

Supplemental figures

Sepsis induced endothelial dysfunction drives acute-on-chronic liver failure via Angiopoietin-2-HGF-C/EBP β pathway

Elias et al

Figure S1. Mice (male and female) were treated with TAA (200mg/L in the drinking water) and subjected to cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) or sham surgery.

A. Mortality in mice at 24 and 48 hours. **B.** INR in the four groups of female mice

Figure S2. Mice (male and female) were treated with TAA (200mg/L in the drinking water) and subjected to cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) or sham surgery.

Representative images of H&E staining

Figure S3. Relative mRNA levels at 24 hours in four groups of mice *, P<0.05, **, P<0.01

Figure S4 Ingenuity pathway analysis for each of the pairwise comparisons.

Figure S5 Ingenuity pathway analysis for each of the pairwise comparisons.

Figure S6. Gene expression in ACLF and control cirrhosis (GSE139602). *, P<0.05.

Figure S7. Western blot analysis of ANG-2 and HGF protein levels in human samples.

Figure S1

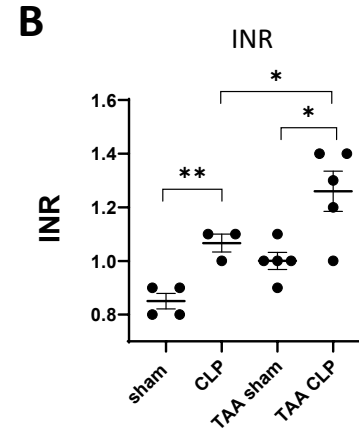
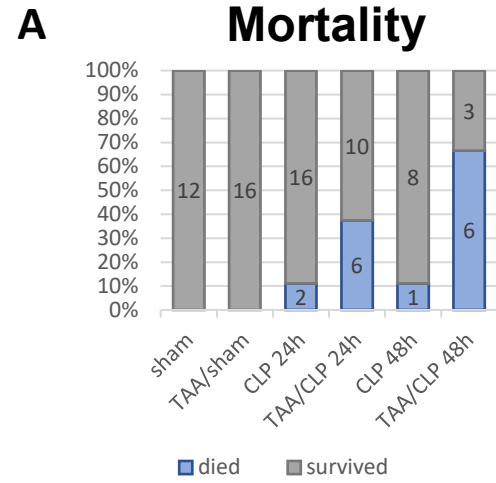
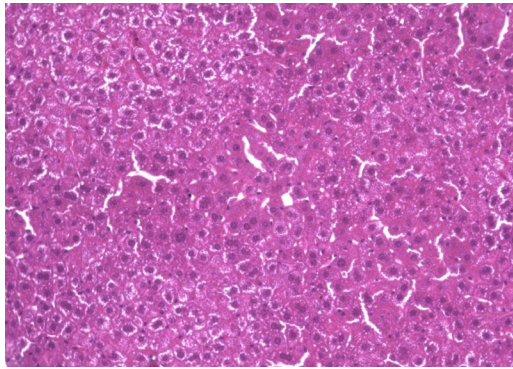


