

S1 Table. Analysis of frequency of symmetric/asymmetric divisions based on Cdc42 distribution to daughter cells – For each single sample set the number and frequency of symmetric and asymmetric pairs is listed. The p value refers to the Chi-square test. The decision on whether each single pair divided symmetrically or asymmetrically was taken based on the Cdc42 volume ratio between daughter cells (see graph Fig. 1d). The threshold was set to ¼ volume reduction (75% reduction in graph of Fig. 1d): above the threshold the division was scores as symmetric; below the threshold was defined asymmetric.

	N of total daughter pairs (Cdc42)	N of asymmetric pairs	Frequency of asymmetric divisions	N of symmetric pairs	Frequency of symmetric divisions	p value (Chi-square vs Young Ctr)	p value (Chi-square vs Aged Ctr)
Young Ctr	25	20	20/25 (80%)	5	5/25 (20%)	---	0.0011
Aged Ctr	26	9	9/26 (34.6%)	17	17/26 (65.4%)	0.0011	---
Aged+CASIN	26	15	15/26 (57.7%)	11	11/26 (42.3%)	0.0861	0.0951
Young+Wnt5a	14	6	6/14 (42.9%)	8	8/14 (57.1%)	0.0183	0.6076