

Supporting Information

Fig. S1. Principal Component Analysis showing factors contributing to batch effect.

Heatmap shows the contribution of age, plate, lane and lane position to the first two principal components in different organs.

Fig. S2. Batch effect removal by linear model.

(A) ANOVA test on age, batch and diet before batch effect correction. Bar plot shows magnitude of p-value on elements. (B) ANOVA test on age, batch and diet after batch effect correction by linear model. Bar plot shows magnitude of p-value on elements.

Fig. S3. Heatmap overview of element distribution in various organs.

Each row represents an element or isotope. Each column represents a particular biological sample. Elements with the level lower than noise in certain tissues are shown in grey. Clustering was performed using complete-linkage method with Euclidean distance measure.

Fig. S4. Overview of element changes with age.

Dot plots show changes of element composition with age. Each plot represents changes in the indicated element with age in the indicated organ. The X axis represents the age of the animal in month and the y axis represents the original composition of elements for Na (mg/g), Mg (μ g/g), P (mg/g), S (mg/g), K (mg/g), Ca (μ g/g) , Mn (ng/g), Fe (μ g/g), Co (ng/g), Cu (μ g/g), Zn (μ g/g), Se (ng/g), and Mo (ng/g).

Fig. S5. Principal Component Analysis of samples from 6 organs.

Principal Component Analysis of samples from brain, lung, heart, testis, liver and pancreas based on the age and diet. Percentage variation explained by the first 3 components is shown.

Fig. S6. Changes of element levels in CR mice with age.

(A) Spearman correlation coefficient between age and element levels in CR (calorie restriction) mice. (B) Spearman correlation coefficient between age and element coefficient of variation in CR mice. (C) Boxplot of (1) Residue applied to control (Normal) and CR group on Age to PC1 linear regression of control group from Fig. 3E (upper left); (1) Control and CR group in PC2 from Fig. 3E (upper right); (1) Residue applied to control and CR group on Age to PC2 linear regression of Muscle control group from Fig. 4A (lower left); (1) Residue applied to control and CR group on Age to PC2 linear regression of Kidney control group from Fig. 4A (lower right); p value from Wilcoxon test scores are shown.

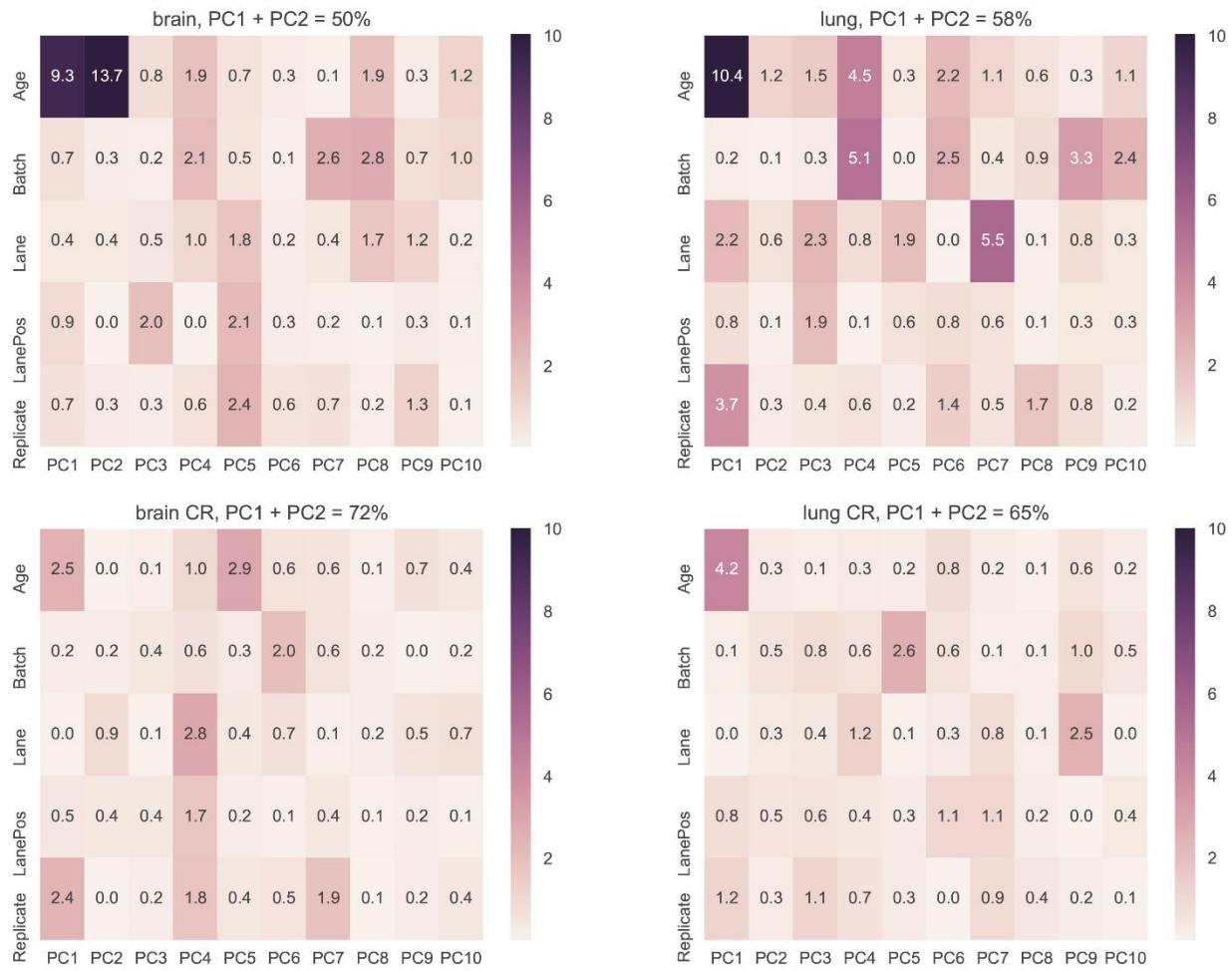
Table S1. General information on samples, including age, sex, diet and tissue types.

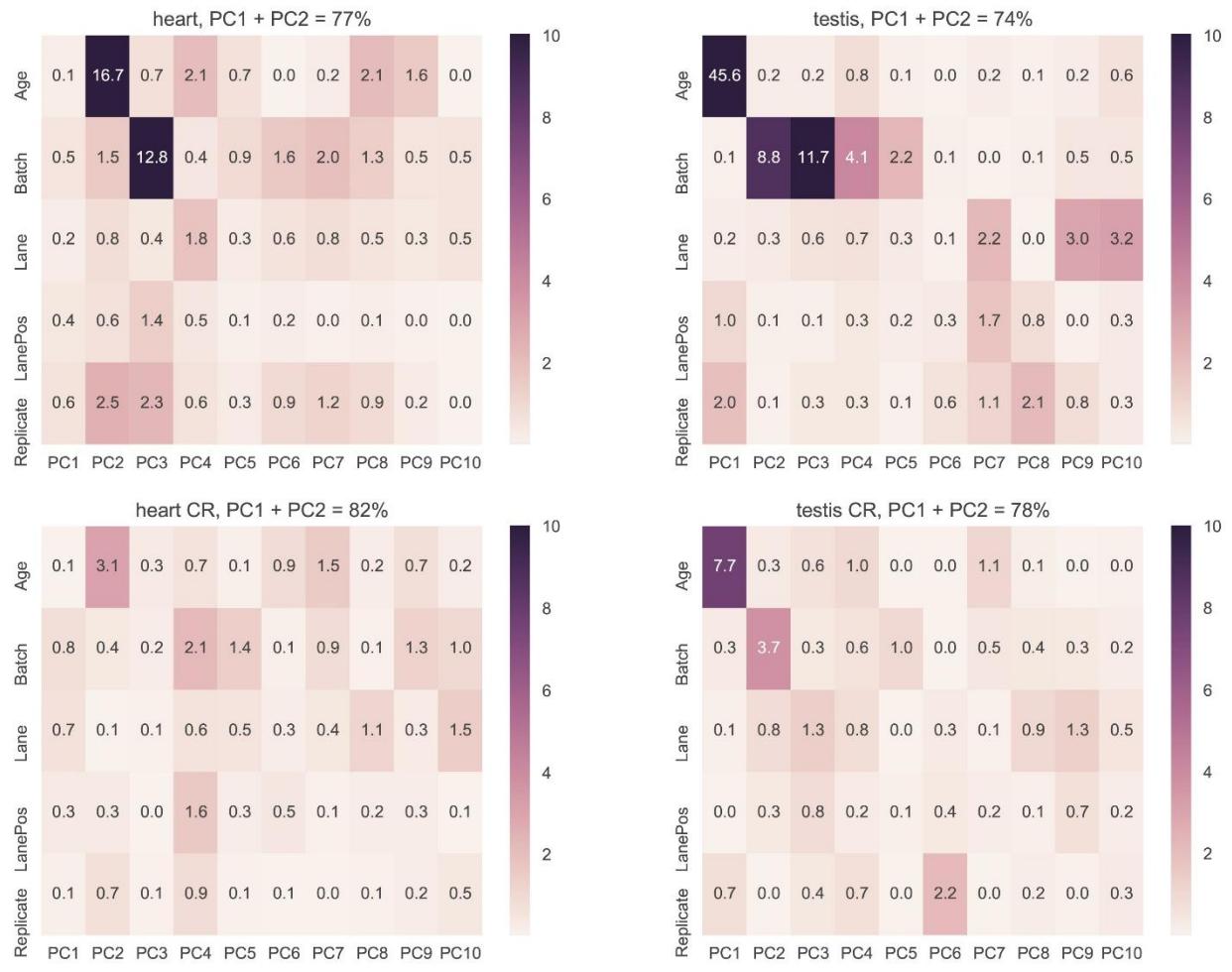
Table S2. Content of elements in each tissue sample.

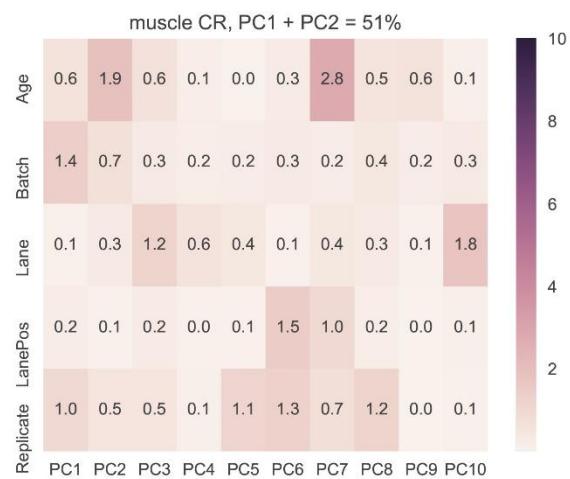
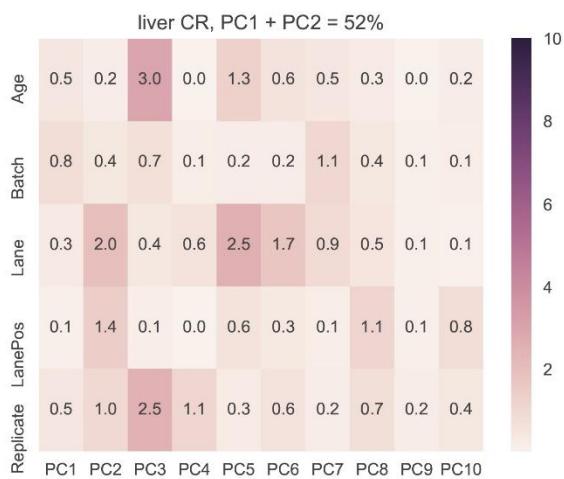
Table S3. Principal components. This table features the loading values in Principal Component Analysis in Figure 3E.

Table S4. Element content of diets for control and CR groups.

Fig. S1







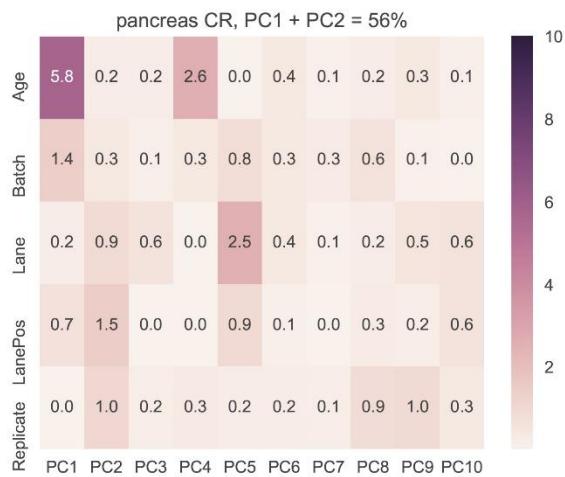
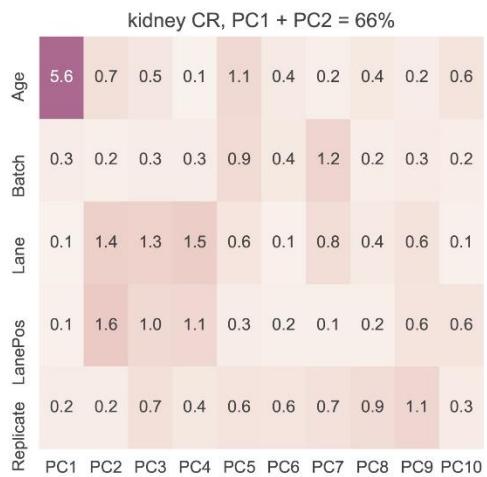
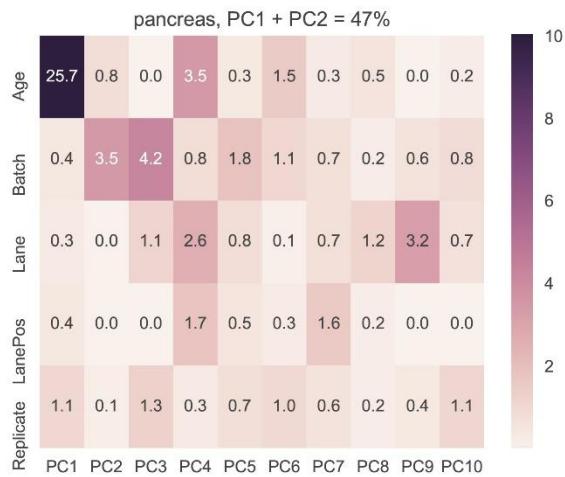
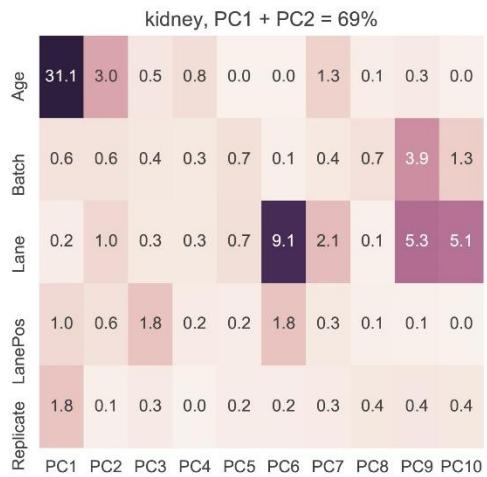
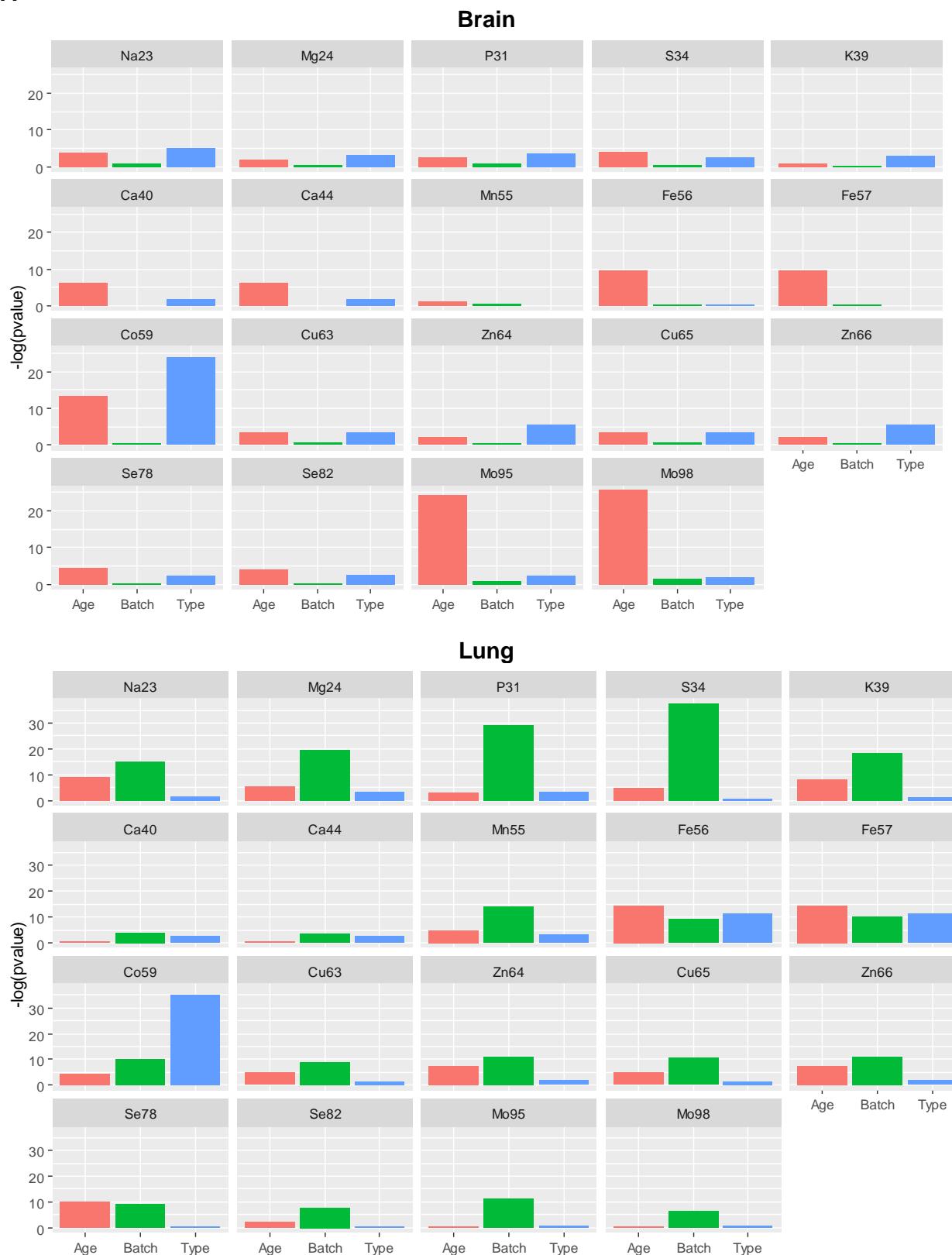
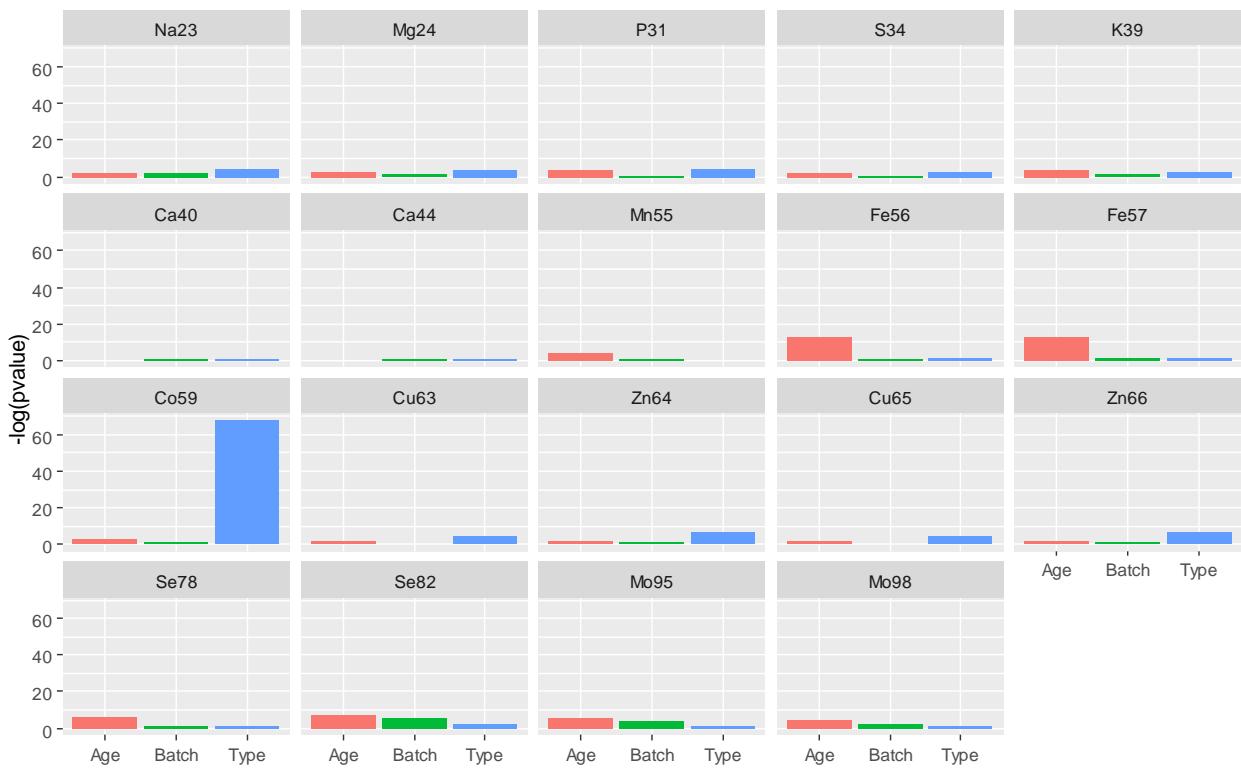


