Figure 3. At six months of age, the plaque burden and astrogliosis in TgCRND8 mice untreated, epi- and scyllo-cyclohexanehexol treated mice were examined. Control animals have a high plaque load and astrogliosis in the hippocampus (a) and cerebral cortex (b). Higher magnification demonstrates that astrocytic activation is not only associated with plaque load (c). Epi-cyclohexanehexol treatment has a modest effect on amyloid burden with a decrease in astrogliosis (d,e,f). Scyllo-cyclohexanehexol treatment significantly decreased amyloid burden and gliosis (g,h,i). Higher magnification illustrates the smaller mean plaque size in scyllo-cyclohexanehexol treated mice (i). Astrocytes labeled with anti-GFAP antibody (red) and plaque burden identified with anti-Aβ antibody (brown). Scale Bar 300 m (a,b,d,e,g,h) and 62.5 m (c,f,j).