

Figure S1. Study timeline including the AGE feeding, behavior test duration, and tissue collection for global proteomics are presented along with a list of the behavior tests performed to assess AGE effects on motor function; anxiety, neophobia and exploratory; and other cognition behavioral domains. AGE, aged garlic extract; SNAP, simple neuro-assessment of asymmetric impairment.

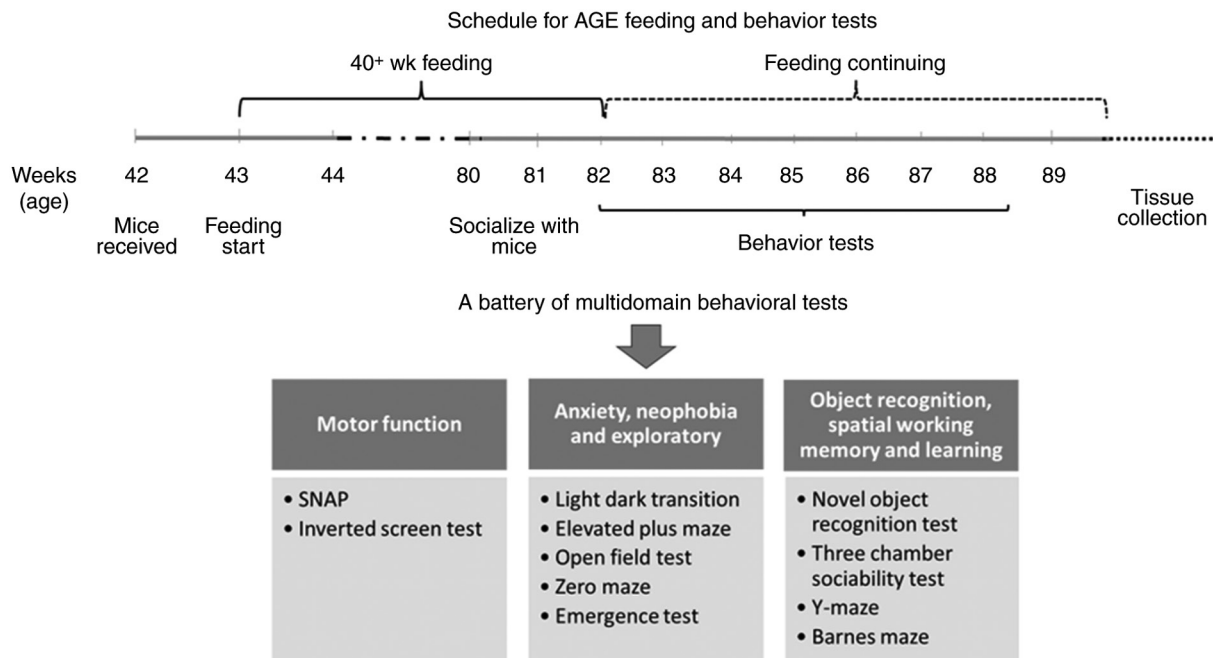


Figure S2. Effects of AGE supplementation on food consumption. (A) Weekly food consumption and (B) bi-weekly food consumption per body weight (grams/grams) for AGE mice (square with solid lines) and controls (circle with dash lines). Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM. Groups: AGE, n=24; Controls, n=24. AGE, aged garlic extract.

