

Expanded View Figures

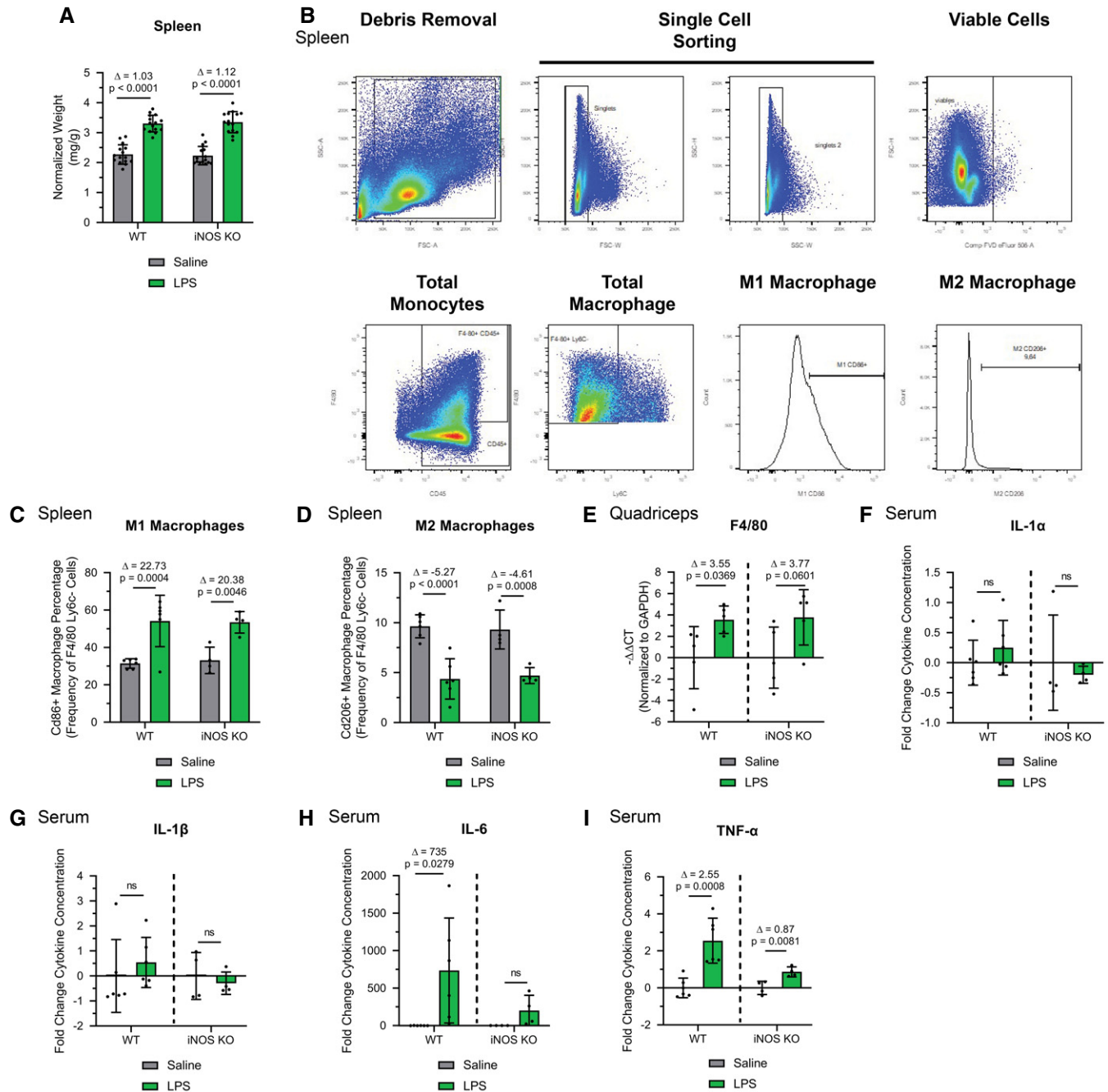


Figure EV1

◀ **Figure EV1. Characterization of the LPS-induced immune response in WT and iNOS KO mice.**

