Supplementary Material

1. Supplementary Figures

Figure S1. Quatitative Analysis of major ingredients in Curcumae Radix Extract. (**A**) The structures of three reference standards (curcumin, demethoxycurcumin, and bisdemethoxycurcumin), (**B**) Curcumae radix 70% ethanol extraction.

Figure S2. Curcumae Radix reduce glucose transport. (**A**) Glut1 mRNA levels were measured by quantitative RT-PCR in the cerebrum of Curcumae radix group treated CRE and vehicle group treated water (50 mg/kg body weight, n = 6). (**B**) Glut1 mRNA levels were measured by quantitative RT-PCR in DBT cell of Curcumae radix treated. Curcumae radix group treated CRE 4ug/ml. (**C**) Glut1 mRNA levels were measured by quantitative RT-PCR in the cerebrum of Curcumae radix treated Tau transgenic male mice. Curcumae radix group treated CRE and vehicle group treated water (50 mg/kg body weight, n = 3). RPLPO was used for an internal control. The values stand for means +/- S.D. * $p<0.05$ was compared to groups indicated. All experiments were repeated at least 3.

Figure S3. Curcumae Radix improves the energy state. (**A**) Western blot analysis and quantification of Western blot analysis and quantification of phospho-AMPKα (pAMPKα) and AMPKα genes were evaluated in the cerebrum of Curcumae Radix treated male mice. Alpha-Tubulin was used for an internal control. (**B**) Western blot analysis and quantification of Western blot analysis and quantification of pAMPKα and AMPKα genes were evaluated in DBT cell of Curcumae Radix treated. Alpha-Tubulin was used for an internal control. Curcumae Radix group treated Curcumae Radix extract 2.5 ug/ml,4 ug/ml. The values stand for means +/- S.D. * $p<0.05$ was compared to the groups indicated. All experiments were repeated at least 3.