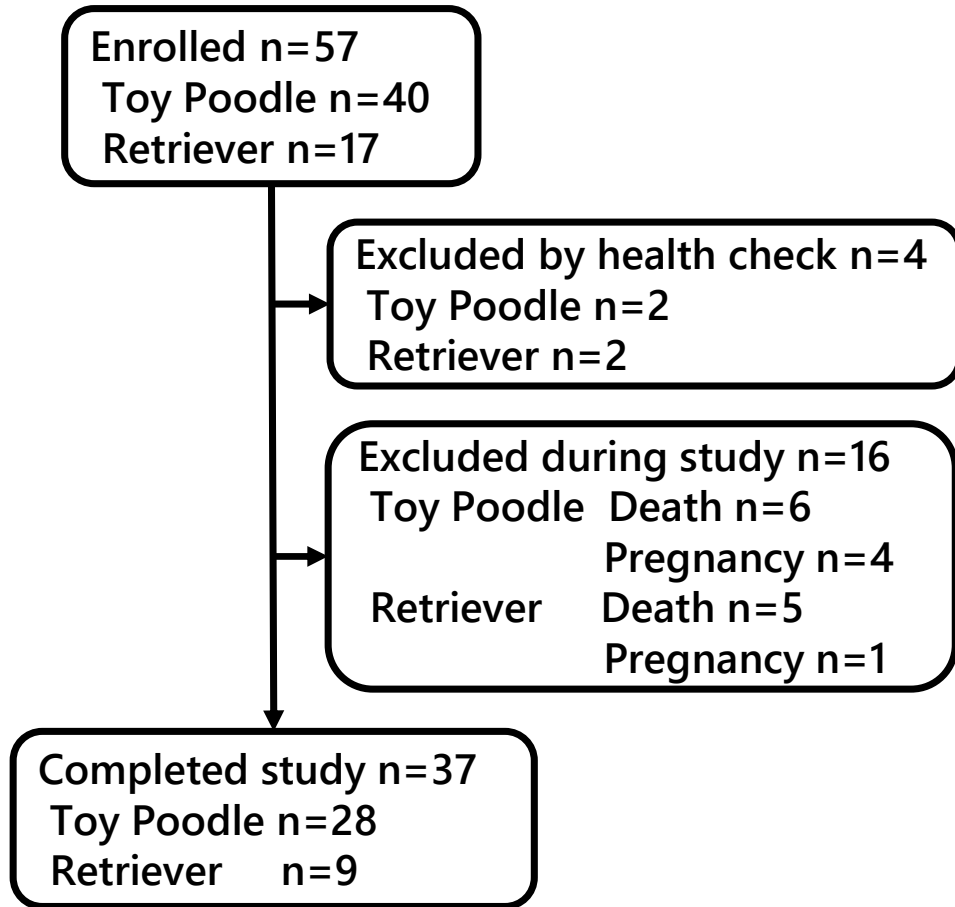


A



B

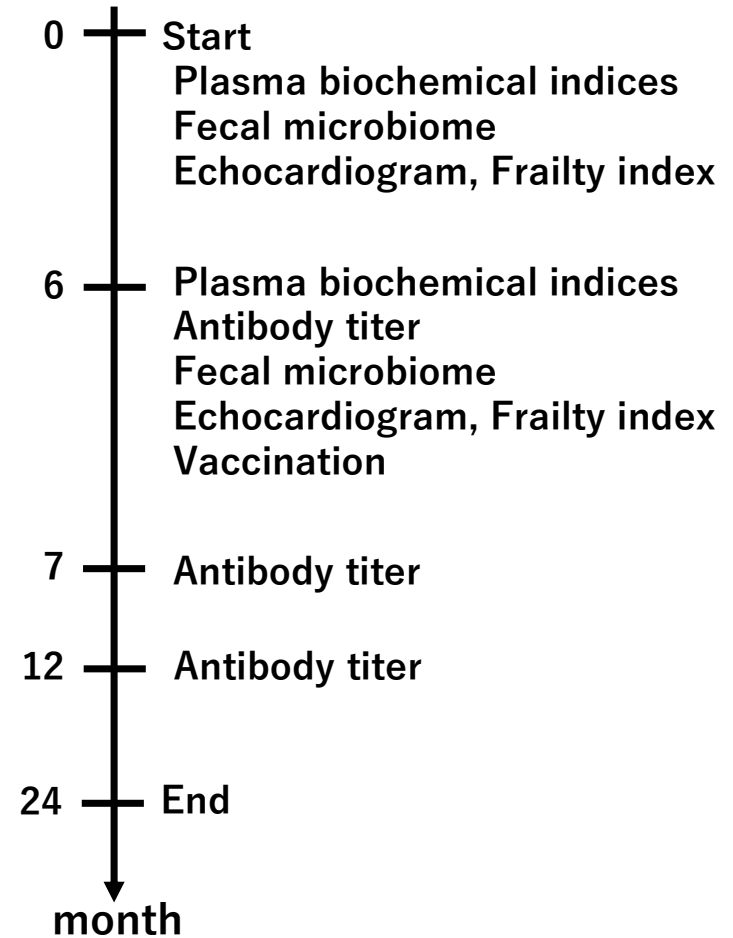


Fig. 1: Individuals and schedule.