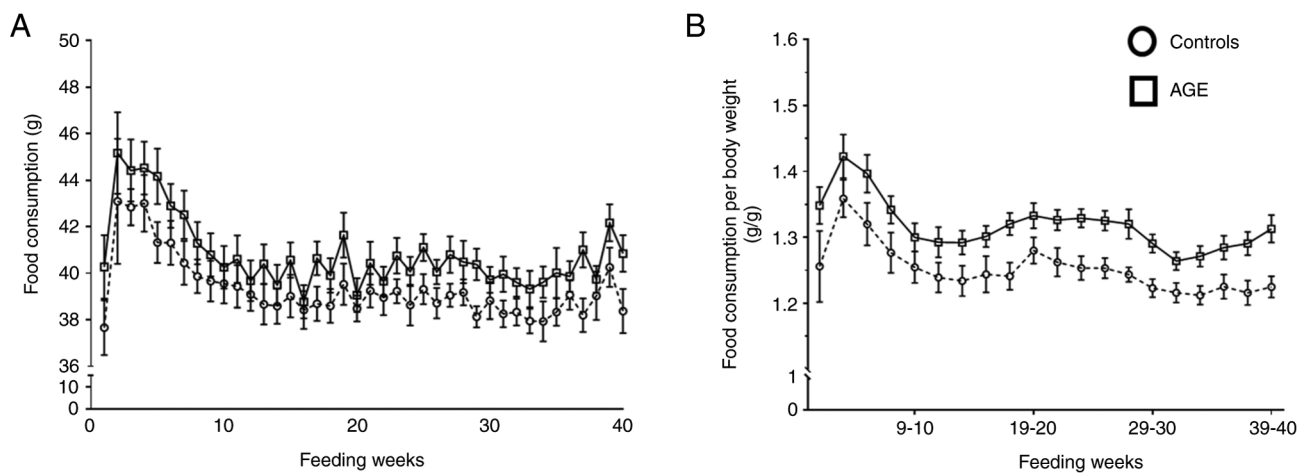


Figure S3. Effects of AGE supplementation on body weight. Weekly gain in body weight data is presented as the mean \pm SEM. Groups: AGE, n=24; Controls, n=24. AGE, aged garlic extract.

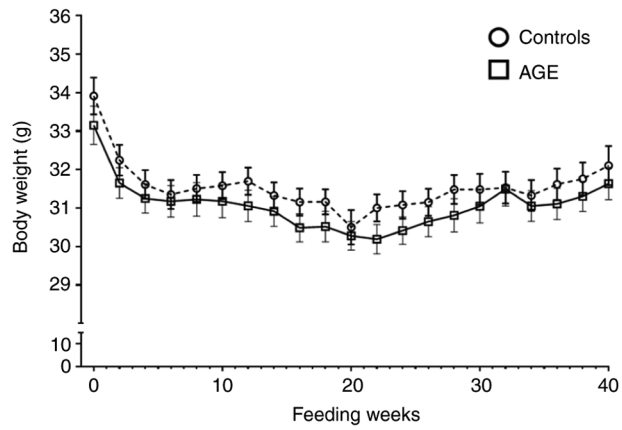


Figure S4. Effects of AGE supplementation on gross motor function and strength. (A) Results from the simple neuro-assessment of asymmetric impairment and (B) inverted screen grip test. Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM. Groups: AGE, n=24; Controls, n=24. AGE, aged garlic extract; ns, not significant.

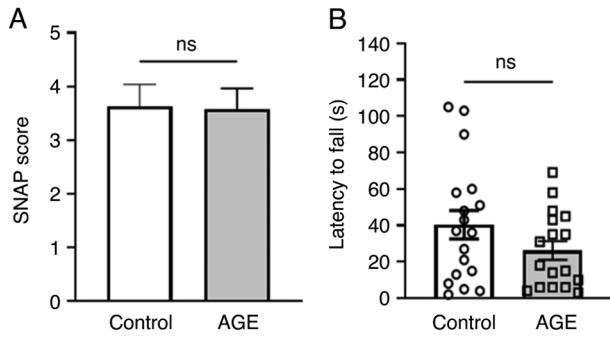


Figure S5. Effects of AGE supplementation on locomotion-related anxiety-like behaviors. Results from the tested open-field maze parameters showing AGE effects on (A) total time spent in center zone, (B) total distance traveled in center zone, and (C) distance traveled in center zone per minute. Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM. Groups: AGE, n=24; Controls, n=24. AGE, aged garlic extract; ns, not significant.