Fig. S2

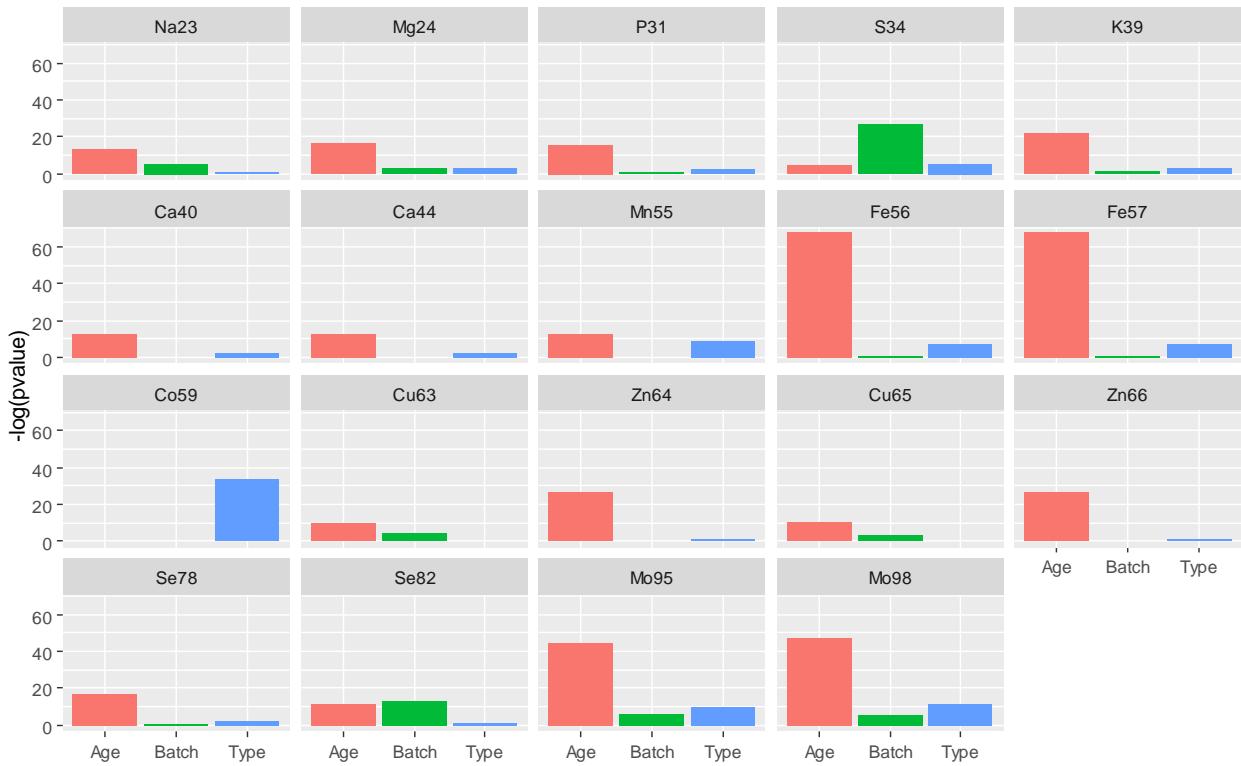
A



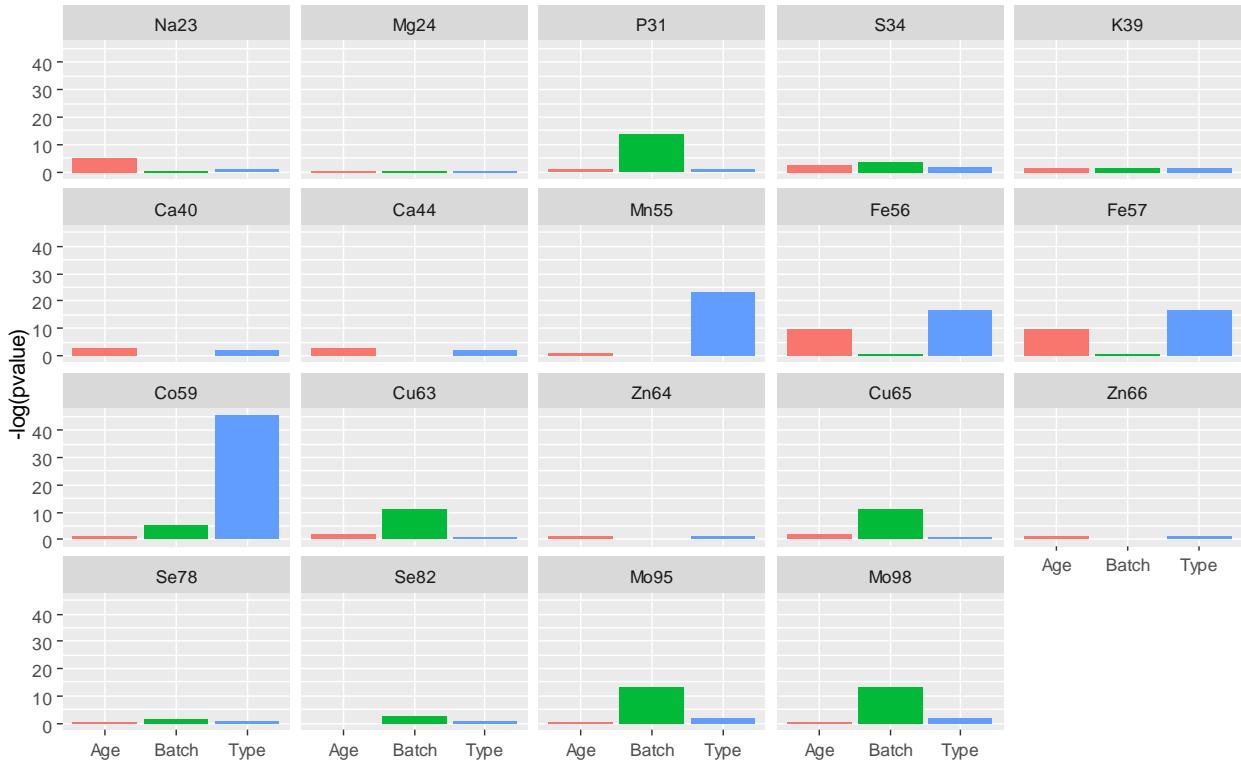
Heart



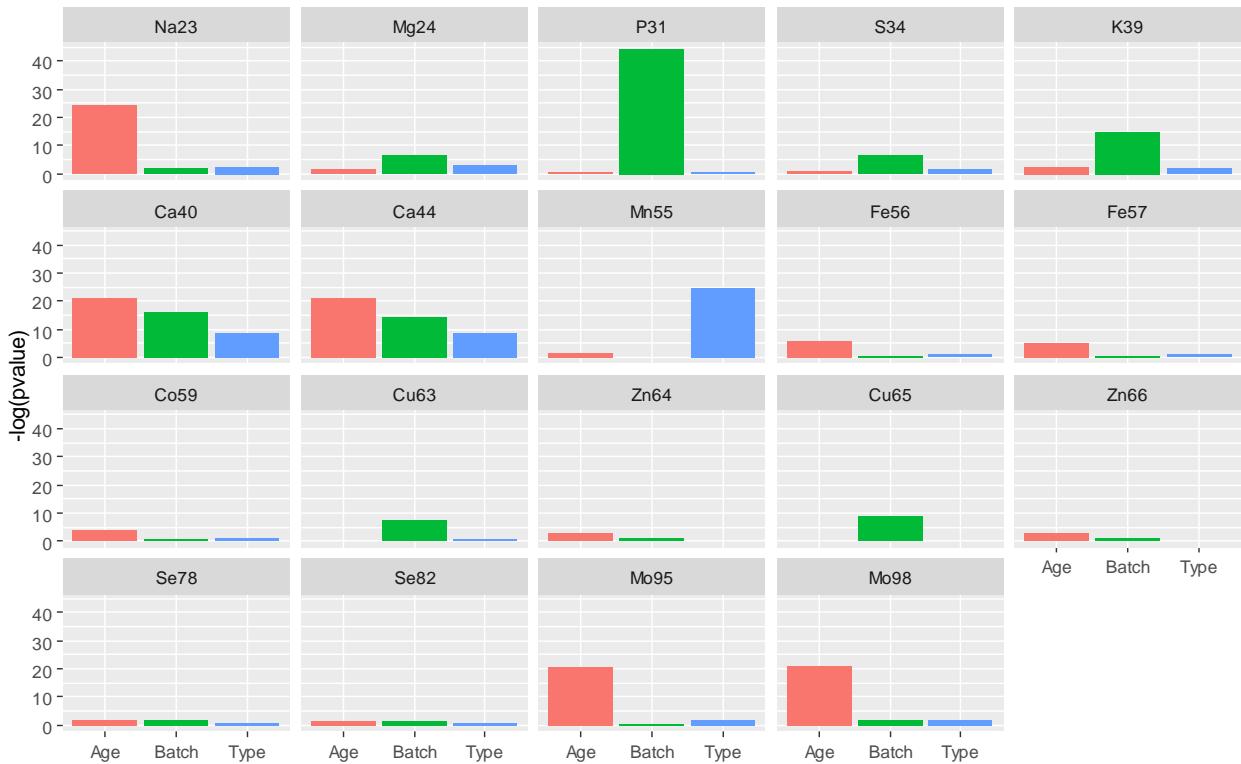
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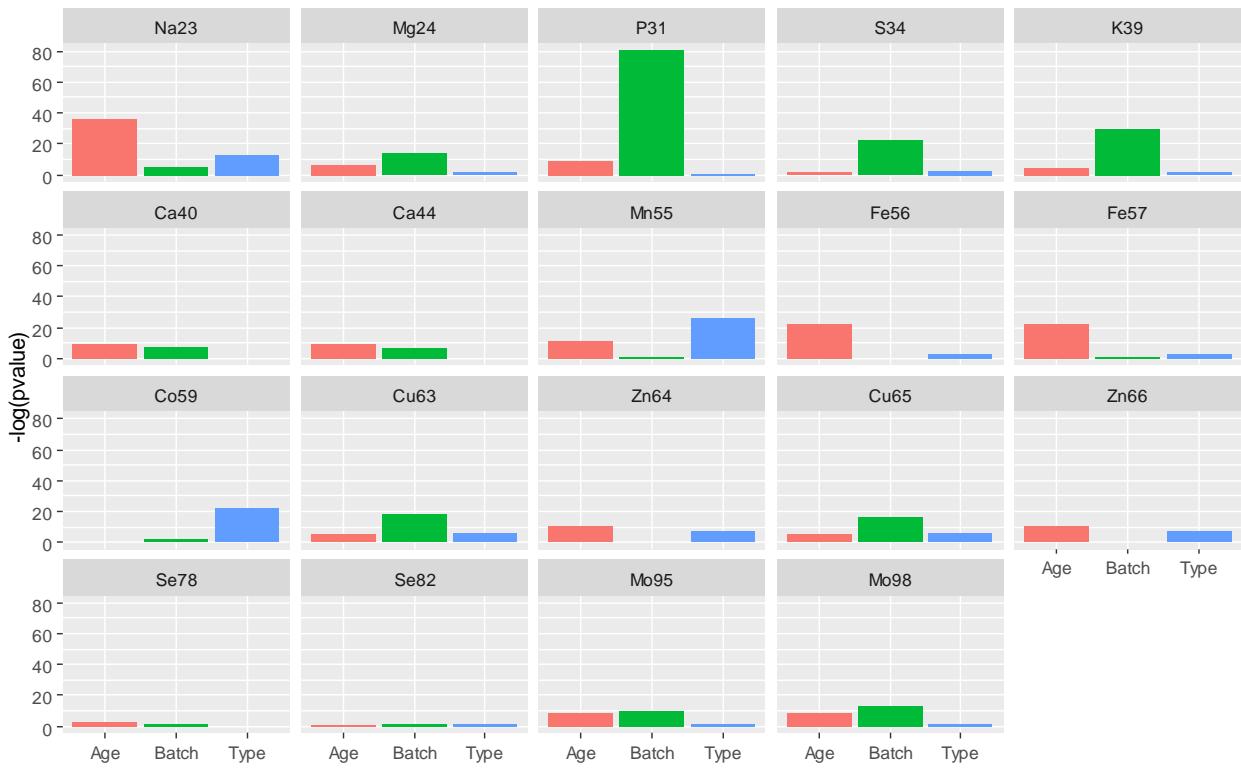
Liver