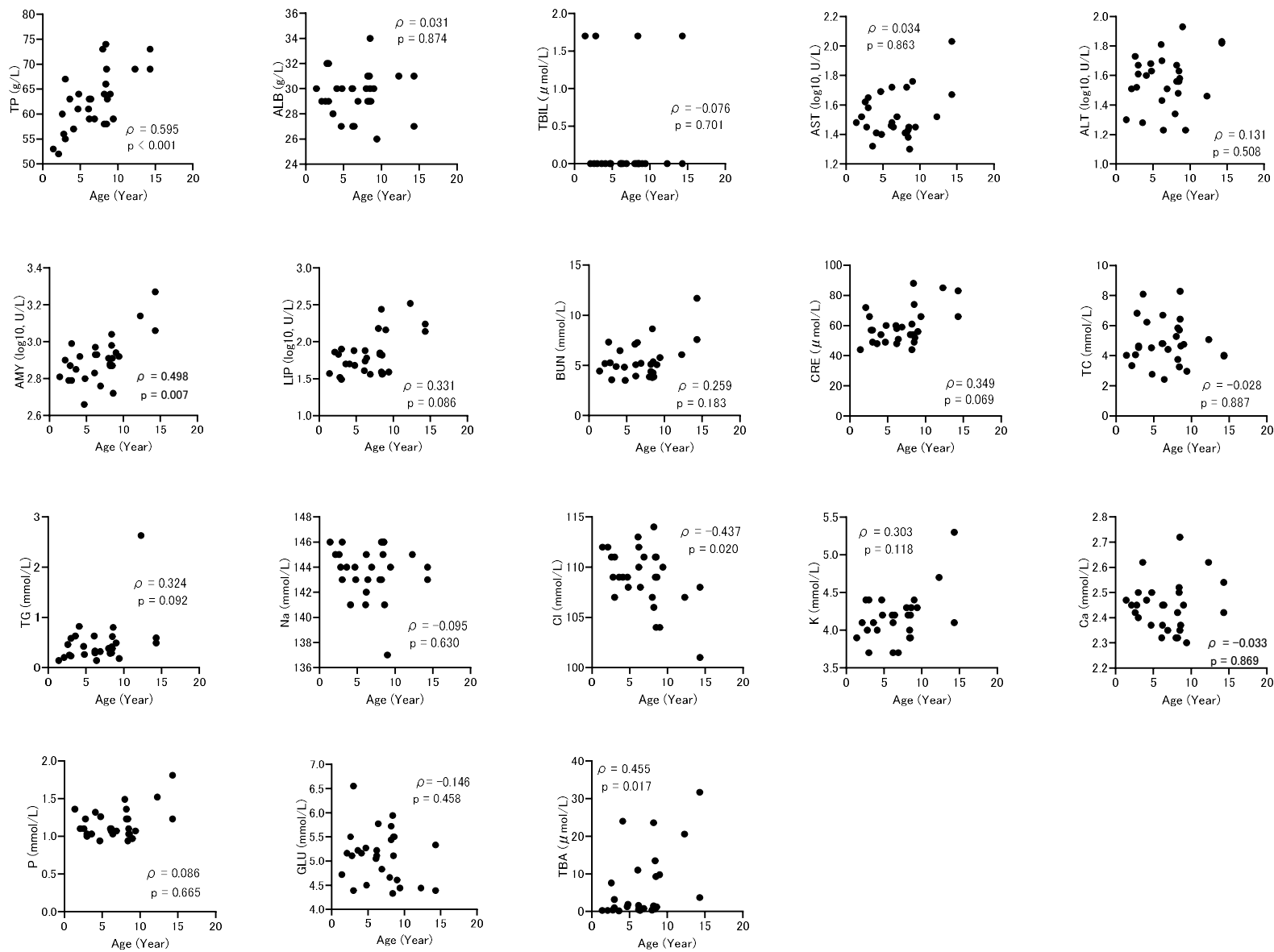


Fig. 2: Relationship between age and blood biochemical indicators in toy poodles at 0 m.

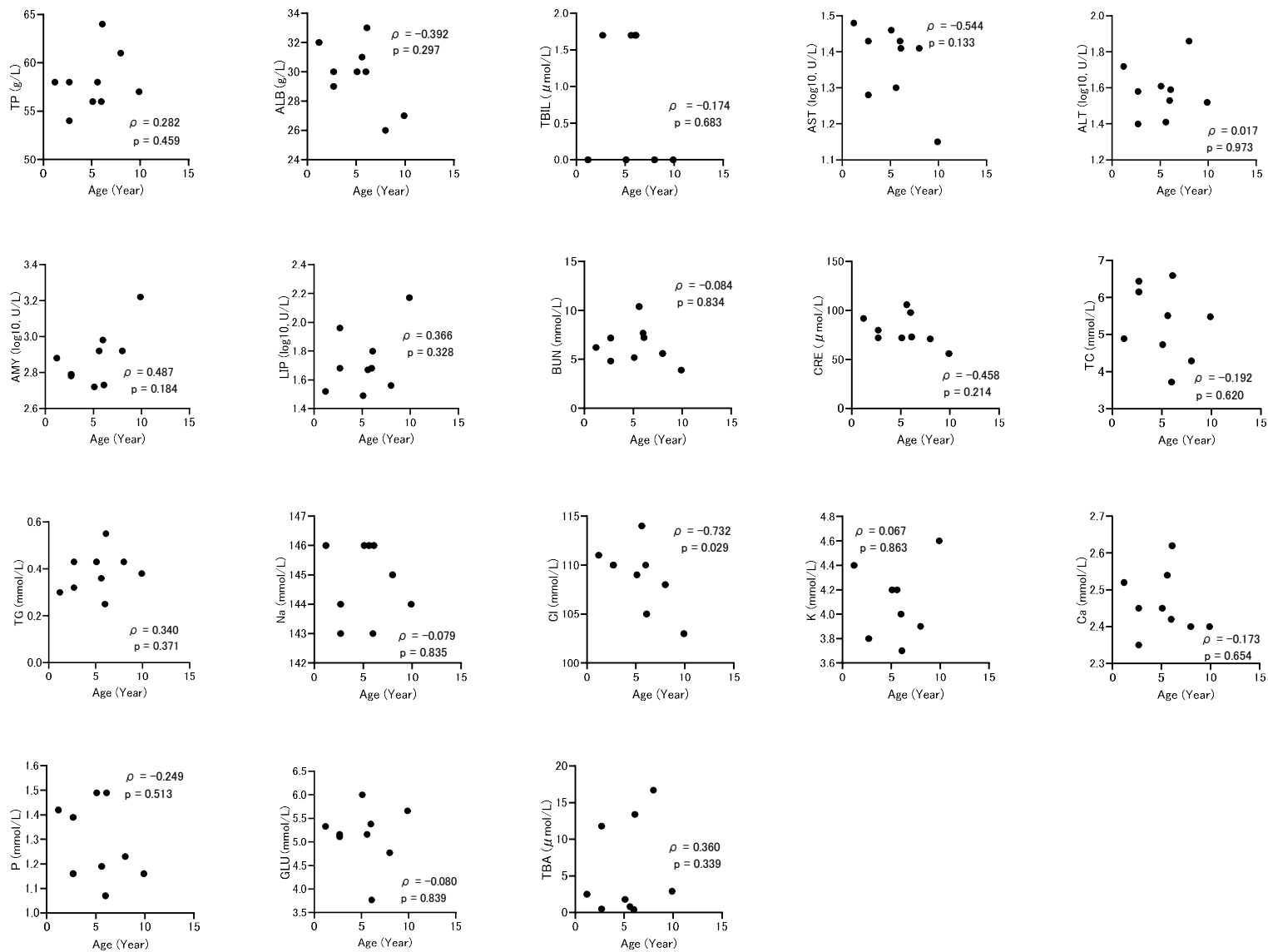


Fig. 3: Relationship between age and blood biochemical indicators in retrievers at 0 m.

