



Figure 3 – Figure Supplement 3. Changes in muscle force after VML injury are enacted with treatment with Maresin 1. A-B) Force frequency of nerve **A)** and muscle stimulation **B)** of uninjured (blue) tibialis anterior muscle at 28 dpi following treatment with Saline (black) or Maresin 1 (gray). Points show mean \pm SEM and **** $p < 0.0001$ between uninjured and vehicle, uninjured and Maresin 1 treatment, and *** $p < 0.001$ between vehicle and Maresin 1 treatments **(A)** **** $p < 0.001$ between vehicle and Maresin 1 treatments **(B)** by two-way ANOVA and post-hoc analysis. $n = 6-9$ tissues from 6-9 mice per group. **C)** Average tetanic force from nerve stimulation of uninjured tibialis anterior muscle at 28 dpi following 2mm volumetric muscle loss injuries treated with Saline and Maresin 1. Bars show mean \pm SEM and **** $p < 0.0001$ between uninjured and VML+Saline treatment and between uninjured and VML+Maresin 1 treatment, and $p = 0.0690$ between VML+Maresin 1 and VML+Saline treatment by one-way ANOVA and post-hoc. $n = 6-9$ tissues from 6-9 mice per group. **D-E)** Tetanic force normalized to total muscle CSA (mm²) from muscle **(D)** and nerve **(E)** stimulation of uninjured tibialis anterior muscle at 28 dpi following 2mm VML injuries treated with Saline and Maresin 1. Bars show mean \pm SEM and * $p < 0.05$ between uninjured and VML+Saline treatment by one-way ANOVA and post-hoc analysis. $n = 6-9$ tissues from 6-9 mice per group.