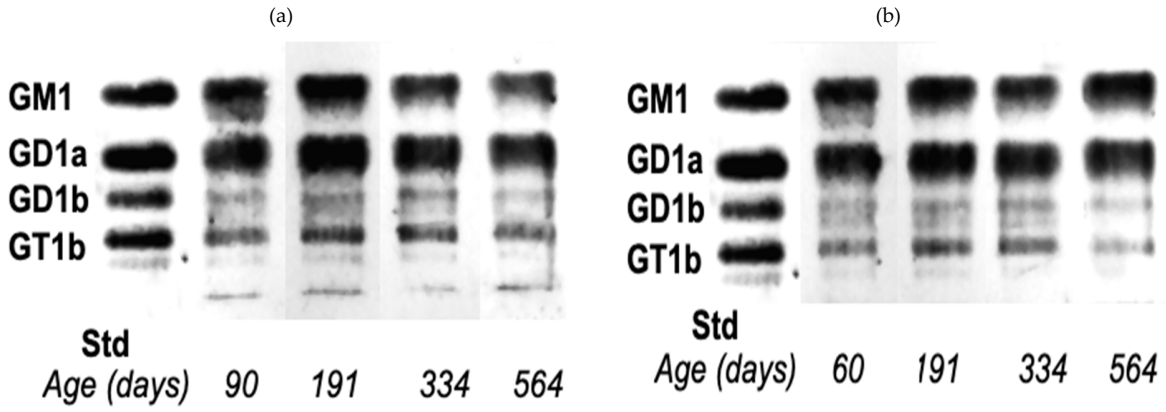

Figure S1. Depiction of a-series ganglioside in colon tissue of aging mice (a) HPTLC of male mice colon gangliosides (b) HPTLC of female mice colon gangliosides.

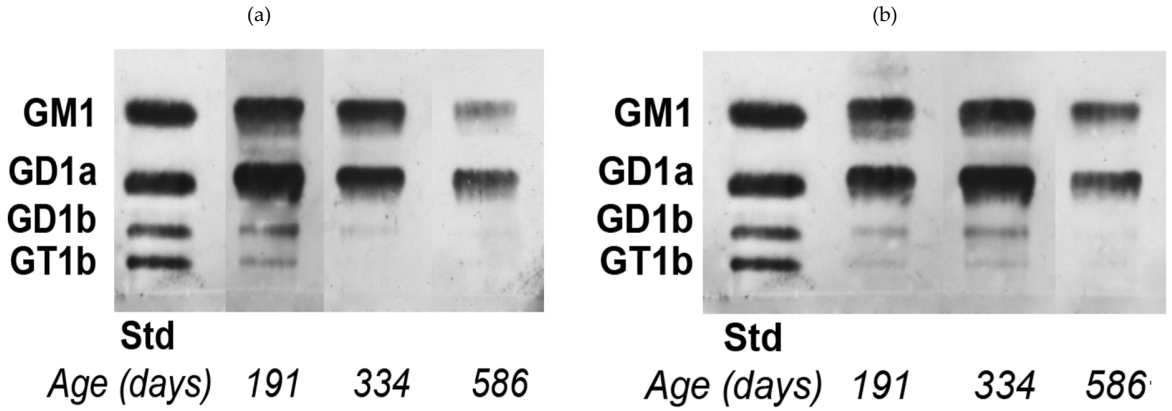

Figure S2. Depiction of a-series ganglioside in skin tissue of aging mice (a) HPTLC of male mice skin gangliosides; (b) HPTLC of female mice skin gangliosides.

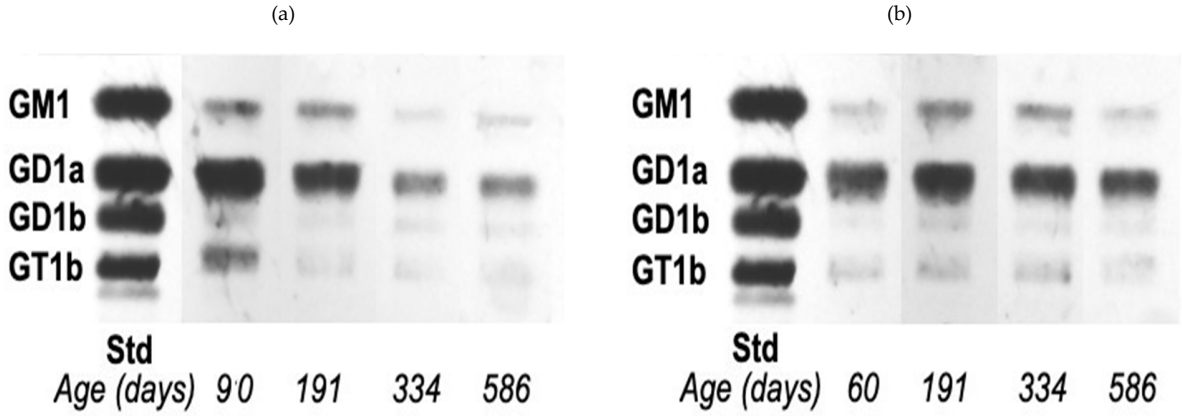

Figure S3. Depiction of a-series ganglioside in heart tissue of aging mice (a) HPTLC of male mice heart tissue for detection of gangliosides; (b) HPTLC of female mice heart tissue for detection of GM1 and GD1a.

These results concord with the results in the manuscript showing strong downward trend in a-series ganglioside with age in the peripheral system. It is particularly striking if we compare the intensity of a-series ganglioside between 191 and 586 DOA.