

Supplementary material

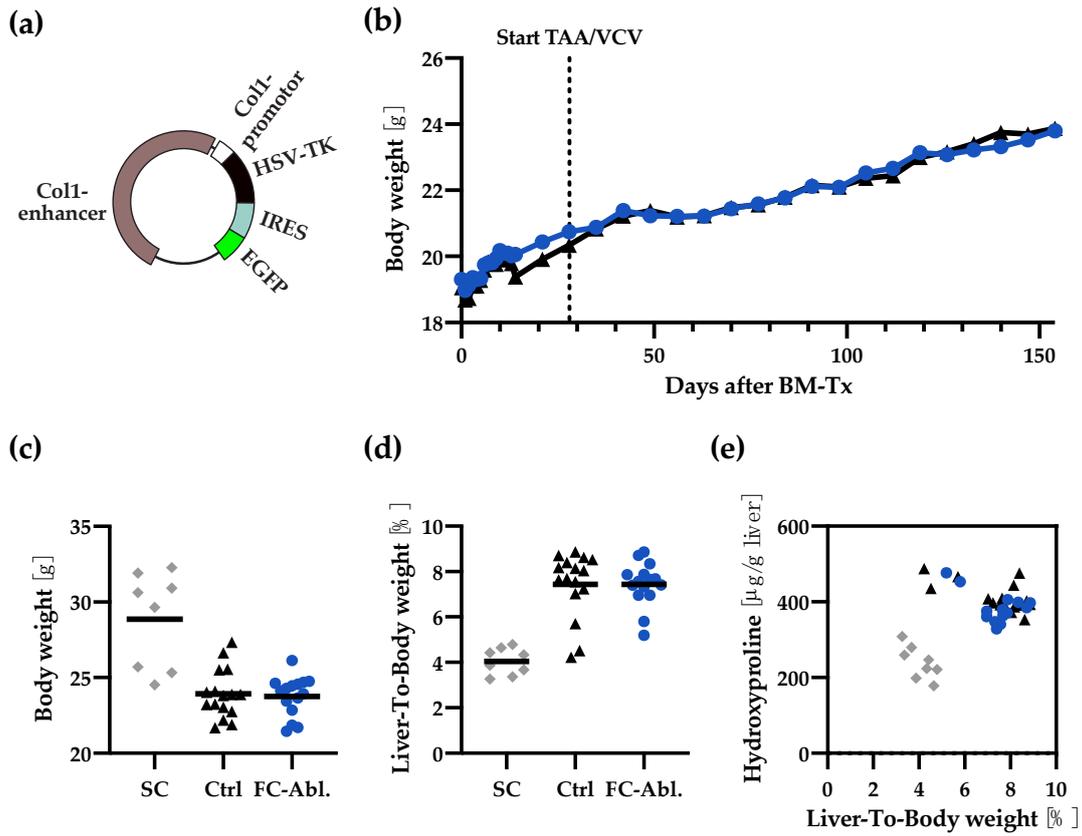
Depletion of Bone Marrow-Derived Fibrocytes Attenuates TAA-Induced Liver Fibrosis in Mice

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Content:

