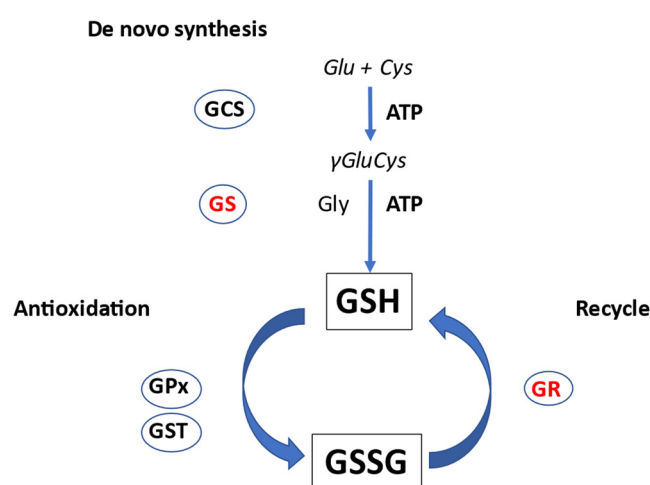
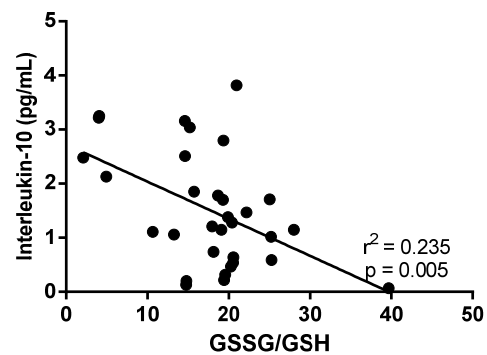
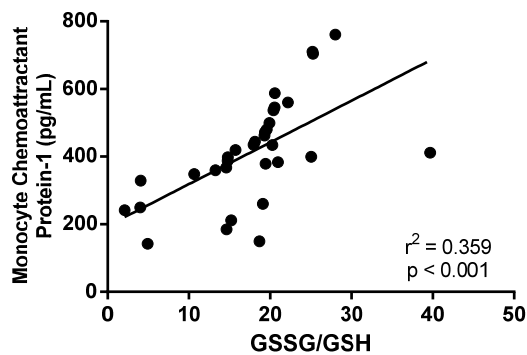
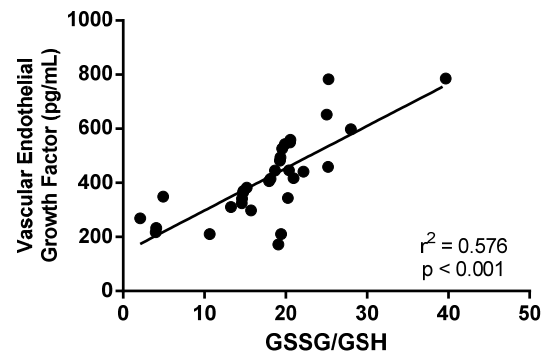
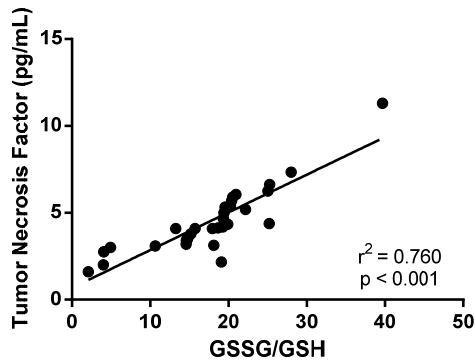
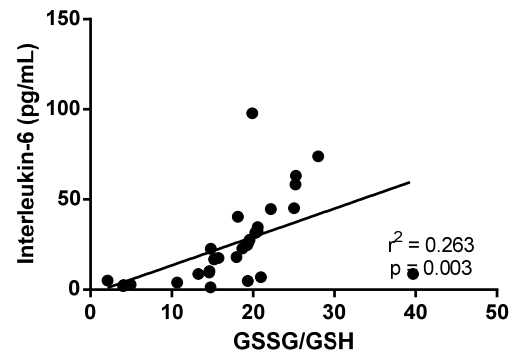
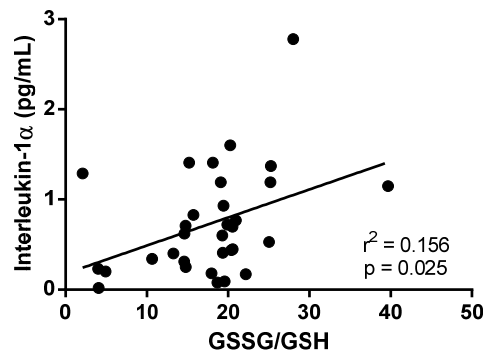
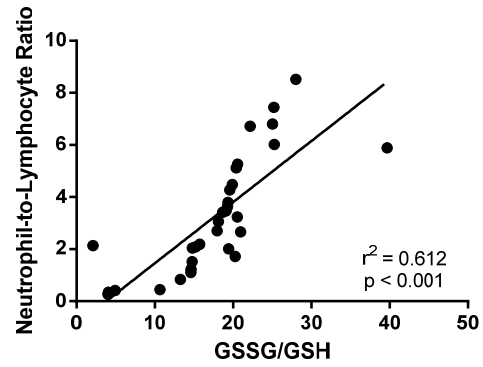
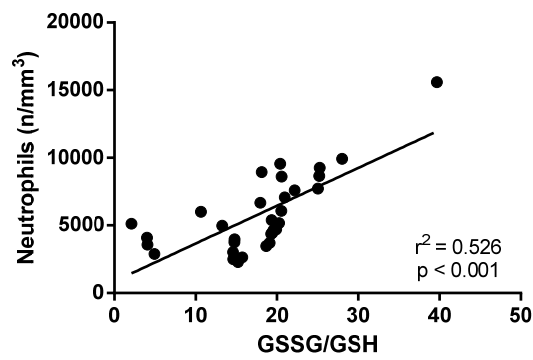


# Sarcopenia is associated with changes in circulating markers of antioxidant/oxidant balance and innate immune response

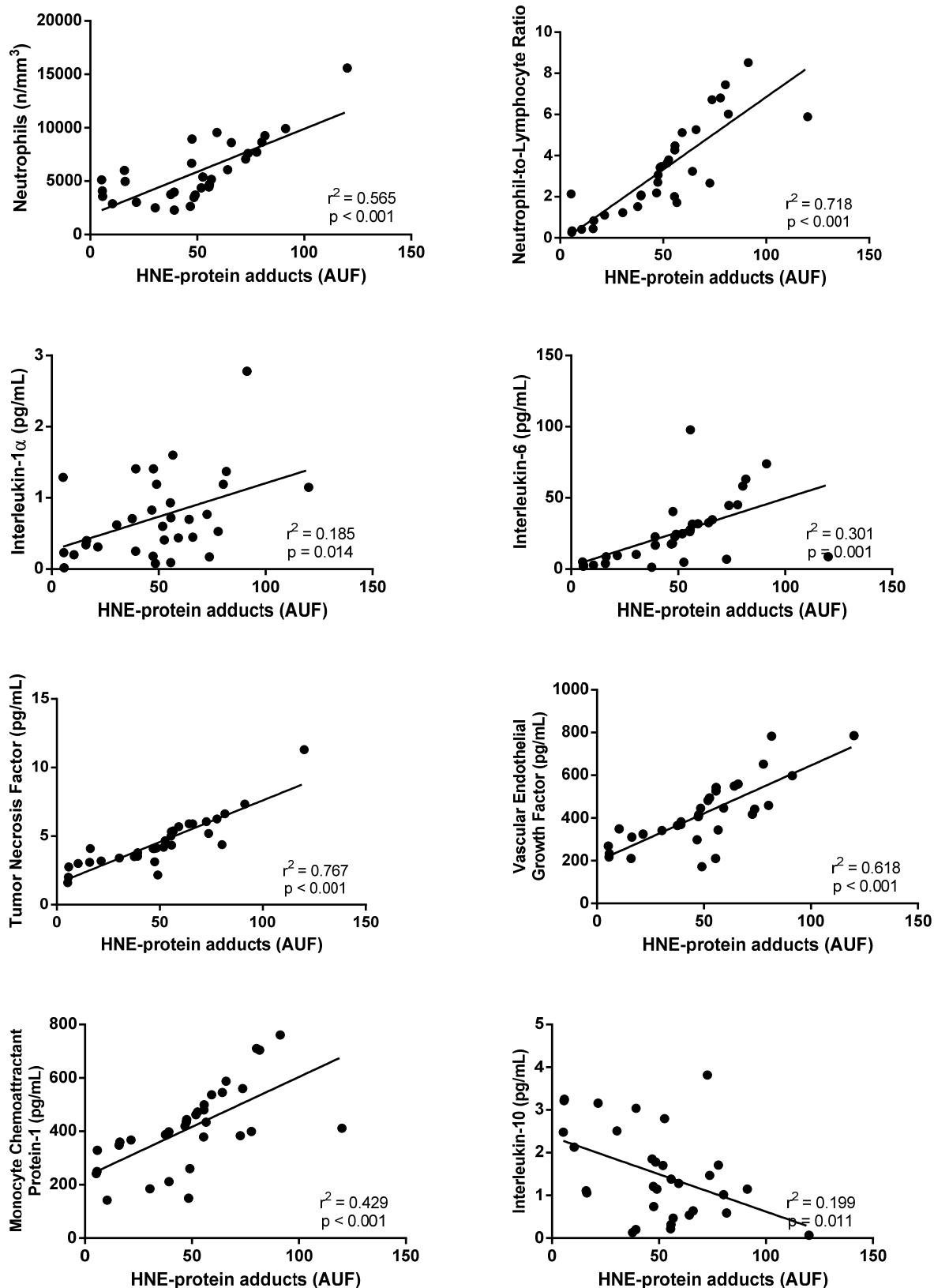
