

**Fig. S1.** GSK3 $\beta$  activation induced tau hyperphosphorylation in hippocampus.

We verified the GSK3 $\beta$ -mediated tau hyperphosphorylation by using C57BL/6 mouse brain tissue. In order to confirm tau hyperphosphorylation, the C57BL/6 mouse brain tissues, hippocampus, cortex, and cerebellum homogenates in 5x Buffer, 1 mM ATP and GSK3 $\beta$

were incubated at 37°C water bath for 30 min, 1 hr, 2 hr and 4 hr. Hyperphosphorylation of tau was determined by western blot analysis. This result indicates that GSK3 $\beta$ -induced tau hyperphosphorylation and hyperphosphorylated tau was significant, especially in hippocampus at 30 min. -: absence of GSK3 $\beta$ , +: presence of GSK3 $\beta$ .

**Fig. S2.** Inhibitory effect of morin on the GSK3 $\beta$ -mediated tau phosphorylation was confirmed by *ex vivo* experiment in the presence of phosphatase inhibitors.

Elevated tau phosphorylation was observed in the tissue homogenate without adding exogenous GSK3 $\beta$  catalytic domain in the presence of phosphatase inhibitors. The additional tau hyperphosphorylation was achieved by the exogenously added GSK3 $\beta$ . Morin (100  $\mu$ M and 500  $\mu$ M) and LiCl (50 mM) were effective to block the additional tau hyperphosphorylation induced by exogenously added GSK3 $\beta$ . -: absence of GSK3 $\beta$ , +: presence of GSK3 $\beta$ .

**Fig. S3.** Morin effectively decreases the levels of intraneuronal A $\beta$  in 3 $\times$ Tg-AD mice.

Intracellular A $\beta$  formation is one of the earliest neuropathological phenotypes described thus far in 3 $\times$ Tg-AD mice. (A) A $\beta$  staining was mostly observed in the hippocampus and amygdala in 8-month-old 3 $\times$ Tg-AD mice, and morin treatment dramatically decreased intraneuronal A $\beta$  formation in CA1, CA3, and amygdala regions. Note that extracellular A $\beta$  was not seen in 8-month-old 3 $\times$ Tg-AD mice. (B) Quantitative analysis of the number of A $\beta$ -immunoreactive neurons in the CA1 and CA3 of hippocampus. The values are reported as the mean  $\pm$  S.E.M (n=4 mice/group). \* p<0.01 compared to 3 $\times$ Tg-AD-Control (ANOVA with Fisher's PLSD procedure). (C) Double-labeled IHC was performed with A $\beta$  antibody 6E10 (green) and microglia marker, Iba-1 (red). Note that microglia activation and/or proliferation were not evident in 3 $\times$ Tg-AD mice compared to WT mice. Scale bar = 100  $\mu$ m.