Figure S1. Fluorescent staining of astrocytes. (A) Following staining with GFAP, green fluorescence was identified with a fluorescence microscope. Magnification, x200. (B) Following staining with DAPI, blue fluorescence was identified with a fluorescence microscope. Magnification, x200. (C) Cell morphology after fused cells were stained by GFAP or DAPI and the purity of astrocytes was >95%. GFAP, Glial fibrillary acidic protein.

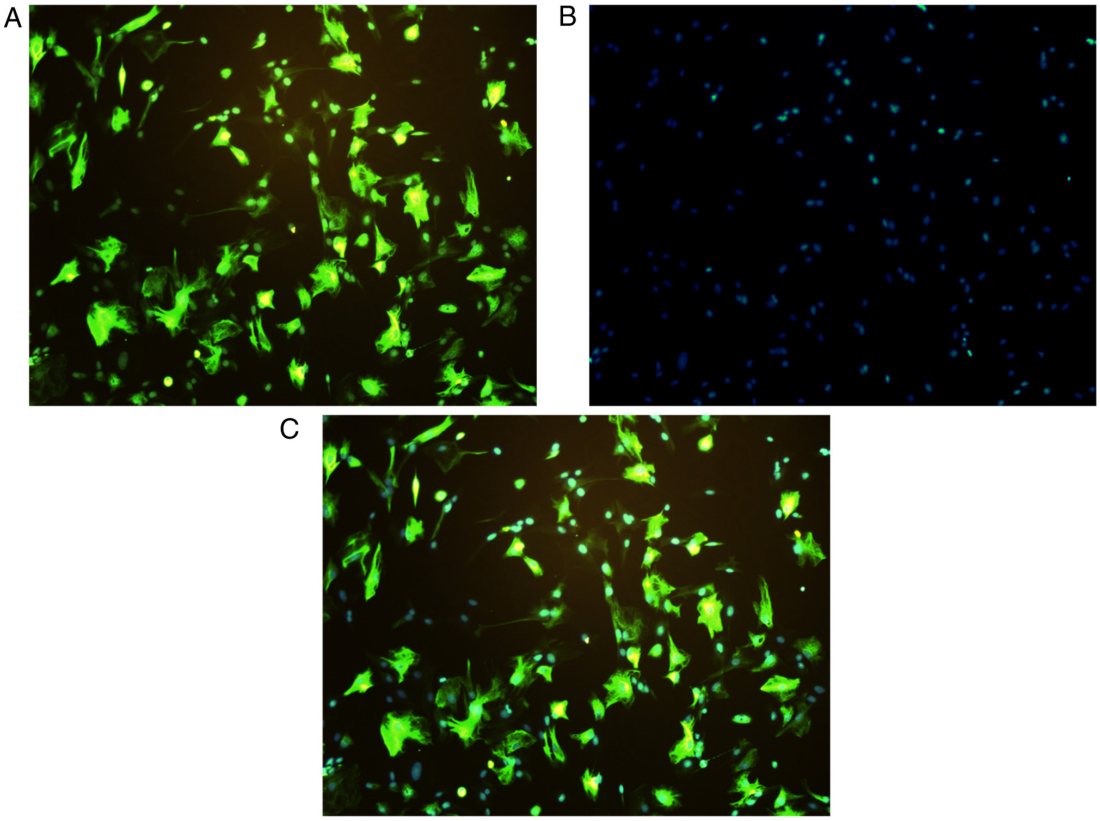

Figure S2. Results of drug concentration screening. (A) Cells treated with 10 μM $A\beta_{1-42}$ in DMEM/F12 for 24 h as $A\beta_{1-42}$-damage model. (B) The cell vitality treated with the concentration of 20, 40 μM GB in DMEM/F12 for 24 h showed no difference compared with the normal group and the cell activity was significantly improved with 80 μM GB. (C) Concentration of compound C, an effective and reversible AMPK inhibitor, was determined based on the protein expression of AMPK and the preliminary results showed that 10 μM compound C in DMEM/F12 for 24 h inhibited AMPK phosphorylation compared with the normal group. $^{*}P<0.05$ and $^{**}P<0.01$ vs. control group. Aβ, β-amyloid; GB, ginkgolide B; AMPK, 5' adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase; p-, phosphorylated.