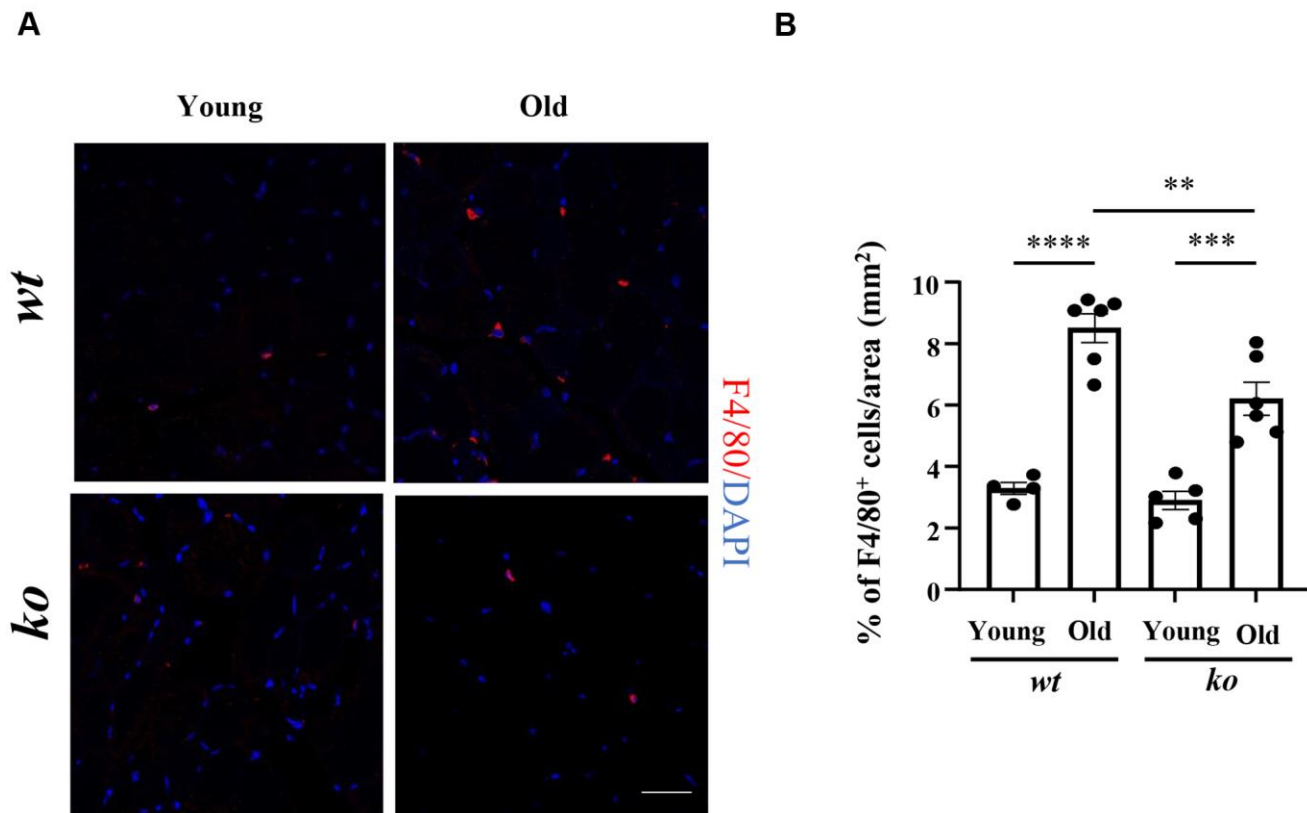
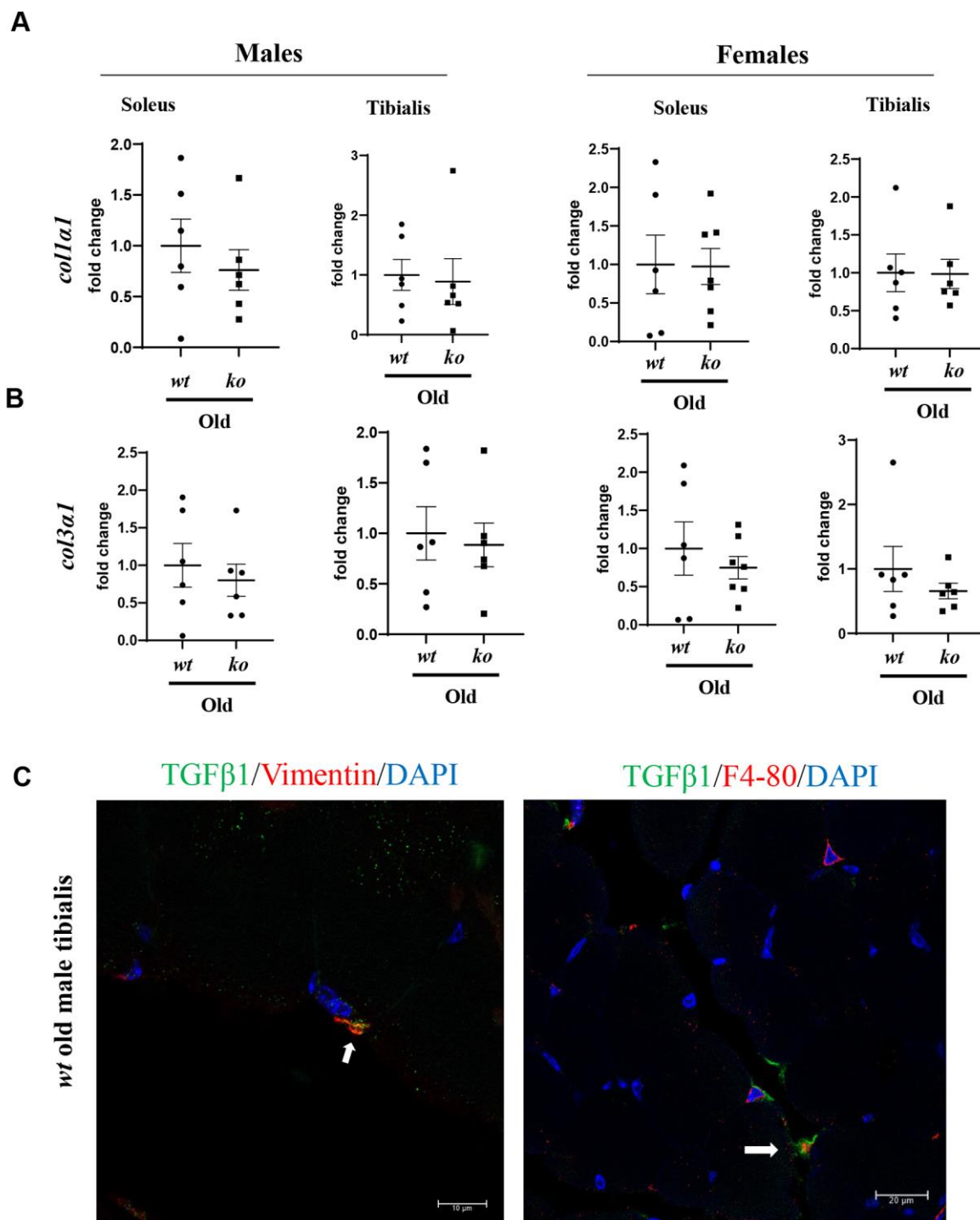


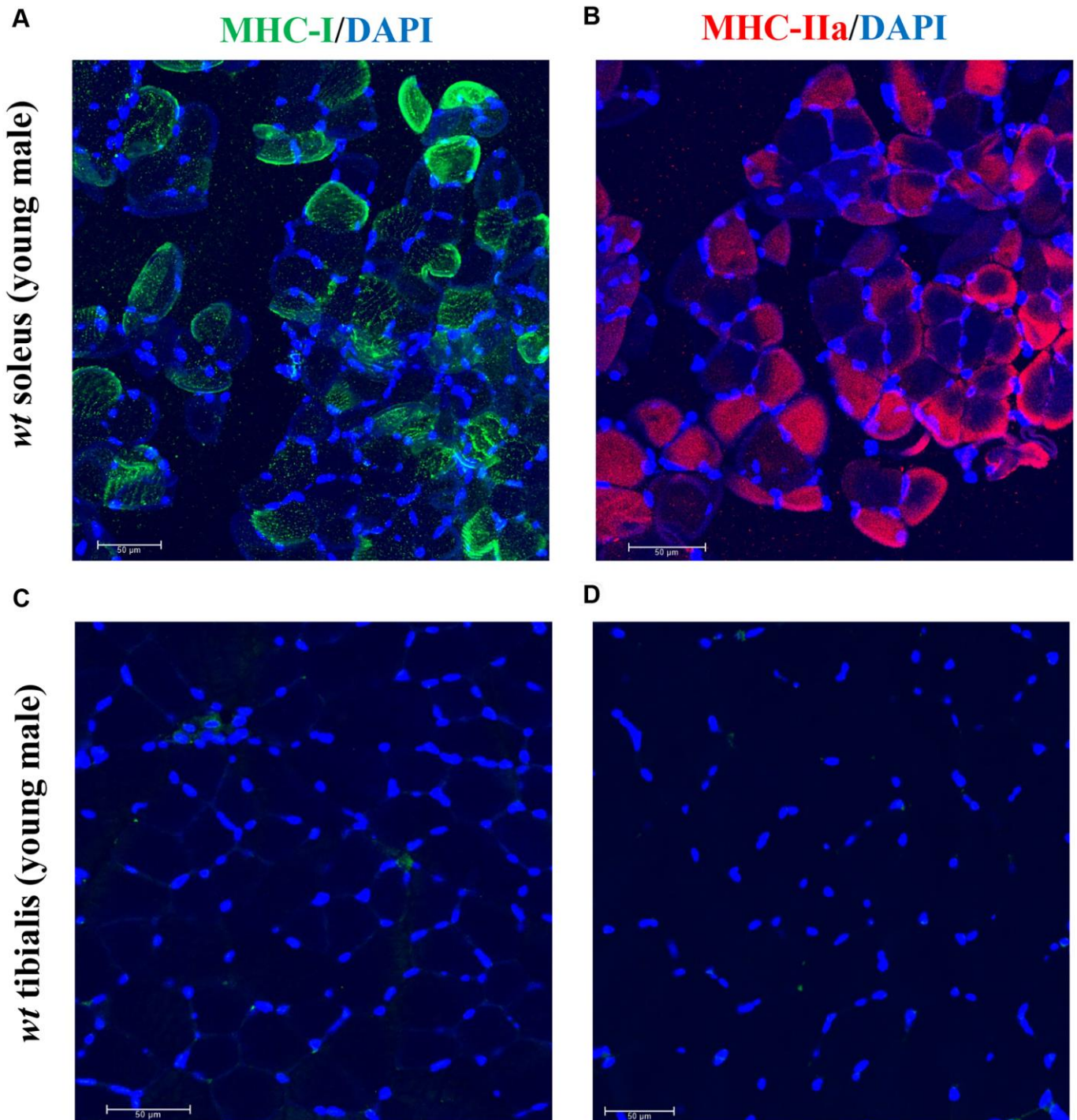
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



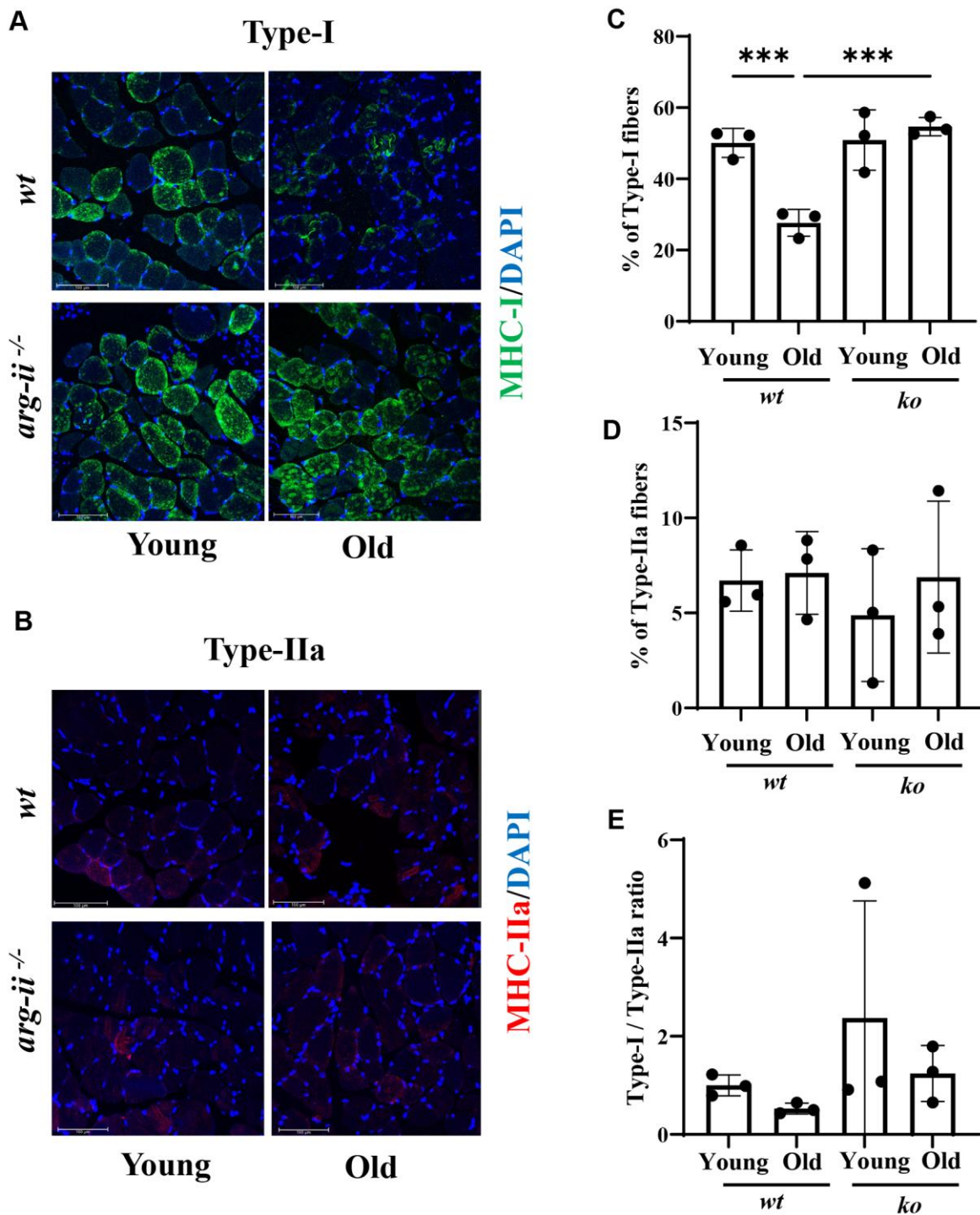
**Supplementary Figure 1.** *Arg-ii<sup>-/-</sup>* mice show reduced age-associated F4/80+ macrophages in skeletal muscle fibers. (A) representative confocal images of immunofluorescence staining of F4/80+ cells in tibialis of male mice. (B) Quantification of F4/80+ cells of the images. *wt*, wild type; *ko*, *arg-ii<sup>-/-</sup>*. \*\**p* < 0.01, \*\*\**p* < 0.001, and \*\*\*\**p* < 0.0001 between the groups.



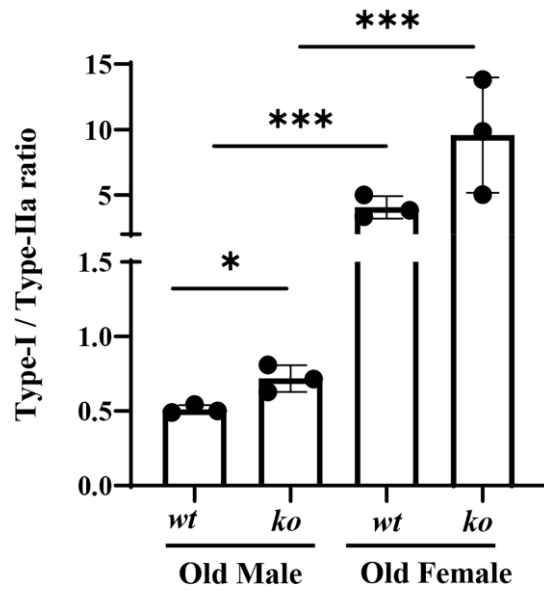
