Ginsenoside-Rg1 synergized with voluntary running exercise protects against glial activation and dysregulation of neuronal plasticity in depressed rats

Wenjing Wang¹, Lihong Wang¹, Liyan Wang², Ye Li¹, Tian Lan¹, Changmin

Wang¹, Xiao Chen¹, Shihong Chen^{3*}, Shu Yan Yu^{1,4*}

- Department of Physiology, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong, 250012, China;
- Morphological experimental center, Shandong University, School of Basic Medical Sciences, 44 Wenhuaxilu Road, Jinan, Shandong Province, 250012, PR China;
- Department of Endocrinology, The Second Hospital, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Shandong University, 247 Beiyuan Street, Ji'nan, Shandong 250033, People's Republic of China.
- Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory of Mental Disorders, School of Basic Medical sciences, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong, 250012, China;

* Corresponding author: Shu Yan Yu,

E-mail address: shuyanyu@sdu.edu.cn Tel: +86-0531-88383902; fax: +86-0531-88382502 Shihong Chen, E-mail: chenshihong26@163.com Tel: +86-0531- 88197777



Fig. S1. Ginsenoside-Rg1 synergized voluntary wheel running exercise protected learning and memory loss in the LPS-introduce rats. (A) Rat movement trajectory

diagram in Morris water maze (MWM). (B) There was no significant difference in average swimming speed among all groups. (C-E) Pretreatment with Ginsenoside-Rg1 or/and pretreatment with voluntary running exercise alleviated the escape latency, the time within the target quadrant, and the number of times crossed the platform. All values are presented as means \pm SEM (N = 12). *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001, ****P < 0.0001, LPS vs control group; *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001, ****P < 0.0001, LPS vs voluntary running exercise + LPS group, LPS vs Ginsenoside-Rg1 + LPS group, LPS group vs voluntary running exercise + Ginsenoside-Rg1 + LPS; *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ****P < 0.001, ****P < 0.001, *****P < 0.001, voluntary running exercise + LPS vs voluntary running exercise + Ginsenoside-Rg1 + LPS vs



Fig. S2. The morphological changes of microglia and astrocytes within the hippocampus. (A) Ginsenoside-Rg1 synergized voluntary wheel running exercise reduced the morphological changes of microglia within the hippocampus. (B) Ginsenoside-Rg1 synergized voluntary wheel running exercise reduced the morphological changes of astrocytes within the hippocampus. Nuclei (blue) are stained with DAPI. The scale bar is 10µm.



Fig. S3. The morphological changes of microglia and astrocytes within vmPFC. $({\rm A})$

Ginsenoside-Rg1 synergized voluntary wheel running exercise reduced the morphological changes of microglia within the vmPFC. (B) Ginsenoside-Rg1 synergized voluntary wheel running exercise reduced the morphological changes of astrocytes within the vmPFC. Nuclei (blue) are stained with DAPI. The scale bar is 10µm.