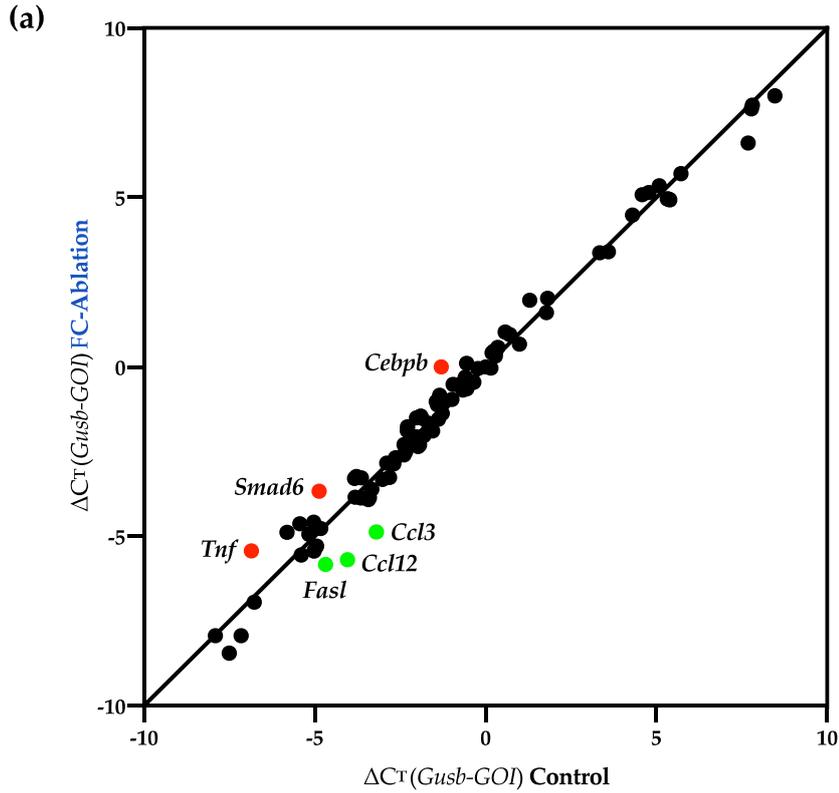
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Supplementary Figure S1: Schematic plasmid construction and basic experimental data. (a) Schematic representation of the fusion gene construct used for the development of transgenic mice expressing HSV-TK from the type I collagen promoter [38]. Transgenic mice served as bone marrow donors for mice of the fibrocyte ablation group. (b) Body weight development of the control (n=16, black triangles) and fibrocyte-ablated group (n=15, blue dots). There was no statistically significant difference at any timepoint, indicated by a fitted mixed-effect model. (c) Final body weight. Grey diamonds depict untreated supercontrols (n=8). (d) Liver-to-body weight ratios. (e) Hydroxyproline levels plotted against liver-to-body weight ratios. The scatter plot shows that all mice, regardless of the wide scatter in liver-to-body weight, developed fibrosis, indicated by increased hepatic hydroxyproline content.

Gene	Primer	Sequence (5'-3')
<i>Hprt</i>	forward	GGCCTCCCATCTCCTTCATG
	reverse	CAGTCCCAGCGTCGTGATTA
<i>Col1a1</i>	forward	GCTCCTCTTAGGGGCCACT
	reverse	CCACGTCTCACCATTGGGG
<i>Ccl2</i>	forward	TTAAAAACCTGGATCGGAACCAA
	reverse	GCATTAGCTTCAGATTTACGGGT
<i>Ccl3</i>	forward	TTCTCTGTACCATGACACTCTGC
	reverse	CGTGGAATCTTCCGGCTGTAG
<i>Ccl4</i>	forward	TTCTGCTGTTTCTCTTACACCT
	reverse	CTGTCTGCCTCTTTTGGTCAG
<i>Ccl12</i>	forward	ATTTCCACACTTCTATGCCTCCT
	reverse	ATCCAGTATGGTCCTGAA
<i>Il1b</i>	forward	CCAGCTTCAAATCTCACAGCAG
	reverse	CTTCTTTGGGTATTGCTTGGGATC
<i>Tnf</i>	forward	CCCTCACACTCAGATCATCTT
	reverse	GCTACGACGTGGGCTACAG
<i>Fas1</i>	forward	TCCGTGAGTTCACCAACCAAA
	reverse	GGGGGTTCCCTGTTAAATGGG
<i>Bcl2</i>	forward	CTTCGCAGAGATGTCCAGTC
	reverse	CATCTCCCTGTTGACGCTC
<i>Bax</i>	forward	GGCAACTTCAACTGGGG
	reverse	CCACCCTGGTCTTGGATC