Male C57BL/6 wild-type (WT) and iNOS knockout (KO) mice were intraperitoneally injected with 1 mg kg⁻¹ LPS or an equivalent volume of carrier solution. Control WT, control KO, and LPS-treated KO cohorts were pair-fed (PF) to the WT LPS-treated cohorts. After 18 h, mice were euthanized, and tissue samples were analyzed.

- A Spleen weight normalized to initial body weight ($n = 15$).
- B Gating strategy for flow cytometry analysis of spleen M1 and M2 macrophages.
- C Percentage of CD86⁺ M1 splenic macrophages relative to the total F4/80+Ly6C⁻ macrophage population (WT saline $n = 6$, WT LPS $n = 6$, iNOS KO saline $n = 4$, and iNOS KO LPS $n = 4$).
- D Percentage of CD206⁺ M2 splenic macrophages relative to the total F4/80+Ly6C⁻ macrophage population (WT saline $n = 6$, WT LPS $n = 6$, iNOS KO saline $n = 4$, and iNOS KO LPS $n = 4$).
- E *Quadriceps* from saline or LPS-treated, WT or iNOS KO mice were isolated and used for RT-qPCR analysis for F4/80 mRNA expression. The $-\Delta\Delta$ CT was plotted relative to the saline conditions of each background and normalized to GAPDH mRNA levels ($n = 5$).
- F-I Serum from saline or LPS-treated, WT or iNOS KO mice was collected. Fold change in IL-1 α (F), IL-1 β (G), IL-6 (H), and TNF- α (I) levels in LPS-treated mice was plotted relative to saline condition (WT saline $n = 6$, WT LPS $n = 6$, iNOS KO saline $n = 4$, and iNOS KO LPS $n = 4$).

Data information: Individual data points represent values from individual mice. Error bars represent the standard deviation (SD) of the mean. (A, C, D) For statistical comparisons, Δ indicates the difference in mean values and P -values were calculated with an ANOVA followed by Fisher's LSD test. (E-I) Statistical comparisons were made between saline-treated controls and LPS-treated mice of same genotype. Plotted concentration data were relativized to saline controls of corresponding genotype. Δ indicates the difference in mean values, and P -values were calculated with Student's t -test.