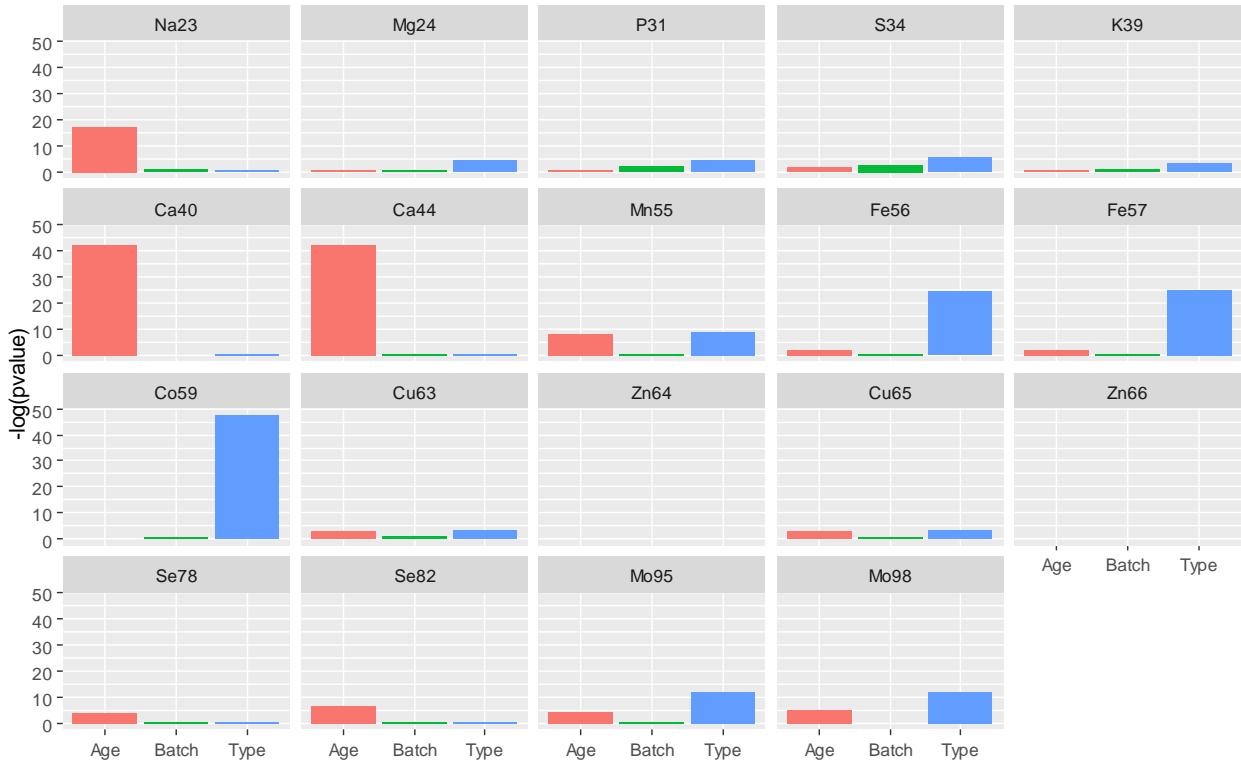
Muscle

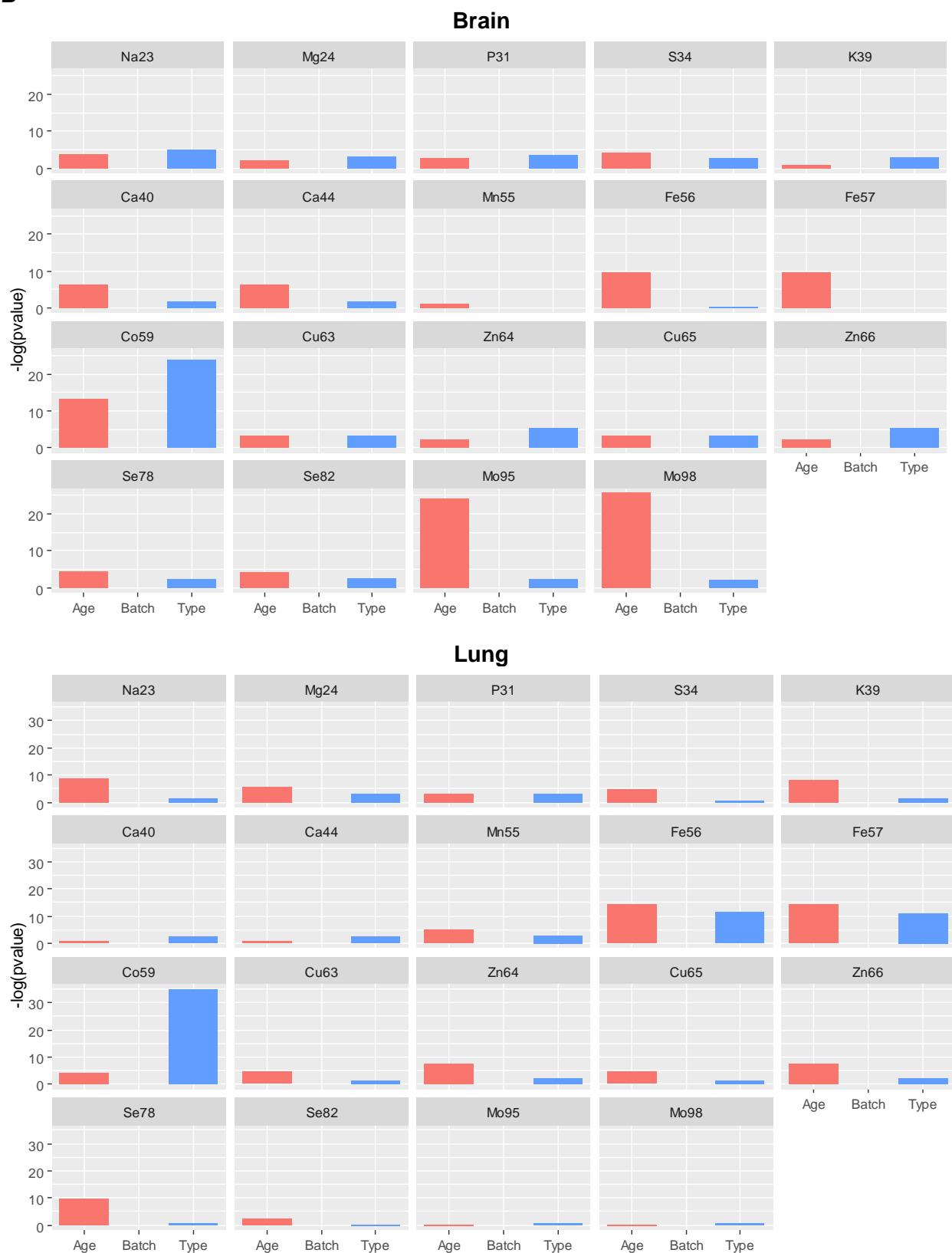


Pancreas

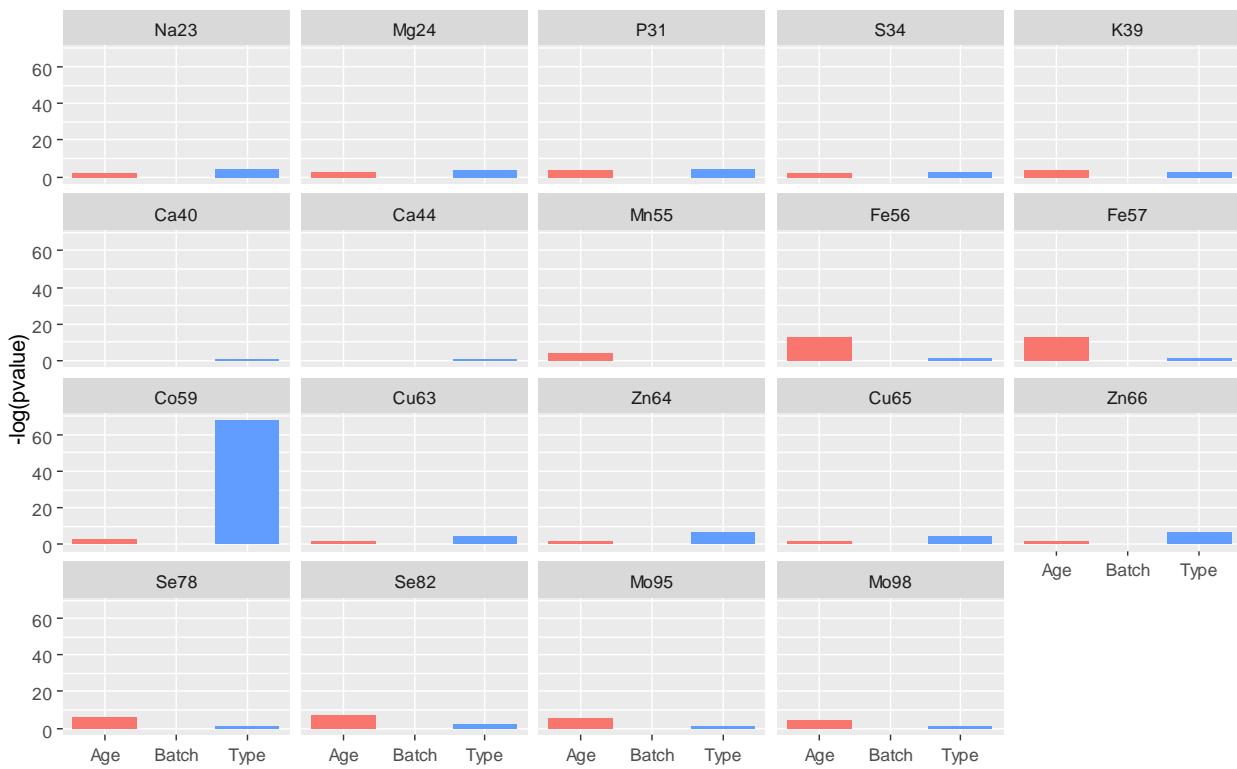


Kidney

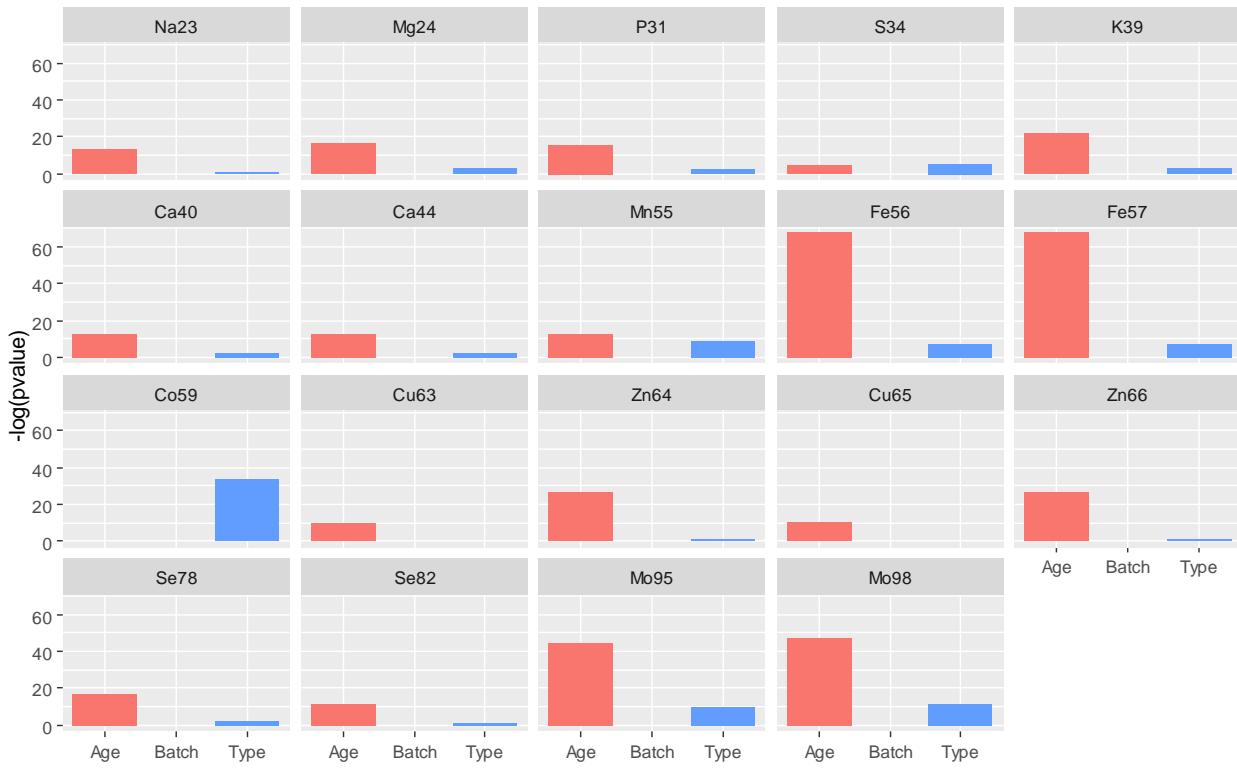


B

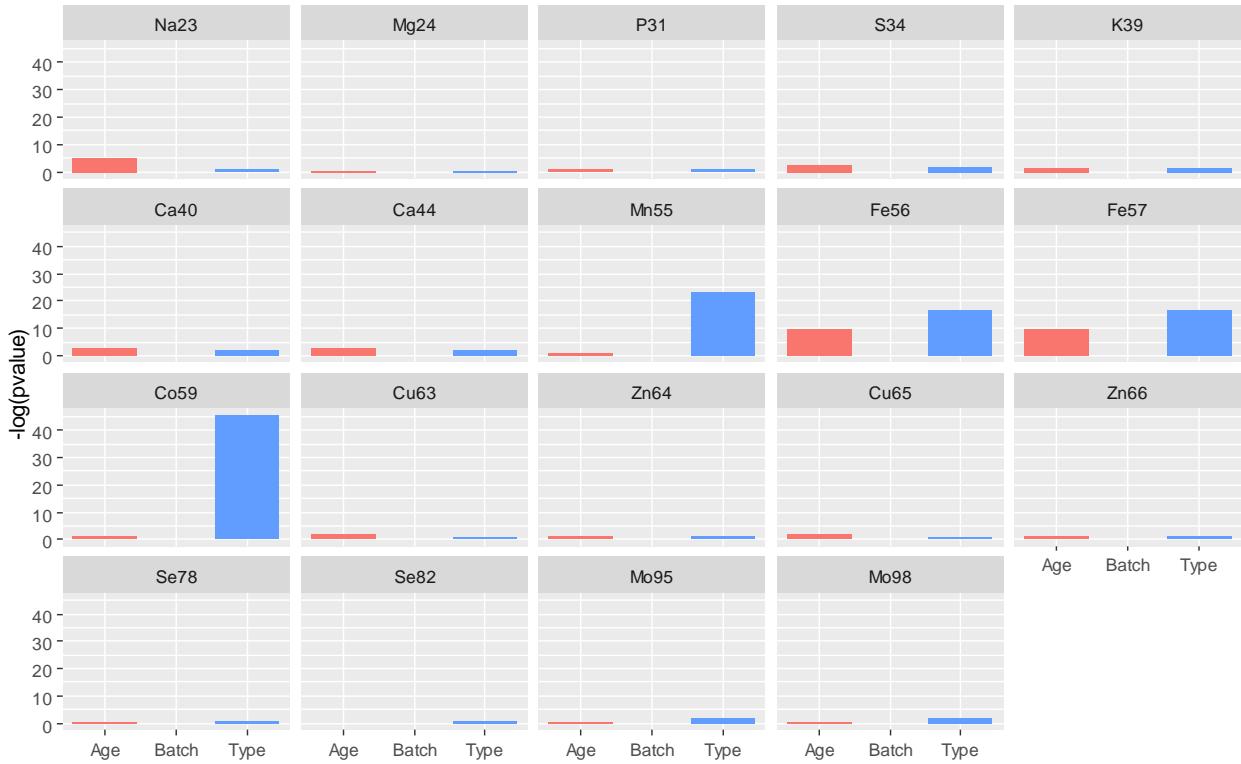
Heart



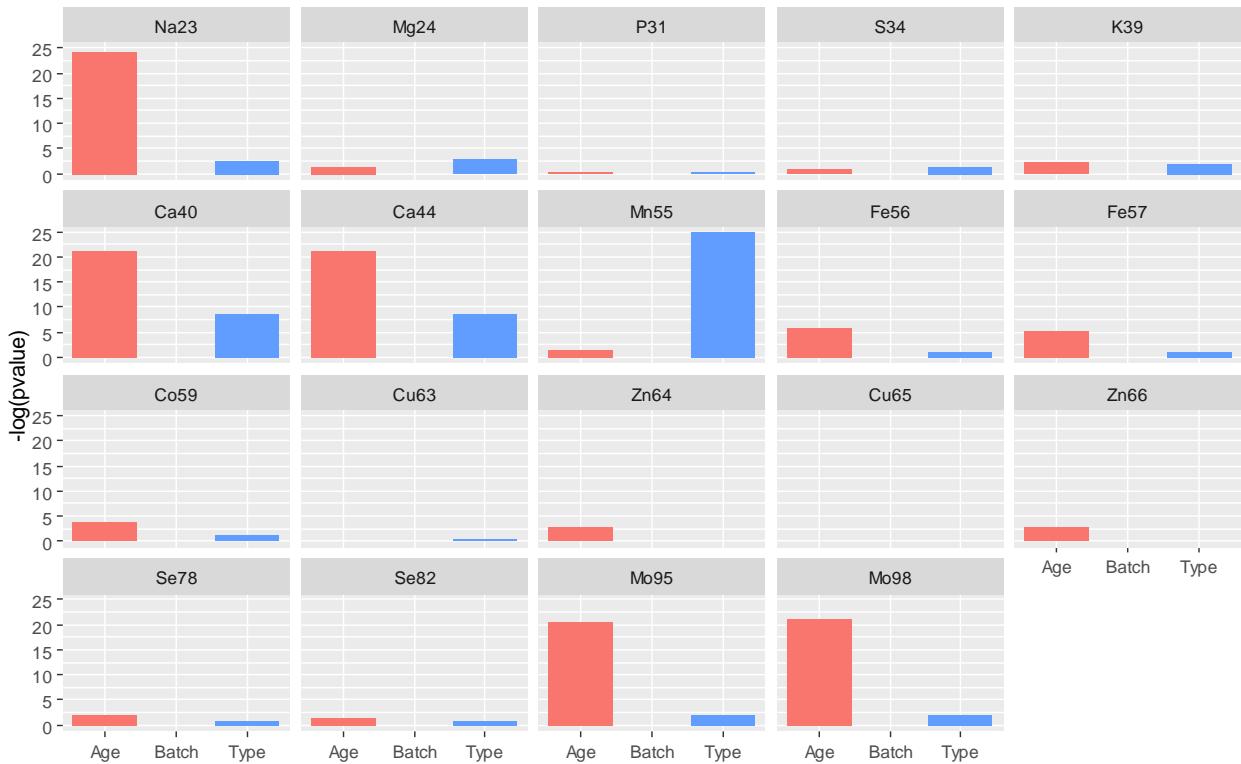
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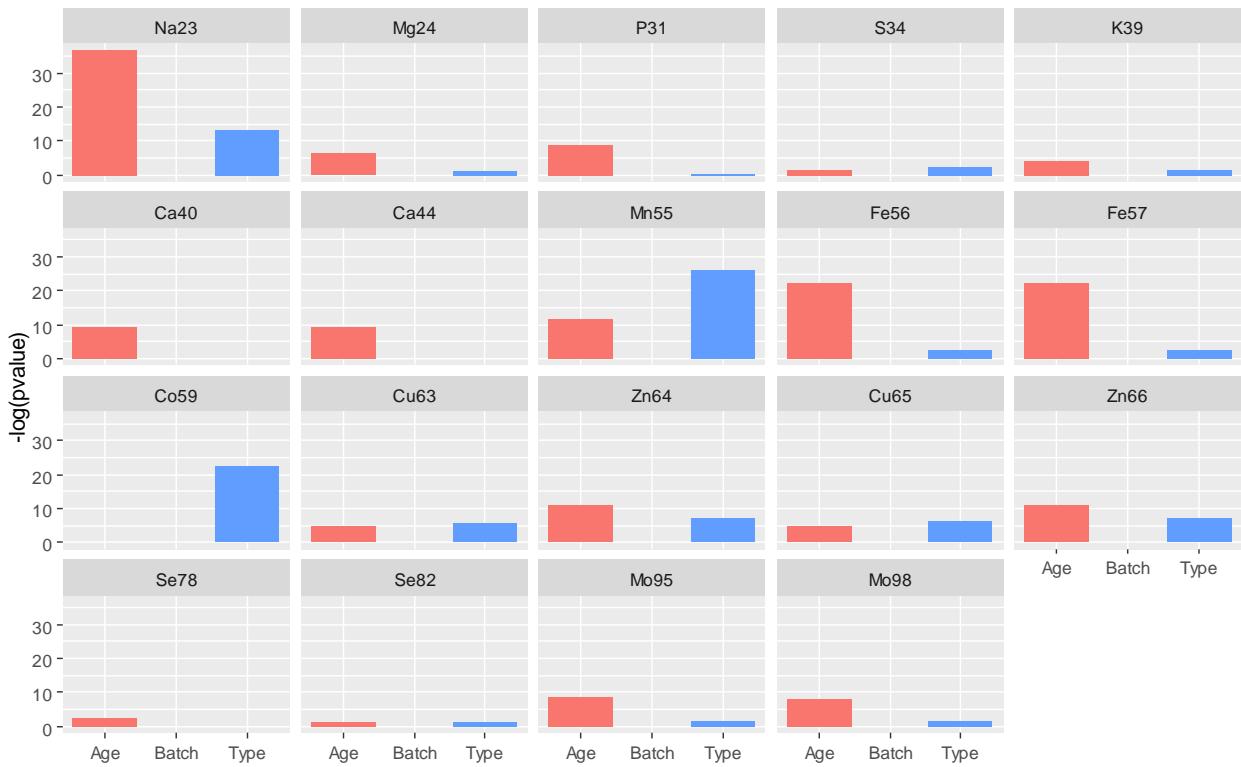
