



Supplementary Figure S1. Temporal variations in granulation tissue formation in acetic acid-induced ulcer models: Insights from three experimental schedules.

At 6 weeks of age, male ICR mice underwent abdominal surgery under anesthesia. A 40- μ L volume of a 20% acetic acid solution diluted in physiological saline (Nacalai Tesque, Kobe, Japan) was injected into the submucosal layer of the stomach using a 28-gauge needle. The stomach was returned to the abdominal cavity, and the incisions in the endothelium and epithelium were sutured. An antagonist was administered, and the mice were maintained in a warming chamber at 37 $^{\circ}$ C until they regained consciousness. Five days after administration, the stomach was excised. It was divided into two equal portions from the greater curvature to the lesser curvature, and digital images were captured using a digital camera, focusing on the injected area, including the gastric fundus and vestibule regions. Granulation tissue was observed at the acetic acid injection sites in specimens obtained from three mice on separate occasions.