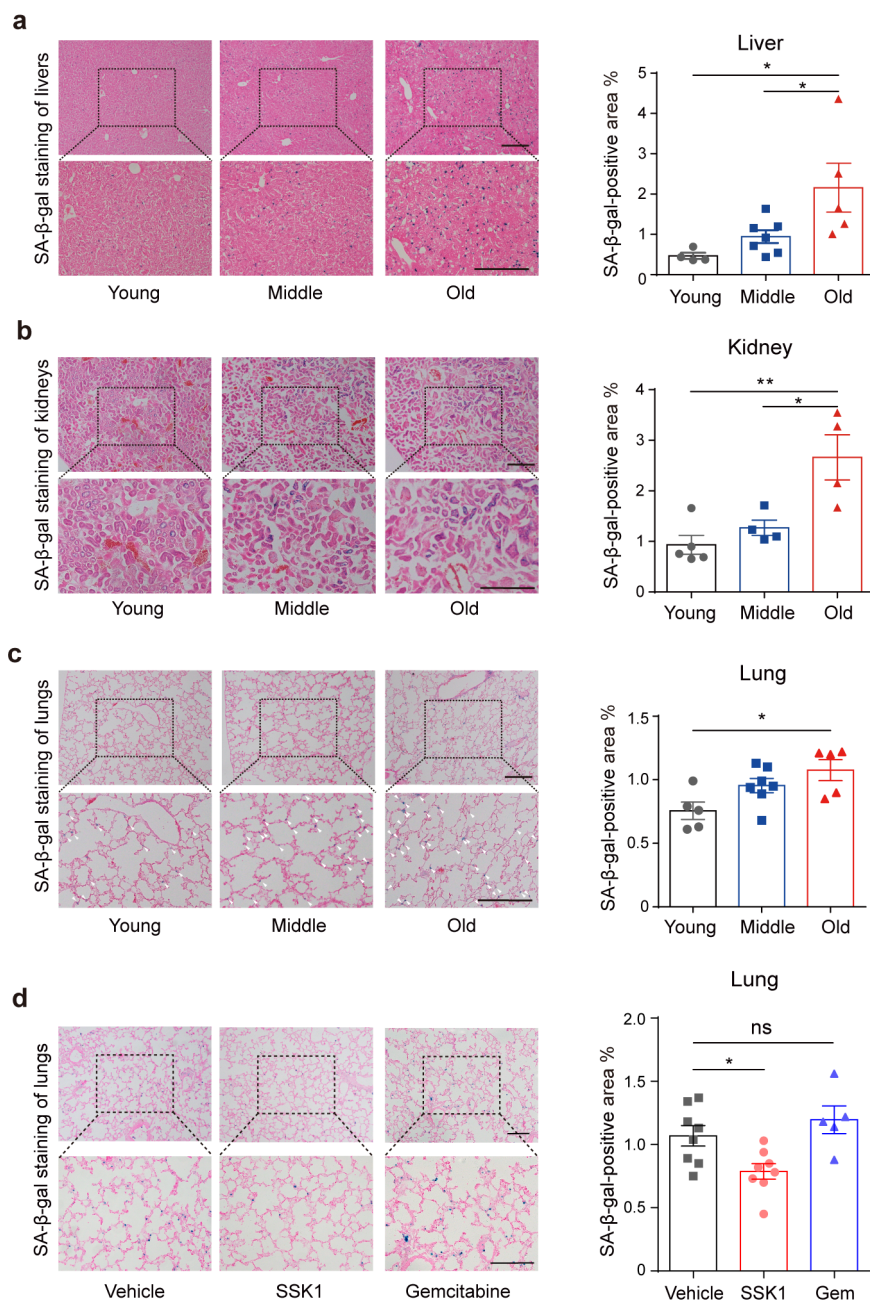


Supplementary information, Figure S5



Supplementary information Fig. S5: SA- β -gal-positive cells increase in kidneys, livers and lungs of aged mice and decrease in lungs treated with SSK1.

a Representative images (**left**) and quantification (**right**) of SA- β -gal staining of livers of young, middle-aged, and old mice ($n = 4, 7, 5$ for each group respectively). **b** Representative images (**left**) and quantification (**right**) of SA- β -gal staining of kidneys of young, middle-aged, and old mice ($n = 5, 4, 4$ for

each group respectively). **c** Representative images (**left**) and quantification (**right**) of SA- β -gal staining of lungs of young, middle-aged, and old mice ($n = 5, 7, 5$ for each group respectively). **d** Representative images (**left**) and quantification (**right**) of SA- β -gal staining of lungs of old mice after vehicle, SSK1 (0.5 mg/kg) or gemcitabine (0.5 mg/kg) treatment for 8 weeks (vehicle- and SSK1-treated, $n = 8$; gemcitabine-treatment, $n = 5$). Scale bars, 200 μm . Each data point represents an individual mouse. ' n ' represents number of mice. Data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM. Unpaired two-tailed t -test, $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, ns = not significant.