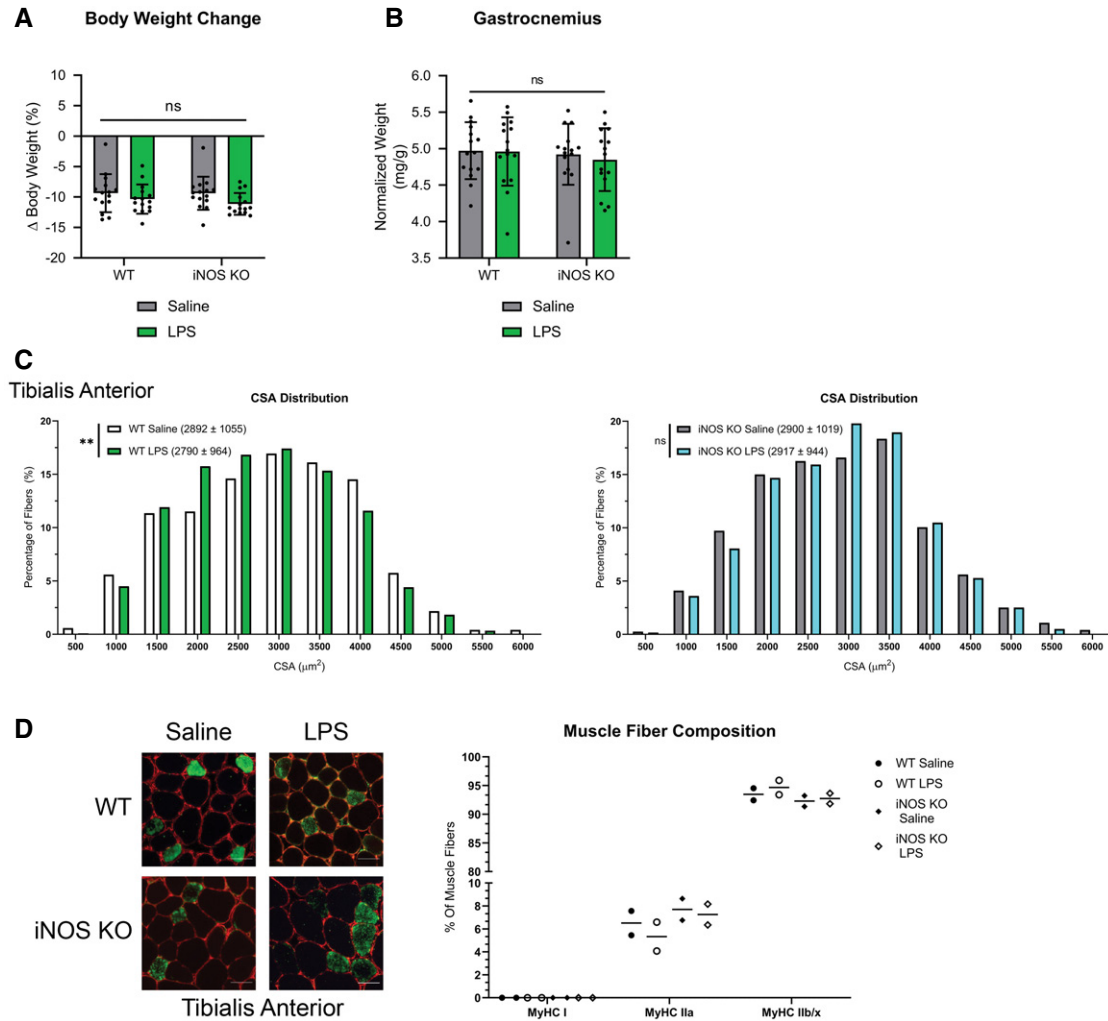


Figure EV2. Characterization of the LPS-induced effects on muscle integrity/composition in WT and iNOS KO mice.

Male C57BL/6 wild-type (WT) and iNOS knockout (KO) mice were intraperitoneally injected with 1 mg kg⁻¹ LPS or an equivalent volume of carrier solution. Control WT, control KO, and LPS-treated KO cohorts were pair-fed (PF) to the WT LPS-treated cohorts. After 18 h, mice were euthanized, and tissue samples were analyzed.

A Percent body weight change from time of injection to endpoint of experiment. ($n = 15$).

B *Gastrocnemius* weight normalized to initial body weight ($n = 15$).

C Frequency histogram showing the distribution of muscle fiber CSA in the *tibialis anterior* muscles from (left) WT control and (right) iNOS KO mice ($n = 4$). A total of 300 fibers per muscle were used for the CSA analysis. Statistical comparisons, mean, and standard deviation of the mean are shown in the histogram legend.

D (left) Photomicrographs of immunofluorescence images of *tibialis anterior* muscle sections from WT control and iNOS KO mice injected with or without LPS. Sections were stained against MyHC I (Blue), MyHC IIa (Green), and laminin (Red). Unstained fibers were classified as MyHC IIb/x. Scale bars = 50 μ m. (right) Percentage of type I, type IIa, and type IIb/IIx fibers in the whole *tibialis anterior* muscles from control and iNOS KO mice ($n = 2$).

Data information: Individual data points represent values from individual mice. Error bars represent the standard deviation (SD) of the mean. (C) P -values were calculated with a Kolmogorov–Smirnov test (** $P < 0.01$). Non-statistically significant comparisons ($P > 0.05$) are indicated as non-significant (ns).