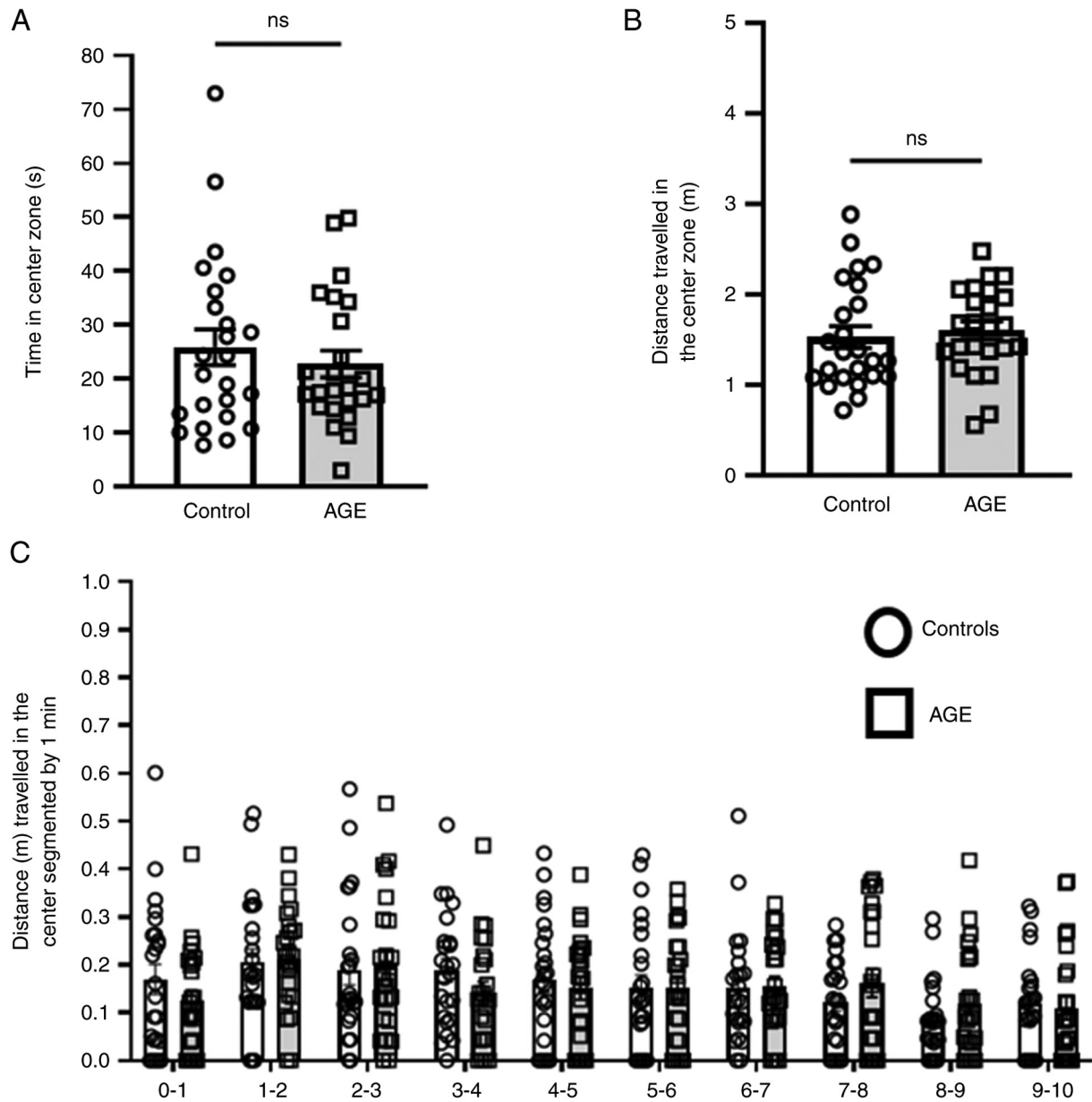


Figure S6. Effects of AGE supplementation on explorative-related anxiety-like behaviors. Results shown in (A-C) represent the elevated plus maze and (D-F) represent the zero maze to evaluate anxiety-like behaviors. (A and D) Time spent in open arms/segments, (B and E) percentage of time spent in open arms/segments, and (C and F) time spent in closed arms/segments were measured. Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM. Groups: AGE (n=24) and Control (n=24). AGE, aged garlic extract; ns, not significant.

