

Expanded View Figures

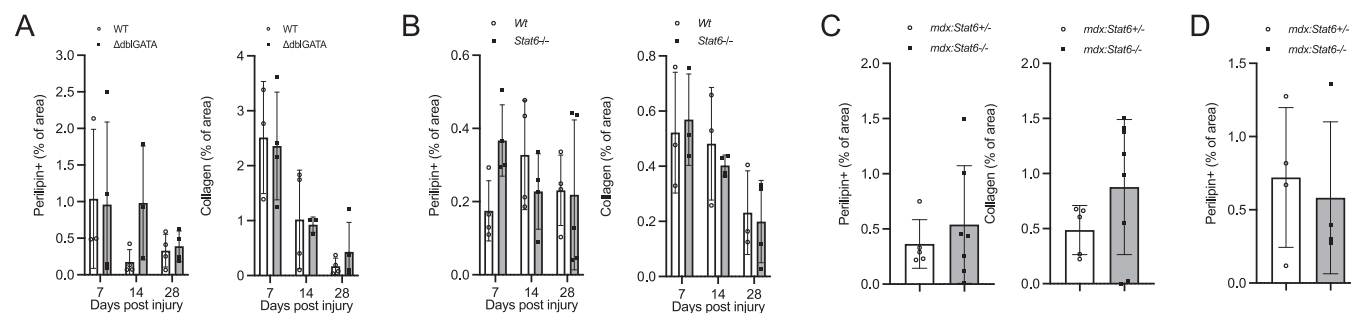


Figure EV1. Adipocyte and collagen deposition analysis.

Quantification of % perilipin and % collagen in TA muscle sections *Tibialis anterior* (TA) muscles of wild-type (Wt) or $\Delta dbfGATA$ mice at 7-, 14-, and 28-days post injury after muscle injury with barium chloride ($BaCl_2$) (A). Quantification of % perilipin and % collagen in TA muscle sections muscles of wild-type (Wt) or $Stat6^{-/-}$ mice at 7-, 14-, and 28-days post injury after muscle injury with barium chloride ($BaCl_2$) (B). At age 3 months, the right TA of $mdx:Stat6^{+/-}$ and $mdx:Stat6^{-/-}$ mice were micro-damaged (MD). Tissues were collected at 14 weeks of age. Quantification of % perilipin and % collagen in MD TA muscle sections (C). Quantification of % perilipin in 10 months old $mdx:Stat6^{+/-}$ and $mdx:Stat6^{-/-}$ mice (D). Number of mice per group: $n = 3-4$. Error bars represent SD.