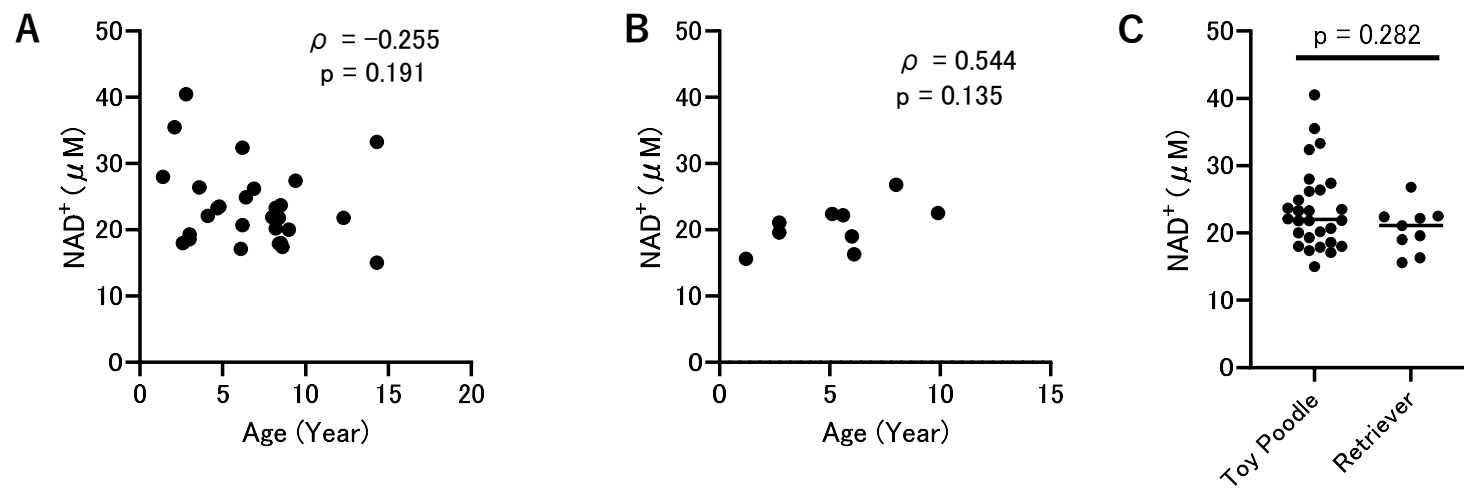


Fig. 4: Relationship between age and whole blood NAD⁺ concentrations at 0 m.

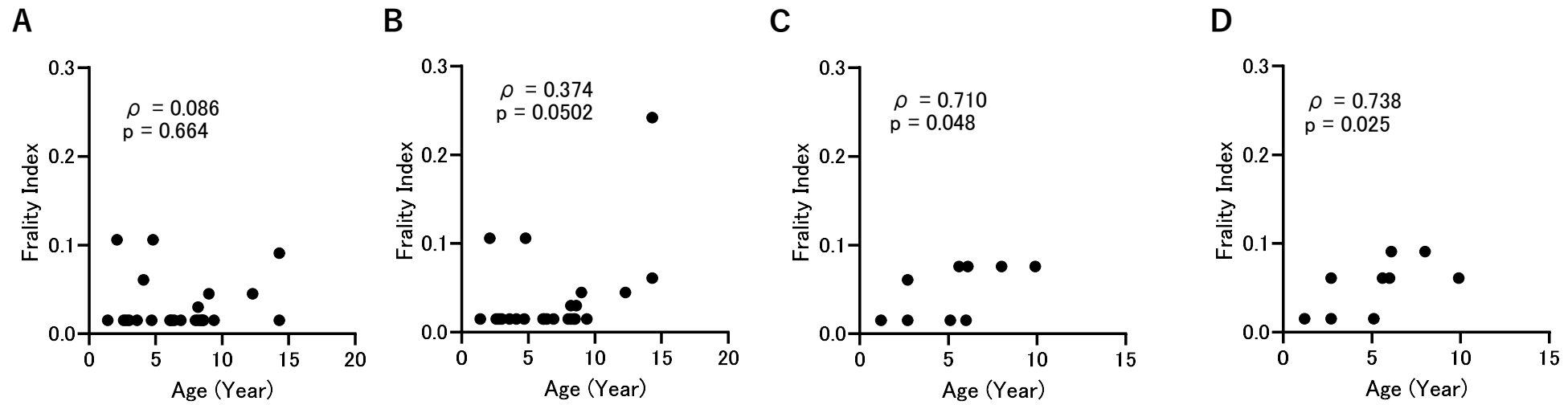


Fig. 5: Relationship between age and the frailty index.

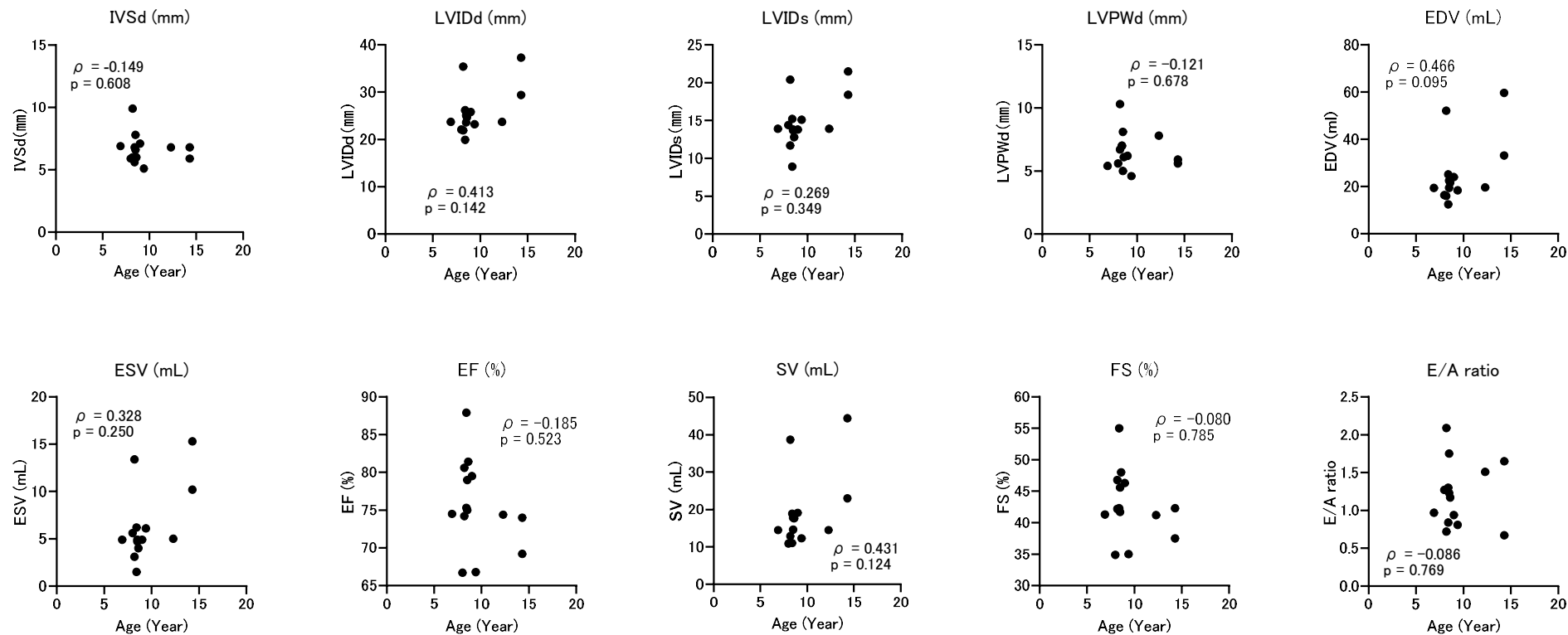


Fig. 6: Relationship between age and echocardiogram indices in toy poodles at 0 m.

