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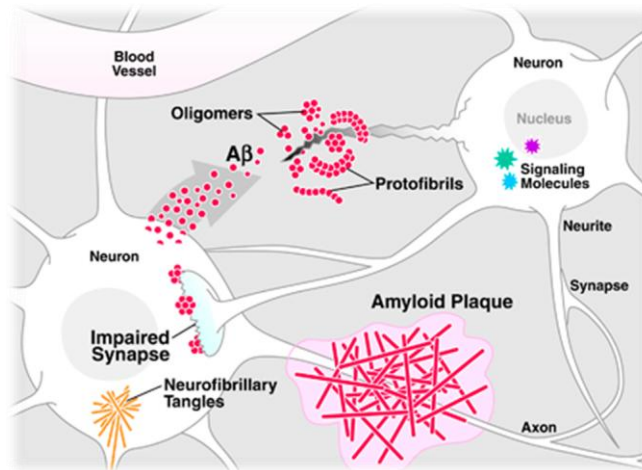


Figure 1. Hallmarks of Alzheimer Disease (from Honjo K. et al. J. Neurol. Sci. 2012)

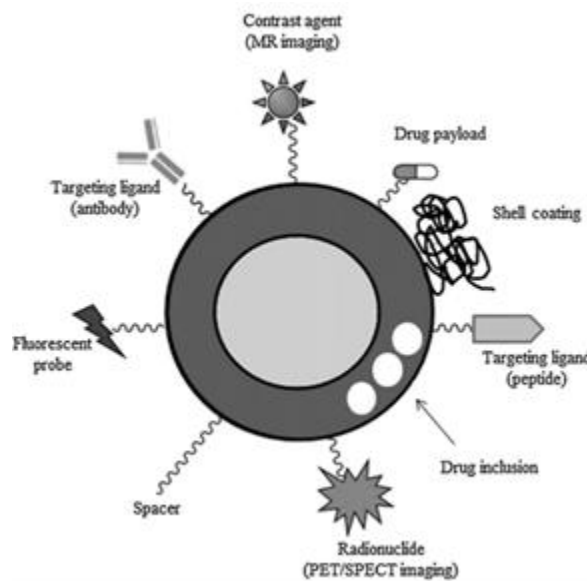


Figure 2. Multifunctionalized NPs

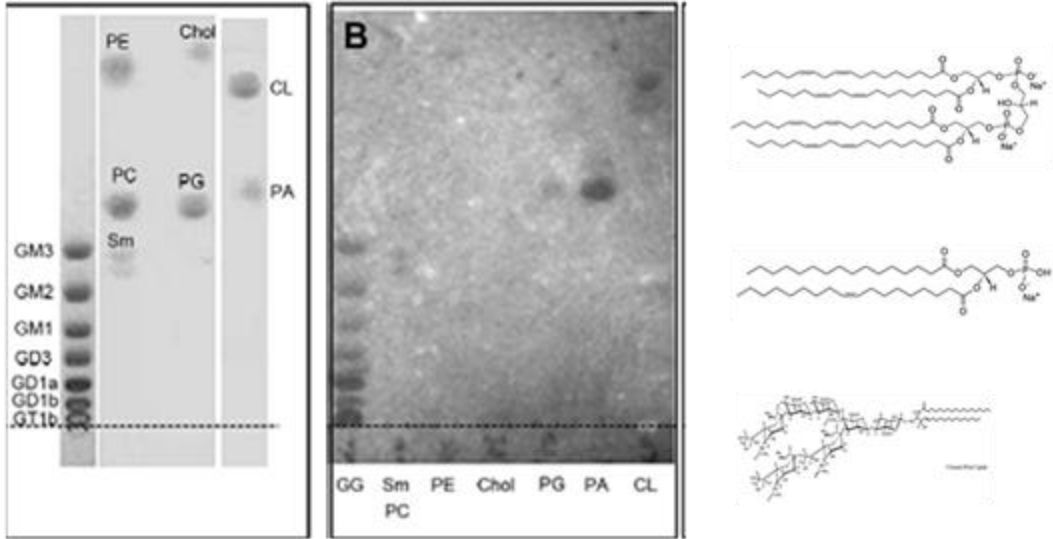


Fig. 3. TLC immunostaining analysis of A $\beta$ 1–42 binding to lipids.