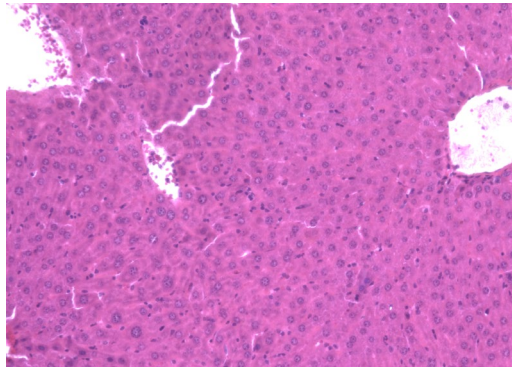
Figure S2

H&E

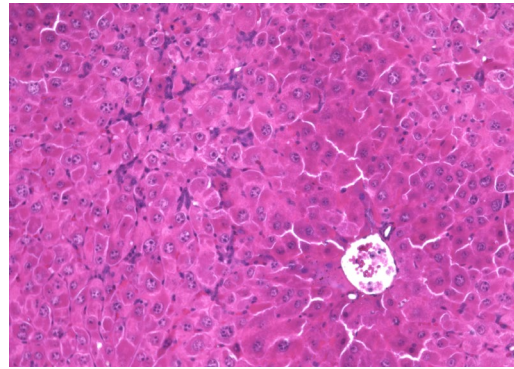
Control



CLP



TAA



TAA CLP

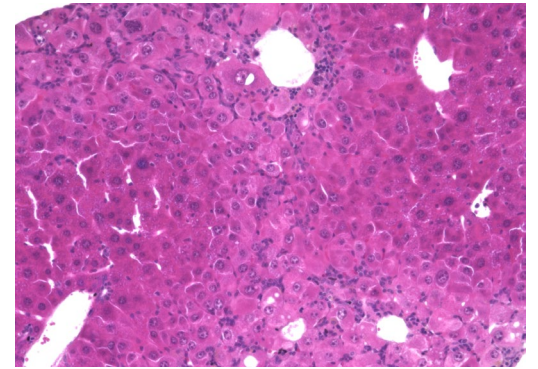


Figure S3

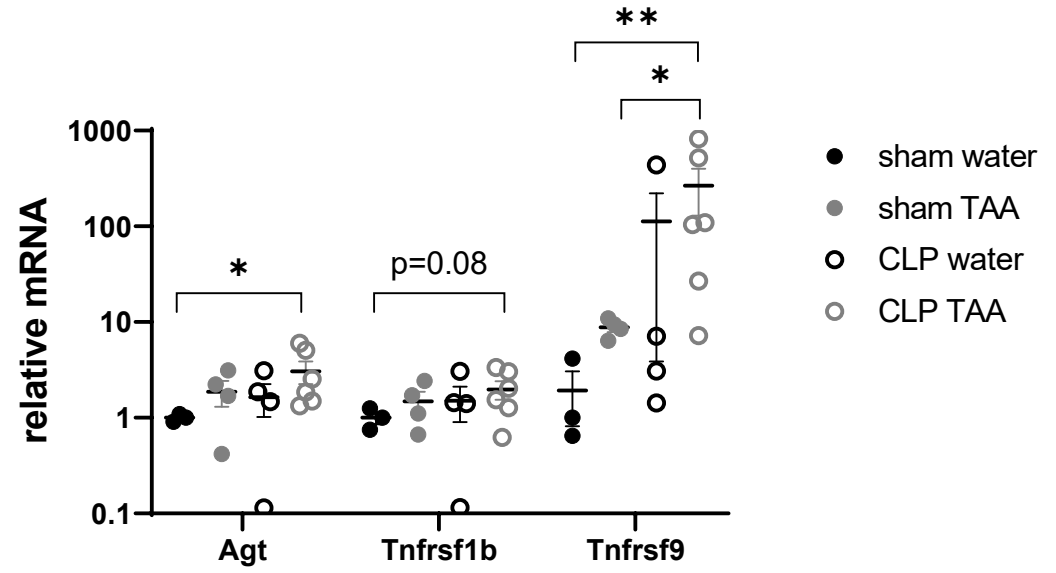
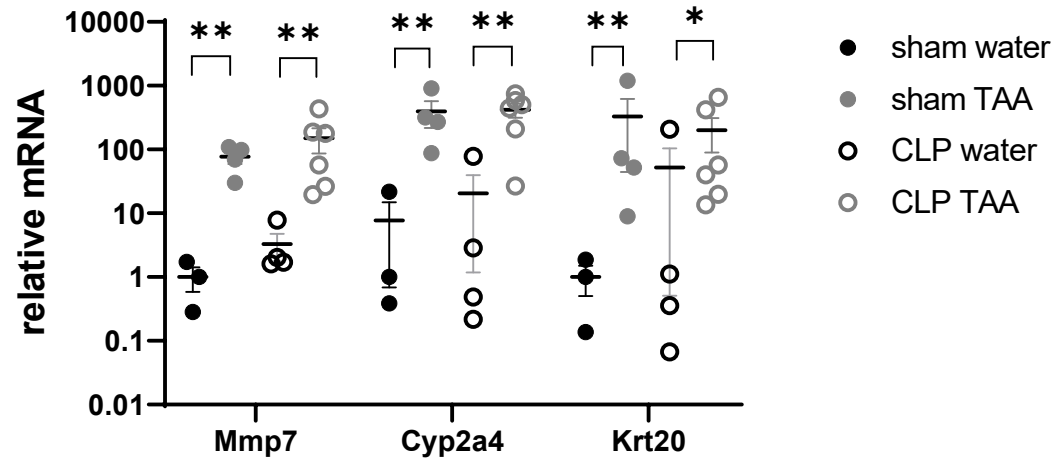


