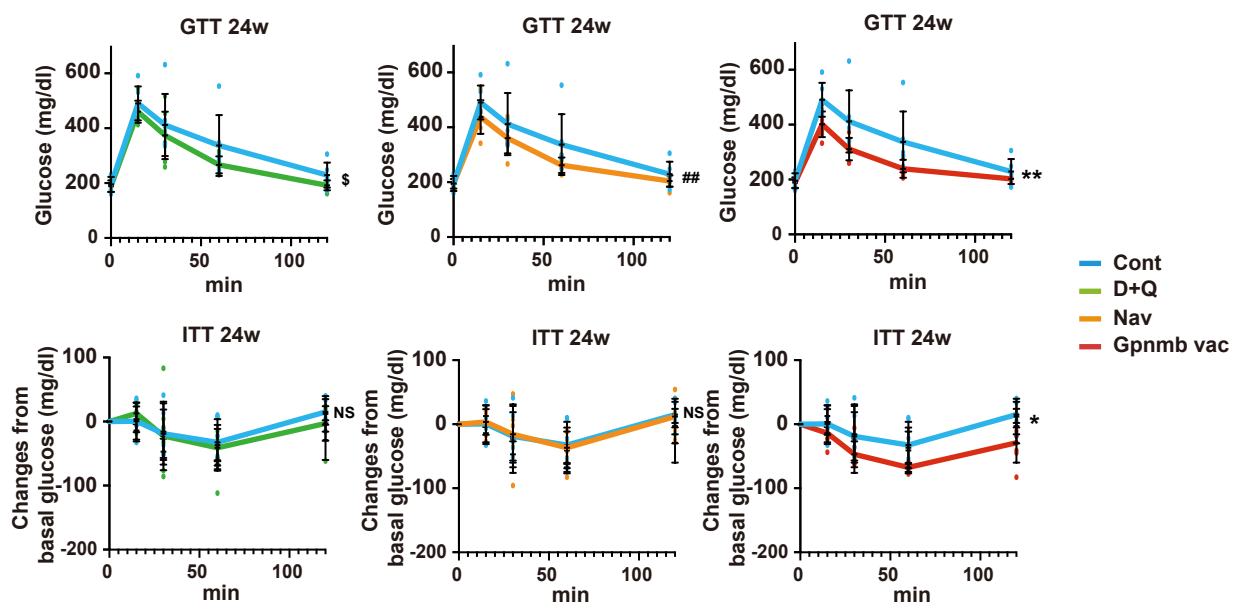

Supplementary information

Senolytic vaccination improves normal and pathological age-related phenotypes and increases lifespan in progeroid mice