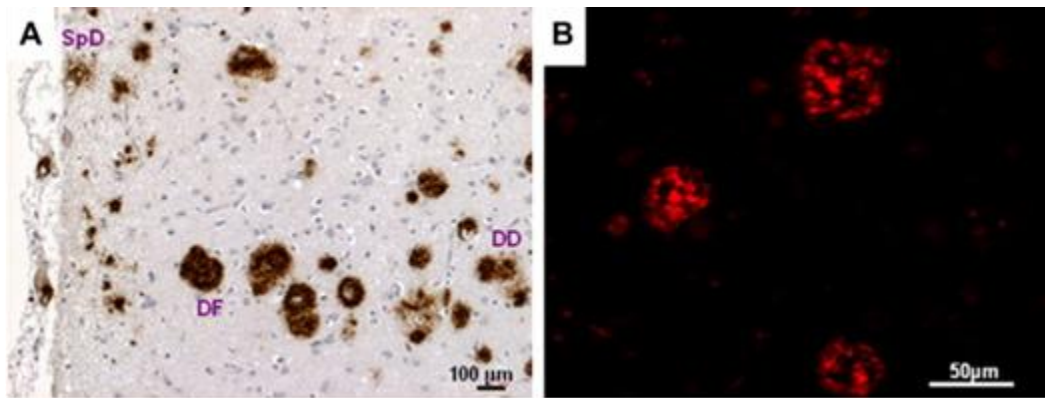


Fig. 4. Immunohistochemistry of amyloid deposits in AD brain tissue: A) staining with A $\beta$ -MAb of various amyloid deposits revealed on paraffin embedded sections B) immunofluorescent staining of amyloid deposits revealed with A $\beta$ -MAb on frozen sections.

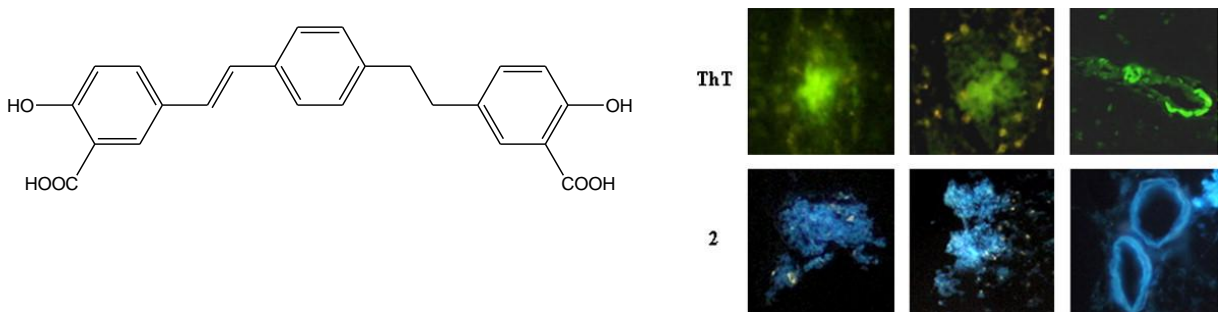


Fig. 5. Curcumin: staining of amyloid deposits in brain sections of Tg CRND8 mice using fluorescence microscopy FITC for ThT and UV for Curcumin