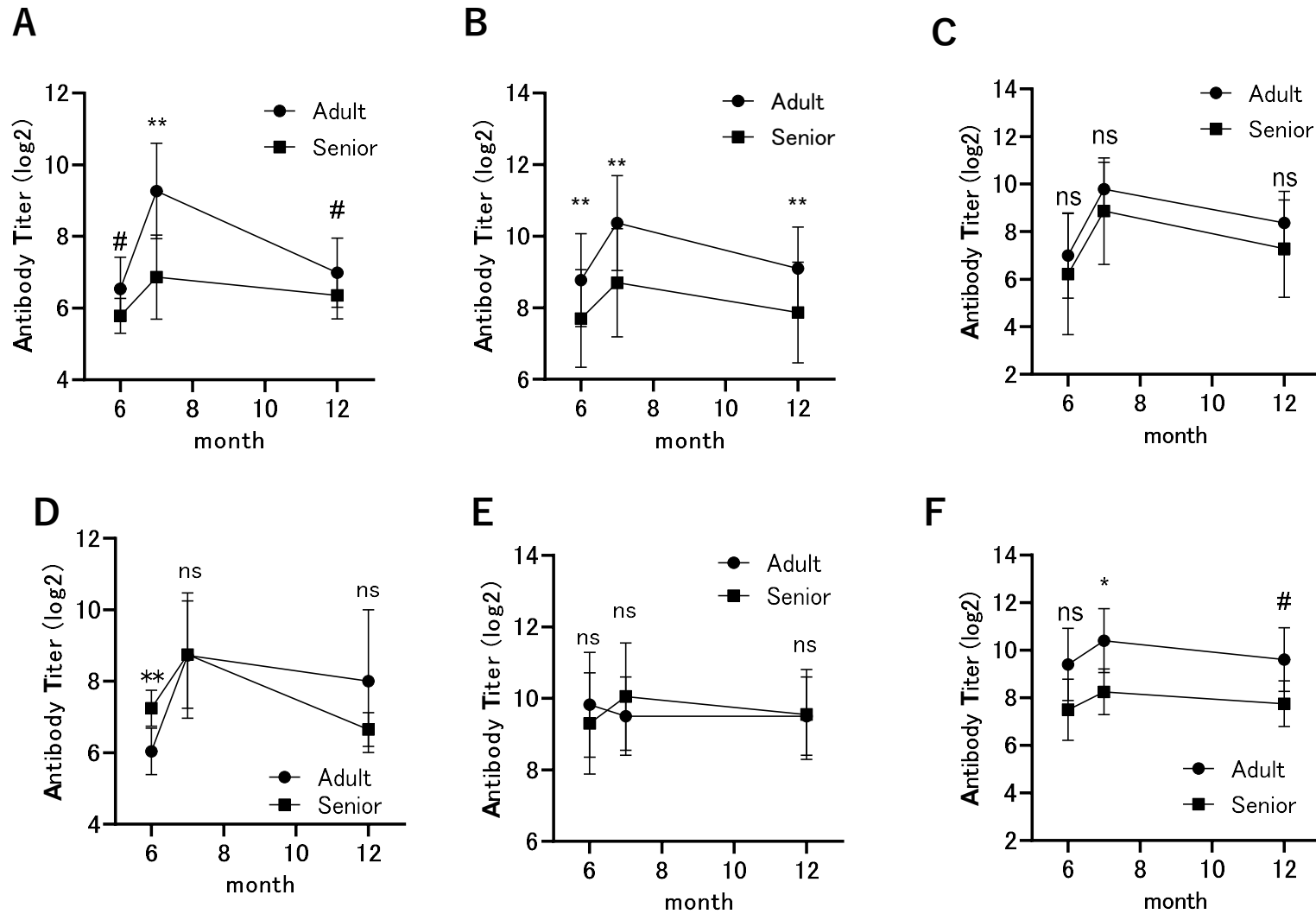


Fig. 7: Effects of vaccination on distemper, parvo and adeno virus antibody titers.

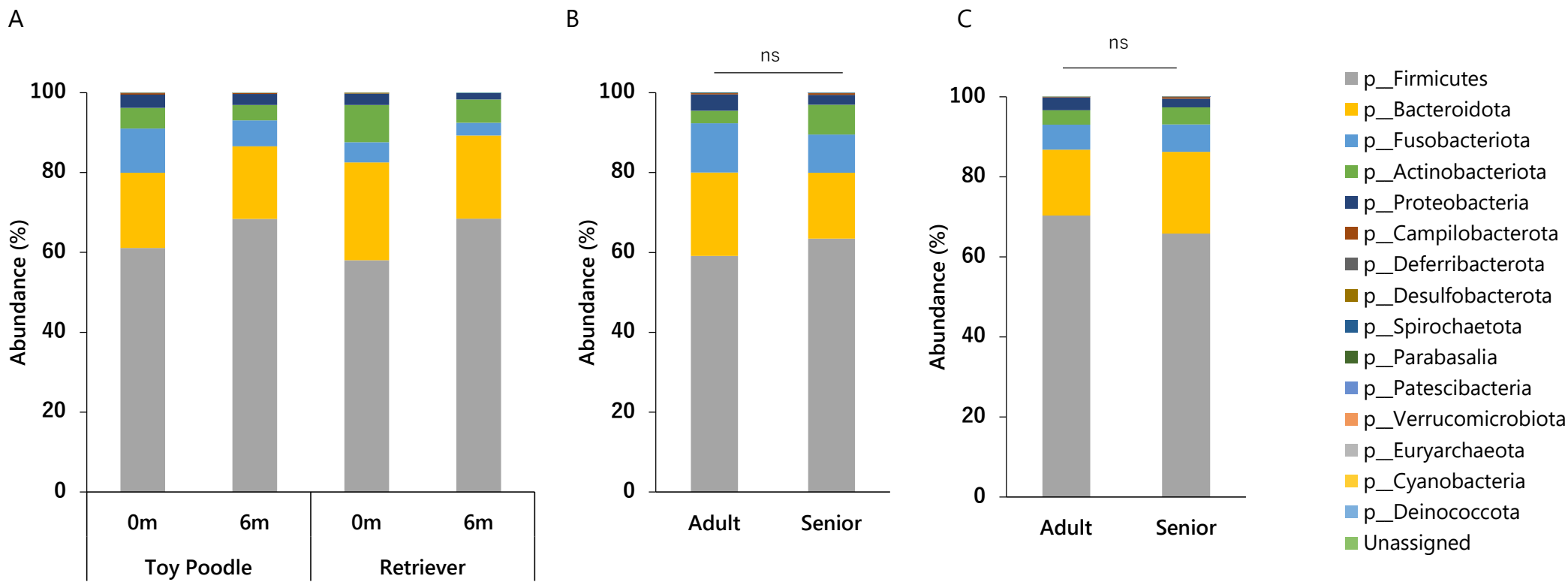


Fig. 8: Average phylum-level composition of bacteria in dog feces.