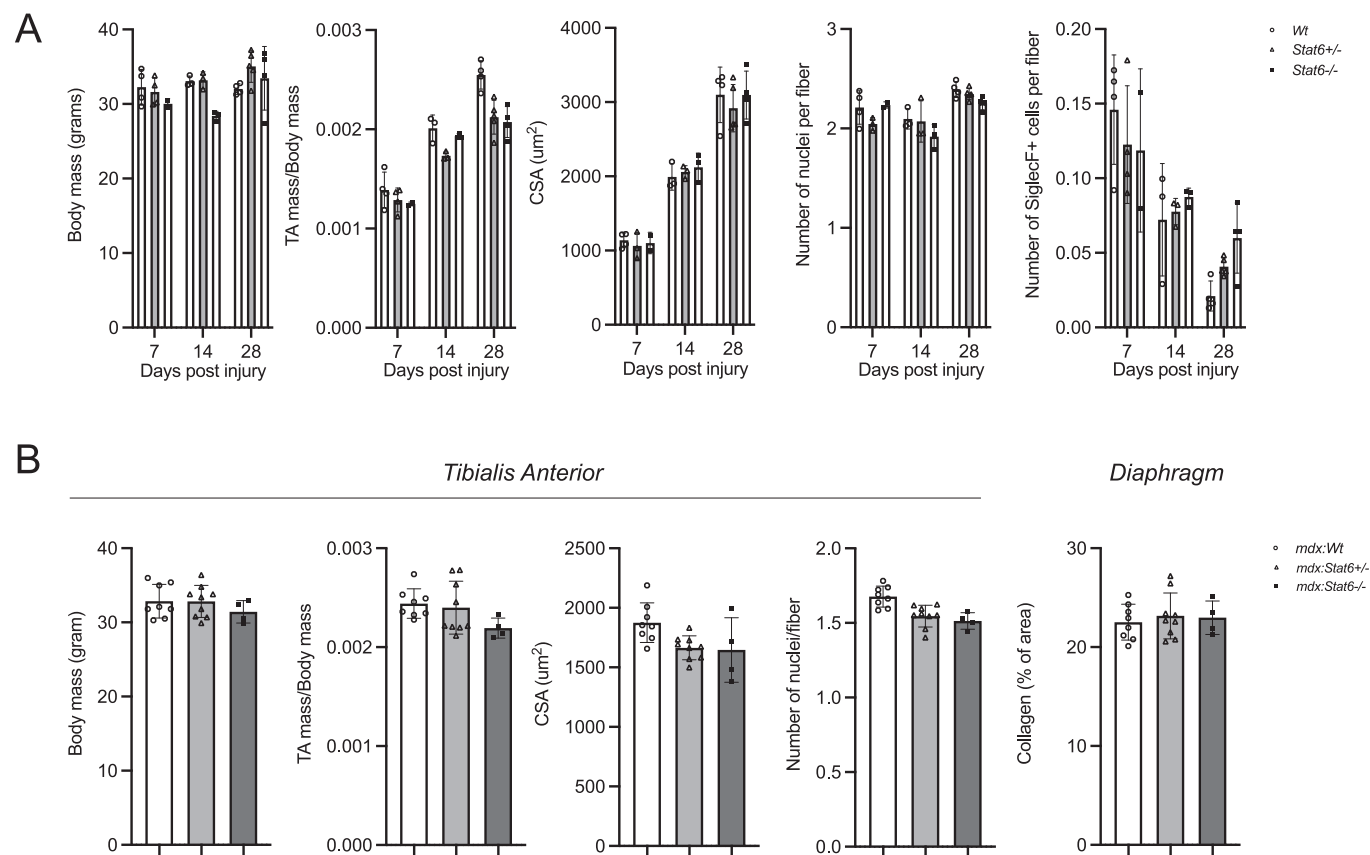


Figure EV2. Analysis of intermediate loss of STAT6.

Tibialis anterior (TA) muscles of wild-type (Wt), Stat6+/- or Stat6-/- mice were injured with barium chloride (BaCl_2) and body mass, TA mass (normalized to body mass), cross-sectional area (CSA), number of nuclei per fiber and number of SiglecF+ cells was quantified to assess muscle regeneration at 7-, 14-, and 28-days post injury (A). At age 3 months, mdx, mdx:Stat6+/- and mdx:Stat6-/- mice were compared in terms of body mass, TA/body mass, CSA and nuclei per fiber as well as % collagen deposition in the diaphragm (B). Number of mice per group: $n = 3-7$. Error bars represent SD.

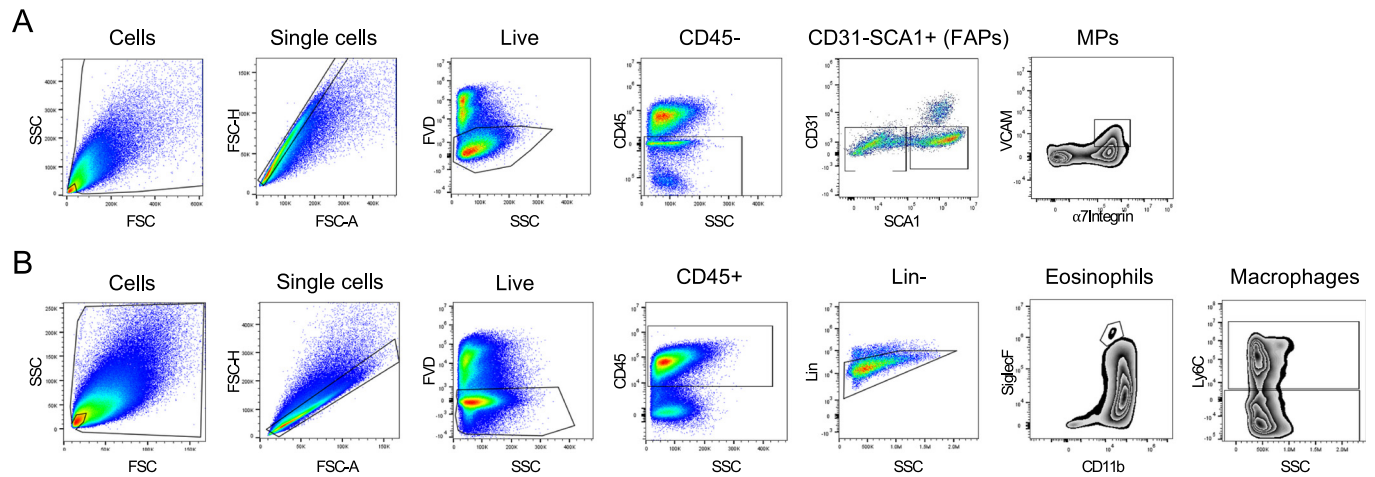


Figure EV3. Representative flow cytometry gating strategies.

Muscle resident cells gating strategy (A). Eosinophil and macrophage gating strategy (B). FVD fixable viability dye, Lin lineage.