Liver



Muscle



Pancreas



Kidney

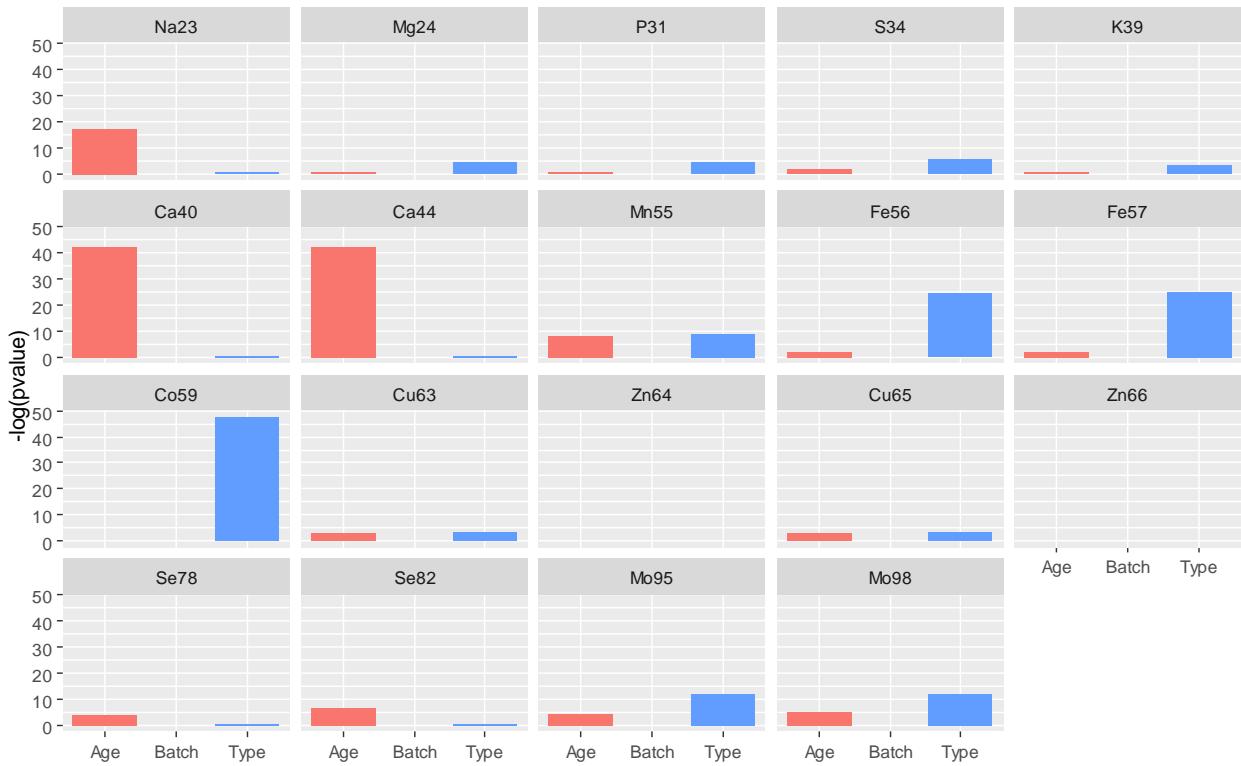


Fig. S3

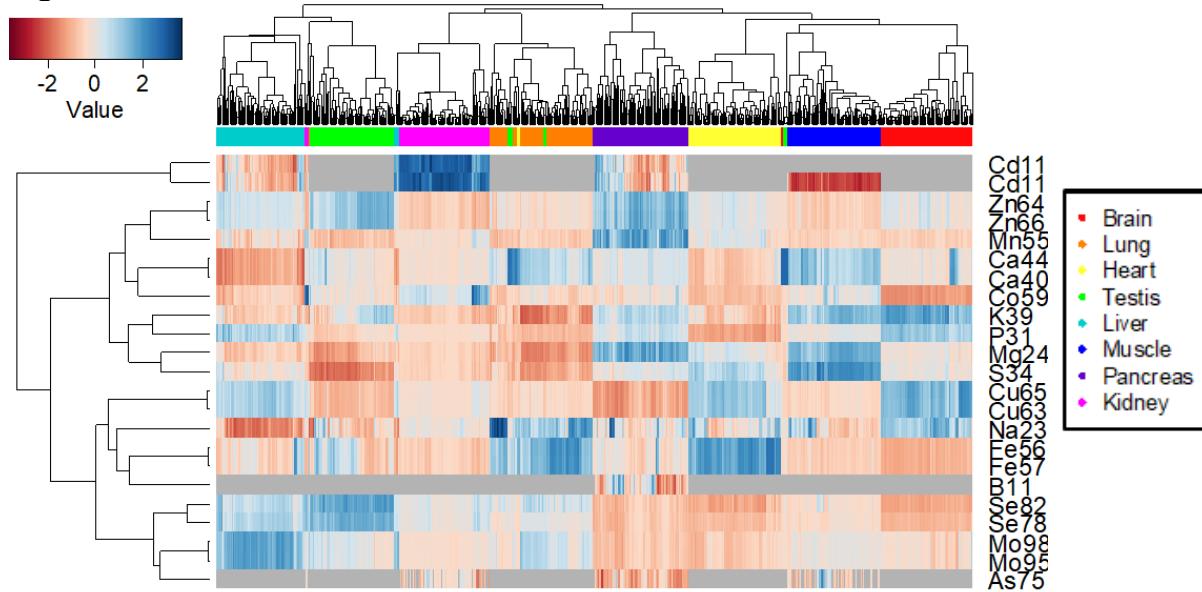
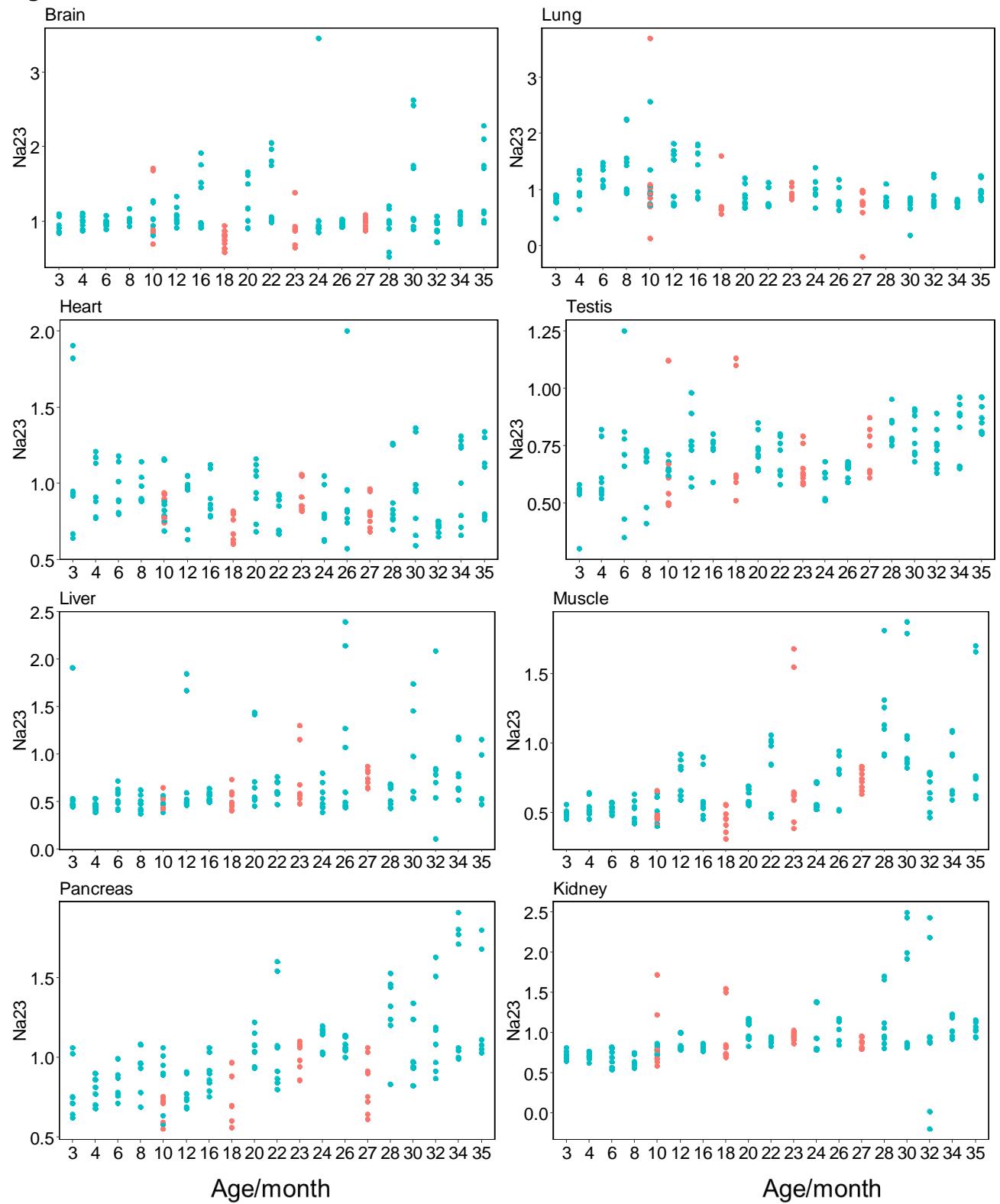
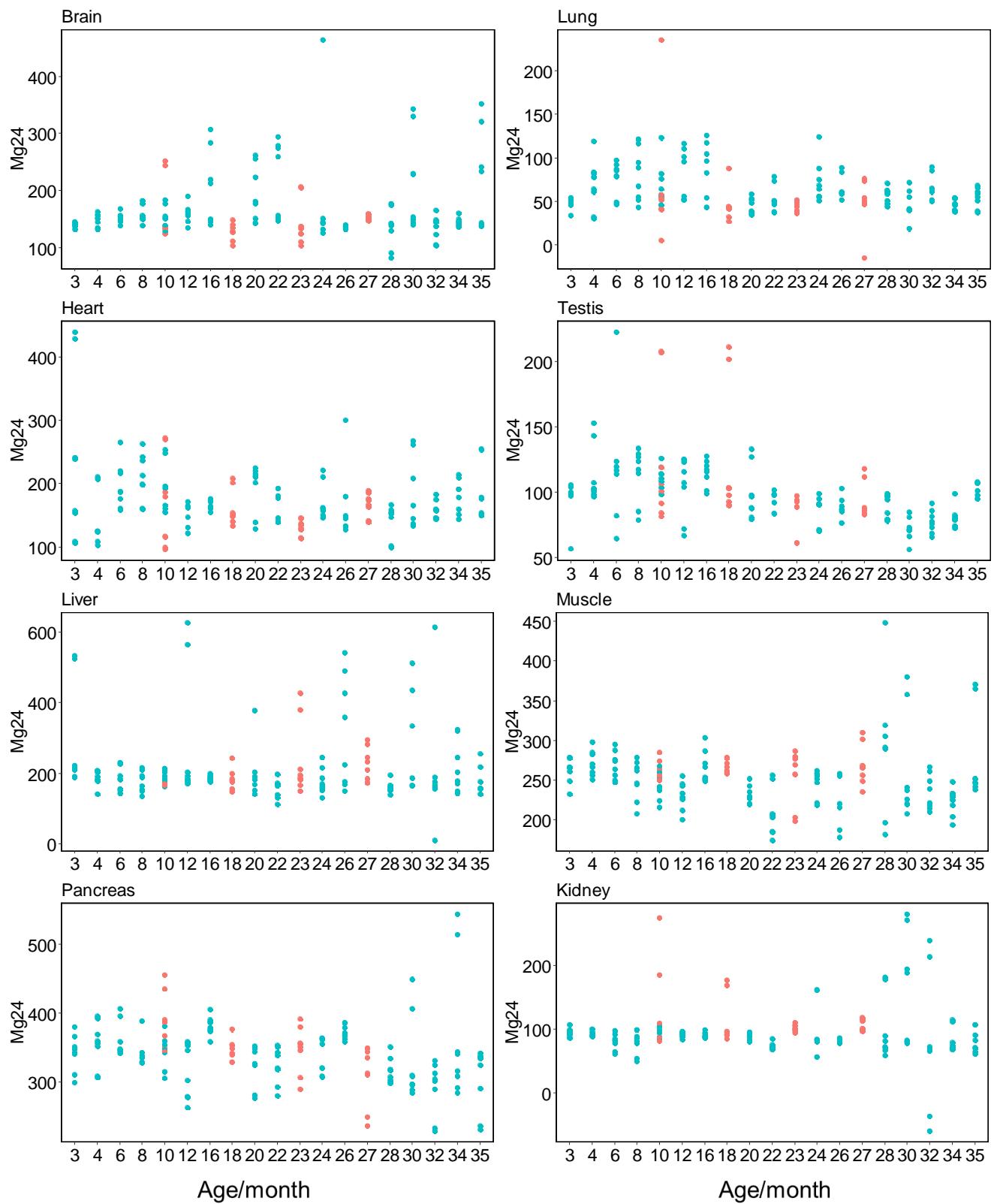
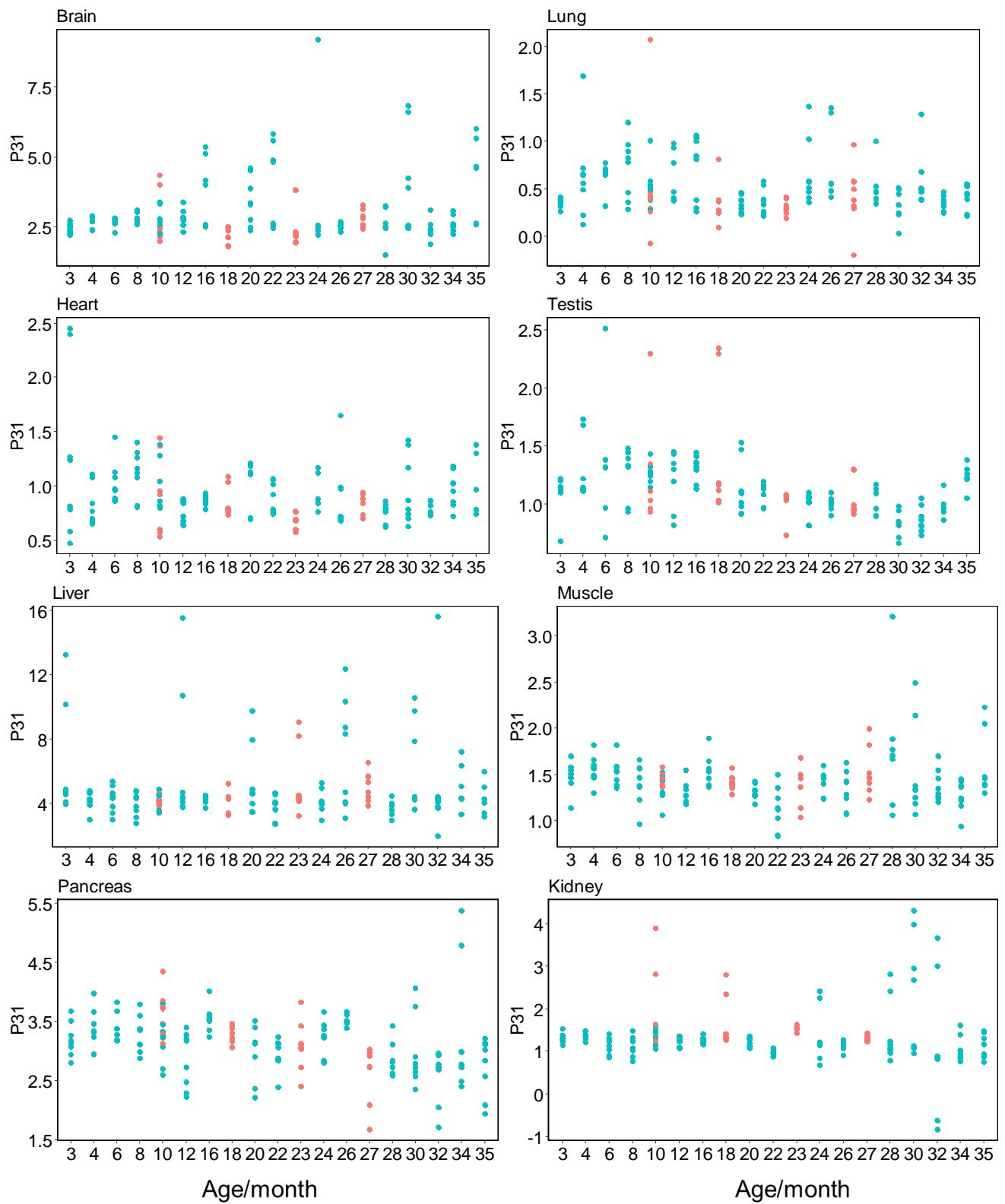
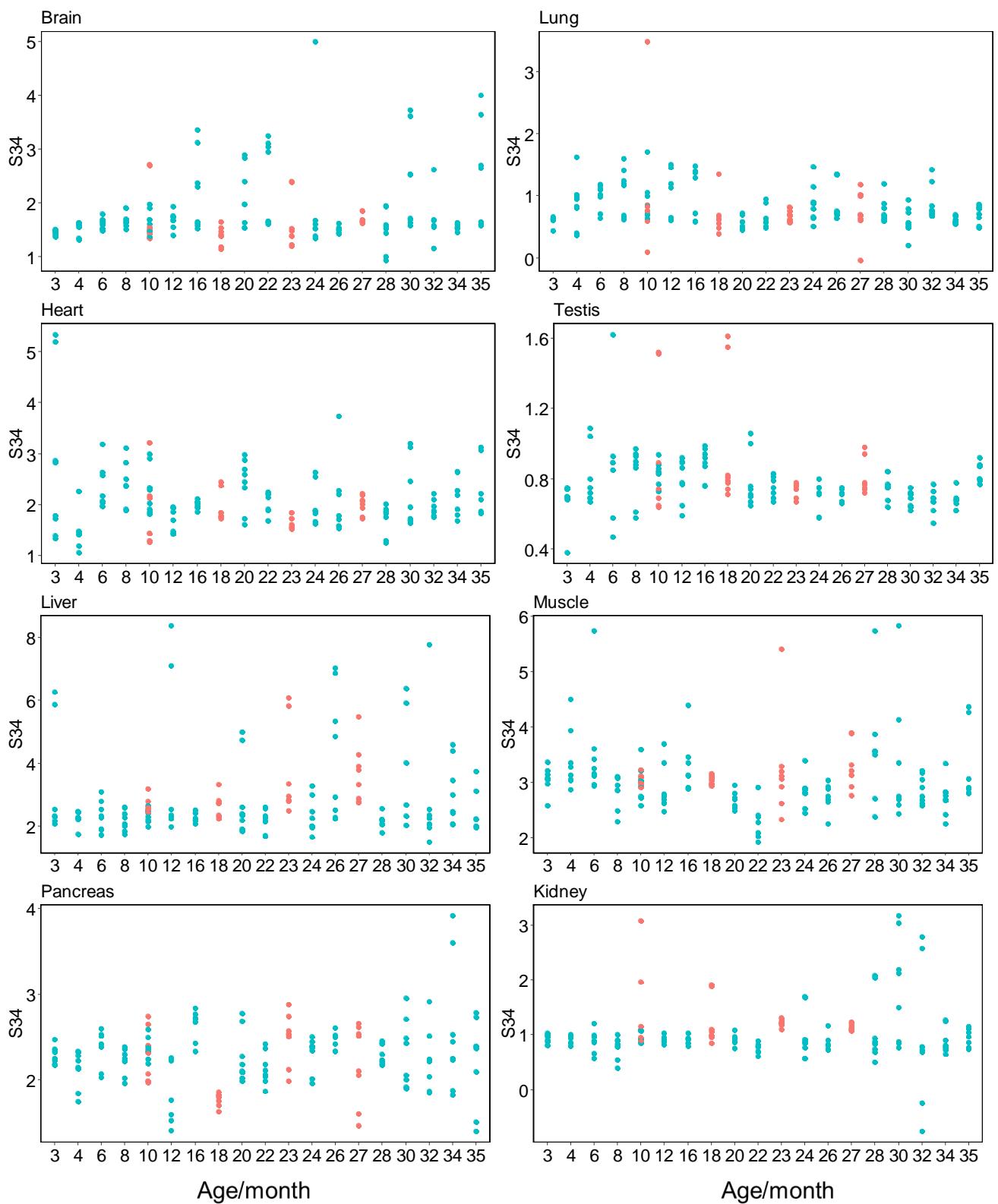


