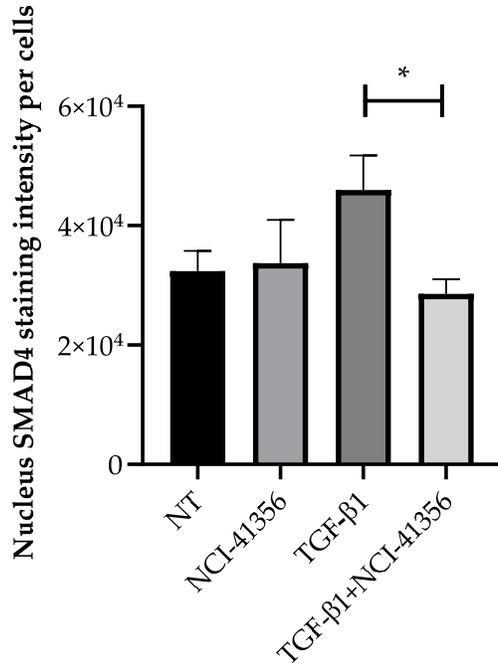


Supplemental Figure S1. Ashcroft analysis of pulmonary fibrosis induced in bleomycin-treated mice treated or not with NCI-41356 by intra-tracheal (IT) or intravenous (IV) routes of administration.

Top Left: Representative images of Haematoxylin and Eosine (H&E) staining of bleomycin-treated mice lungs treated or not with NCI-41356 (15 mg/kg) by intra-tracheal administration ($\times 20$) and down left : Ashcroft score of evaluation of fibrosis of the same experimentation ($n = 5$ /group).

Top right: Representative images of Haematoxylin and Eosine (H&E) staining of bleomycin-treated mice lungs treated or not with NCI-41356 (15 mg/kg) by intravenous administration ($\times 20$) and down right: Ashcroft score of evaluation of fibrosis of the same experimentation ($n = 5$ /group).

Ashcroft scores are expressed as means \pm SEM and compared using nonparametric Mann–Whitney test (B).
* $p = 0.0159$.



Supplemental Figure S2. Immunofluorescence nucleic SMAD4 quantification evaluated on cells stimulated by TGF- β 1 and treated by NCI-41356.

SMAD4 nucleic protein level intensity on cells treated by NCI-41356 (100 μ M), TGF- β 1 (10 ng/mL) or both compounds. Intensity are expressed as means \pm SEM and compared using nonparametric Mann-Whitney test. (* $p = 0.02$).