



Supplemental figure S1: Spine L6 and proximal tibia Micro-CT Tb.Th and Th.Sp changes after ovariectomy. (a) Tb.Th of spine L6 after ovariectomy. The Tb.Th of MRL/MpJ-Sham and MRL/MpJ-OV mice maintained consistently higher values than the WT-Sham and WT-OV groups respectively after ovariectomy. At 1, 2 and 6 M after ovariectomy, the Tb.Th of WT-OV mice showed significant decreases compared to WT-Sham mice ($P < 0.001$, 0.05 and 0.01, respectively). At 4 and 6 months, MRL/MpJ-OV mice showed significant decreases in Tb.Th compared to the MRL/MpJ-Sham mice ($P < 0.01$ and 0.001 respectively). (b). Tb.Th loss

percentage of spine L6. At 1 month, both WT-OV and MRL/MpJ-OV showed significant greater Tb.Th loss percentages as compared to those of the WT-Sham and MRL/MpJ-Sham groups, respectively (both $P < 0.05$). At 4M, MRL/MpJ-OV mice showed significantly greater Tb.Th loss percentage than the WT-OV mice as well as the MRL/MpJ-Sham mice. However, MRL/MpJ-Sham mice did not show Tb.Th loss and showed significantly less Tb.Th loss percentage than WT-Sham. At 6M, MRL/MpJ-OV mice showed significantly greater Tb.Th loss percentage than MRL/MpJ-Sham mice. No statistical differences were found among other groups. (c) Tb.Sp increase of spine L6. At 1M, WT-OV mice demonstrated significantly increased Tb.Sp compared to WT-Sham mice. MRL/MpJ-OV did not demonstrate increases in Tb.Sp and showed significantly lower Tb.Sp compared to WT-OV. At 2M, WT-OV showed significantly larger Tb.Sp than that of WT-Sham. MRL/MpJ-OV mice showed significantly less Tb.Sp compared to WT-OV mice. At 4M, MRL/MpJ-OV also showed significantly lower Tb.Sp than WT-OV mice. At 6M, WT-OV showed significantly higher Tb.Sp than that of WT-Sham. MRL/MpJ-OV showed significantly lower Tb.Sp than that of WT-OV mice. (d) Tb.Sp increase percentages. The Tb.Sp increase percentages in MRL/MpJ-OV mice did not show significantly elevated at any time points after OV. The Tb.Sp increase percentage of WT-OV showed significant increases at 1 and 2 months after surgery compared to WT-Sham mice ($P < 0.05$ for both). MRL/MpJ-OV mice showed significantly less Tb.Sp increases percentage than those of WT-OV mice at 1, 2, 4 and 6M. MRL/MpJ-Sham mice did not show Tb.Sp increases and demonstrated significantly less Tb.Sp increase percentages at 2, 4 and 6M. (e) Tb.Th of proximal tibia at different time points after ovariectomy. Both MRL/MpJ-Sham and MRL/MpJ-OV showed significantly greater Tb.Th than those of WT-Sham and WT-OV at all time points. At 2M, 4M and 6M, WT-OV showed significantly decrease in Tb.Th than those of WT-Sham (All are statistical difference). At 2, 4 and 6M, MRL/MpJ-OV mice also showed significantly lower Tb.Th than those of MRL/MpJ-Sham mice (all $P < 0.01$). (f) Tb.Th loss percentage of proximal tibia after ovariectomy compared to day 1. Both WT-Sham and MRL/MpJ-Sham did not show significant Tb.Th losses. WT-OV showed significantly more Tb.Th loss percentage than WT-Sham mice at 2M, 4M and 6M (All had statistical difference). MRL/MpJ-OV mice showed significantly more Tb.Th loss than those of WT-Sham and MRL/MpJ-Sham at 2M, 4M and 6M after ovariectomy ($P < 0.01$ for all comparisons). (g) Tb.Sp of proximal tibia after ovariectomy. MRL/MpJ-Sham and MRL/MpJ-OV showed significantly lower Tb.Sp at day 1 than those of WT-Sham and WT-OV ($P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.001$, respectively). WT-OV mice showed significantly greater Tb.Sp at 4M compared to that of WT-Sham mice ($P < 0.01$). MRL/MpJ-OV mice showed significantly lower Tb.Sp than that of WT-OV mice at all time points after ovariectomy. (h) Tb.Sp increase percentage of proximal tibia after ovariectomy. Tb.Sp increase percentage was significantly higher in WT-OV mice than those WT-Sham mice ($P < 0.01$) at 4 months after surgery. MRL/MpJ-OV mice did not show significant Tb.Sp increase percentages as compared to the MRL/MpJ-Sham mice. However, MRL/MpJ-OV mice showed significantly less Tb.Sp increase percentage than that of WT-OV at 1, 2, 4 and 6 months after surgery. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.