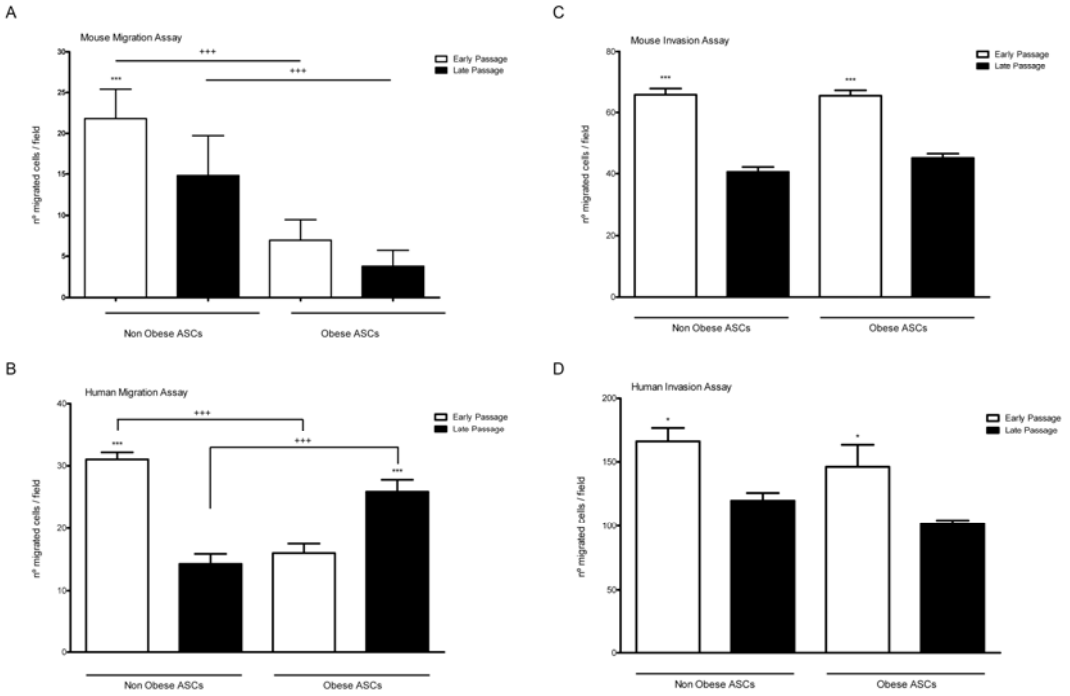
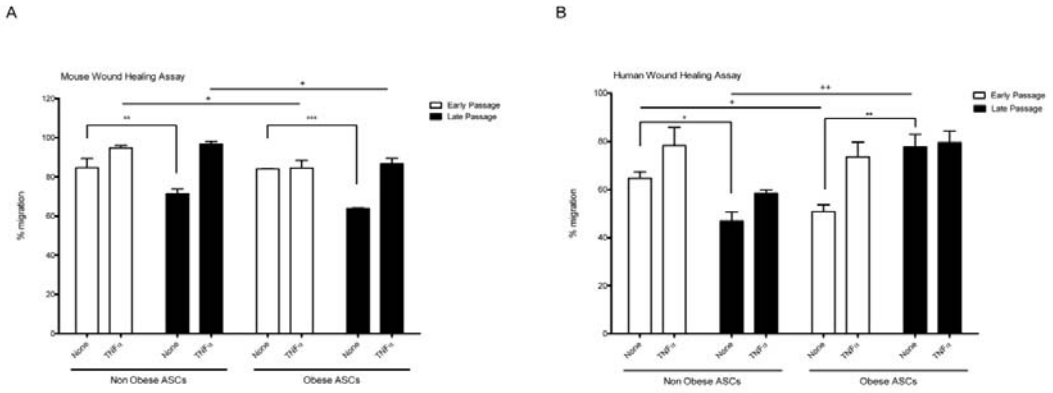
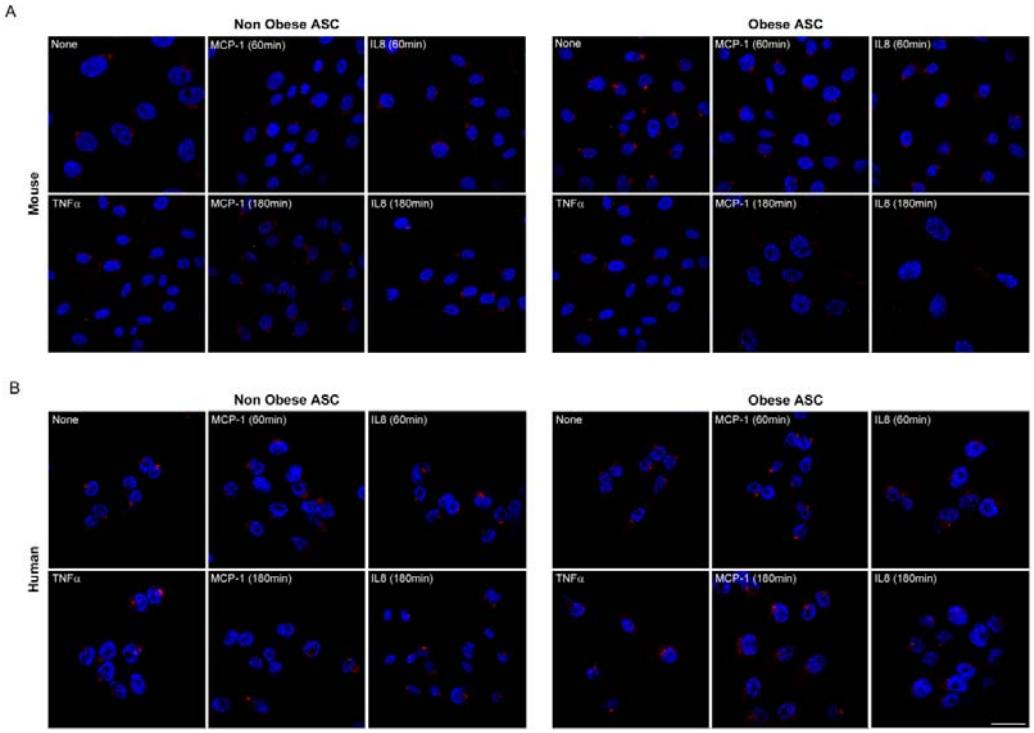


