Supplemental figures

Figure S1: ICA II restored recipient spermatogenesis.

A. Immunofluorescence staining of testicular tissues with SOX9 14 days after torsion and quantification of seminiferous tubules containing SOX9+ cells. n=6 per group, Scale bars=100 µm. B. Immunostaining of testicular tissues with the proliferation marker Ki67 14 days after torsion and quantification of seminiferous tubules containing Ki67+ cells. n=6 per group, Scale bars=100 µm. Data are presented as the mean ± SD. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001.
Figure S2: Gate selection for Leydig cells. A. Gate selection for LHR⁺ cells.
Figure S3: ICA II reduced germ cell apoptosis

A Western blot analyses of testicular tissues 1 day after torsion showing significantly decreased cleaved-caspase 3 levels in the ICA II-treated group compared to the saline group. Data are presented as the mean ± SD. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. 
Figure S4: The inflammatory microenvironment was improved in injured testes. 
A. The percentages of CD45^+ F4/80^+ macrophages in the testes were analysed using flow cytometry 3 days after testicular torsion. Flow cytometry-based quantification of the indicated cells in the testes of each group; n=6 per group. B. Monocytes, macrophages and neutrophils gates selection. Data are presented as the mean ±SD. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001.
Figure S5: Gate selection for smooth muscle or endothelial cell

A. Gate selection for α-SMA$^+$ cells. B. Gate selection for CD31$^+$ cells.