Supplementary figure 1. Density of lactaciystin–induced UbGFP reporter-positive cells decreases as a factor of the distance to the site of lactacystin injection.

A: Diagram showing the striatal areas in which GFP fluorescence and proteasome were analyzed in 18 month-old UbGFP mice. Three consecutive 1mm^2 base prisms spanning most of the striatal area (numbered 1-3) were prepared such as the first one (1) is centered around the injection trajectory (1). The boxed areas (i, ii, and iii) depict the region in adjacent saggital sections where the number of GFP positive neurons was analyzed. The green arrow shows the needle trajectory. B: Chymotrypsin-like peptidase activity of the proteasome (by determining cleavage of the fluorogenic substrates SUC-LLVY-AMC) in each of the striatal regions (1-3) delimited in panel A, assayed 24 h after vehicle or lactacystin injection. Proteasome activity is normalyzed by assaying the same amount of striatal tissue (10 μg) in each sample. C: GFP-fluorescence detection in adjacent striatal sagital sections at regions the regions i, ii, and iii depicted in panel A. D: Histogram showing de number of GFP positive neurons per mm^2 present in each of the different regions labeled as i, ii, iii, in panel A, in 18 month-old UbGFP mice intrastriatally injected with vehicle or lactacystin. Data are presented as mean ± S.E.M. *$p<0.05$; **$p<0.005$.