Figure S4

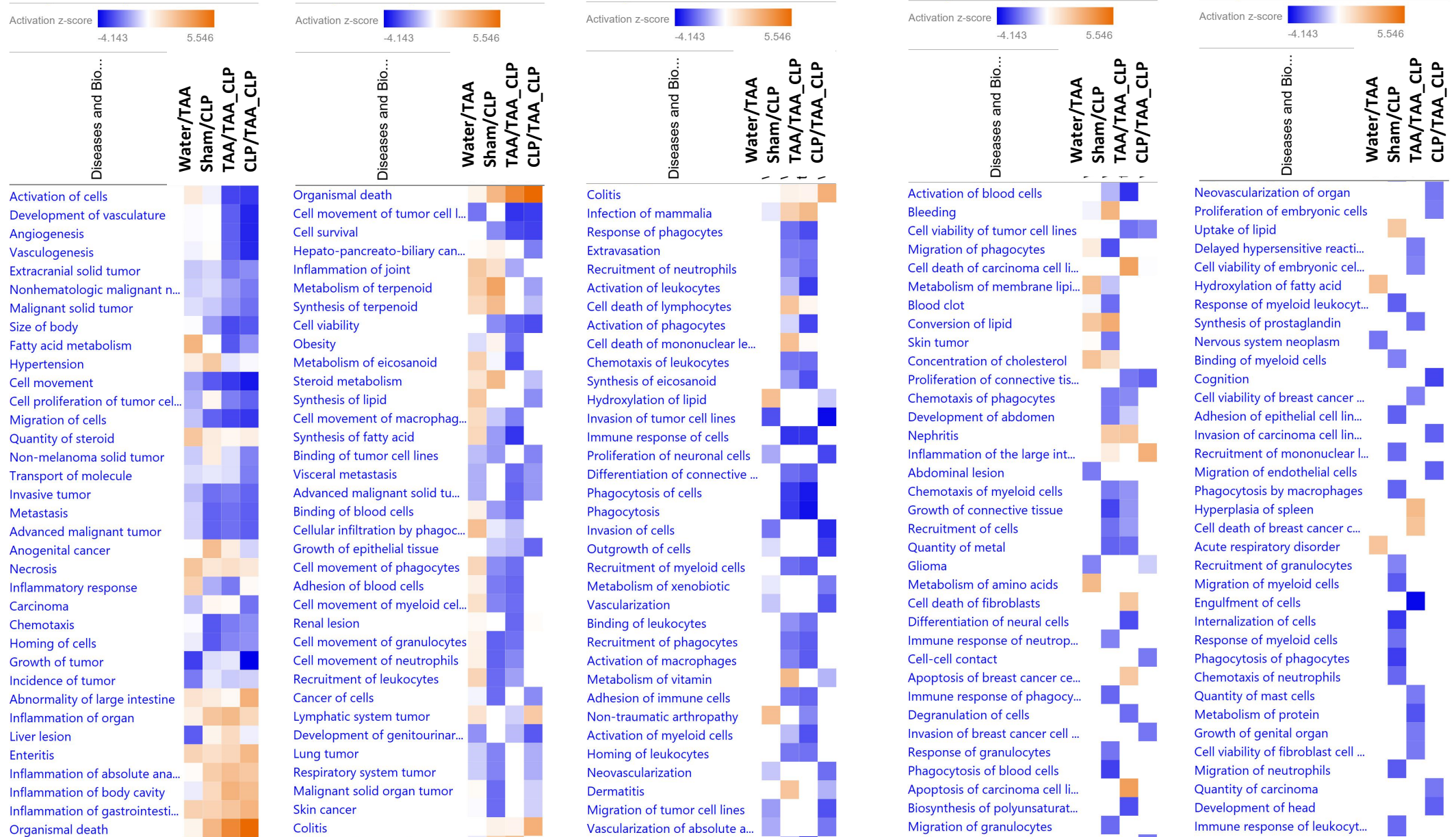


Figure S5

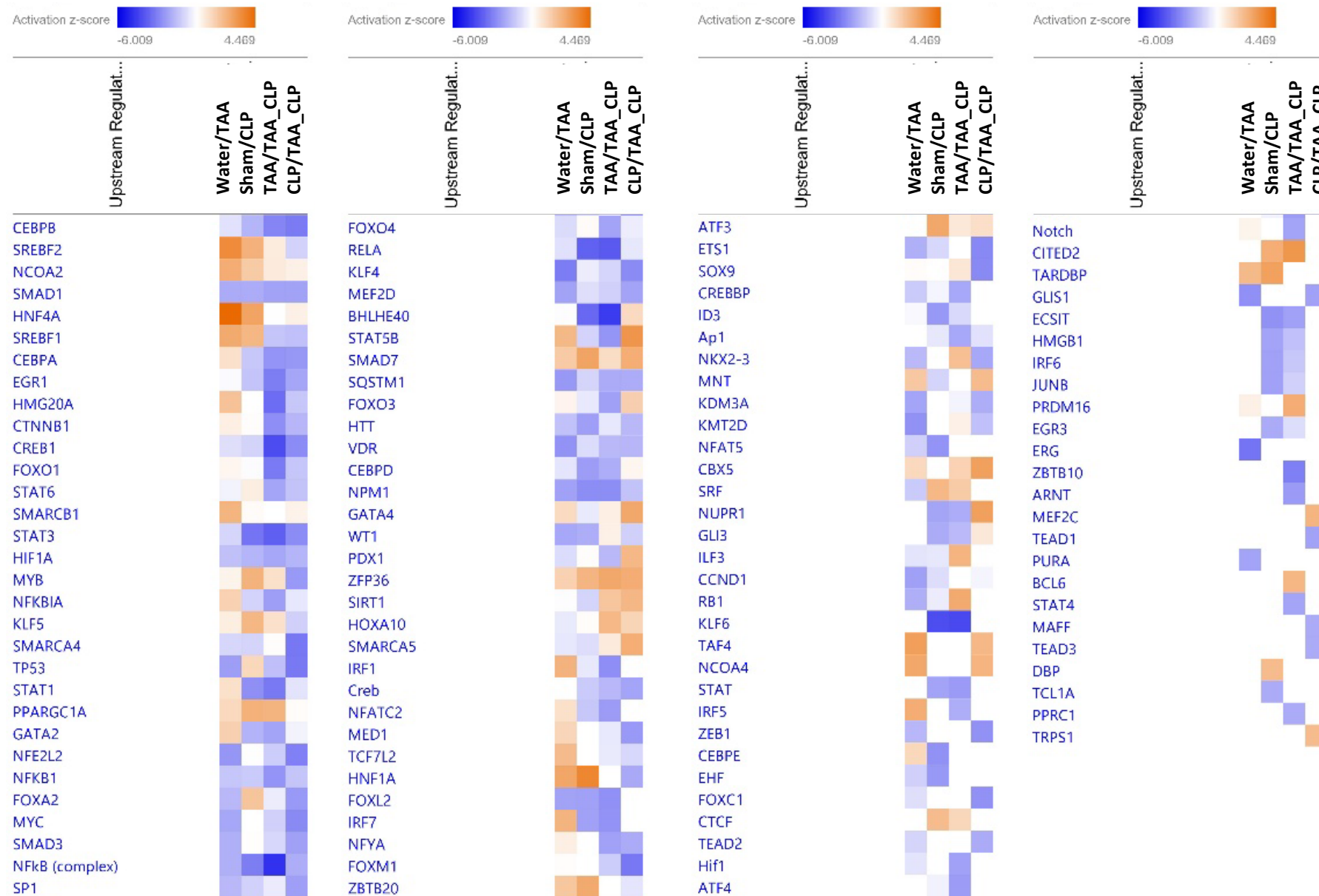


