

Antidiabetic Drug Metformin Ameliorates Depressive-Like Behavior in Mice with Chronic Restraint Stress via Activation of AMP-Activated Protein Kinase

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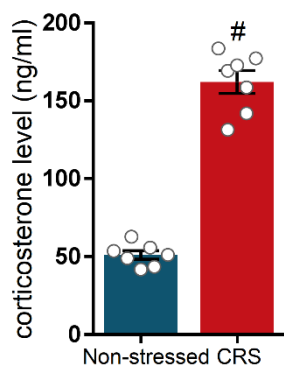
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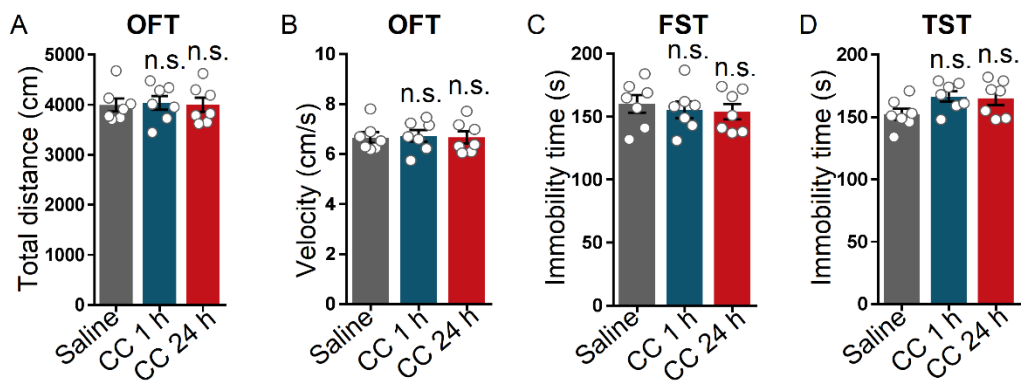
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SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

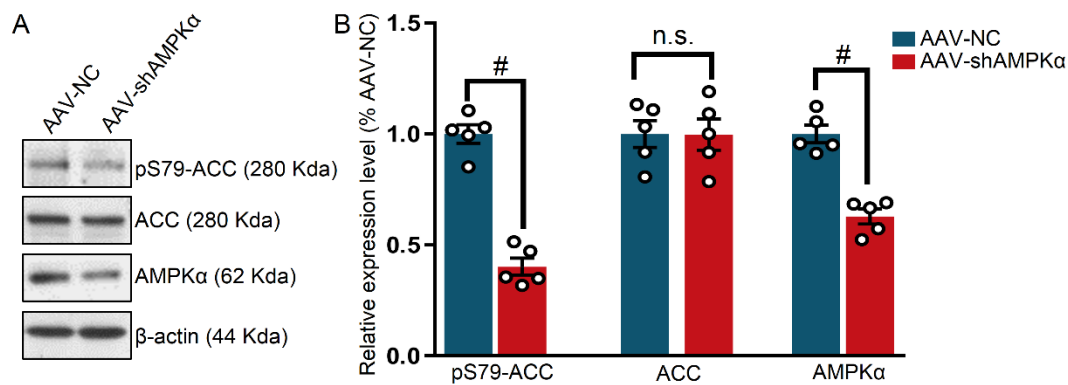


Supplementary Figure 1. Measurement of the corticosterone levels in non-stressed and stressed mice with chronic restraint stress. Data was presented as the mean \pm SEM, $n = 7$ mice per group, unpaired student t test, [#] $P < 0.001$.



Supplementary Figure 2. Compound C (CC) exerted minimal effects on the mice. A-B. The total distance (A) and the mean velocity (B) measured by the OFT at 1 h or 24 h after injection in the mice treated with saline or compound C (10 mg/kg). C-D. The immobility time in the FST (C) and TST (D) in the mice treated with saline or compound C. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Bonferroni post hoc analysis, $n = 7$ mice per group, n.s. represents not significant.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA



Supplementary Figure 3. Inhibition of AMPK activity by AAV-mediated knock down in the hippocampus. A. Representative blots of hippocampal proteins in AAV-NC- and AAV-shRNA-injected mice. B. Statistical analysis of the pS79-ACC, ACC and AMPKα levels in the hippocampus, n = 5 mice per group. Unpaired student t test, #P < 0.001, n.s. represents not significant.