	Veh	500	Dex	Dex + 250	Dex + 500	Dex + Oxy	<i>P</i> -value
Distance (m)	$810.7\pm34.3^{\mathrm{a}}$	$821.0 \pm 32.6^{\mathrm{\ a}}$	$752.8 \pm 64.7^{\; b}$	$805.8 \pm 65.6^{\text{ a}}$	$802.0\pm65.8^{\text{ a}}$	$816.9\pm30.5~^{\text{a}}$	< 0.049
В							
	Veh	500	Dex	Dex + 250	Dex + 500	Dex + Oxy	<i>P</i> -value
Gastrocnemius (g) 1.06 ± 0	1.14 ± 0.1	0.81 ± 0.08	0.86 ± 0.15	0.89 ± 0.15	0.89 ± 0.06	0.175
Soleus (g)	1.06 ± 0	$0.03 \qquad 0.19 \pm 0.0$	4 0.13 ± 0.03	0.15 ± 0.05	0.16 ± 0.03	0.15 ± 0.10	0.159
Total muscle (g)	1.22 ± 0	1.33 ± 0.1	5 0.94 ± 0.11	1.01 ± 0.20	1.05 ± 0.18	1.04 ± 0.07	0.052
$\overline{\mathbf{C}}$							

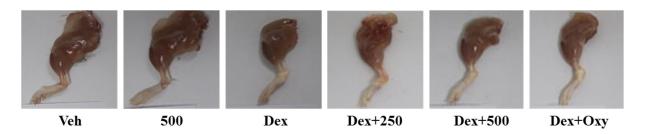


Figure S1. Effect of ethanol extract of *Angelica keiskei* (EAK) on exercise endurance in dexamethasone-induced muscle atrophied mice. Effects of EAK on (A) Running endurance time in treadmill test and (B) Muscle weight. (C) Representative photographs of isolated gastrocnemius muscle from mice. Different amounts of EAK (250 and 500 mg/kg) were orally administered for 28 days. Muscle atrophy induced by a subcutaneous injection of dexamethasone (1 mg/kg) for 10 days. Oxymetholone (Oxy) was used as a positive control (50 mg/kg). Data are

expressed as mean \pm SD of 6 mice. Significance of differences between groups were determined using the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Veh, vehicle; Dex, dexamethasone; Oxy, oxymetholone.