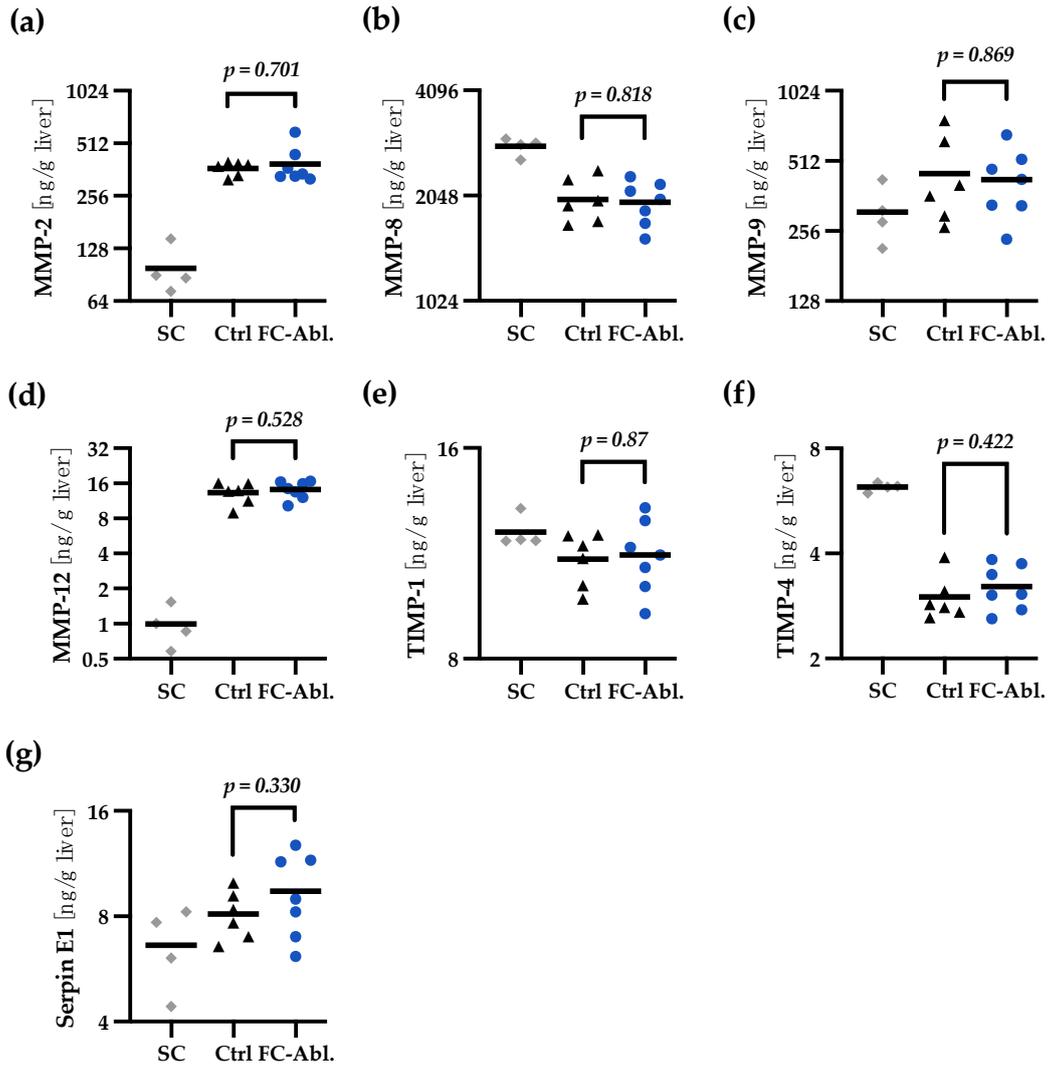
Supplementary Table S2: Primer sequences used in quantitative real-time PCR. QuantiTect Primer Assays (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany) were used to detect *Acta2*, *Tgfb*, and *Pdgfb*.