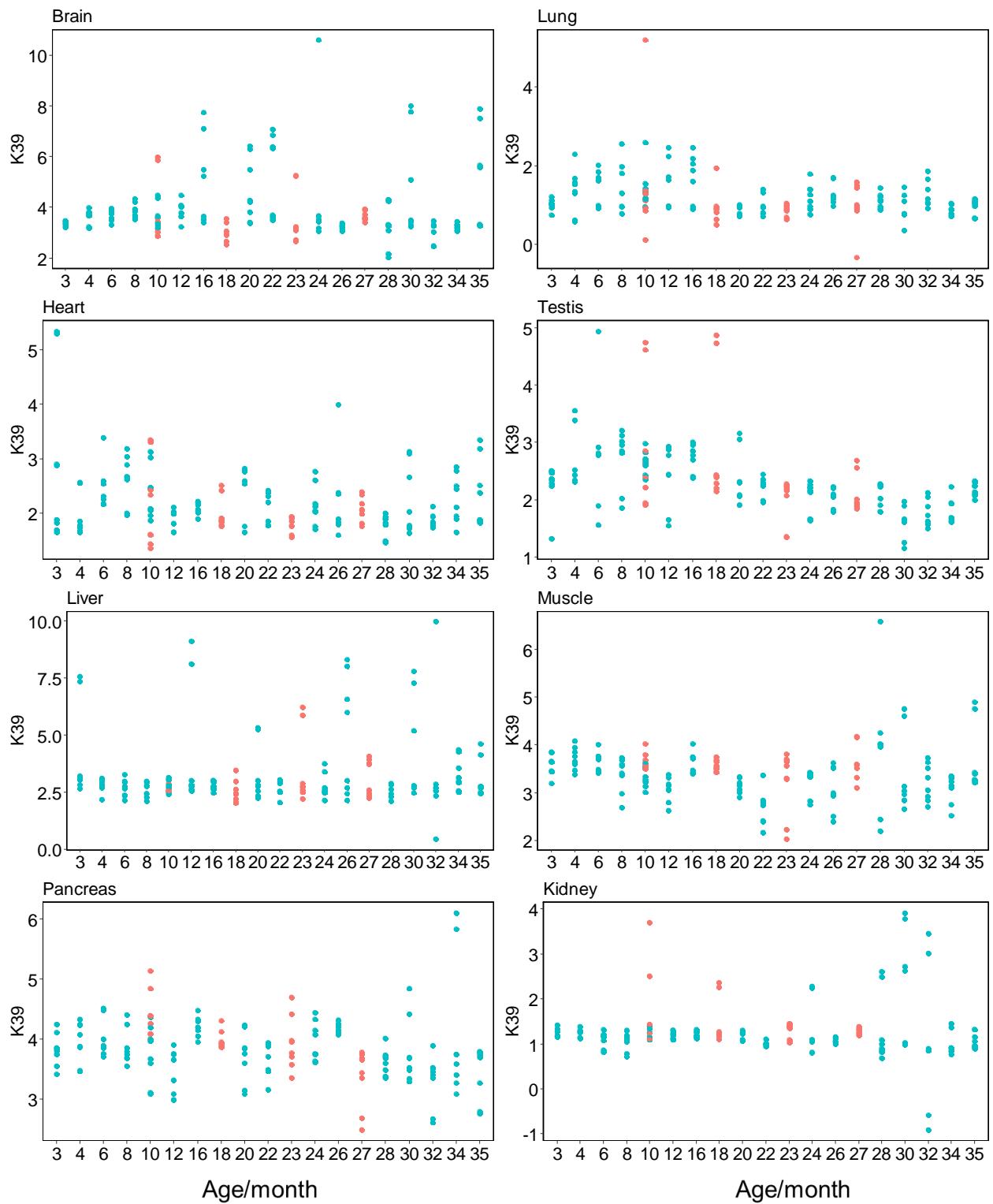
Fig. S4

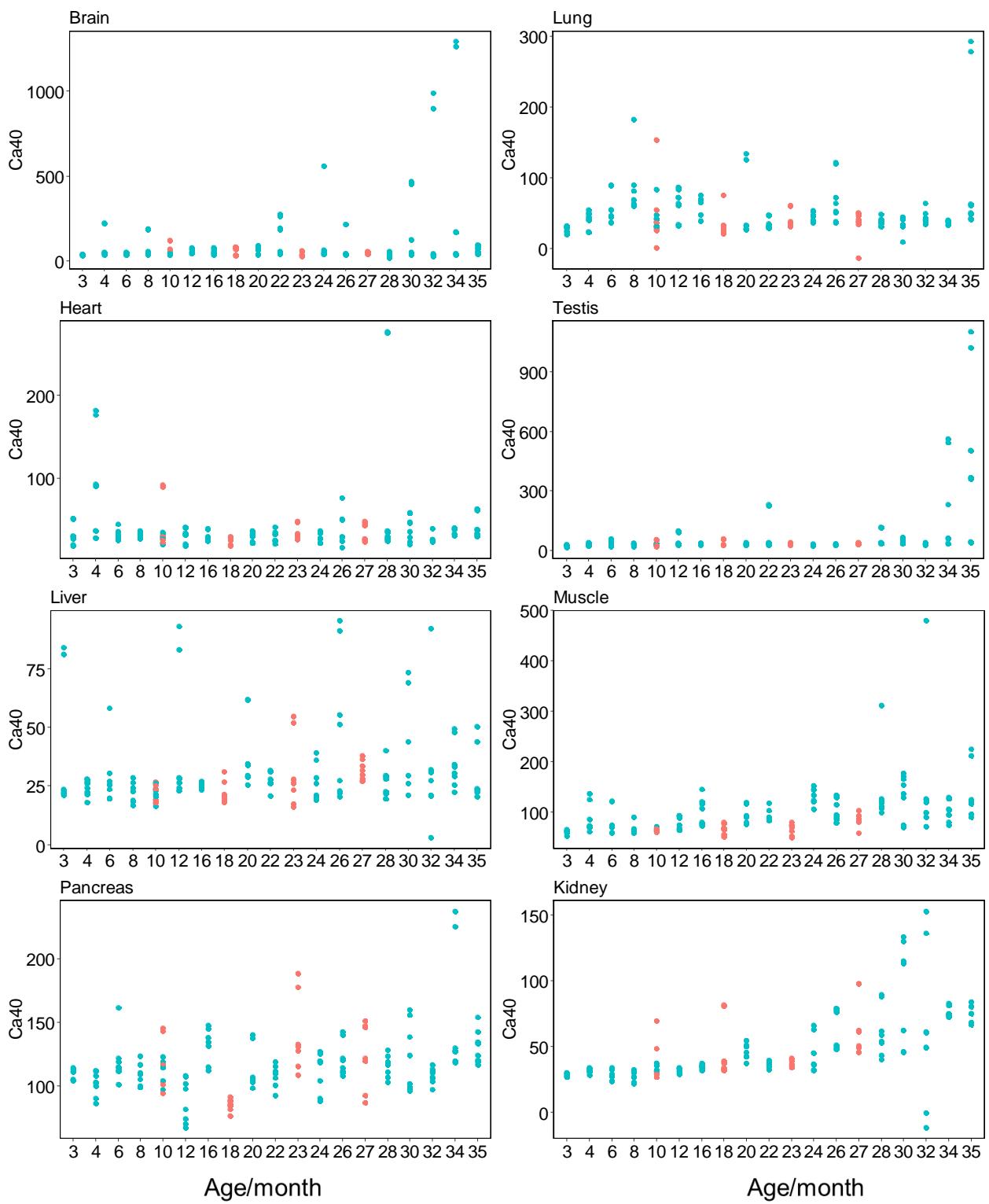


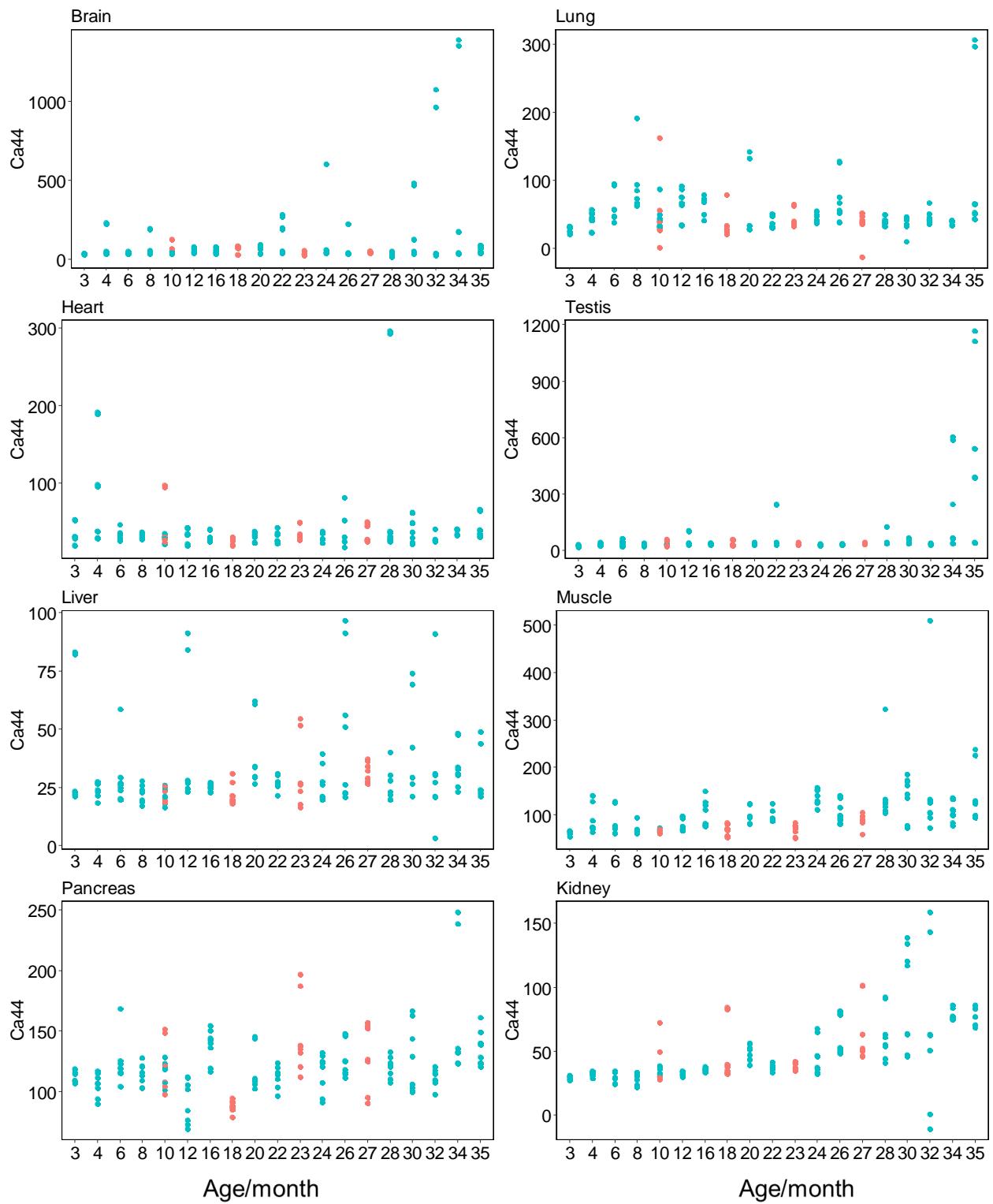


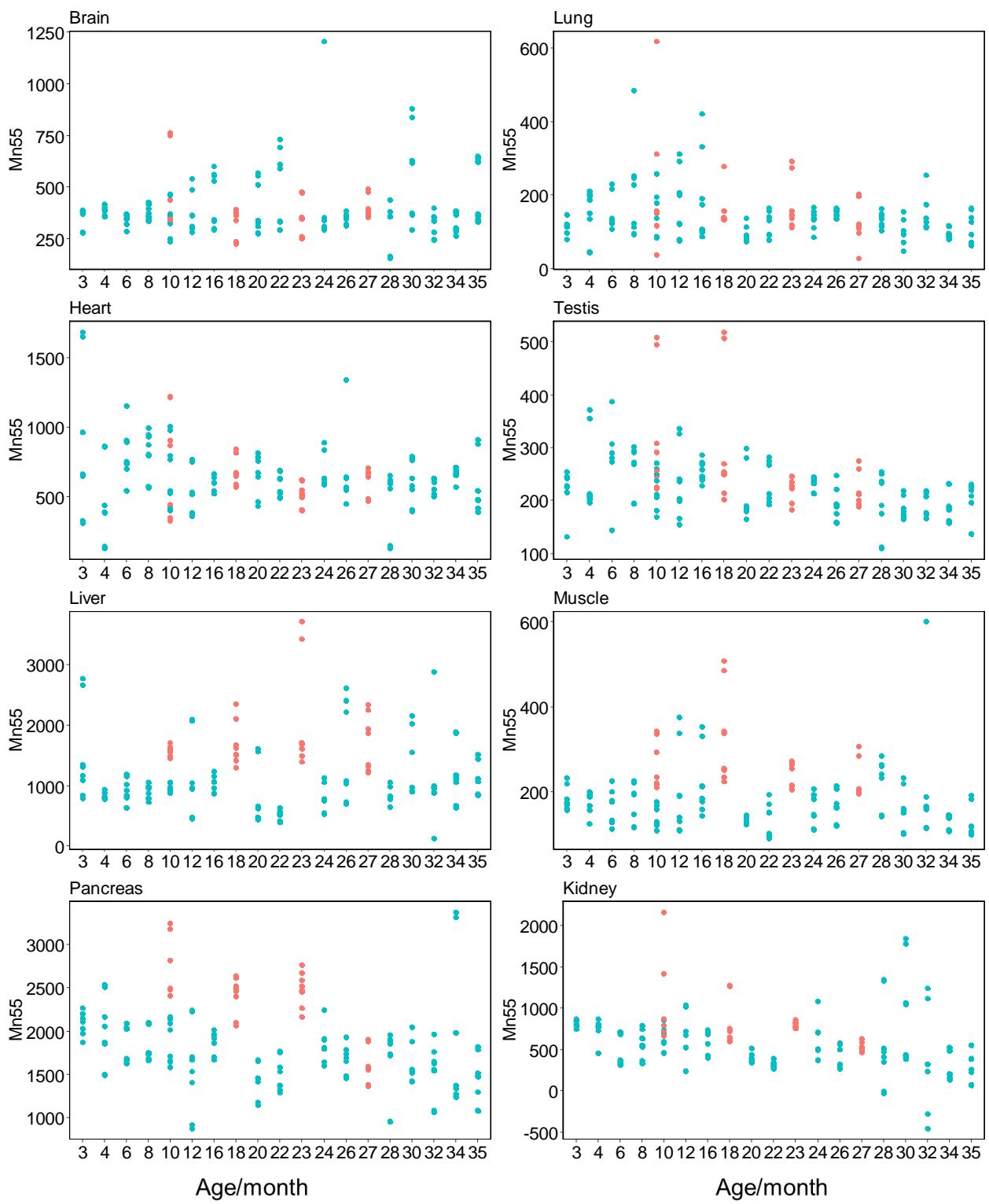


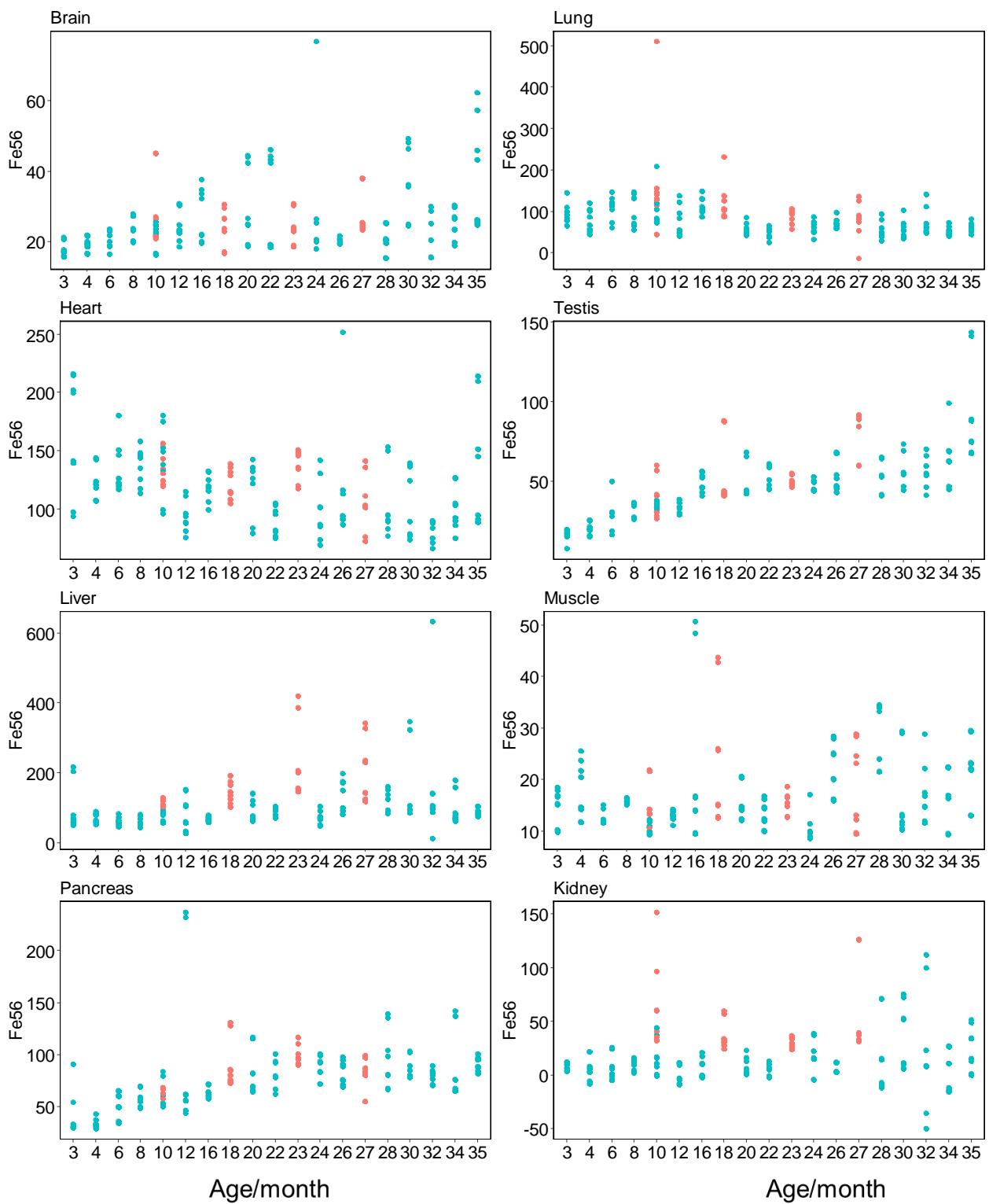