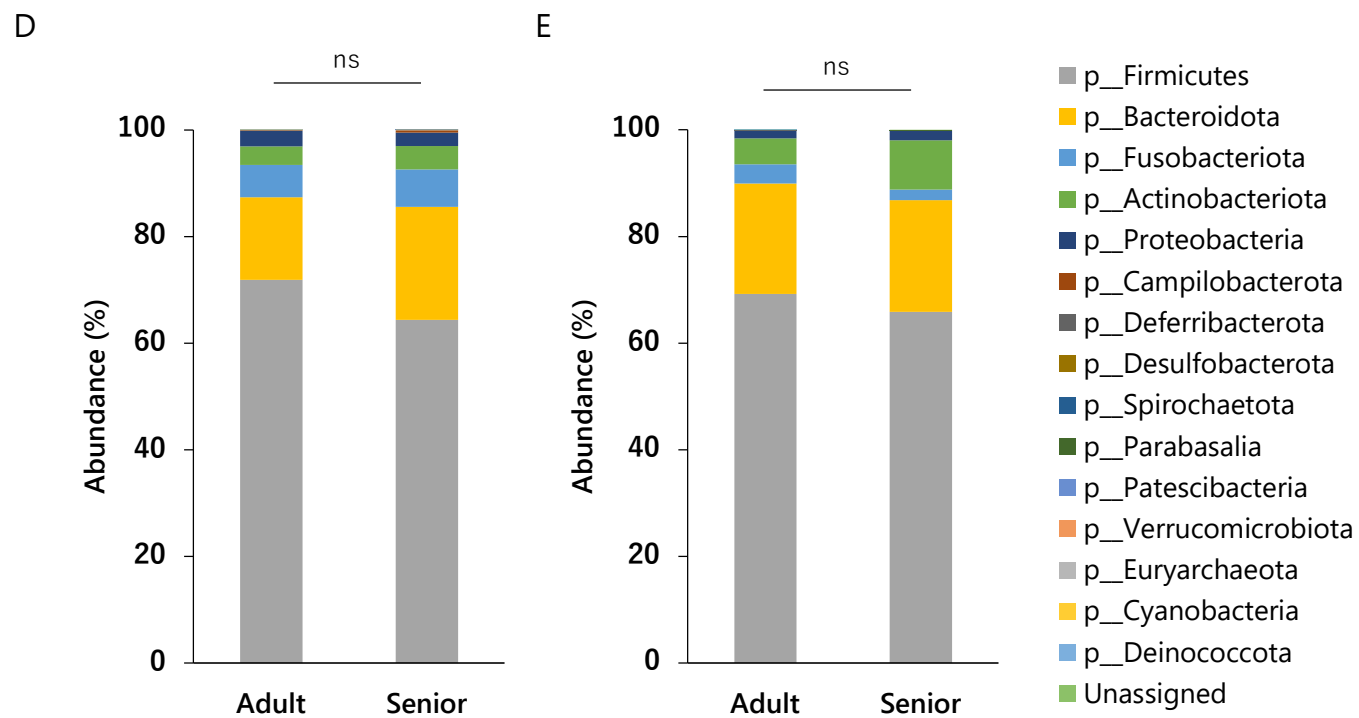


Fig. 8: Average phylum-level composition of bacteria in dog feces.

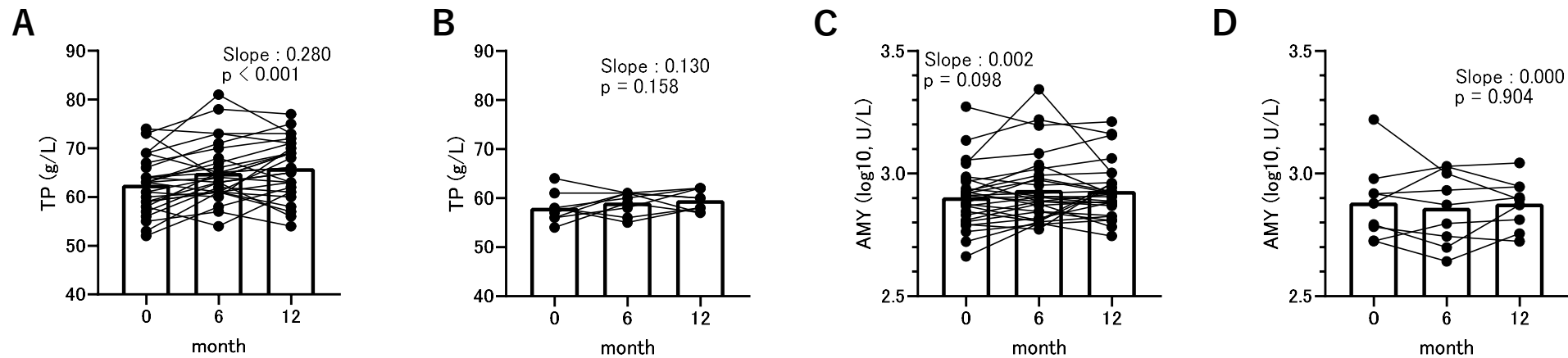


Fig. 9: Longitudinal analysis of blood total protein (TP) and amylase (AMY).

