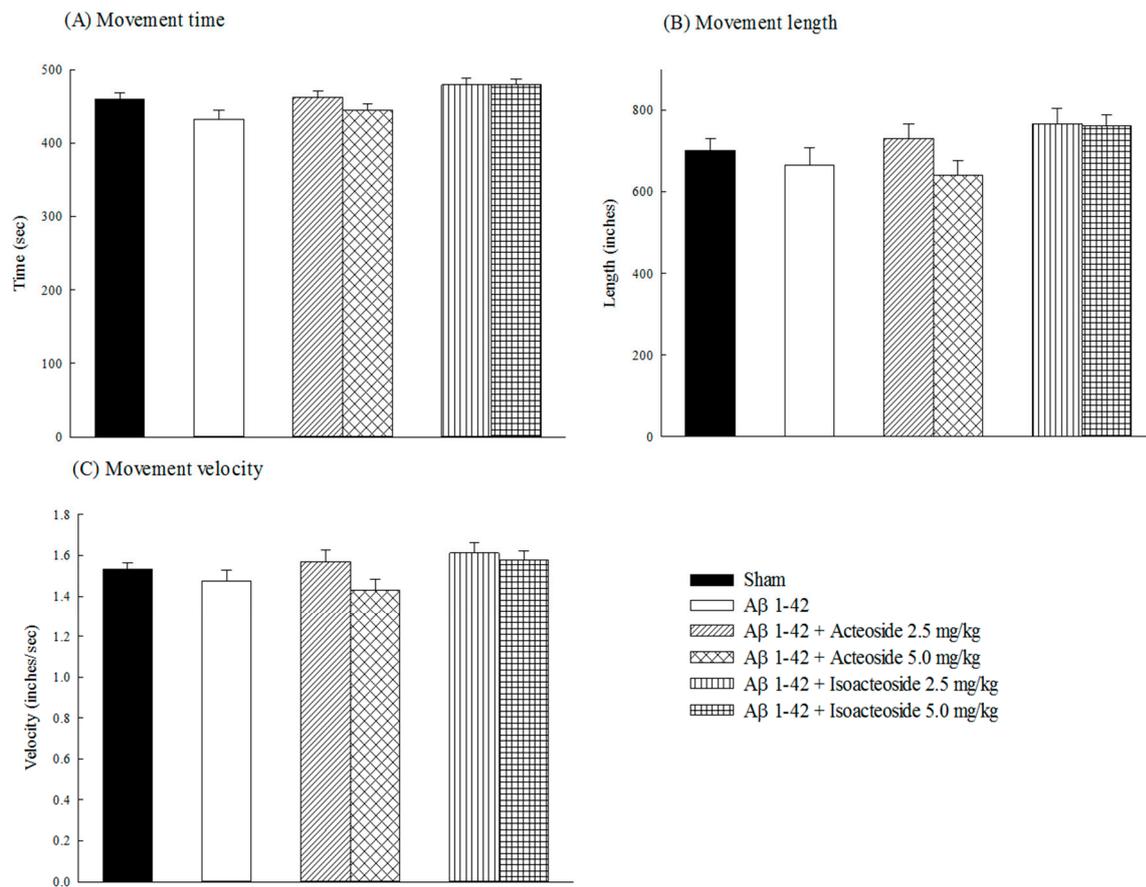


# Supplementary Materials: Acteoside and isoacteoside protect amyloid $\beta$ peptide induced cytotoxicity, cognitive deficit and neurochemical disturbances *in vitro* and *in vivo*

Young-Ji Shiao, Muh-Hwan Su, Hang-Ching Lin and Chi-Rei Wu



**Figure S1.** Effects of acteoside or isoacteoside (2.5, 5 mg/kg) on locomotor activity including (A) movement time, (B) movement length and (C) mean velocity, in A $\beta$  1-42-infused rats. Locomotor activity was performed on day 7 following A $\beta$  1-42 infusion. Acteoside or isoacteoside was continuously administered after A $\beta$  1-42 infusion until all rats were sacrificed. Columns indicate mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 6$ ).