Figure S6

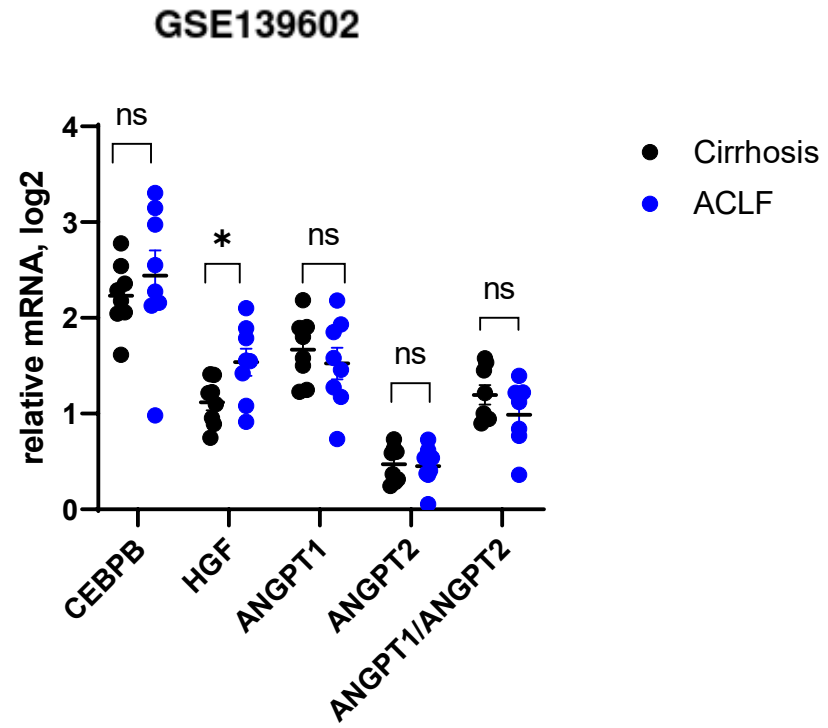


Figure S7

