## Protective Effect of Dl-3n-butylphthalide on Learning and Memory Impairment Induced by Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia-Hypercapnia Exposure

Jing-jing Min<sup>a,c</sup>, Xin-long Huo<sup>a,c</sup>, ling-yun Xiang<sup>a</sup>, Yan-qing Qin<sup>a</sup>, Ke-qin Chai<sup>a</sup>, Bin Wu<sup>b</sup>, Lu Jin<sup>a</sup>, Xiao-tong Wang<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>The Center of Neurology and Rehabilitation, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou 325027, China.

<sup>b</sup> Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou 325027, China.

<sup>c</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work.

Corresponding author: Prof. Xiao-tong Wang. Tel.:+86 13706786183; Fax: +86 576 86666520. E-mail address:wangxt22@163.com

Address:109 Xueyuan Road, Wenzhou, Zhejiang; Postcode: 325027, Center of neurology, the second affiliated hospital of Wenzhou Medical University, Wenzhou, China.

We use a single membrane instead of the entire membrane to cover each target protein respectively.

The full-length gel images for Fig2, Fig. 2A, Fig. 3B and Fig. 5A

Fig.2

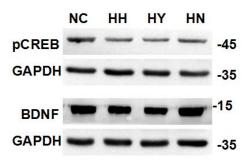
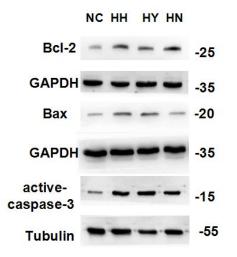
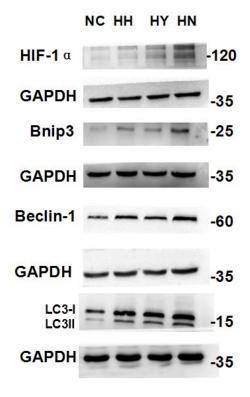


Fig.3A







**Fig.6A.**(The molecular weight of PGC-1  $\alpha$  and Tfam differ greatly, so we cut the two from the same gel and incubated with respective primary antibodies.)