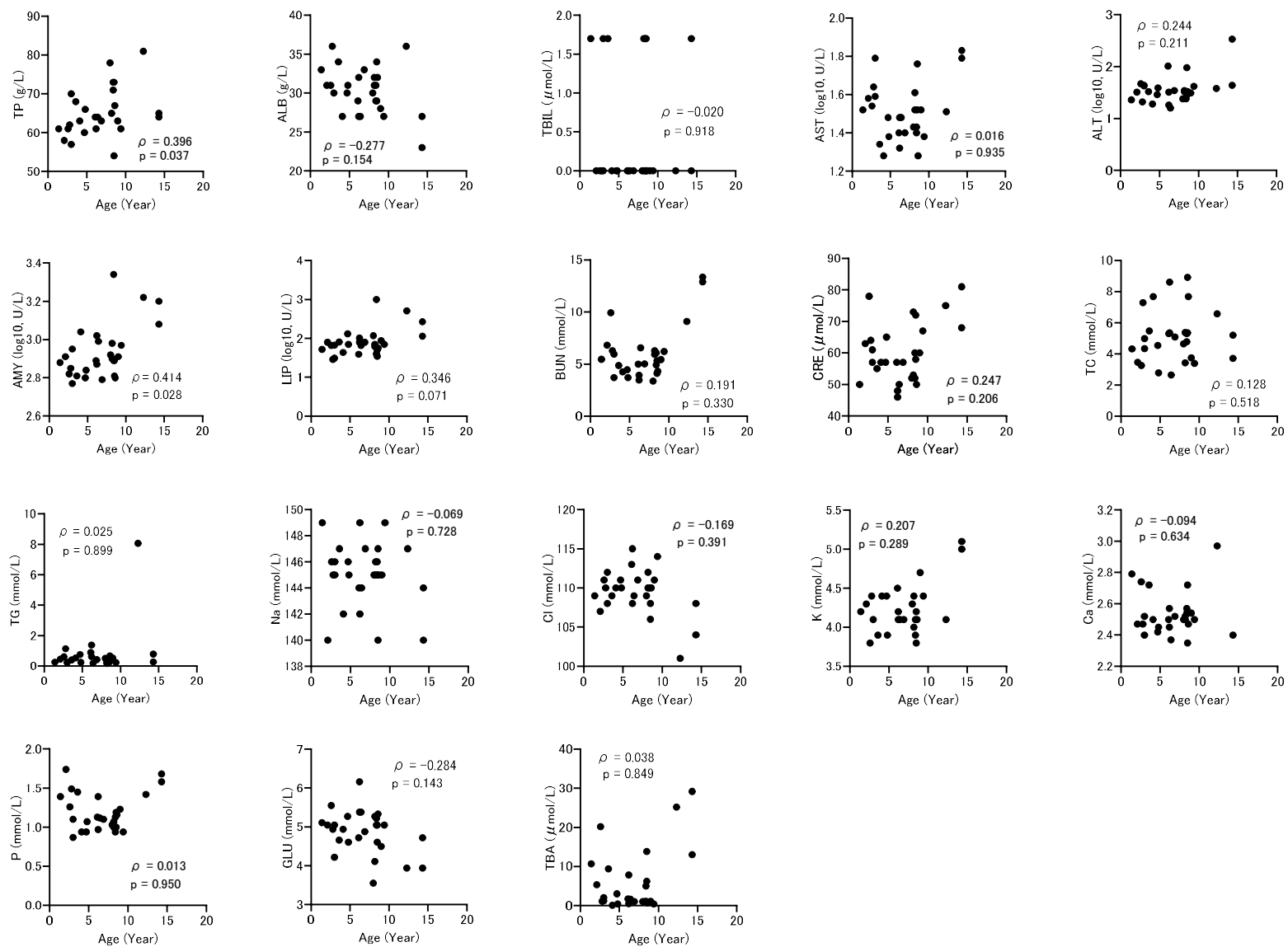


Fig. S1: Relationship between age and blood biochemical indicators in toy poodles at 6 m.

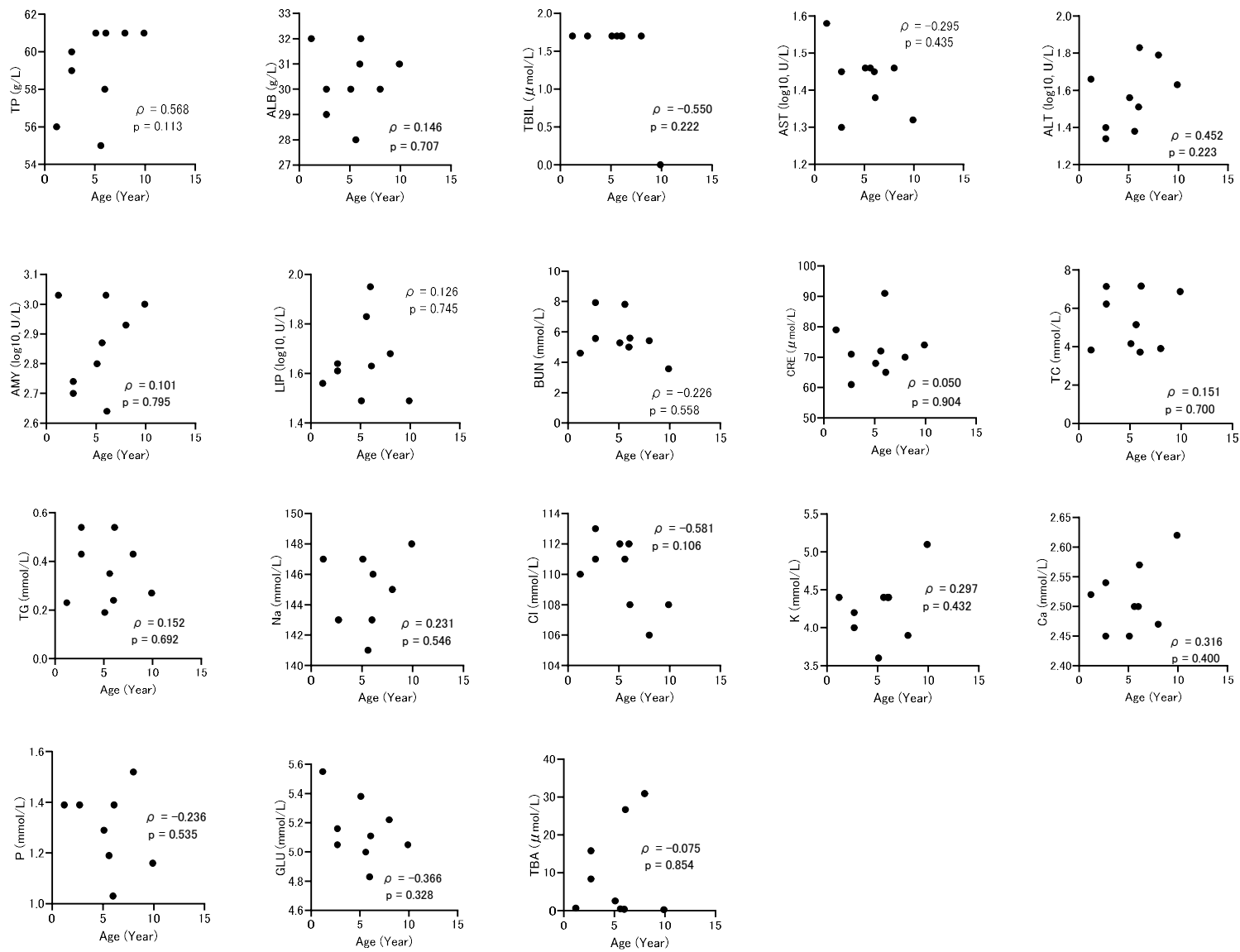


Fig. S2: Relationship between age and blood biochemical indicators in retrievers at 6 m.

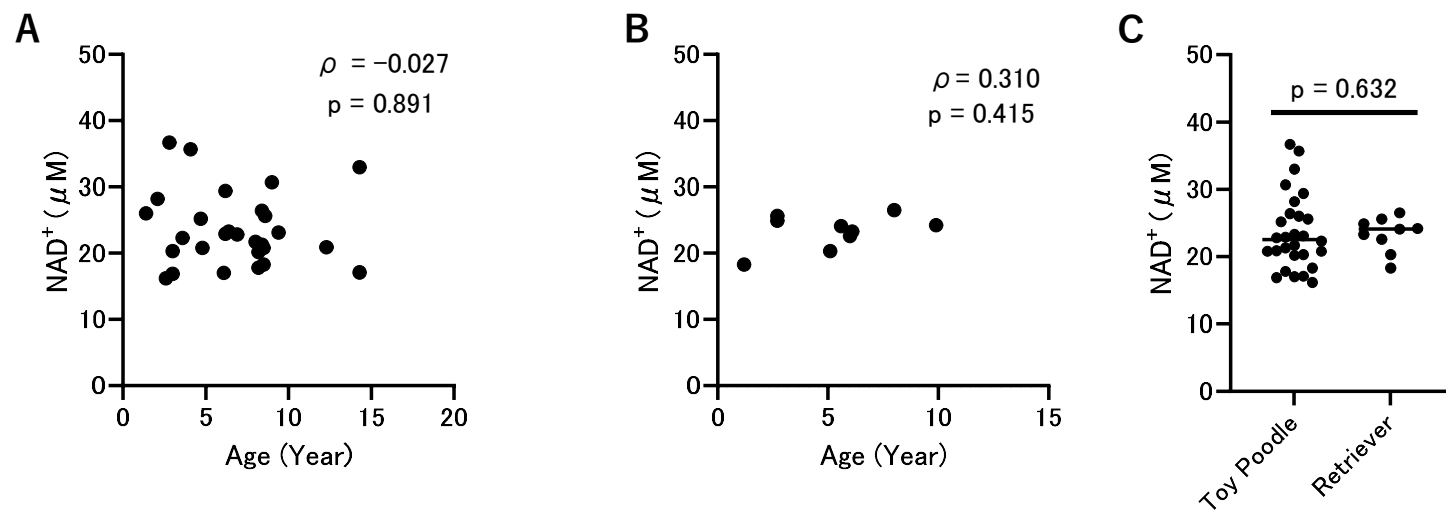


Fig. S3: Relationship between age and whole blood NAD⁺ concentrations at 6 m.

