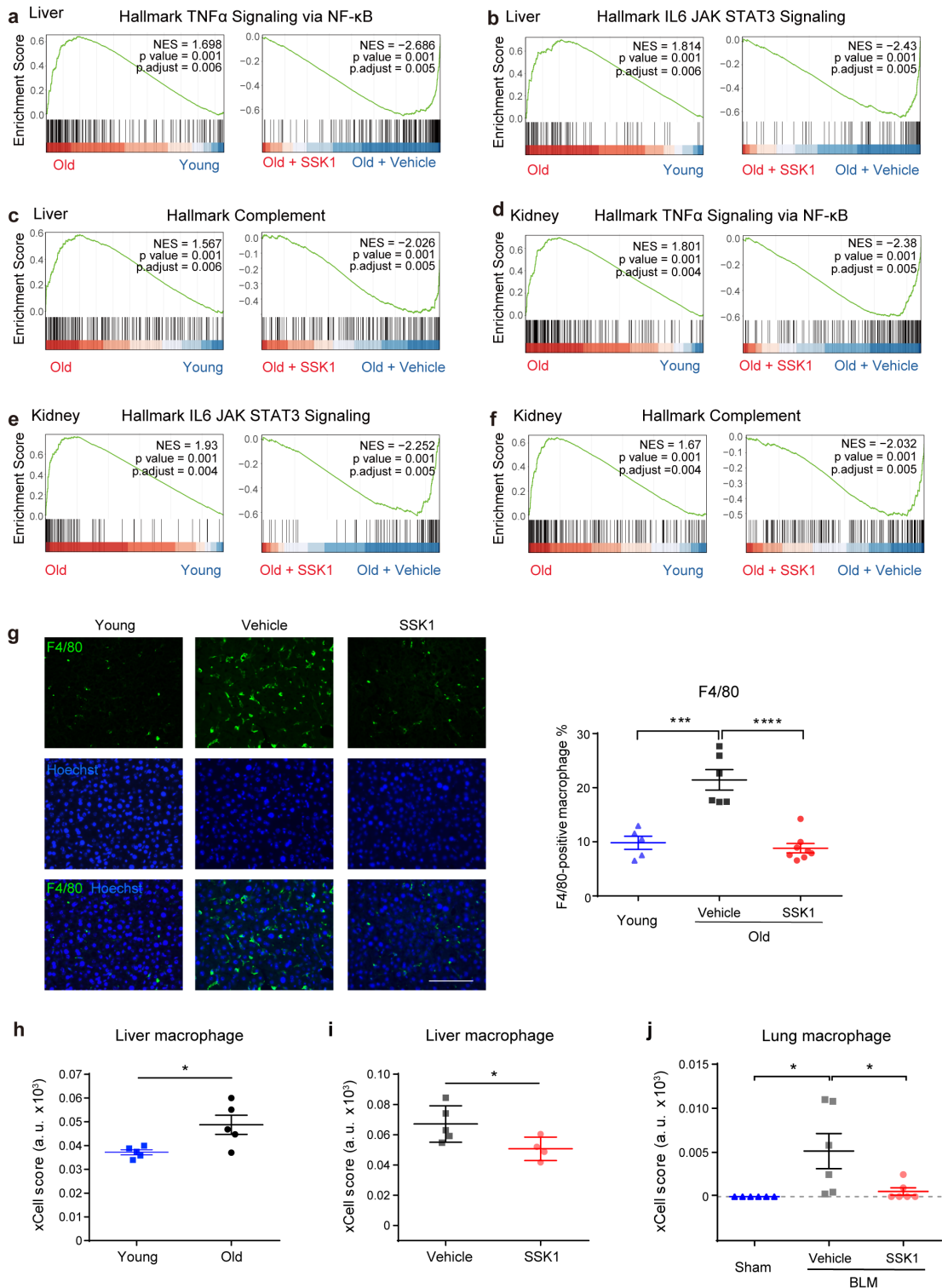


Supplementary information, Figure S6



Supplementary information Fig. S6: SSK1 attenuates the inflammation associated signatures and declines macrophages.

a-c GSEA of statistically significant gene sets in livers: Hallmark TNF α signaling

via NF- κ B (**a**), Hallmark IL6 JAK STAT3 signaling (**b**) and Hallmark Complement (**c**) enriched in old mice compared with young mice, and down-regulated in the old mice treated with SSK1 compared with vehicle (vehicle-treated, $n = 5$; SSK1-treated, $n = 4$). **d-f** GSEA of statistically significant gene sets in kidneys: Hallmark TNF α signaling via NF- κ B (**d**), Hallmark IL6 JAK STAT3 signaling (**e**) and Hallmark Complement (**f**) enriched in old mice compared with young mice, and down-regulated in the old mice treated with SSK1 compared with vehicle (vehicle-treated, $n = 5$; SSK1-treated, $n = 5$). **g** Representative images (**left**) and quantification (**right**) of liver F4/80 staining of young mice and aged mice after vehicle or SSK1 (0.5 mg/kg) treatment (young, $n = 5$; Vehicle-treated, $n = 6$; SSK1-treated, $n = 8$). Scale bar, 200 μ m. **h** xCell analysis of RNA-seq data to predict changes in macrophage infiltration in the livers of young (4 month) and aged mice (19 month) (young, $n = 5$; aged, $n = 5$). **i** xCell analysis of RNA-seq data to predict changes in macrophage infiltration of old mice after treated with SSK1 (Vehicle-treated, $n = 5$; SSK1-treated, $n = 4$). **j** xCell analysis of RNA-seq data to predict changes in macrophage infiltration in the lungs of sham surgery (Sham) and bleomycin- induced injury lungs treated with vehicle or SSK1 (0.5 mg/kg) (Sham, $n = 6$; vehicle-treated, $n = 6$; SSK1-treated, $n = 6$). Each data point represents an individual mouse. ' n ' represents number of mice. Data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM. Unpaired two-tailed t -test, $*P < 0.05$, $***P < 0.001$, $****P < 0.0001$.