Supplementary Materials

Figure S1

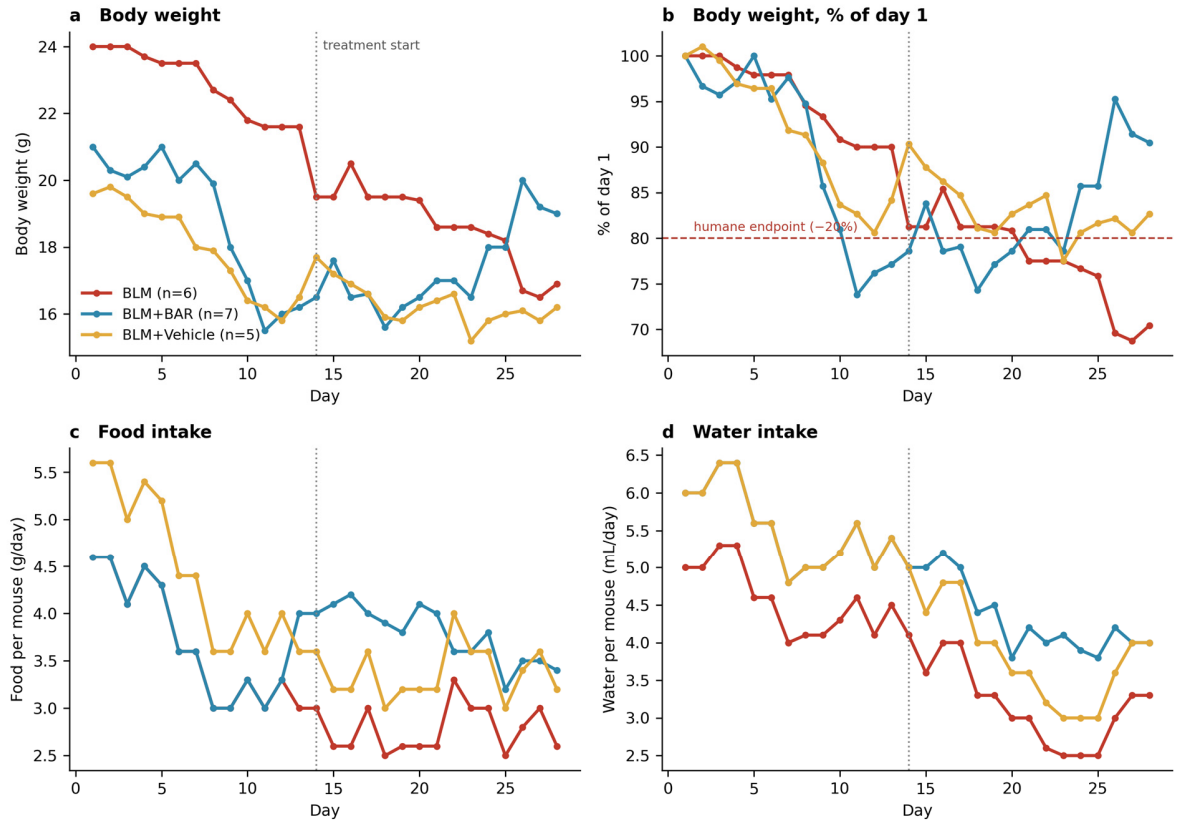


Figure S1. Daily monitoring across the 28-day study. (**a**) Mean body weight per group; (**b**) body weight as a percentage of the day-1 value, with the humane endpoint threshold (−20%) marked; (**c**) food intake per mouse; (**d**) water intake per mouse. The dotted line marks the start of baricitinib or vehicle on day 14. Complete daily monitoring records were available for a subset of the randomised animals: 6, 7 and 5 in the BLM, BLM + baricitinib and BLM + vehicle groups respectively. These observations relate to animal welfare and tolerability and are not an outcome measure of the study.

Table S1

Table S1. Exploratory computed tomography observations on day 28.

Group	n	Involvement present	Involvement absent	Present (%)

BLM	7	5	2	71.4
BLM + baricitinib	10	3	7	30.0
BLM + vehicle	6	4	2	66.7

Computed tomography was performed as an exploratory pilot assessment on a conventional clinical scanner adapted for small-animal use, not a dedicated micro-CT system. Full acquisition parameters were not recorded prospectively. Because the resolution of this configuration is insufficient for quantitative characterisation of rodent lung parenchyma, involvement was scored dichotomously: any ground-glass opacity, infiltration or fibrosis-related consolidation was recorded as present. All scans were read by a single radiologist blinded to group allocation. Alveolitis could not be distinguished from fibrosis, and peripheral lung injury could not reliably be separated from adjacent chest wall.

These observations are reported for completeness only. They are not treated as an outcome measure, and no conclusion in the manuscript depends on them. Quantitative pulmonary imaging in this model would require micro-CT with Hounsfield unit histogram analysis and prospectively recorded acquisition parameters.