Figure EV3. Effect of GW on the immune response as well as muscle integrity/composition in C26-tumor-bearing mice.

Male BALB/C mice were injected subcutaneously with C26 cells (1.25×10^6 cells) or an equivalent volume of saline. After 5 days, and everyday thereafter, saline- and C26-injected mice were treated with or without GW (5 mg kg^{-1}). After 16 days, mice were euthanized and tissue samples were analyzed.

- A iNOS and tubulin (loading control) protein levels in the *gastrocnemius* muscle were assessed by Western blot ($n = 3$).
- B Spleen weight normalized to initial body weight.
- C *Quadriceps* from control and C26 mice treated with or without GW were isolated and used for RT-qPCR analysis for F4/80 mRNA expression. The $-\Delta\Delta\text{CT}$ is plotted relative to the saline condition and normalized to GAPDH mRNA levels ($n = 5$).
- D–G Serum from saline and C26-tumor-bearing mice treated with or without GW was collected. Fold change in IL-1 α (D), IL-1 β (E), IL-6 (F), and TNF- α (G, $n = 4$ for C26 + GW) levels was plotted relative to saline condition.
- E Inguinal fat pad weight normalized to initial body weight.
- F Frequency histogram showing the distribution of muscle fiber CSA in the *gastrocnemius* muscles from control and C26 mice treated with or without GW (saline $n = 4$, C26 $n = 4$, GW 5 mg/kg $n = 3$, and C26 GW 5 mg/kg $n = 4$). A total of 600–700 fibers per muscle were used for the CSA analysis. Statistical comparisons, mean, and standard deviation of the mean are shown in the histogram legend.
- G (left) Photomicrographs of immunofluorescence images of *gastrocnemius* muscle sections from control and C26 mice treated with or without GW. Sections were stained against MyHC I (Blue), MyHC IIa (Green), and laminin (Red). Unstained fibers were classified as MyHC IIb/x. Scale bars = $50 \mu\text{m}$. (right) Percentage of type I, type IIa, and type IIb/IIx fibers in the whole *gastrocnemius* muscles from control and C26 mice treated with or without GW ($n = 2$).

Data information: Individual data points represent values from individual mice, with a total of six mice per cohort ($n = 6$) unless stated otherwise. Error bars represent the standard deviation (SD) of the mean. (B–H) For statistical comparisons, Δ indicates the difference in mean values and P -values were calculated with an ANOVA followed by Fisher's LSD test. (I) P -values were calculated with a Kolmogorov–Smirnov test ($***P < 0.001$).

Source data are available online for this figure.

