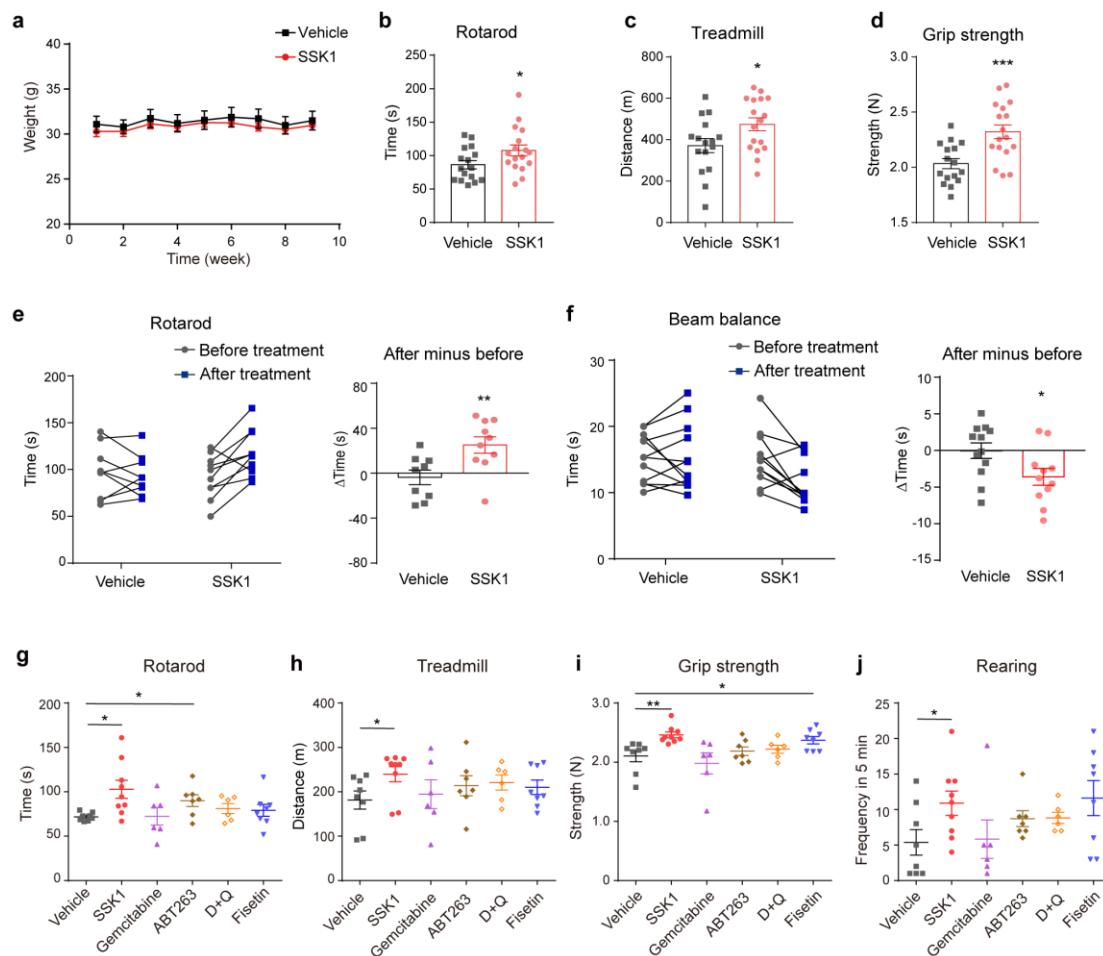


Supplementary information, Figure S8



Supplementary information Fig. 8: SSK1 improves physical function.

a Body weight of vehicle or SSK1 treated old female mice within the experimental period. **b-d** Quantification of maximal rotarod time (**b**), treadmill distance (**c**), grip strength (**d**) for old male mice treated with vehicle (Veh) or SSK1 (Vehicle-treated, $n = 16$; SSK1-treated, $n = 17$). **e** Quantification of maximal rotarod time for old mice before and after treatment with vehicle or SSK1 (**left**) and the maximal rotarod time after treatment minus the maximal time of rotarod before treatment with vehicle or SSK1 (**right**) (vehicle-treated, $n = 9$, SSK1-treated, $n = 10$). **f** Quantification of the time to cross the balance beam for old mice before and after treatment with vehicle or SSK1 (**left**) and the time to cross the balance beam minus the time before treatment with vehicle or SSK1 (**right**) (vehicle-treated, $n = 12$, SSK1-treated, $n = 11$). **g-j**

Quantification of maximal time in rotarod (**g**), the exhaustion distance in treadmill (**h**), grip strength (**i**), and the number of rearing exploration times in 5 min (**j**) for old mice treated with vehicle or SSK1 compared with gemcitabine, ABT263, D + Q, and fisetin ($n = 8, 9, 6, 7, 6, 8$ for each group respectively). Old mice (20-22-month-old) were intraperitoneally injected with SSK1 (0.5 mg/kg), gemcitabine (0.5 mg/kg), ABT263 (2 mg/kg), dasatinib (1 mg/kg) plus quercetin (10 mg/kg), fisetin (20 mg/kg) or vehicle (DMSO) for continued 3 days every 2 weeks for 8 weeks. Each data point represents an individual mouse. 'n' represents number of mice. Data are presented as means $\pm$ SEM. Unpaired two-tailed *t*-test, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.