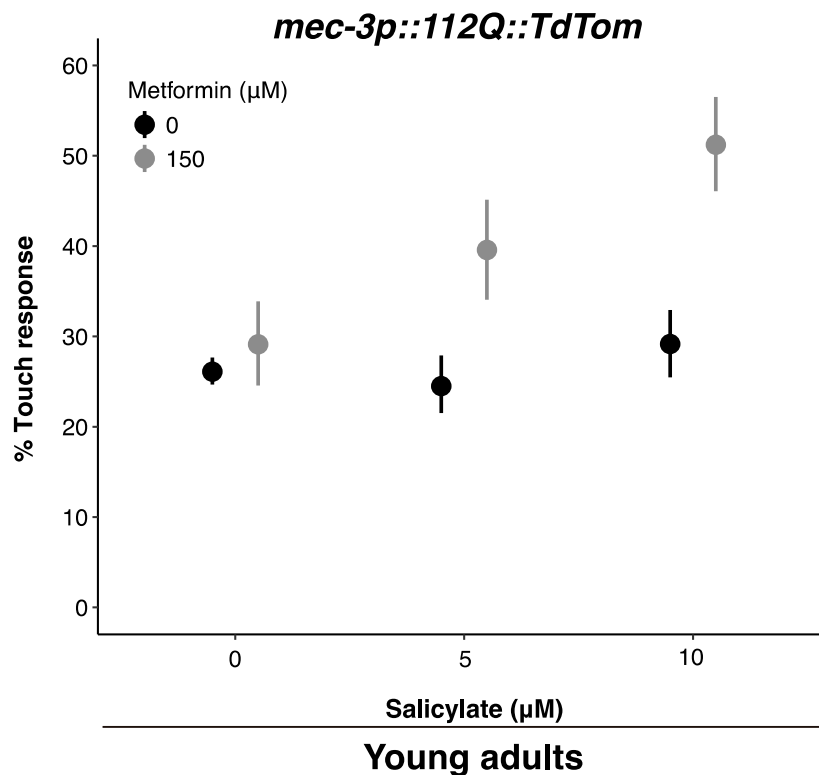


1 SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

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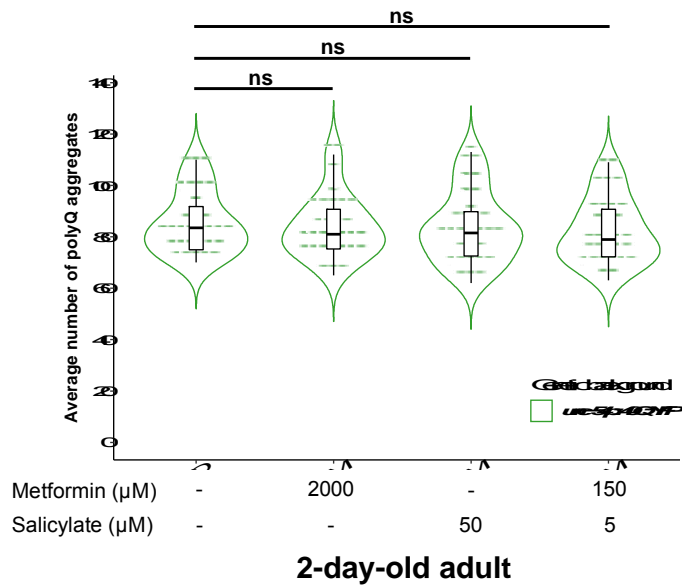
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5 **Figure S1. Metformin and salicylate act synergistically to reduce polyQ neuronal**
6 **stress.** 112Q::TdTom worms were treated with or without 150 µM metformin and
7 different doses of salicylate (0, 5 and 10 µM) and the touch response assayed in each
8 combination. Statistical interaction of all combination treatment shows that 150 µM
9 metformin/5 µM salicylate is the minimal dose to rescue mechanosensorial function in
10 112Q::TdTom young adults animals compared to untreated 112Q::TdTom animals
11 (Estimate = 0.55, CI95% [1.20, 2.53], p = 0.004). At least fifty animals were tested per
12 condition and the experiment was repeated three independent times.

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16 **Figure S2. Synergic combination of metformin and salicylate are unable to**
 17 **eliminate preformed polyQ aggregates in 2-day old worms.** Aggregate analysis of 2-
 18 day-old adult 40Q animals treated with 2,000 μM metformin or 50 μM salicylate alone,
 19 or the synergistic combination (150 μM metformin and 5 μM salicylate). Late treatment
 20 with metformin, salicylate and both drugs does not modify aggregation in treated 2-day-
 21 old adult 40Q animals compared to untreated 2-day-old adult animals (OR = 0.98,
 22 CI95%[0.91, 1.06], p = 0.661; OR = 0.98, CI95%[0.91, 1.06], p = 0.616; OR = 0.97,
 23 CI95%[0.90, 1.04], p = 0.355, respectively). Odds Ratio (OR), lower and upper
 24 confidence interval 95% (CI95%) and p-value show the significance of the data. At least
 25 thirty animals were tested and experiments were performed three times.

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