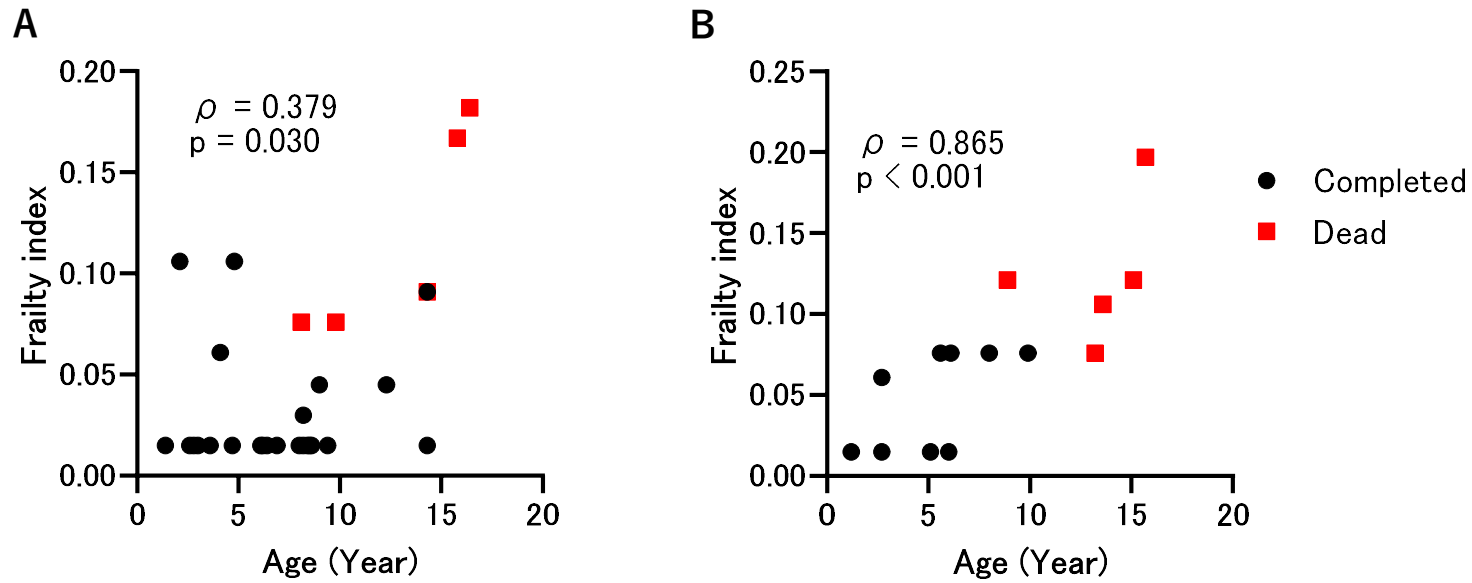


Fig. S4: Relationship between age and frailty index of dogs including individuals deceased during the study.

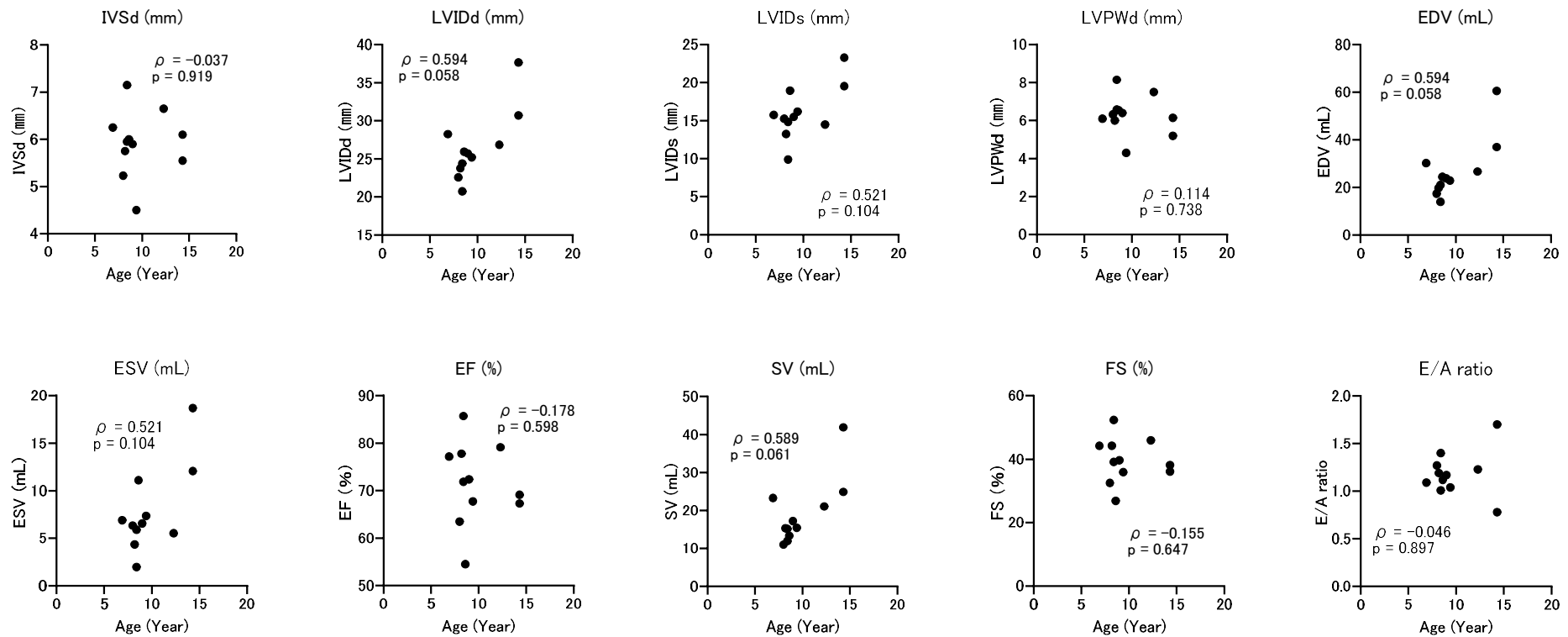


Fig. S5: Relationship between age and the echocardiogram indices in toy poodles at 6 m.