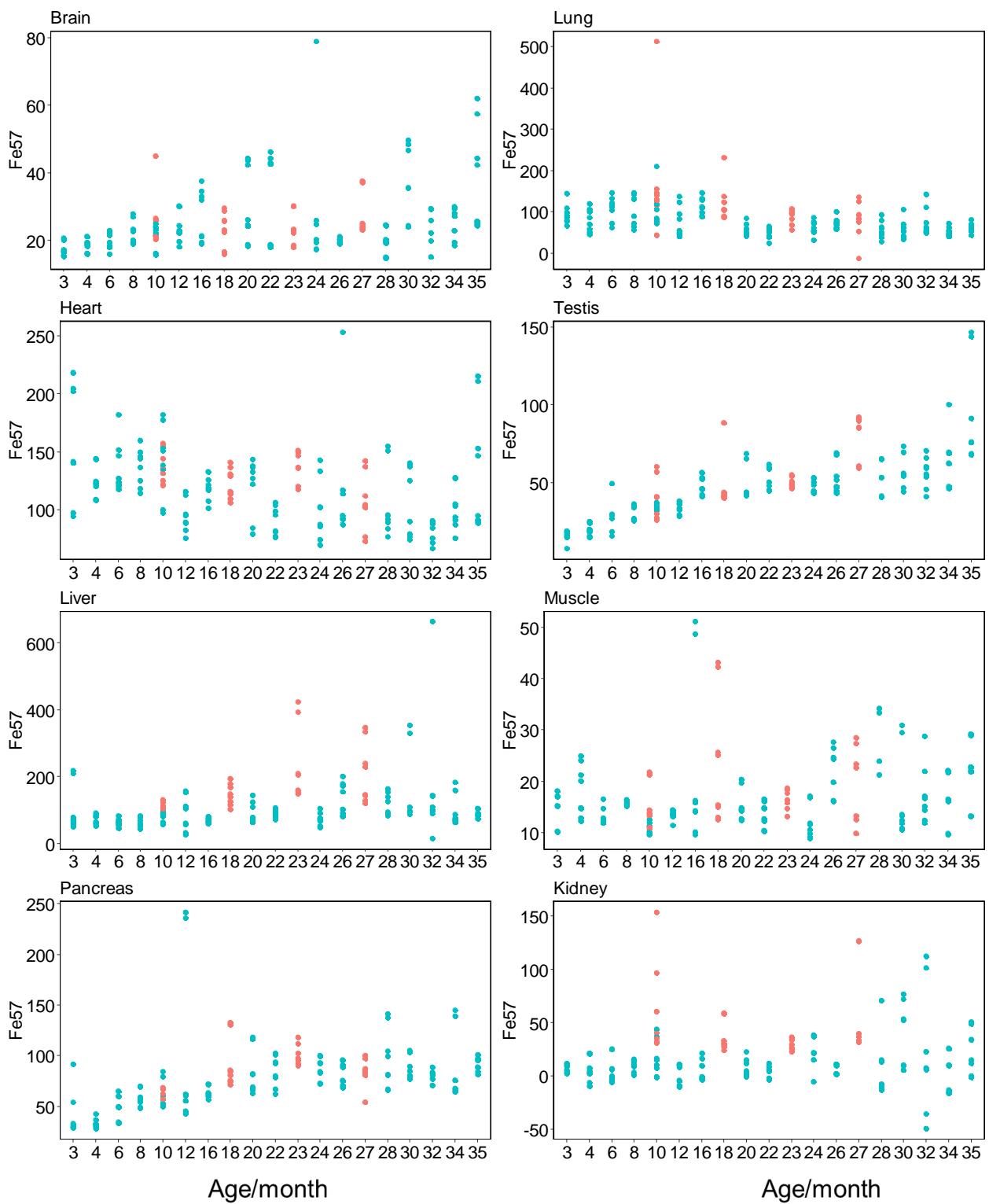


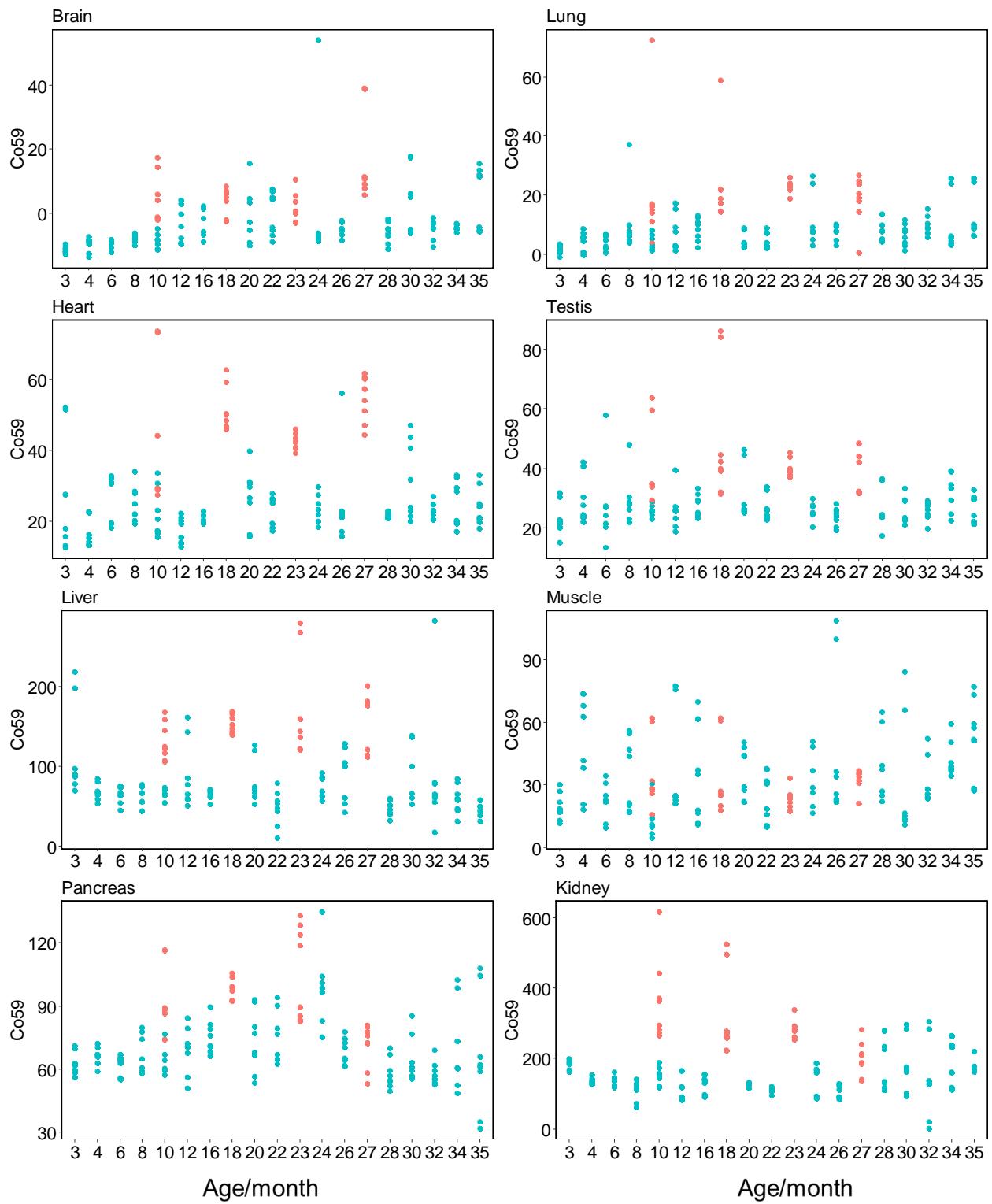


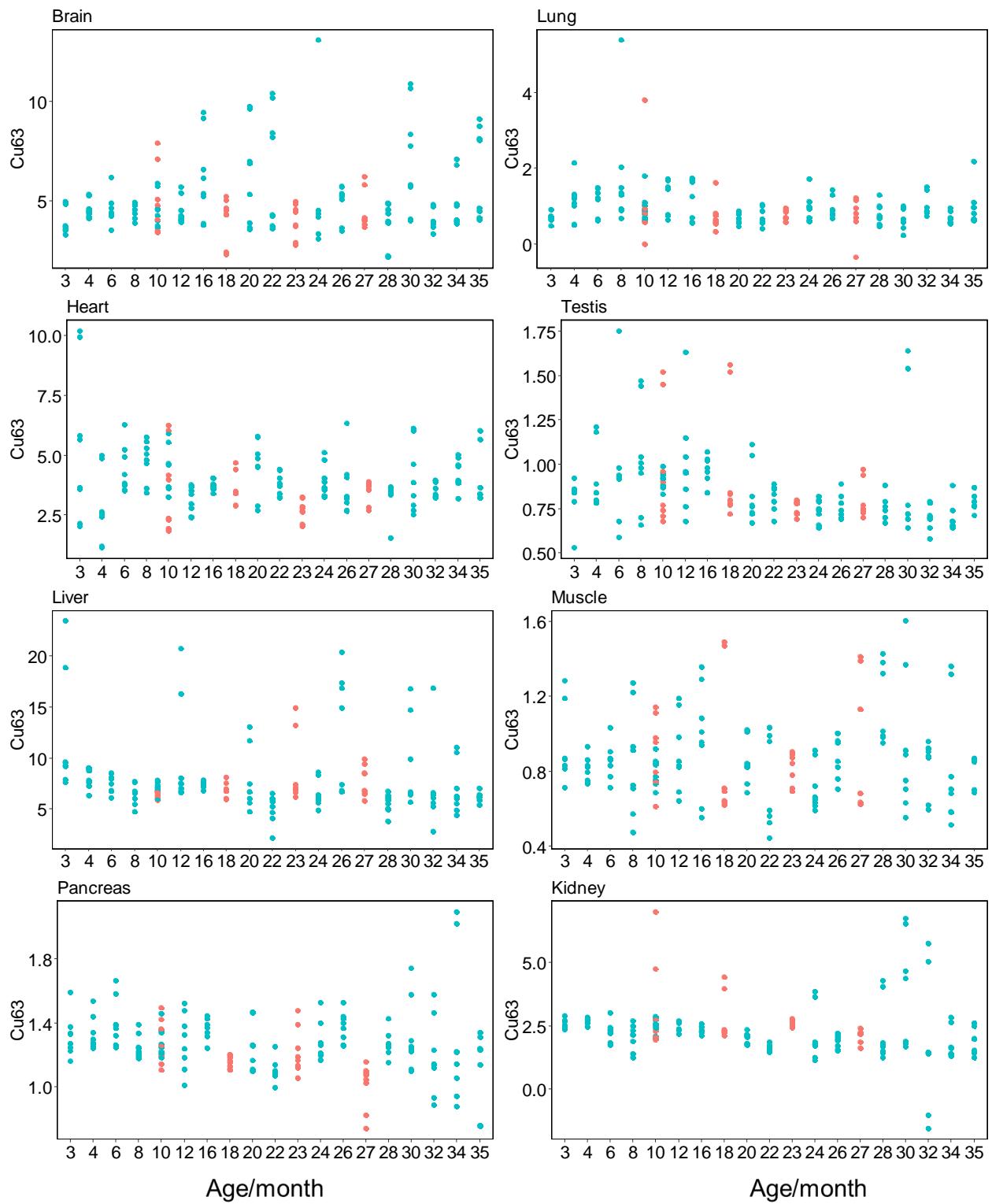


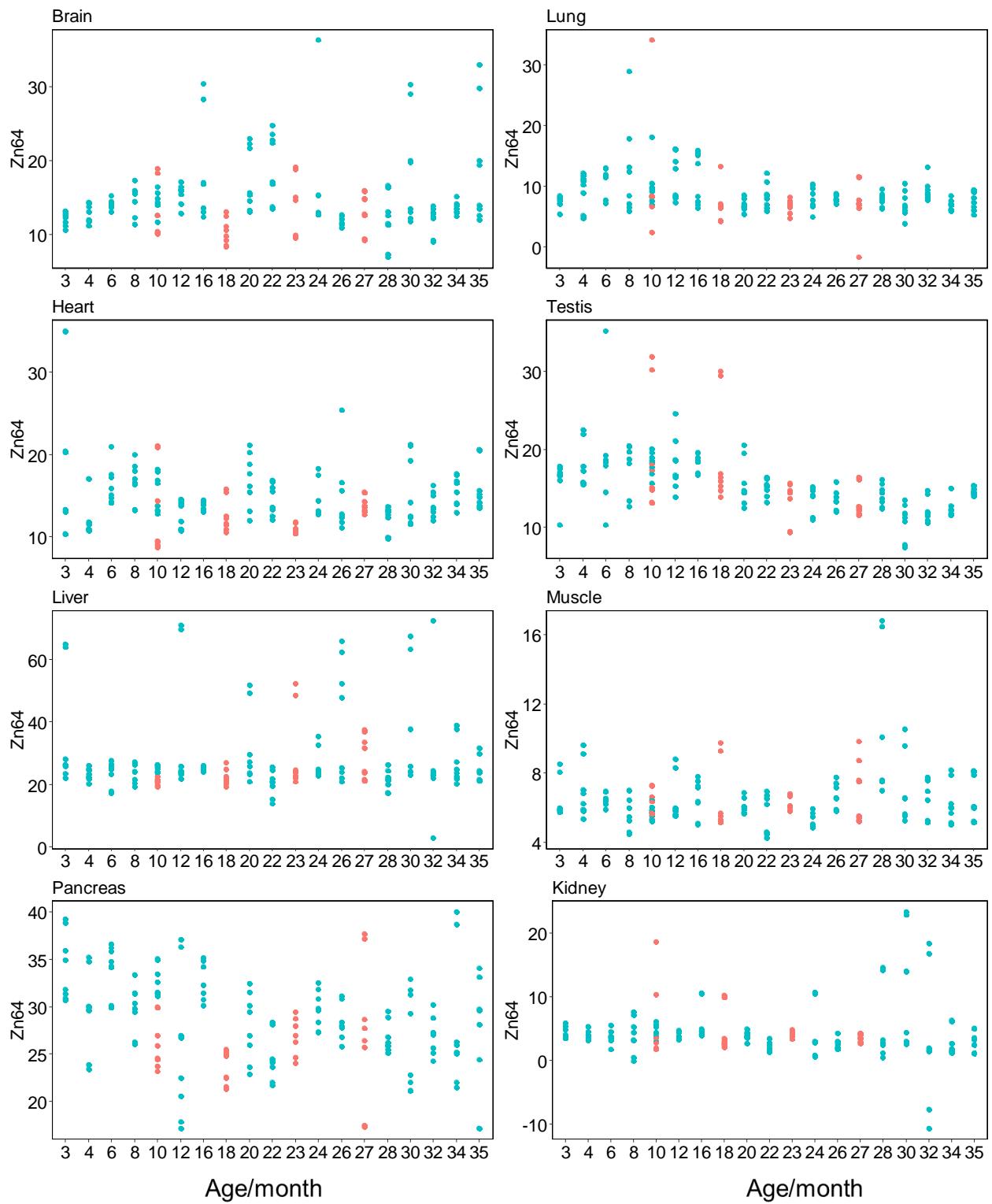


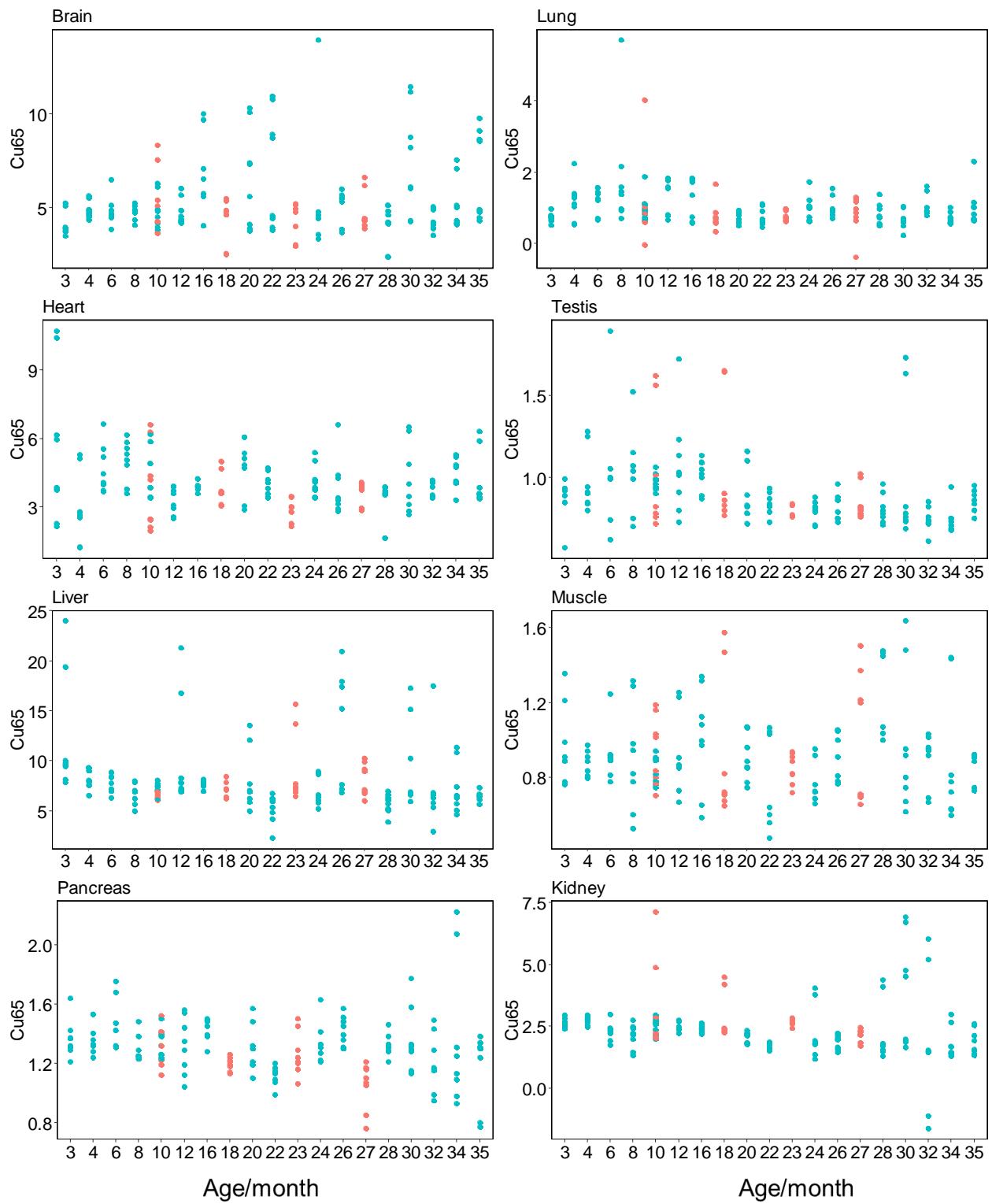


