

Figure S1A

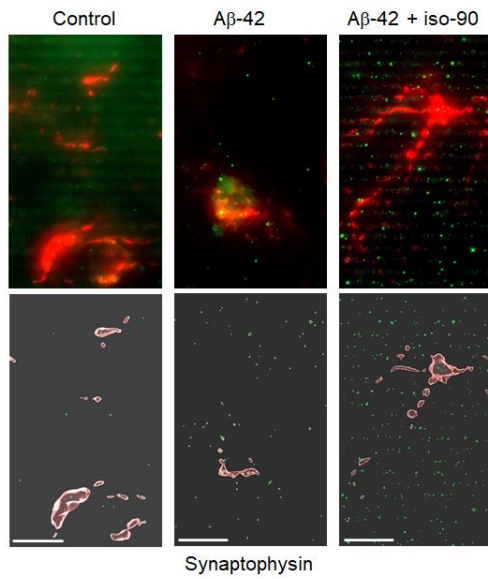
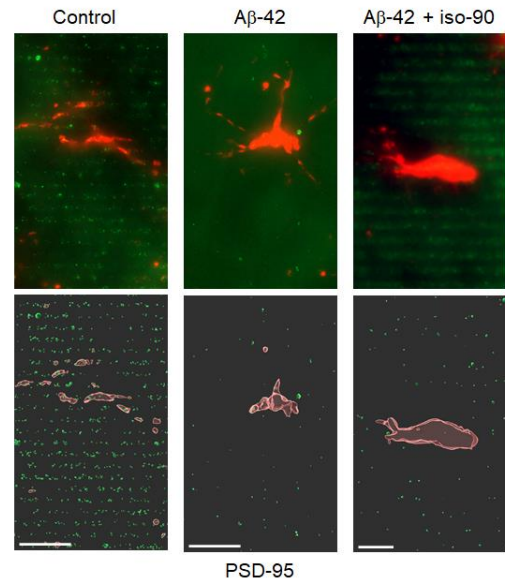


Figure S1B



Scale bar = 10 μm

Figure S1: Shows GFAP positive (red) astrocytes and locations of the pre-synaptic marker synaptophysin (green) in hippocampal slices, left untreated (control), middle Aβ-42 treated, and right Aβ-42 plus (+) isoflurane (iso) treated. Scale bars = 10 μm

Figure S2A

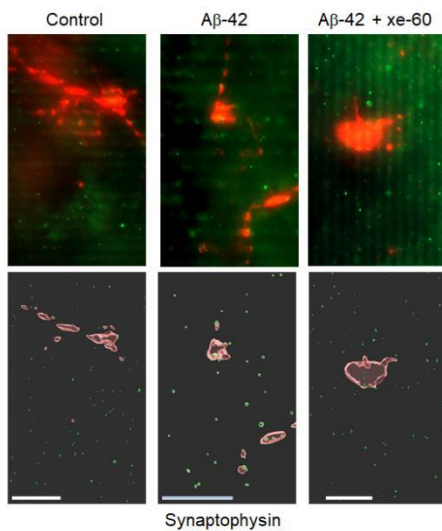
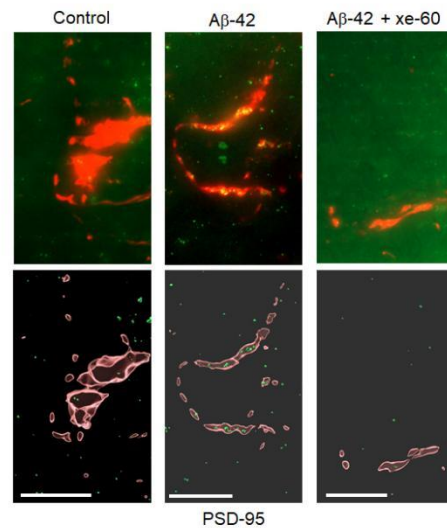


Figure S2B



Scale bar = 10 μm

Figure S2: Shows GFAP positive (red) astrocytes and locations of the post-synaptic marker PSD-95 (green) in hippocampal slices, left untreated (control), middle Aβ-42 treated, and right Aβ-42 plus (+) isoflurane (iso) treated. Scale bars = 10 μm.

Figure S3 A

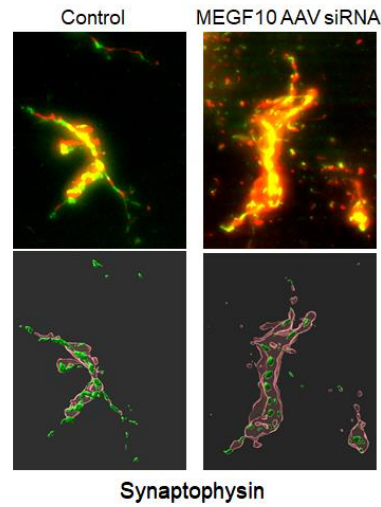
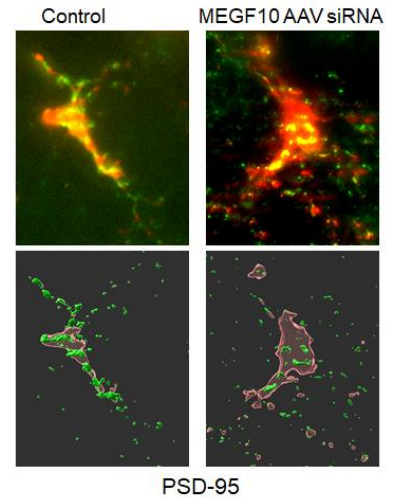


Figure S3 B



Scale bar = 10 μ m

Figure S3: Shows GFAP positive (red) astrocytes and locations of the pre-synaptic marker synaptophysin (green, upper set of panels), and locations of the post-synaptic marker synaptophysin PSD-95 (green, lower set of panels), in hippocampal slices left untreated (control) and right MEGF10 knockdown (MEGF10 siRNA treated). Scale bars = 10 μ m

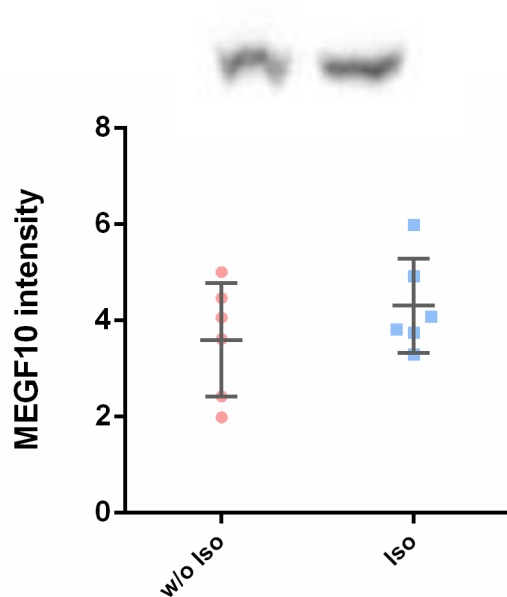


Figure S4: A short Iso exposure to anesthetize the animal previous to decapitation does not affect Megf10 levels. Analysed data from western blots (right, representative blot) show Megf10 expression without (w/o Iso) Iso anesthesia before cervical dislocation compared to a short Iso anesthesia (Iso). Megf10 levels did not change. (Mann Whitney test, $P=0.4740$).