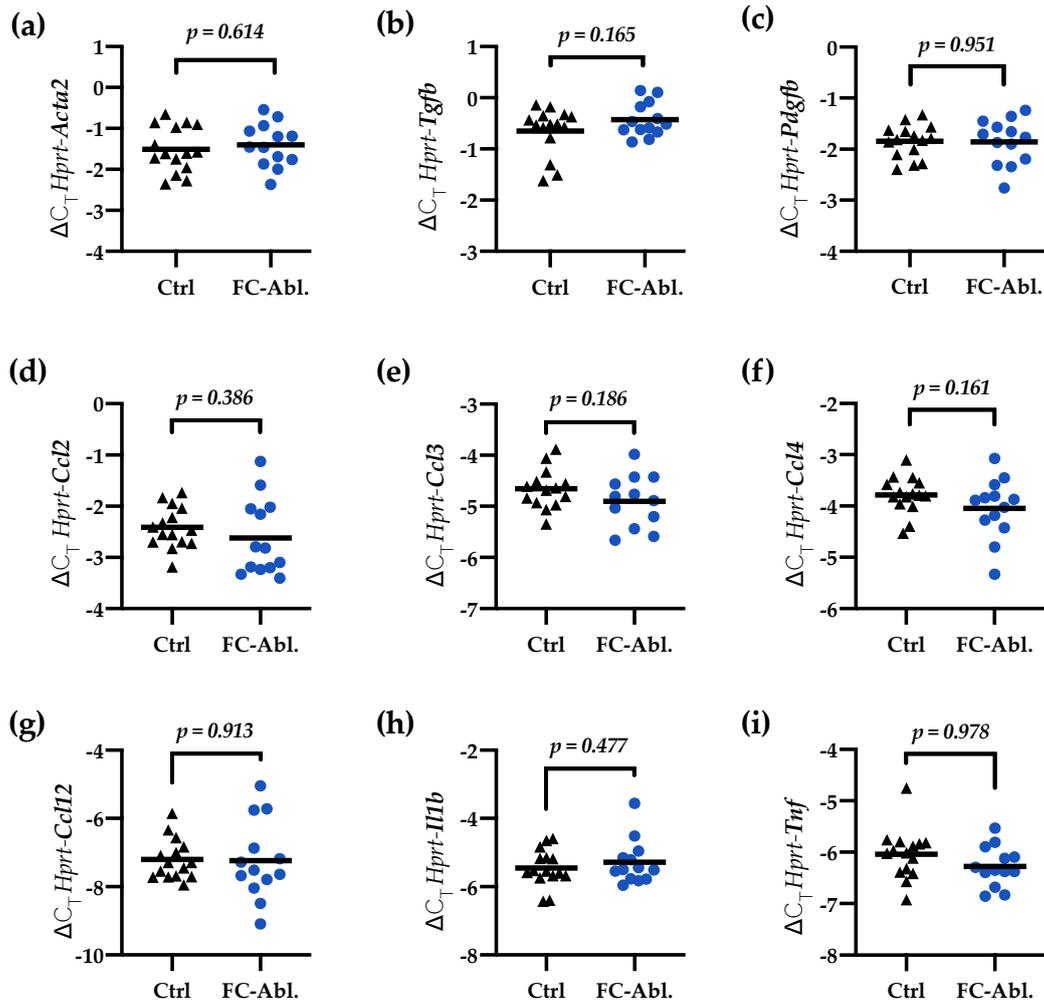
(b)

Gene	Fold-Regulation (FC-Abl. vs. Ctrl)
<i>Cebpb</i>	2.45
<i>Smad6</i>	2.3
<i>Tnf</i>	2.7 [†]
<i>Ccl12</i>	-2.23 [*]
<i>Ccl3</i>	-3.19
<i>Fasl</i>	-3.12 [*]

Supplementary Figure S3: Gene Expression Array results. (a) Pooled samples of the control- and fibrocyte-ablated group (n=15 per group) were analyzed. The scatter plot depicts ΔCt values of each of the 84 genes of interest (GOI), normalized to *Gusb*. Genes up- (red) or downregulated (green) more than two-fold are labeled. (b) Individual regulations of the six most regulated genes. Fold-regulations were obtained using the QIAGEN data analysis web portal. ^{*}one or [†]both of the Ct values were >30 but <35.