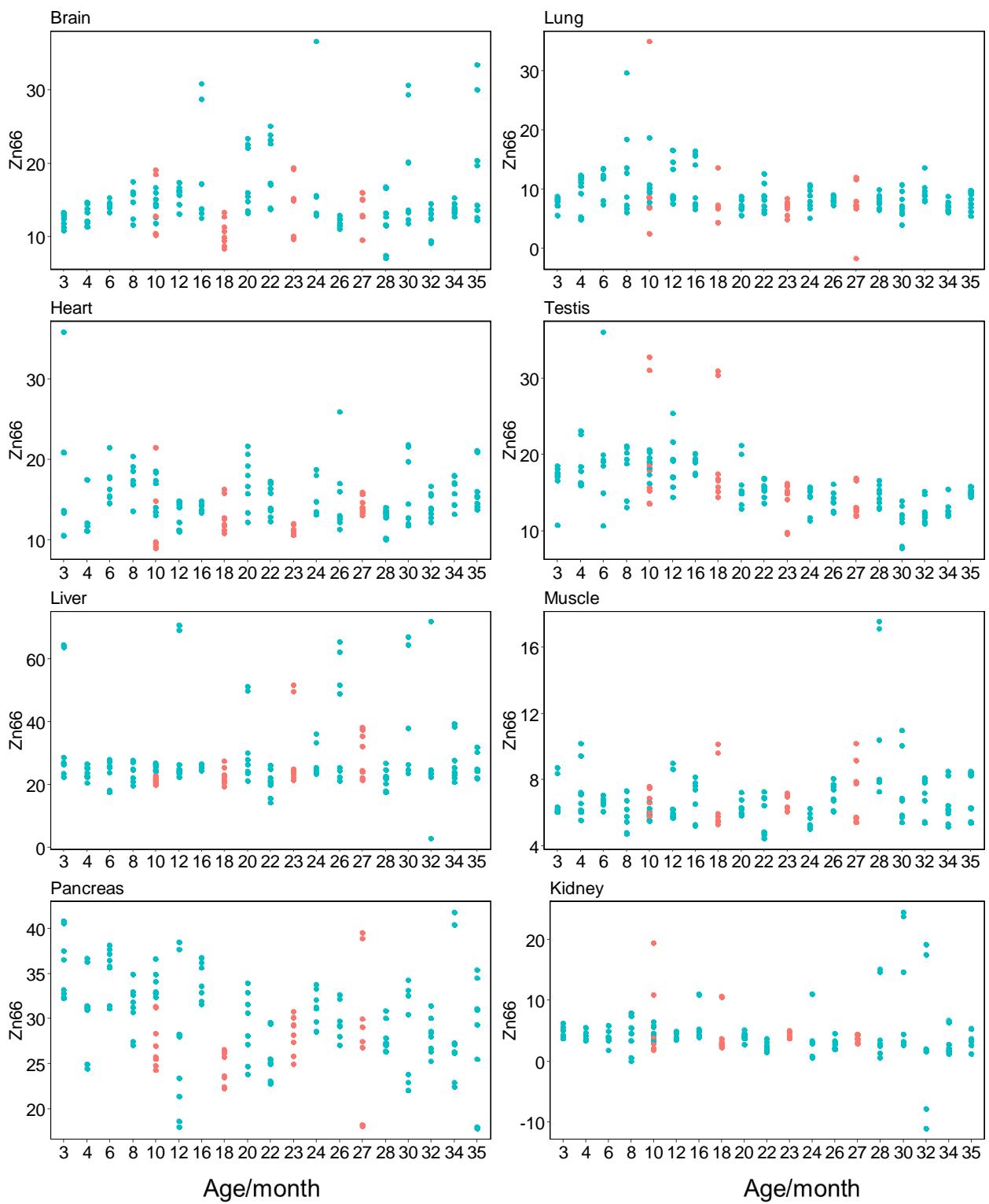


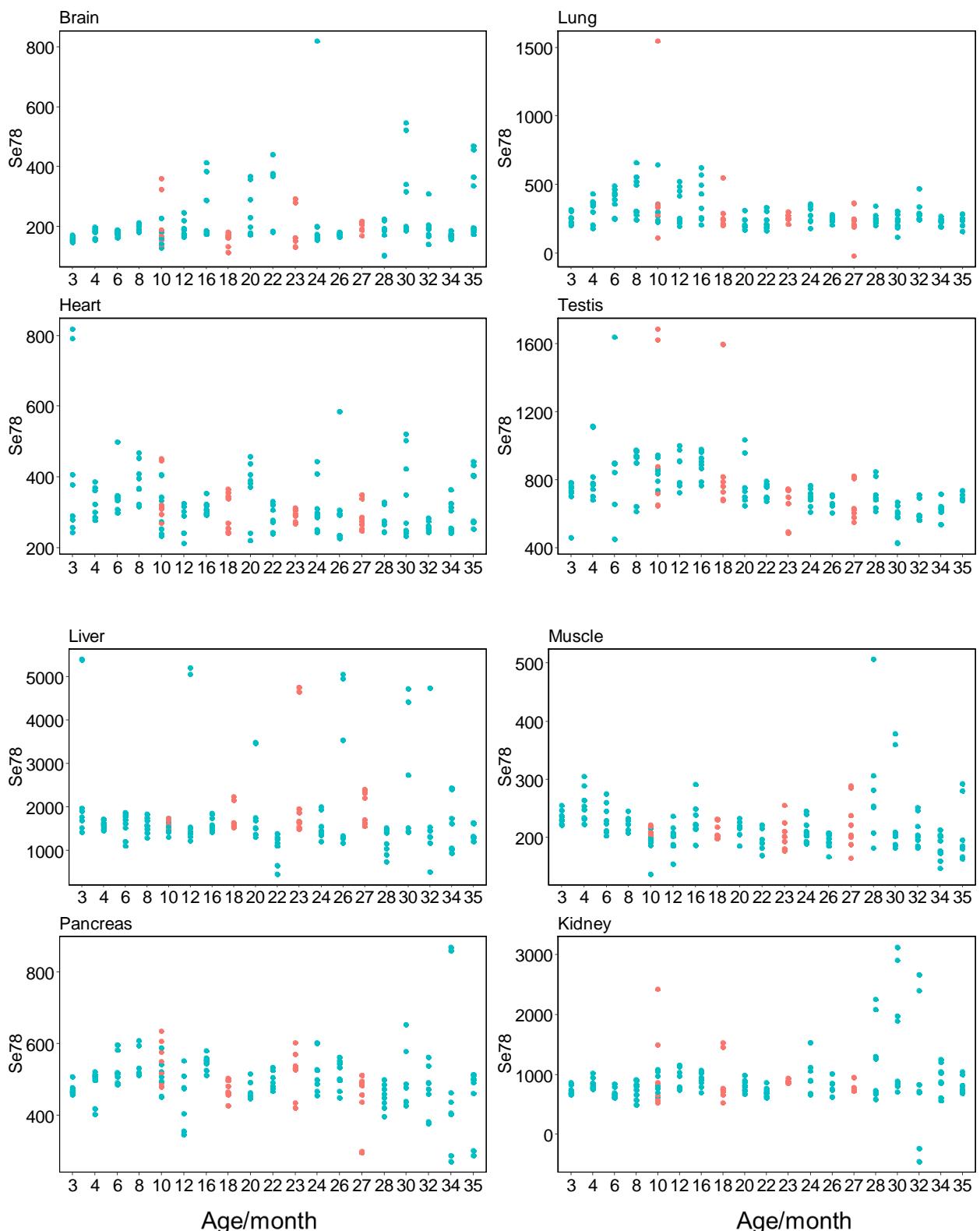


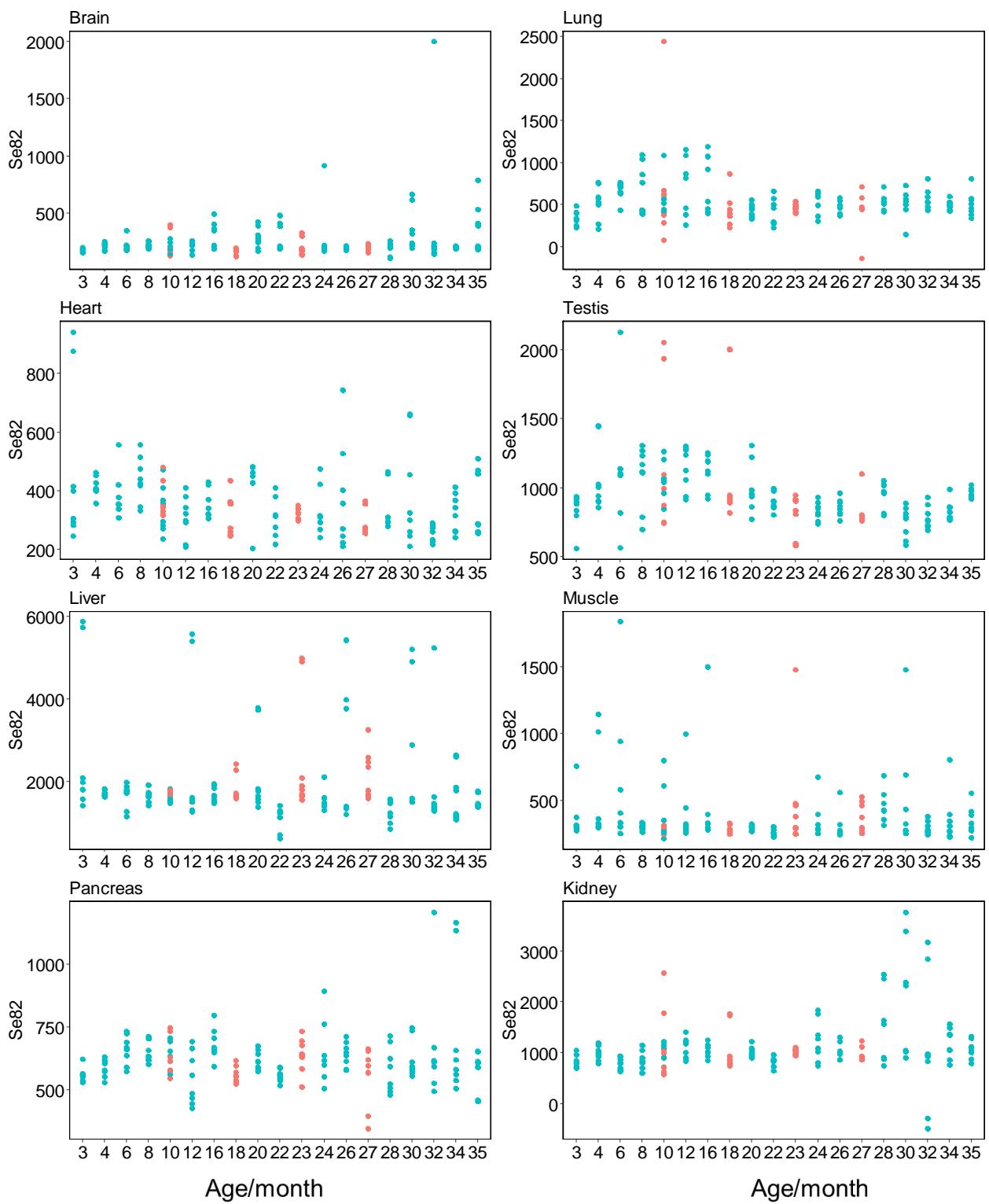


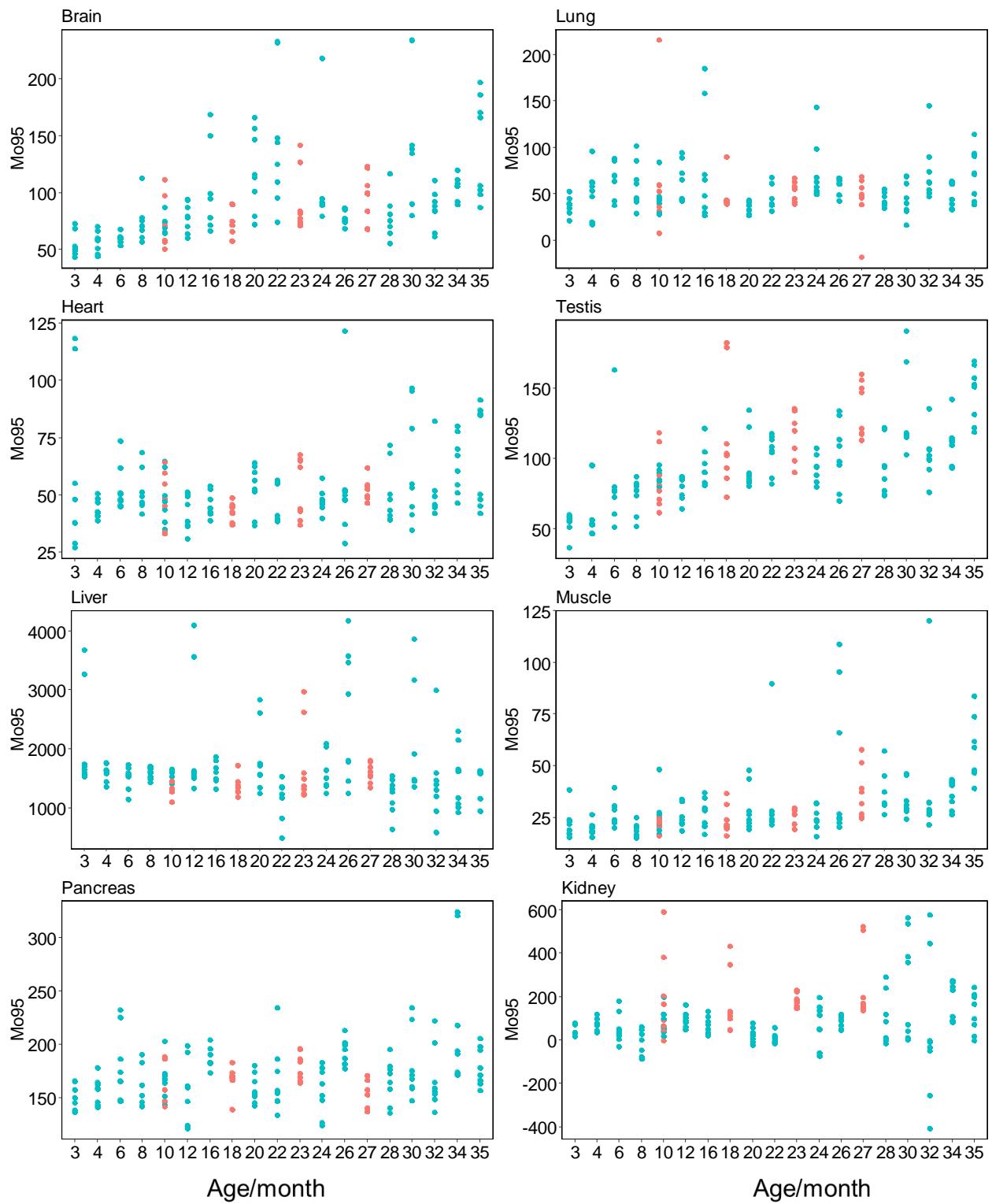


