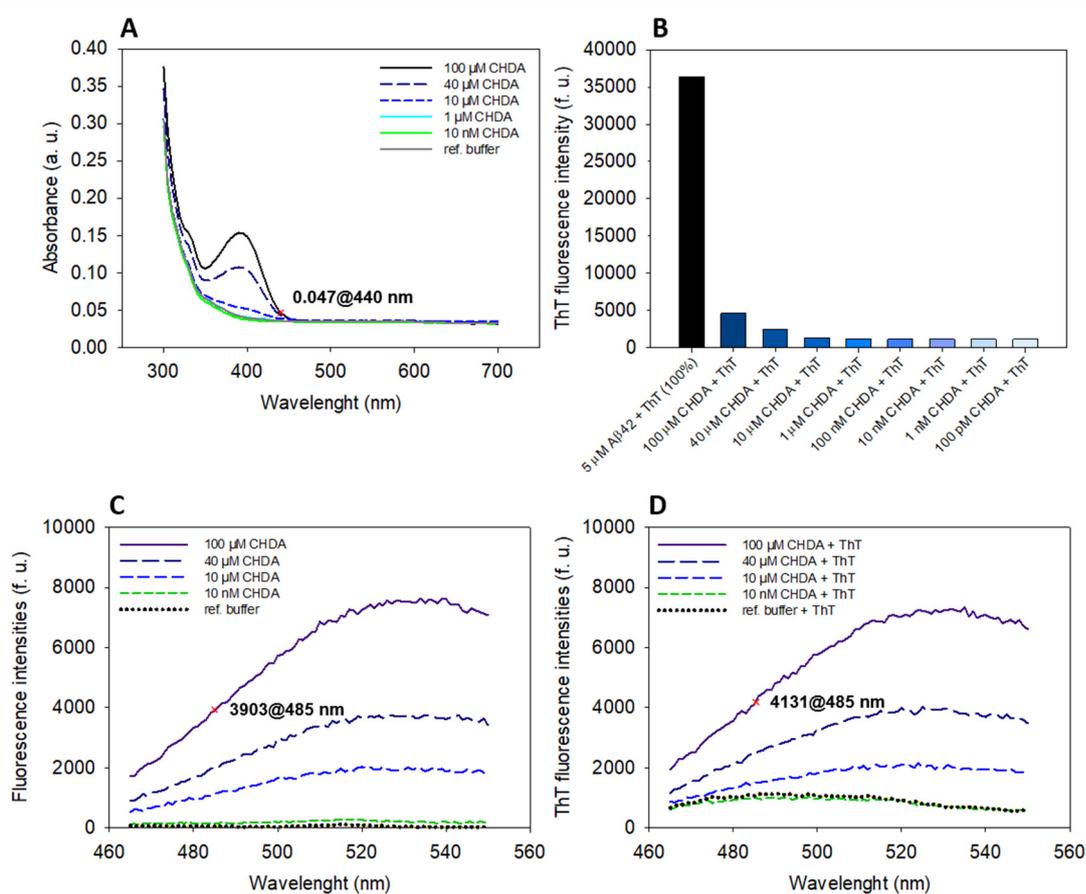


Figure S1: (A) Absorbance spectra of CHDA in relevant concentration range; highlighted absorbance within the graph correspond to $\lambda_A = 440$ nm. (B) Difference between ThT fluorescence intensities of untreated A β 42 fibrils (100%) and concentration range of CHDA. Fluorescence intensities of CHDA (C) without and (D) in the presence of ThT. The excitation wavelength was $\lambda_{em} = 440$ nm, and highlighted fluorescence values within graphs correspond to $\lambda_{ex} = 485$ nm.