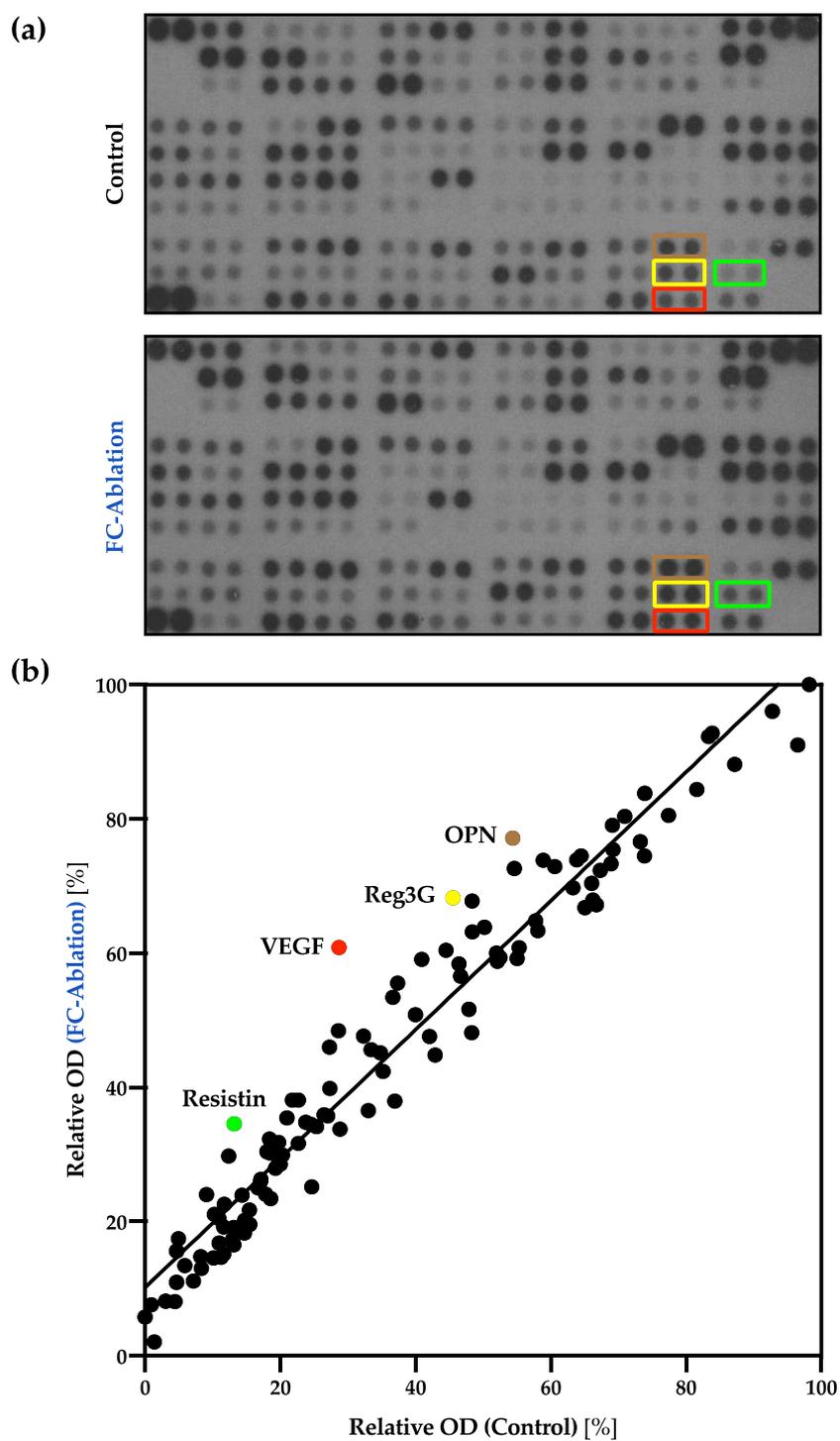
Supplementary Figure S4: Hepatic protein concentrations of MMPs and TIMPs. Concentration of (a) MMP-2, (b) MMP-8, (c) MMP-9, (d) MMP-12, (e) TIMP-1, (f) TIMP-4, and (g) Serpin E1/PAI-1. Measurements were performed using Magnetic Luminex Assays. p -values were calculated using unpaired t-test (two-tailed).