Francesco Bellanti, Aurelio Lo Buglio, Stefano Quiete, and Gianluigi Vendemiale



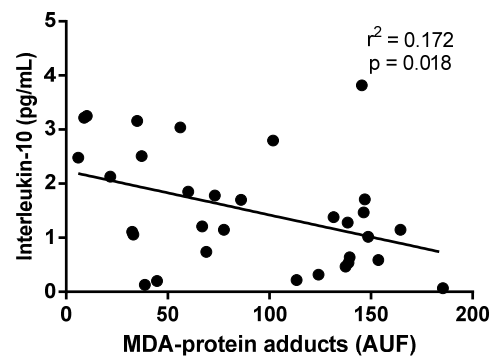
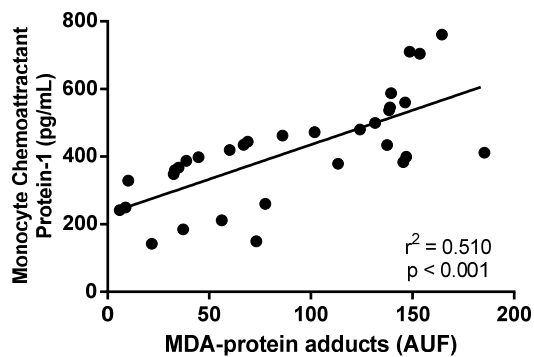
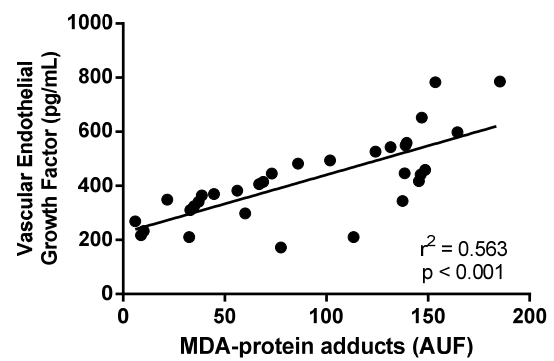
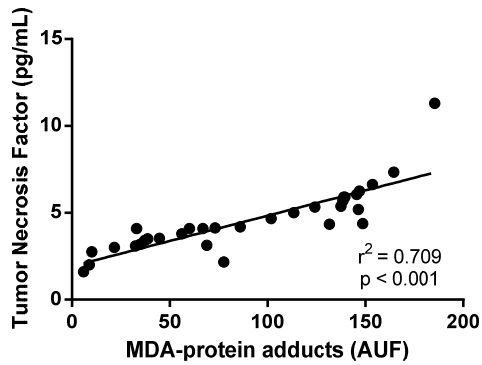
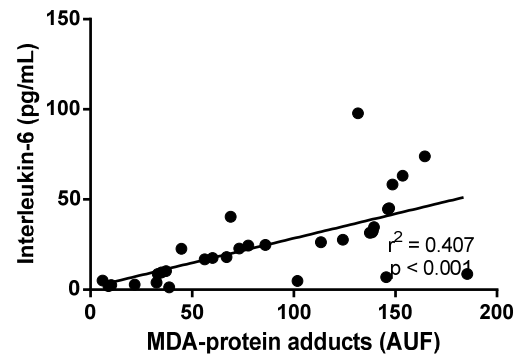
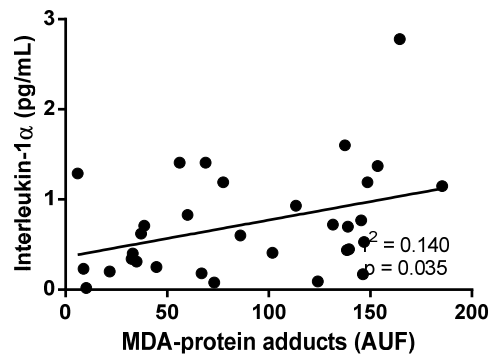
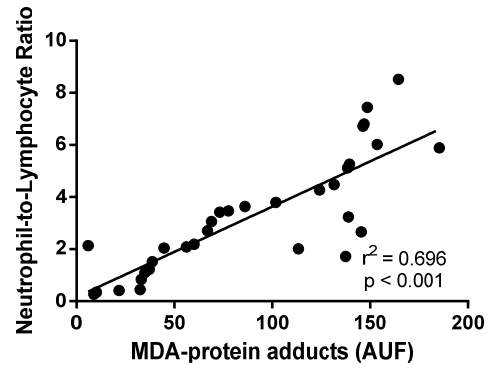
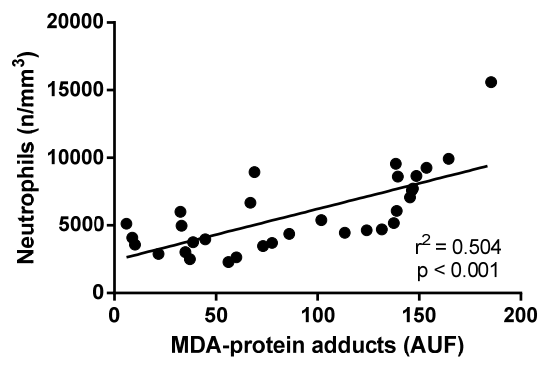
**Figure S1. Schematic representation of the glutathione pathway.** Glutathione synthesis is a two-step process catalyzed by the enzyme  $\gamma$ -glutamylcystine synthetase (GCS) and glutathione synthetase (GS). Reduced glutathione (GSH) scavenges reactive species via glutathione peroxidase (GPx) and glutathione S-transferase (GST) and becomes oxidized (GSSH). Recycling of GSSG to GSH is catalyzed by glutathione reductase (GR).



**Figure S2.** Linear regression analysis between blood oxidized (GSSG)/reduced (GSH) glutathione ratio and circulating markers of immune response in sarcopenic patients.



**Figure S3.** Linear regression analysis between serum hydroxynonenal (HNE)-protein adducts and circulating markers of immune response in sarcopenic patients. AUF, arbitrary units of fluorescence.



**Figure S4.** Linear regression analysis between serum malondialdehyde (MDA)-protein adducts and circulating markers of immune response in sarcopenic patients. AUF, arbitrary units of fluorescence.