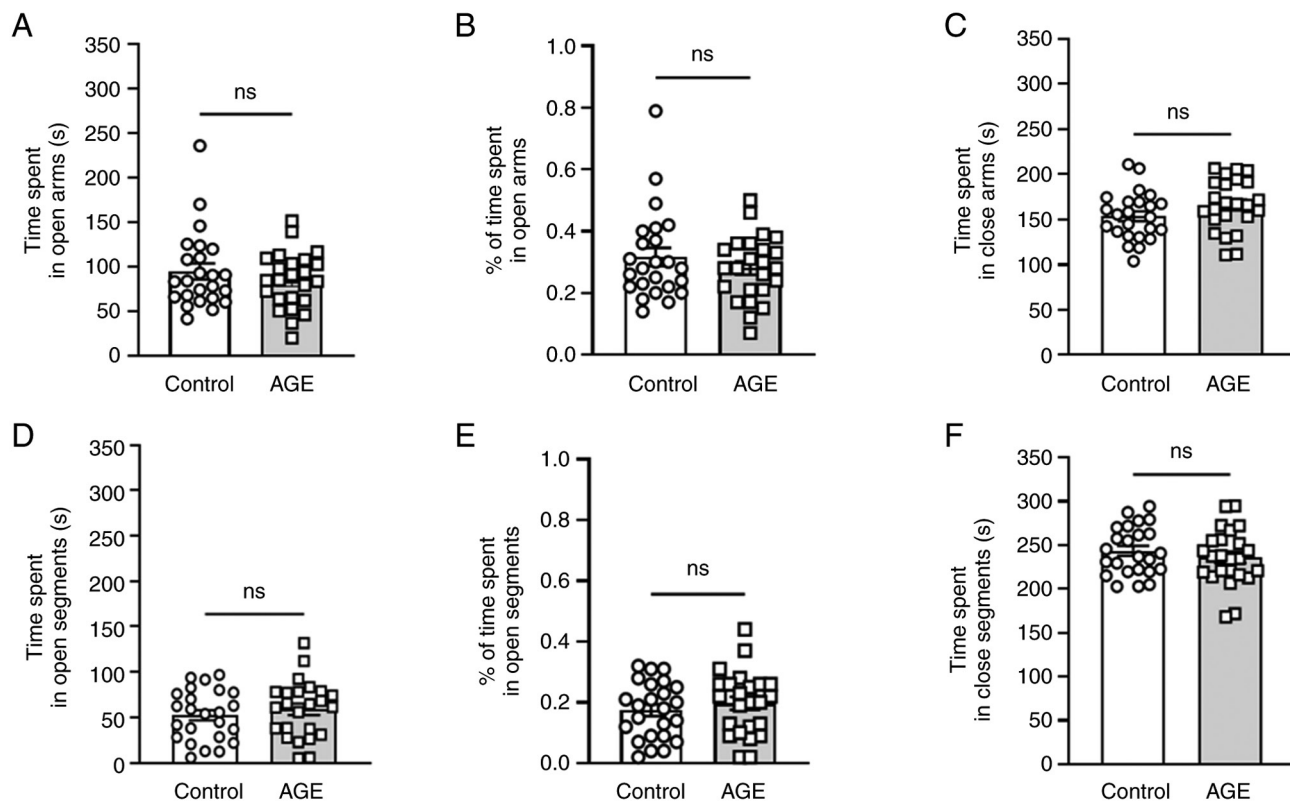


Figure S7. Effects of AGE supplementation on sociability. Results from the three-chamber social interaction test including mice for (A) sociability and (B) novelty preferences. Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM. Groups: AGE, n=24; Controls, n=24. AGE, aged garlic extract; ns, not significant.

