

**Table S7. Attempted transmission of amyloid fibers to FVB mice.<sup>a</sup>**

<b>Inoculum</b>	<b><math>n/n_0</math></b>	<b>Mean incubation period (days <math>\pm</math> SEM)</b>	<b>p-value</b>
Amyloid fibers 14	0/8	n.a.	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 15	4/8	506 $\pm$ 46	0.14
Amyloid fibers 16	0/8	n.a.	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 17	0/8	n.a.	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 18	0/8	n.a.	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 19	0/8	n.a.	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 20	0/8	n.a.	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 21	1/8	694	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 22	1/8	543	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 23	1/8	567	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 24	2/8	650 $\pm$ 44	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 25	0/8	n.a.	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 26	2/8	533 $\pm$ 144	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 27	2/8	685 $\pm$ 36	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 28	1/8	539	> 0.30
Amyloid fibers 29	1/8	455	> 0.30

<sup>a</sup> Mice were inoculated at 7–10 weeks of age;  $n$ , number of ill mice;  $n_0$ , number of inoculated mice. For each inoculation, mice were observed until all animals died of natural causes, exhibited neurological dysfunction, or lived for >850 d. For the cumulative incidence of neurological dysfunction, only Amyloid fibers 15 yielded a potential difference compared to BSA inoculation ( $p = 0.14$ ). However, Western blot analysis and ASA using brain tissues from the mice in this experiment did not indicate the presence of prions.