**Supplementary Figure 2. Expression profile of collagen genes and cellular localization of TGFb1 in aging skeletal muscle tissues.** (A, B) RT-qPCR analysis of *col1a1* or *col3a1* gene expressions in soleus and tibialis obtained from old mice, wt: wild type, ko: *arg-ii<sup>-/-</sup>*. (C) Representative images of the tibialis section from male wt mice stained with DAPI (blue), anti-TGFβ1 (green), and anti-vimentin (red, fibroblast marker) or F4/80 (red, macrophage marker). Scale bar: 10 μm.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Type-I and type-IIa fibers in soleus and tibialis of young male mice.** Representative confocal images showing type-I (A, C) and type-IIa (B, D) fibers in soleus (A, B) and tibialis (C, D) of young *wt* male mice. DAPI (blue) is used to stain nuclei. Scale bar = 50  $\mu$ m.



**Supplementary Figure 4. *Arg-ii* deficiency prevents age-associated decrease in type-I fibers in female soleus.** Representative confocal images showing Type-I (A) and Type-IIa (B) fibers in soleus of young and old *wt* and *arg-ii<sup>-/-</sup>* (*ko*) female mice. DAPI (blue) is used to stain nuclei. Scale bar = 100  $\mu$ m. The graphs present the percentage of Type-I (C) and Type-II (D) fibers considering the total number of fibers in the image. (E) the graph shows the ratio of Type-I and Type-II fibers expressed as fold change (*wt* young group was taken as reference. One-way ANOVA test was applied.  $n = 3$  mice per group. *wt*, wild type; *ko*, *arg-ii<sup>-/-</sup>*. \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  between the indicated groups.



**Supplementary Figure 5. Type-I/Type-IIa ratio** the graph shows the ratio of Type-I and Type-II fibers in old *wt* and *arg-ii<sup>-/-</sup>* (*ko*) mice of both sexes. One-way ANOVA test was applied. *n* = 3 mice per group. *wt*, wild type; *ko*, *arg-ii<sup>-/-</sup>*. \*\*\**p* < 0.001 between the indicated groups.