**AUTHORS**

Michela Deleidi3,4, Bianca Marchetti1,2, Federico Bertoli3,4, Carmela Giachino1

1Neuropharmacology Laboratory, Oasi Research Institute-IRCCS, Troina, Italy

2 Biomedical and Biotechnological Sciences, Pharmacology Section, University of Catania-Italy

3 Mitochondria and Inflammation in Neurodegenerative Diseases, DZNE, Tübingen-Germany

4 Hertie Institute for Clinical Brain Research, University of Tübingen

**ABSTRACT**

Experimental design

**PROTOCOL**

WT and TG-G2019S mice were exposed to intraperitoneal (ip) injections of a low dose of lipopolysaccharide LPS (0,1 mg kg-1 Escherichia coli serotype O111:B4) (Sigma-Aldrich), administrated twice a week for 12 weeks per 3 months. Treatments were performed in two different age groups, 3M (young adult) and 7M (at the start of middle-age).

The dose of LPS was selected based upon previous research, including our own, demonstrating only a transient, mild inflammatory response in young adult (3M-old) as opposed to the exaggerated inflammatory response observed in aged (≥ 20 M-old) mice. WT and TG mice exposed to ip injections of 0.9% sterile NaCl were used as controls. Mice (n = 20/experimental group) were randomly assigned to one of seven experimental conditions for each genotype: **1**. 3 M Basal (no injections); **2**. 6 M NaCl (NaCl injections started at 3 M); **3**. 6 M-LPS (LPS injections started at 3 M); **4**.10 M-NaCl (NaCl injections started at 7 M); **5**.10 M-LPS (injections started at 7M); **6**. 16 M NaCl (injections started at 7 M); **7.** 16 M LPS (injections started at 7 M). Clinical evaluation (body weight, mantel status, lethargy, reluctance to move, grooming behavior) was carried out weekly until sacrifice.