**Figure 5**

**Central tendency values of epidermal areas across different regions and ages**

Gráfico, Gráfico radial

Descripción generada automáticamente

**Epidermal area or thickness by body region**. Dorsal skin of the head (**DSH**), Ventral skin of the head (**VSH**), Dorsal skin of the trunk at the forelimb level (**DST/F**), Ventral skin of the trunk at the forelimb level (**VST/F**), Right intercostal fold (**RIF**), Left intercostal fold (**LIF**), Dorsal skin of the trunk at the hindlimb level (**DST/H**), Ventral skin of the trunk at the hindlimb level (**VST/H**), Caudal ridge skin (**CRS**) and Ventral skin of the tail (**VST**). The radar plot illustrates the variations in epidermal thickness areas (µm²) across different body regions and ages in axolotls. The green line, representing the 24-month-old adult, consistently falls within the boundaries of the red (4-month-old juvenile) and blue lines (48-month-old adult). This figure demonstrates that epidermal thickness significantly and consistently decreases with age. These observations, clearly depicted in the radar plot, support the inverse relationship between age and both LCs presence and epidermal thickness in axolotls. The data highlights the substantial influence of aging on the cellular and structural composition of axolotl skin.