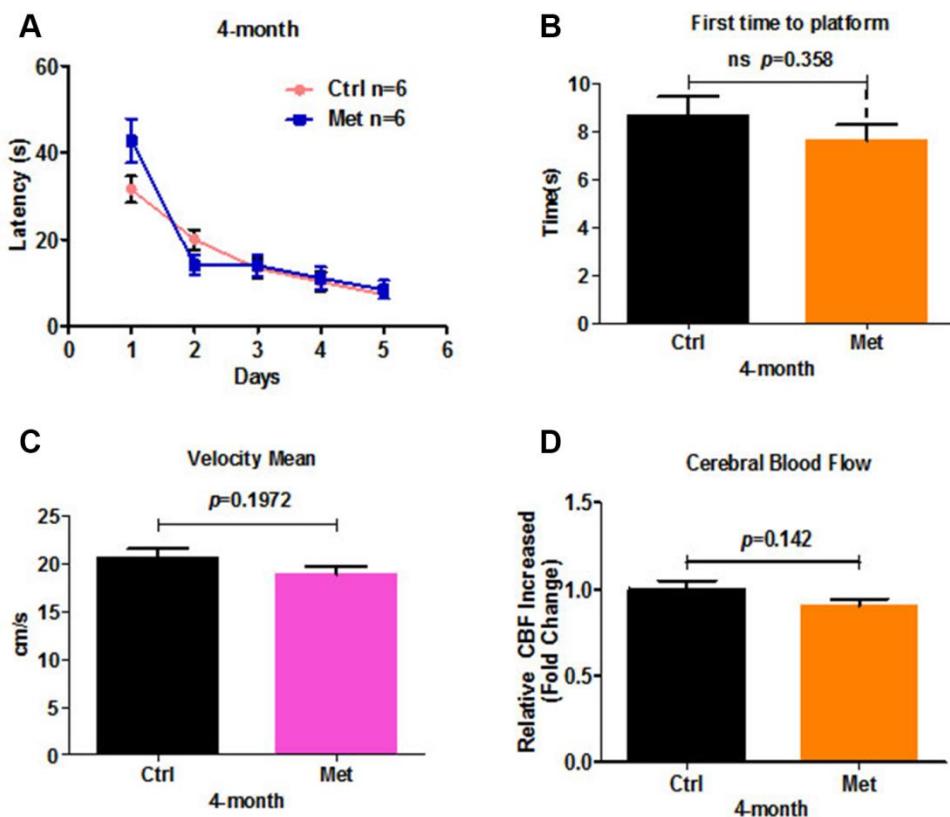
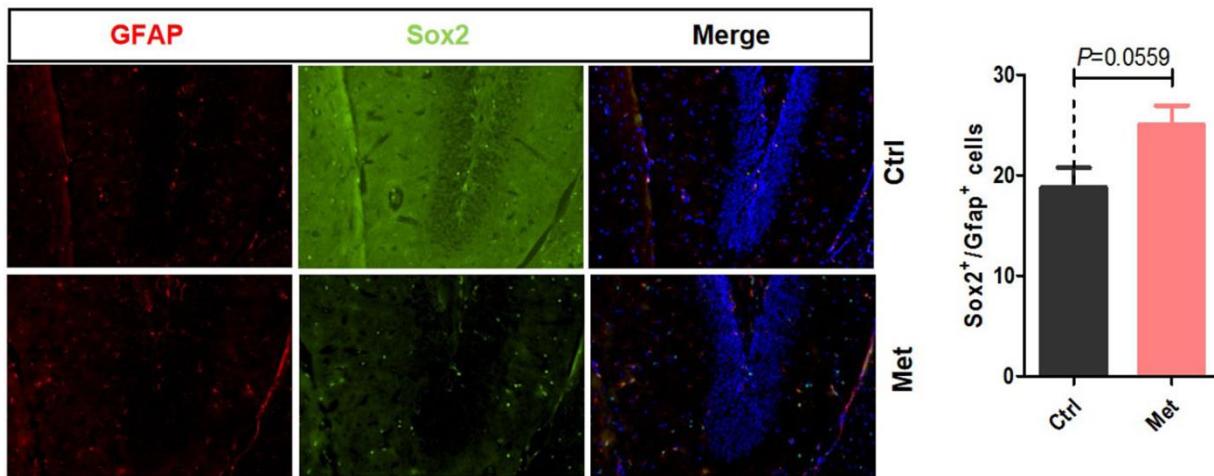


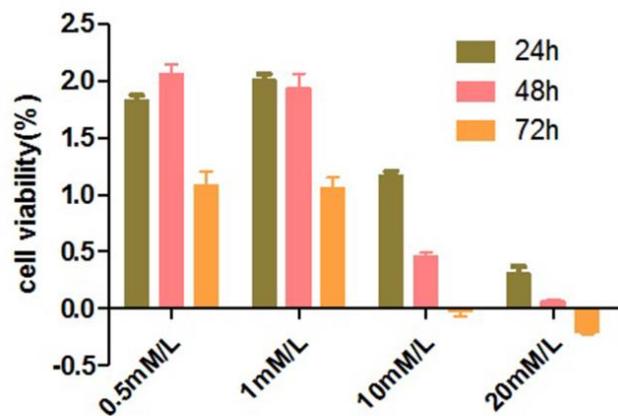
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



