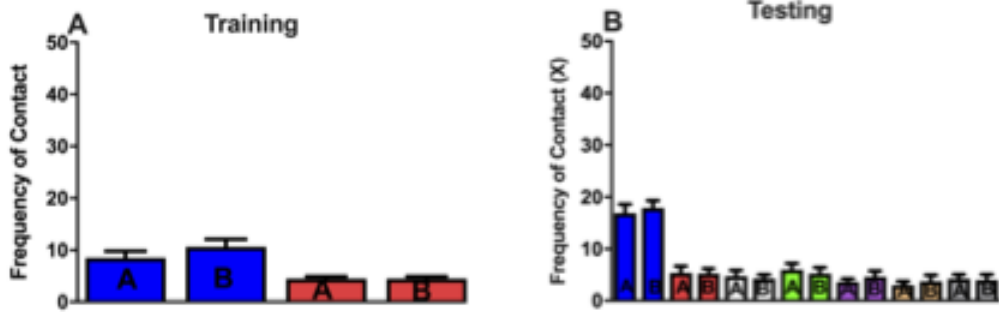
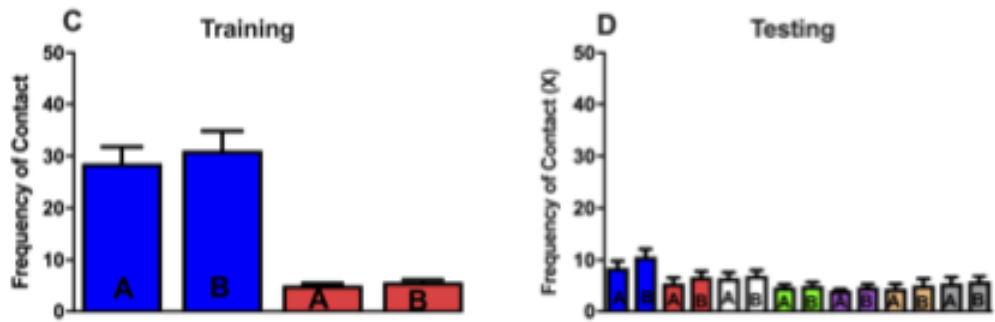


Young Adult Rats

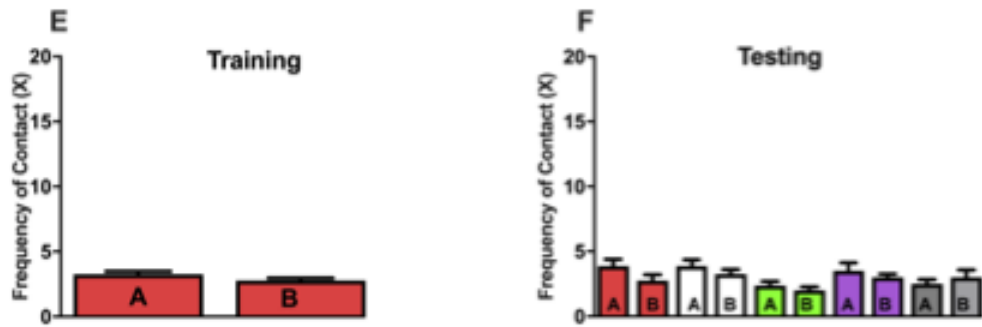
Short-Term Memory



Long-Term Memory



Aged Rats



Supplementary Figure 1 Frequency of contact (mean \pm SEM) with Objects A and B in young adult rats (Fig. S1A and C) and aged rats (Fig. S1E), subjected to strong training (ST) and weak training (WT), where A is the familiarly located object and B is the relocated object. Data from testing session during recall of short-term memory for adult young rats and on STM (Fig. S1B) and LTM (Fig. S1D) and aged rats on LTM testing sessions (Fig. S1E) of the WT groups associated with novelty (WT+novelty), WT treated with EGb [(WT+EGb) and WT treated with EGb+novelty (WT+EGb+novelty) or vehicle (WT+vehicle+novelty) (Fig. S1F). Statistical analysis revealed that all animals had similar frequency of contact with objects (Paired T - test, $p > 0.05$) (see details in supplementary data), except the group ST that retrieval of OLM was assessed 1 hour after training ($t = 2.959$, $p = 0.0211$). However, data from DI and RI to ST groups revealed that time spent in each object (A and B) was similar (Fig 1). Columns represent the mean \pm SEM of the values ($n = 6$ to 8 per group).