Supplemental Figure 1. Adipose stem cells migration and invasion with ageing. Migration Transwell assay performed in mouse adipose stem cells (A) and human adipose stem cells (B) at early and late culture passages. Invasion assay performed in mouse adipose stem cells (C) and human adipose stem cells (D) at early and late culture passages. Invasion capacity was analyzed using gelatin coated membrane. $*P < 0.05$; $**P < 0.01$; $***P < 0.001$ (+ differences between non-obese and obese ASCs and * differences inside the group). The graphic represents the mean of three independent experiments.



Supplemental Figure 2. Adipose stem cells migration in wound healing. Wound-healing assay performed in mouse adipose stem cells (A) and human adipose stem cells (B) at early and late culture passages. ASCs were induced to migrate in absence or presence of cytokine TNF-α (30 ng/ml). *$P < 0.05$; **$P < 0.01$; ***$P < 0.001$ (+ differences between non obese and obese ASCs and * differences inside the group). The graphic represents the mean of three independent experiments.



Supplemental Figure 3. NF-κB activation for cell migration. NF-κB translocation assay performed in mouse adipose stem cells (A) and human adipose stem cells (B). Representative fluorescence images of mouse and human ASCs stained with anti-p65 antibody (red) under normal conditions (None) or in the presence of different stimuli (50 ng/ml TNF-α, 100 ng/ml MCP-1 and 100 ng/ml IL8). Scale bar 25 μm.