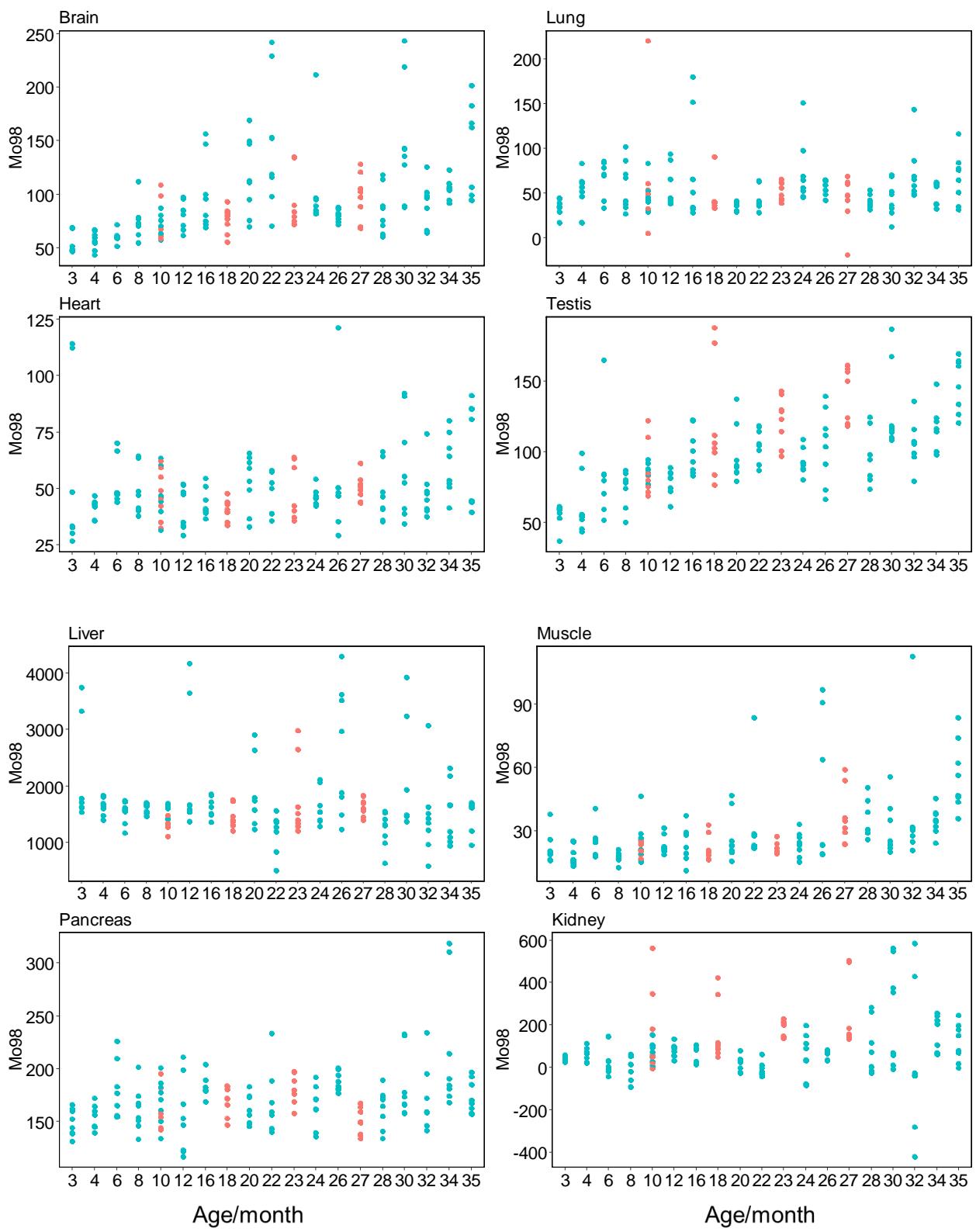












Type
CR
Normal

Fig. S5

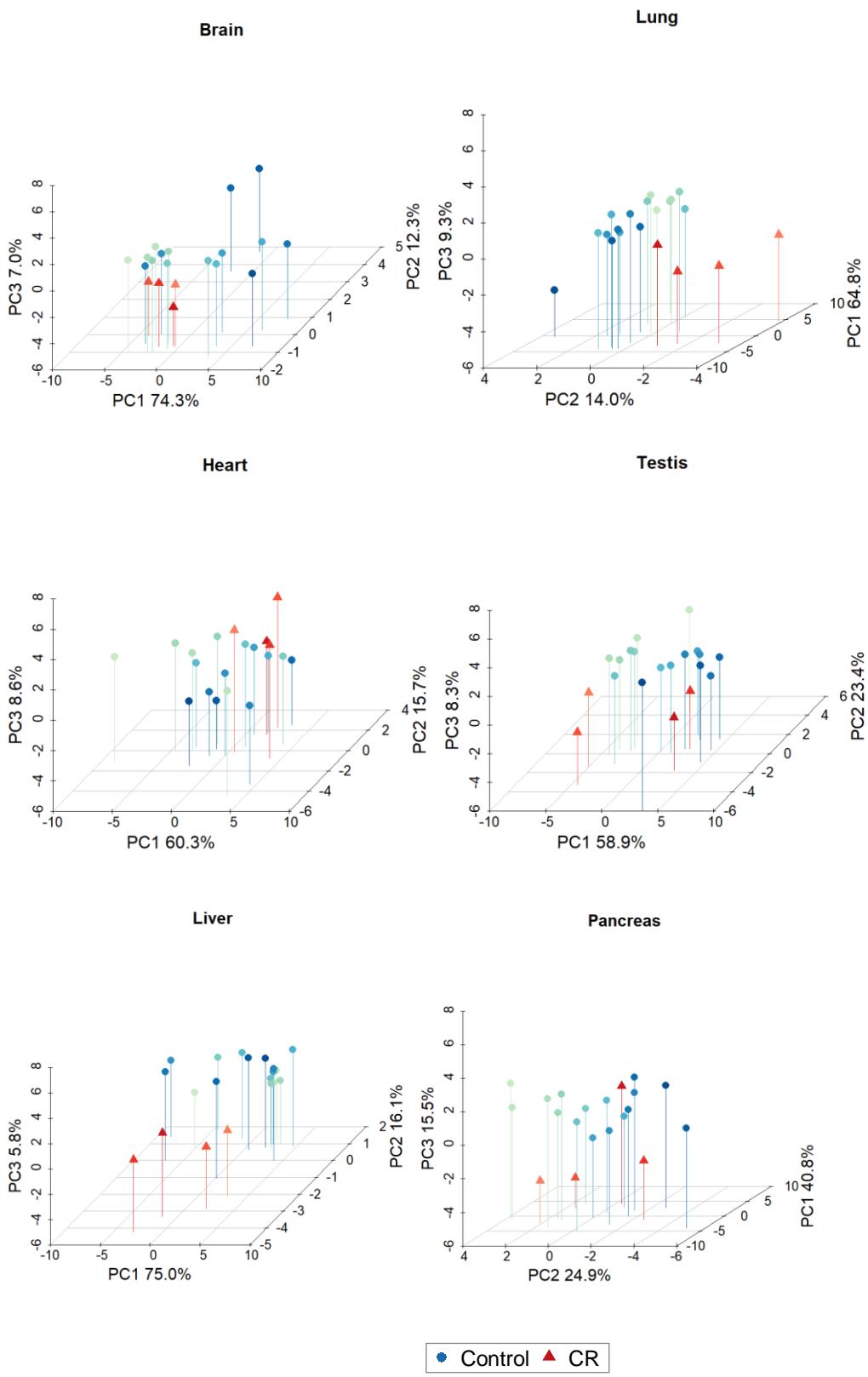
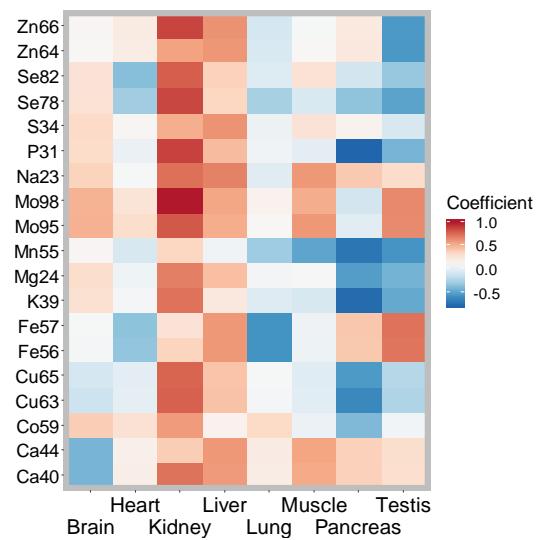
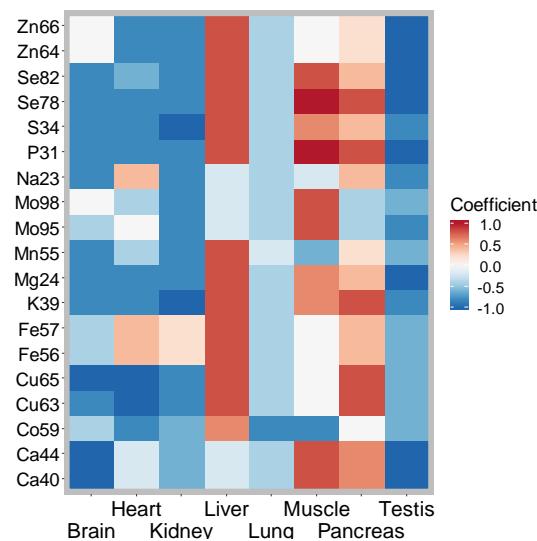


Fig. S6

A



B



C