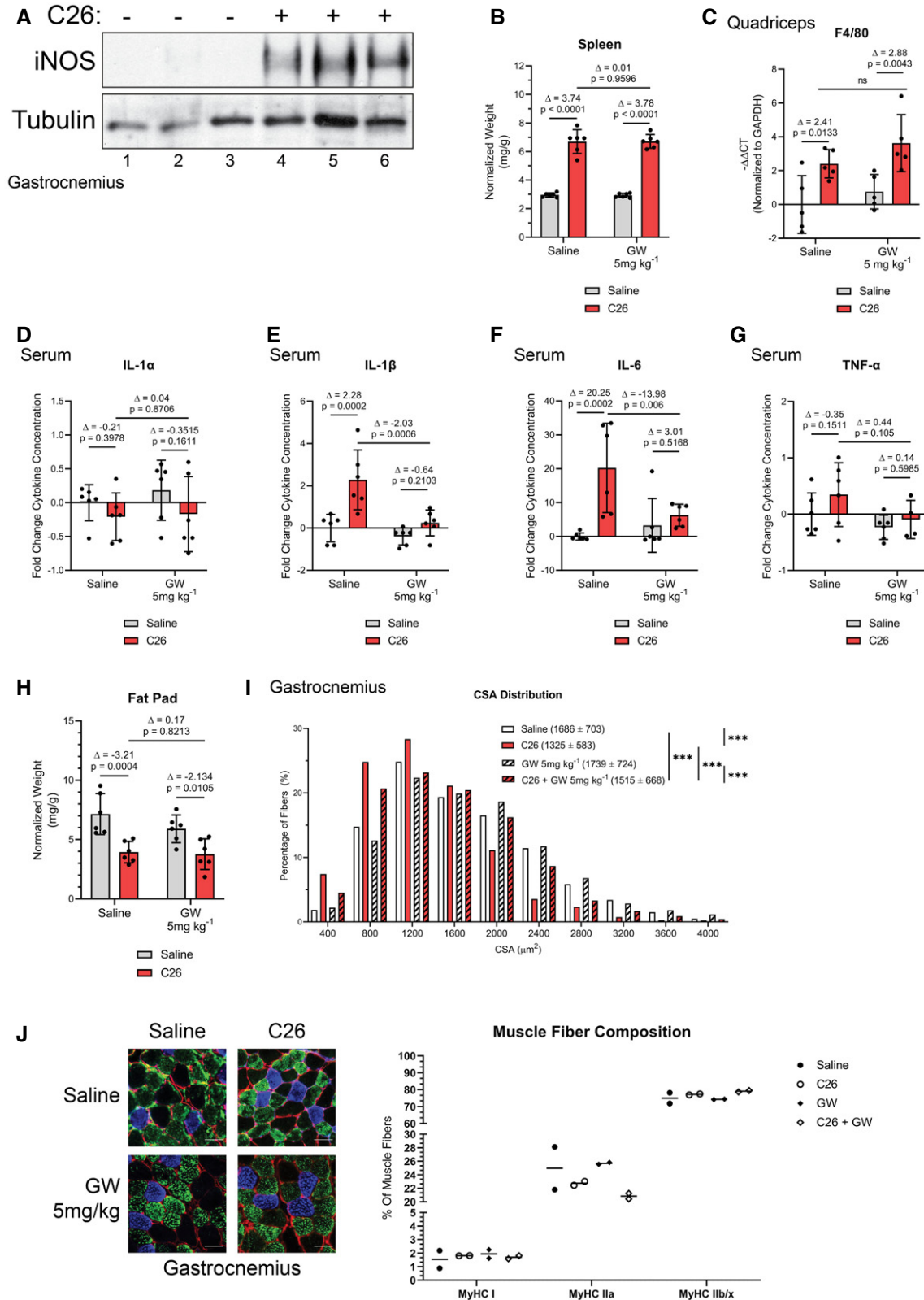


Figure EV3.

