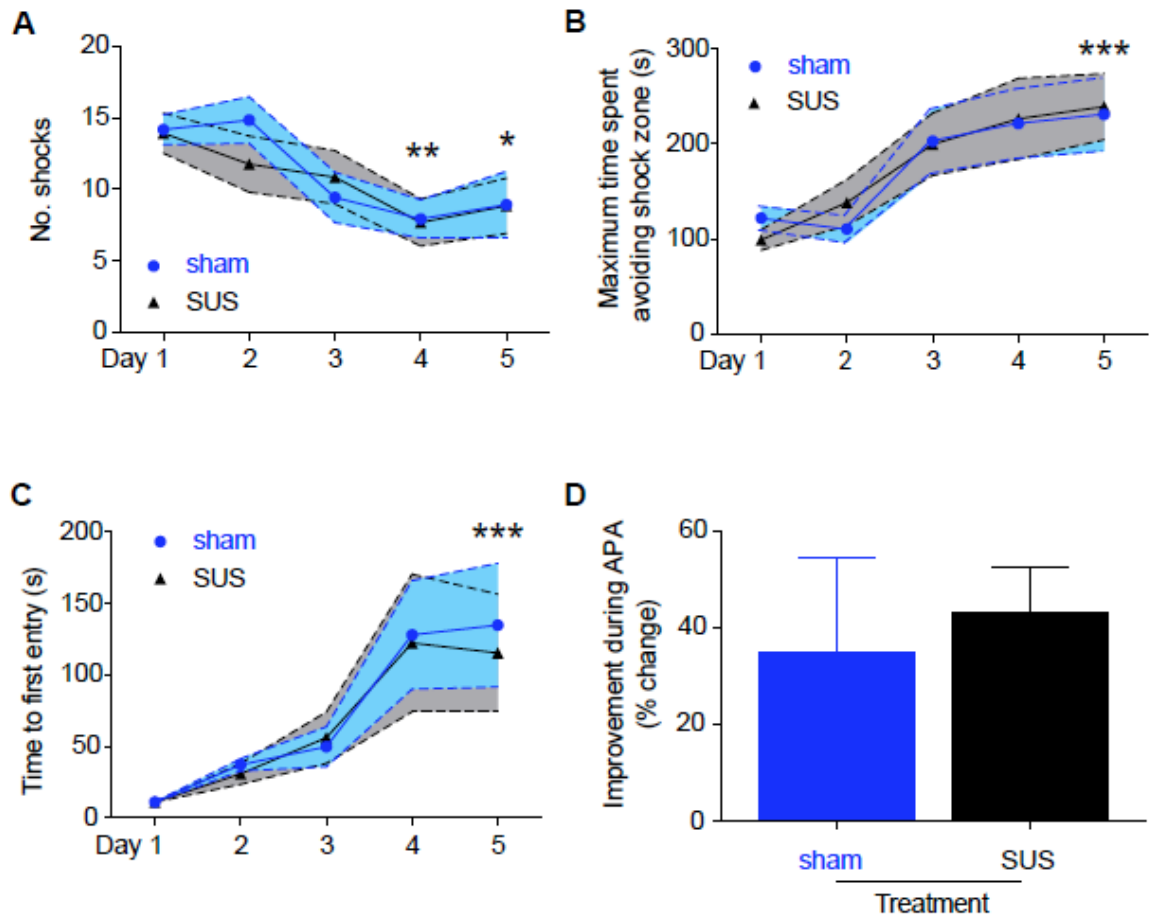


Supplementary information

Supplementary Figure S1

Spatial learning in 12-month-old animals is intact. Before initiating the SUS treatment, the baseline performance of the animals was tested in the active place avoidance (APA) paradigm. **(A)** During the course of the testing period, animals received significantly fewer shocks, indicating that they were able to avoid the shock zone. There was a significant increase in both the maximal time spent avoiding the shock zone **(B)** and the time to first entrance of this zone **(C)** during the course of the APA testing (mean \pm SEM represented as a shaded area contained within dotted lines; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni *post-hoc* test). **(D)** Both groups displayed improvements during the testing period, with no difference between them (mean + SEM).

Figure S1



Supplementary Figure S2

SUS treatment does not adversely affect spatial learning in 15-month-old mice. (A) The SUS-treated animals received more shocks on day 2 of the re-test but then displayed a steeper learning curve compared than that of the sham group, with no significant difference in shock numbers on day 5 (mean \pm SEM represented as a shaded area contained within the dotted lines; * $p < 0.05$, two-way ANOVA with Bonferroni *post-hoc* test). There was no difference between groups in the maximal time spent avoiding the shock zone (B) or time to first entrance (C) during the retest (mean \pm SEM represented as a shaded area contained within dotted lines). (D) Both groups showed improvements in spatial learning during the course of the APA retest paradigm (mean + SEM).

Figure S2