In the format provided by the
authors and unedited

C6orf10
IFITM1
GPNMB
IFI6
SIRPB2
ATP6V0A4
CXCL10
IL31RA
ESPTI1
IFI27

Supplementary Table 1: Seno-antigen candidates

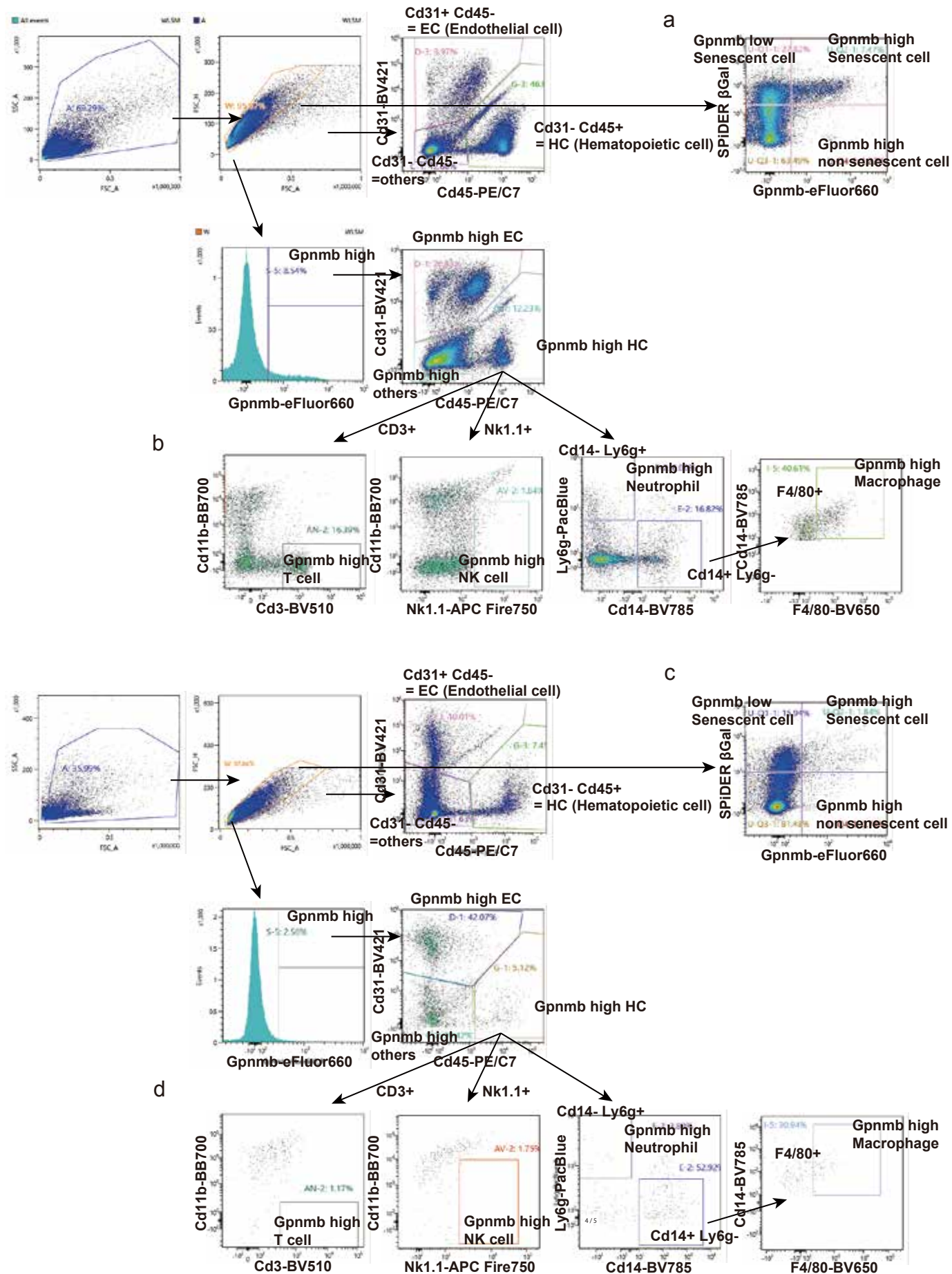


Supplementary Figure 1: Treatment with senolytics and dietary metabolic abnormalities.

Glucose tolerance test (GTT, left) and insulin tolerance test (ITT, right) in mice on the HFD treated with Gpnmb vac, Nav, D+Q, or Cont at 24 weeks of age (n=6, 8, 7, and 7). Changes from basal glucose levels are shown in the ITT graph. These data are identical to those in Extended Data Figure 4i. The data were analyzed by repeated measures analysis followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test.

*P=0.024, **P<0.001 Cont vs. Gpnmb vac, \$P=0.018 Cont vs. D+Q, \$\$\$P=0.007 Cont vs. Nav.

The data are shown as box and whisker plots that display the range of the data (whiskers), the 25th and 75th percentiles (box), and the median (solid line).



Supplementary Methods: Strategy for FACS analyses.

Isolated cells from the SVF (upper panel) or the aorta (lower panel) were subjected to FACS analyses for SPiDER-beta-gal and Gpnmb expression (**a**, **c**) or cell surface makers (**b**, **d**). The number of Gpnmb-positive senescent cells (Gpnmb^{high} SPiDER^{high}), Gpnmb-positive endothelial cells (CD31⁺ CD45⁻), CD31⁻ CD45⁻ cells, hematopoietic cells (CD31⁻ CD45⁺), T cells (CD45⁺ Cd11b⁻ CD3⁺), NK cells (CD45⁺ NK1.1⁺), neutrophils (Neutro; CD45⁺ CD14⁻ Ly6g⁺), and macrophages (Mac; CD45⁺ CD14⁺ Ly6g⁻ F4/80⁺) was examined.