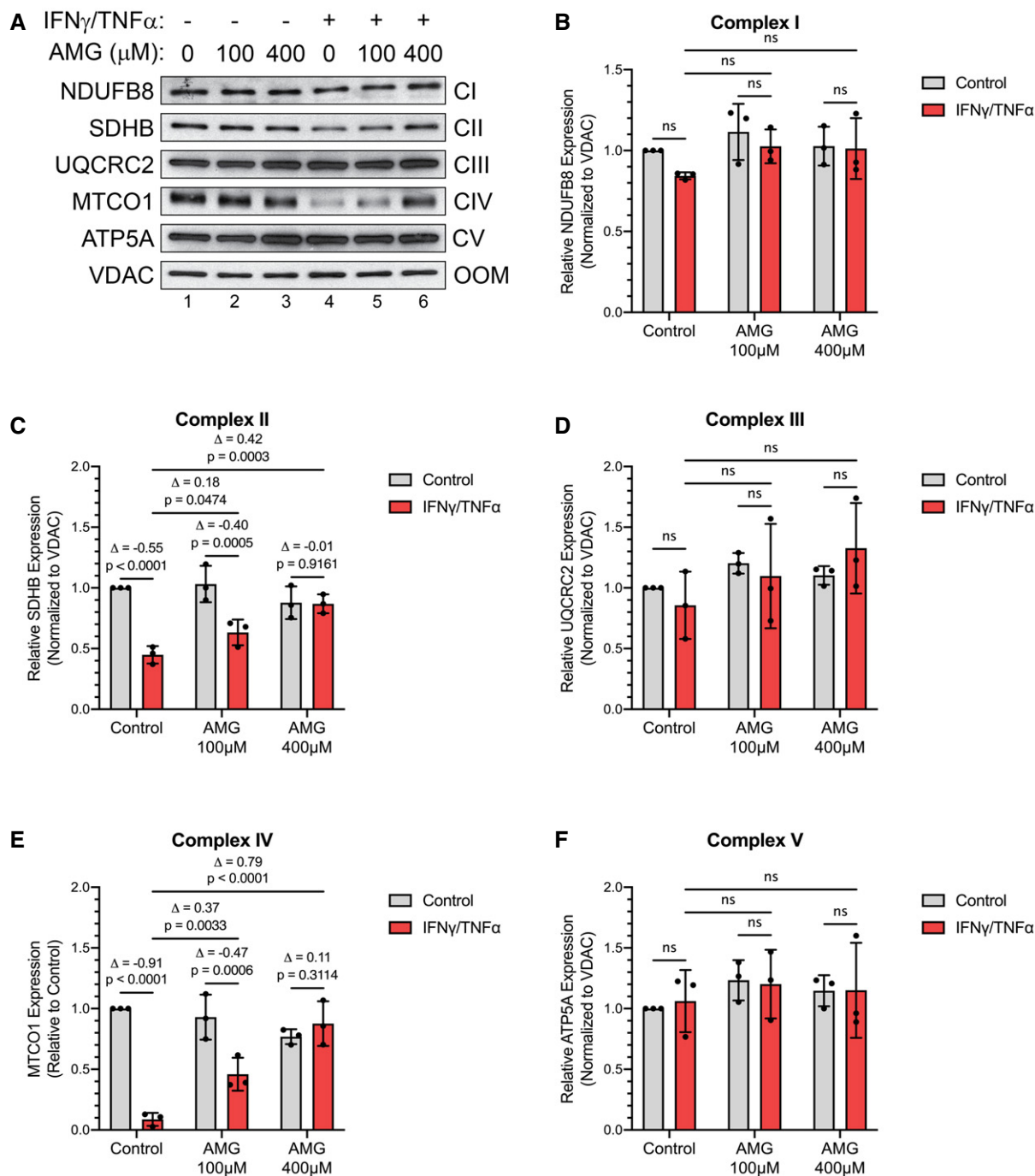


Figure EV4. Cytokine-mediated loss of complex II and IV integrity is reversed with aminoguanidine.

C2C12 myotubes were treated with or without IFN γ (100 U/ml) and TNF- α (20 ng/ml) and the indicated doses of aminoguanidine (AMG). Protein content was extracted 24 h after treatment.

A Western blot analysis for ETC protein complex subunits.

B–F Quantification of complex subunits normalized to VDAC (outer mitochondrial membrane; OMM) and relative to untreated control. (B) NDUF8 (complex I; CI), (C) SDHB (complex II; CII), (D) UQCRC2 (complex III; CIII), (E) MTCO1 (complex IV; CIV), and (F) ATP5A (complex V; CV).

Data information: Individual data points are from three independent experimental replicates ($n = 3$). Error bars represent the standard deviation (SD) of the mean. For statistical comparisons, Δ indicates the difference in mean values and P -values were calculated with an ANOVA followed by Fisher's LSD test. Non-statistically significant comparisons ($P > 0.05$) are indicated as non-significant (ns).

Source data are available online for this figure.