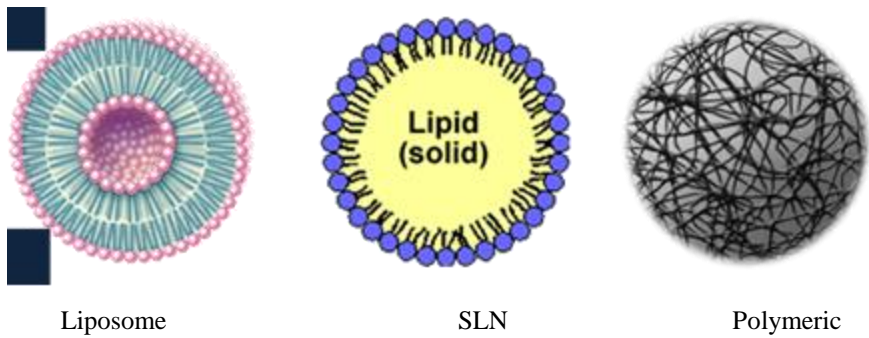


Fig. 6. Different NPs

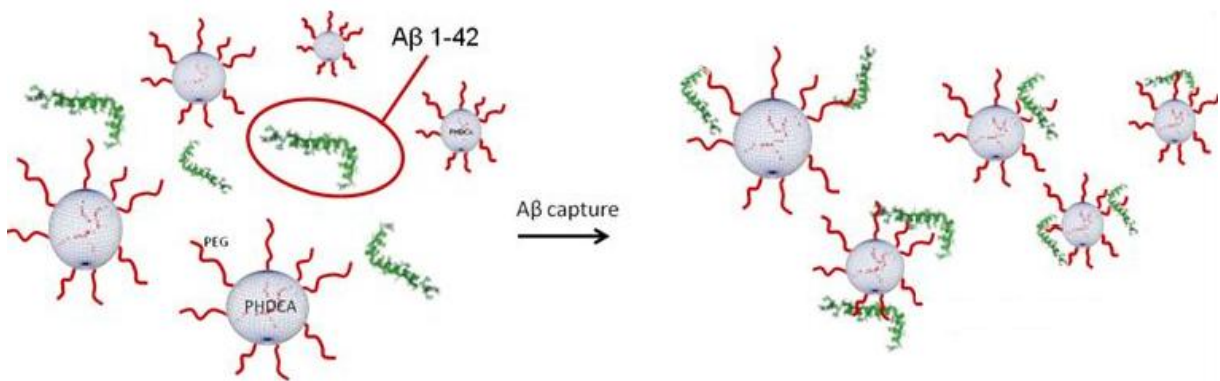


Fig. 7 – Abeta capture by functionalized PNP

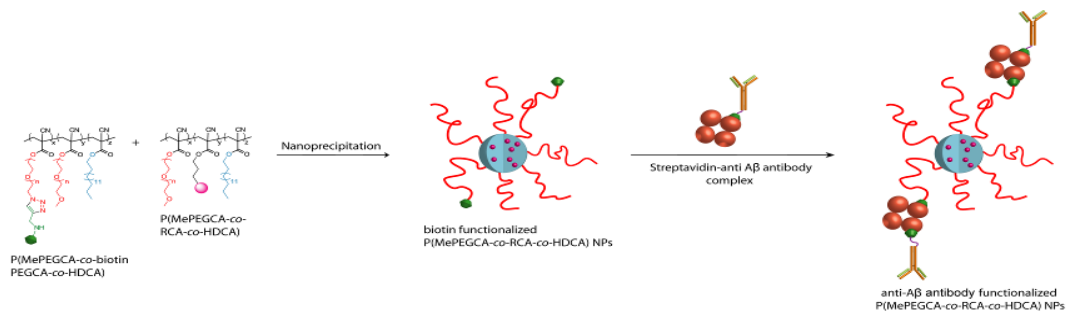


Fig. 8 – PEGylated Polymeric NP anti-Abeta antibody functionalized

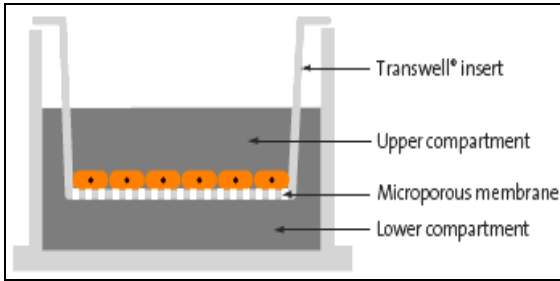


Fig 9. Blood-brain barrier Transwell model system

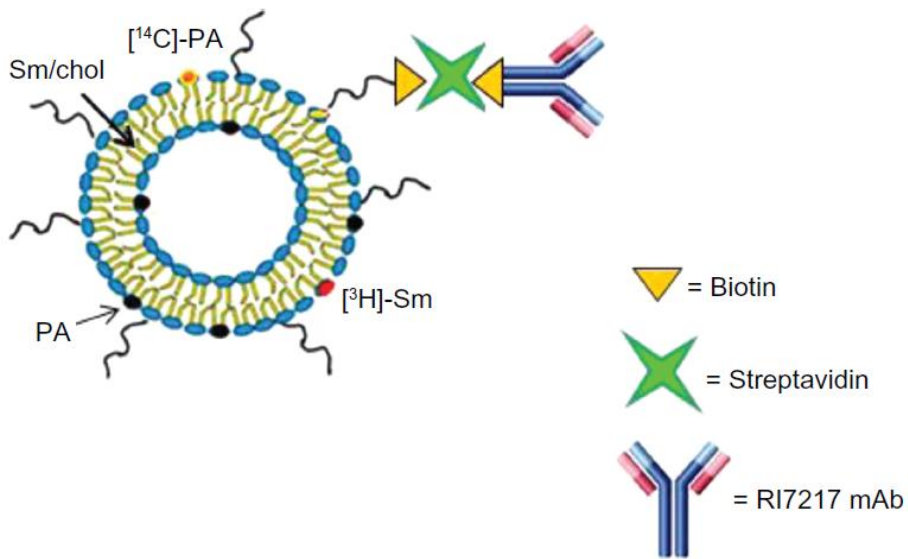


Fig. 10 - Theoretical structure of RI-PA-LIP. RI7217 antibody was linked to LIP by biotin/streptavidin ligation technique

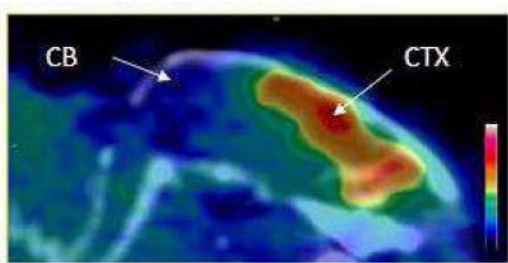


Fig. 11  $[^{11}\text{C}]\text{PIB}$  uptake in the brain of old APP23 TG mice.  $^{11}\text{C}$ -radioactivity is higher in the frontal cortex CTX (abundant  $\text{A}\beta$  deposition) than in the cerebellum CB (no  $\text{A}\beta$  deposition).