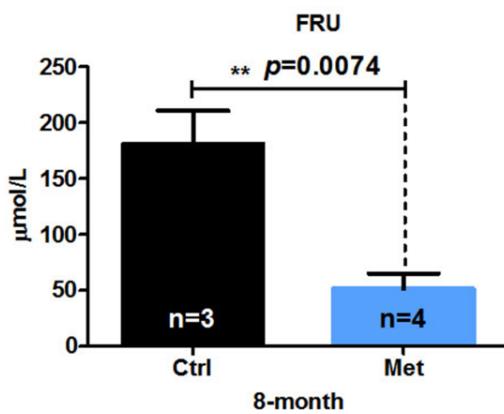
Supplementary Figure 1. Metformin did not improve spatial learning and memory of 4-month-old mice in the Morris water maze test. (A) Mean escape latency during 5 training days was not different in 4-month-old mice treated with metformin ($n = 5$) compared with the control group ($n = 6$). (B) Probe tests conducted 24 h after the acquisition phase indicated that the first time -to-platform was no different in 4-month-old mice treated with metformin than the control group. (C) Mean speed was also not different between the two groups. (D) Fold-change relative to the control group ($n = 6$) in cerebral blood flow (CBF) response to contralateral whisker stimulation was no difference in 4-month-old mice treated with metformin ($n = 5$). Ctrl: Control; Met: Metformin. The overall significance between two groups was determined by Student's *t*-test. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, ns, not significant.



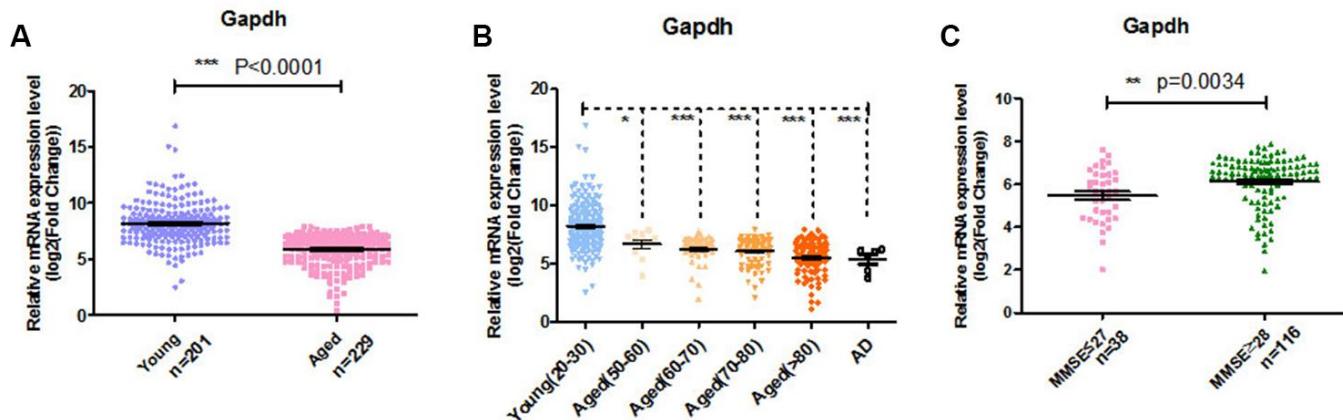
Supplementary Figure 2. DG of old mice treated with metformin ($n \geq 3$) immunostained with the neural stem cell marker *Sox2* and newborn neurons marker GFAP. Right: Quantification of *Sox2*⁺/*Gfap*⁺ cells.



Supplementary Figure 3. Cell proliferation status analysis. NSCs were exposed to different concentrations of metformin (0.5mM/L, 1mM/L, 10mM/L, 20mM/L) for 24 h, 48 h and 72 h followed CCK8 assay.



Supplementary Figure 4. Concentration of plasma fructosamine was decreased in 8-month-old mice treated with metformin ($n = 4$) compared with controls ($n = 3$). Ctrl: Control; Met: Metformin; FRU: Fructosamine. The overall significance between two groups was determined by Student's *t*-test. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.



Supplementary Figure 5. GAPDH levels positively correlate with cognitive levels. in humans. (A) Relative GAPDH mRNA expression in blood of young and aged people. (B) Relative GAPDH mRNA expression in blood sample from people of various ages. (C) Relative GAPDH mRNA expression in blood sample of old people (chronicle age > 70 s) positively correlated with cognitive levels measured by the Mini-Mental State Examination. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, ns, not significant.