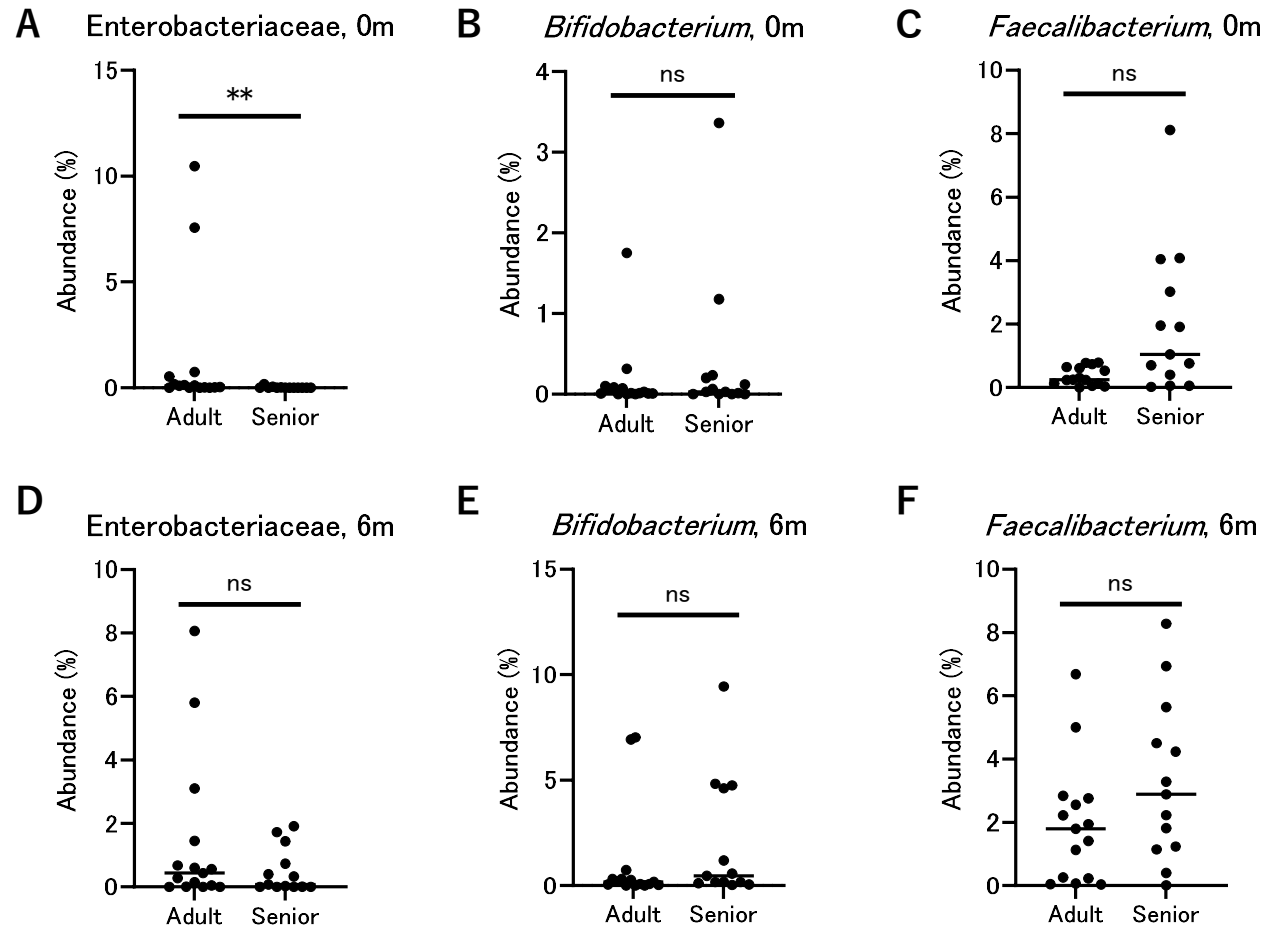


Fig. S6: Relative abundance of each taxa of bacterium in fecal microbiota in toy poodles.

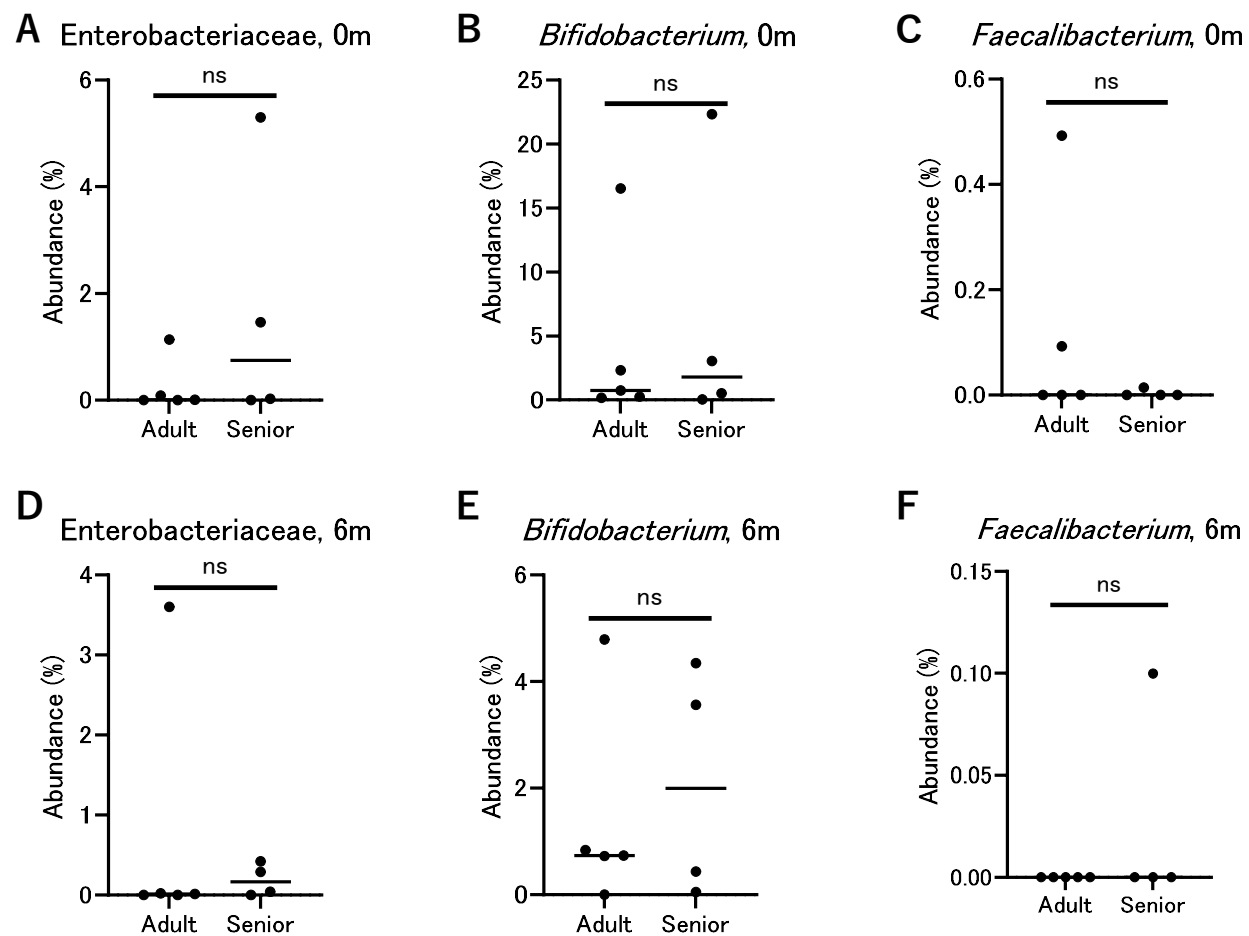


Fig. S7: Relative abundance of each taxa of bacterium in fecal microbiota in retrievers.