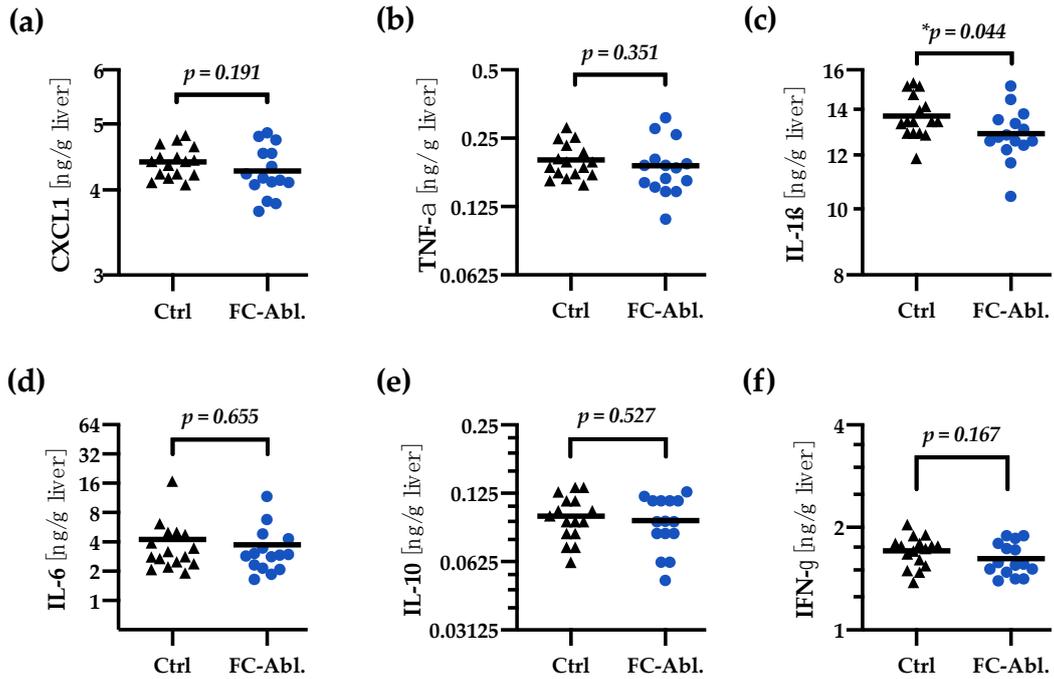
Supplementary Figure S5: Detailed quantitative real-time PCR results. Individual ΔC_T values of (a) *Acta2*, (b) *Tgfb*, (c) *Pdgfb*, (d) *Ccl2*, (e) *Ccl3*, (f) *Ccl4*, (g) *Ccl12*, (h) *Il1b*, and (i) *Tnfa*, each normalized to *Hprt*. Measurements were performed twice. *p*-values were calculated using unpaired t-test (two-tailed).

Category	Group	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Med.
A	Supercontrol	6	2	0	0	0			0
	Control	0	0	1	11	4			3
	FC-Ablation	0	0	0	8	7			3
B	Supercontrol	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Control	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FC-Ablation	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Supercontrol	6	2	0	0	0			0
	Control	3	13	0	0	0			1
	FC-Ablation	1	14	0	0	0			1
D	Supercontrol	6	2	0	0	0			0
	Control	8	8	0	0	0			1.5
	FC-Ablation	10	5	0	0	0			1

Supplementary Table S6: Grading according to Ishak *et al.* (A) Periportal or periseptal interface hepatitis (piecemeal necrosis), (B) confluent necrosis, (C) focal (spotty) lytic necrosis, apoptosis and focal inflammation and (D) portal inflammation were rated [44]. Grading was performed by an experienced pathologist, evaluating routine hematoxylin/eosin-stained sections in a blinded fashion. Number of sections assigned to each grade and median grade of the group are given. No significant differences between control- and fibrocyte-ablated group were observed using Mann-Whitney *U* test.



Supplementary Figure S7: Proteome Profiling of inflammatory cytokines. (a) High resolution scans of original arrays. (b) After background subtraction, each pair of dots was assigned a relative OD-value from 0%-100%, relative to the pair of dots with the highest OD. Relative ODs of the control and fibrocyte-ablated group are plotted. Linear regression was performed on the whole dataset ($y=0.96x+10.15$), deviations from the regression curve were interpreted as regulations. The corresponding dots of the most differentially expressed proteins are labeled in (a).



Supplementary Figure S8: Hepatic protein concentrations of inflammatory cytokines. Concentration of (a) CXCL1, (b) TNF-α, (c) IL-1β, (d) IL-6, (e) IL-10 and (f) IFN-γ. Measurement was performed using Multiplex ELISAs. *p*-values were calculated using unpaired t-tests (two-tailed).