Fig. S1a

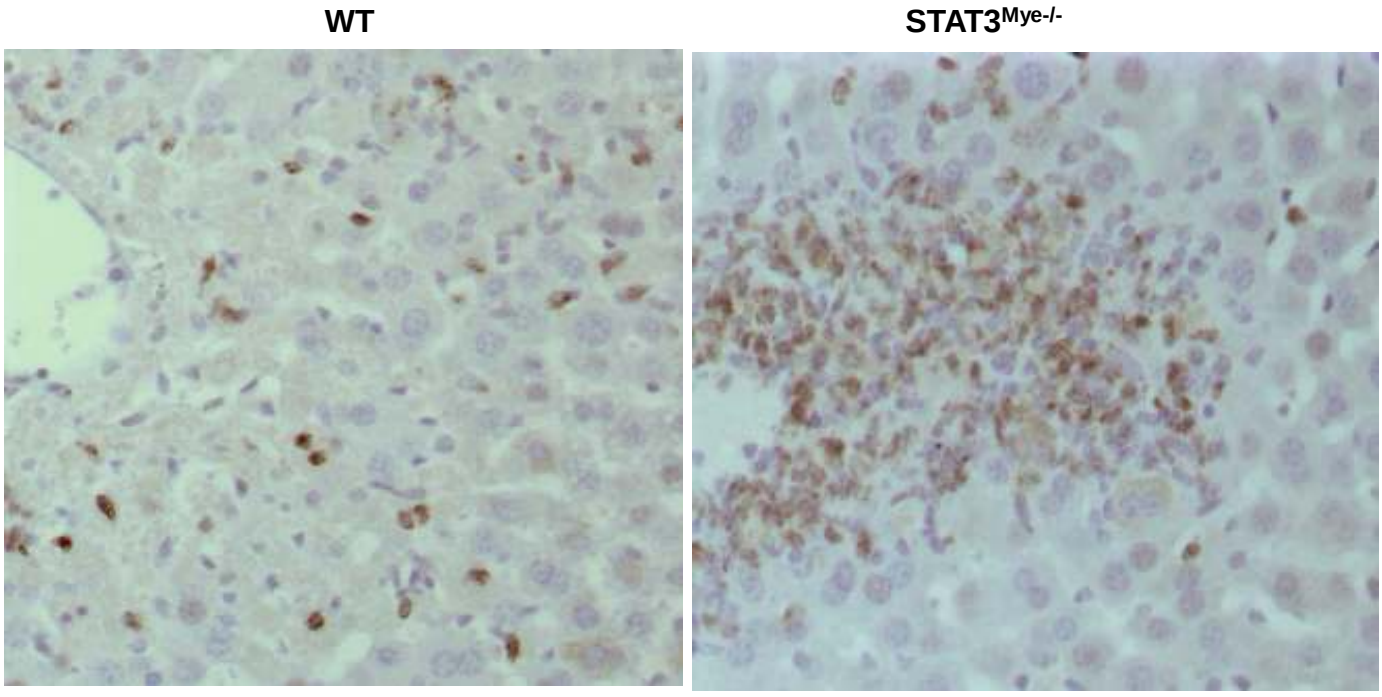

Fig. S1a: Wild-type and STAT3$^{Mye-/-}$ mice were injected with CCl4 and sacrificed 24 h post injection. Liver tissues were stained with anti-MPO (myeloperoxidase) antibody for netrophils (MPO positive brown staining). These neutrophils are either located within the sinusoids or infiltrated into the liver parenchyma. (original amplification x600)

Fig. S1b

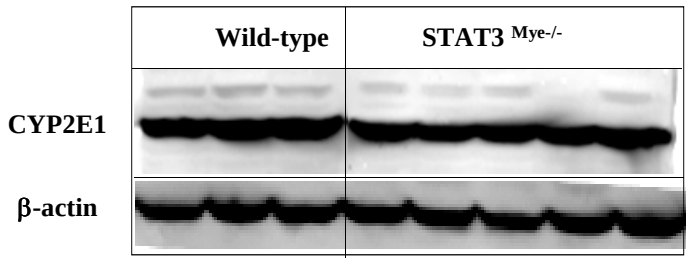

Fig. S1b: Basal expression of CYP2E1 in wild-type and STAT3$^{Mye-/-}$ mice.

Fig. S1c

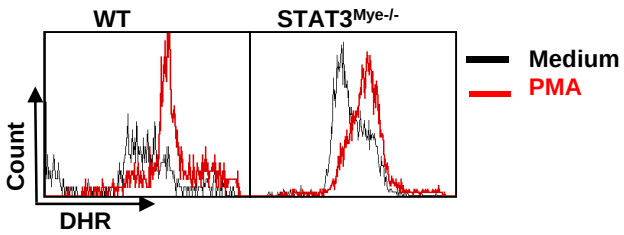

Fig. S1c: Liver leukocytes were analyzed for oxidation of dihydrorhodamine (DHR) by flow cytometric analyses with or without PMA treatment. A representative graph from 3 independent experiments with similar results is shown.

Fig. S2a

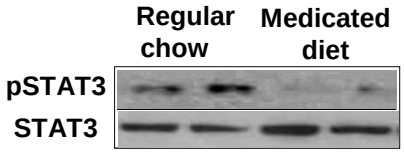

Fig. S2b

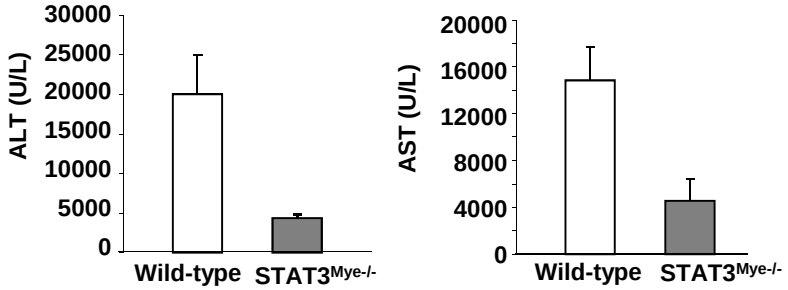

Fig. S2: **a:** STAT3Mye-/- mice were fed a regular chow or a medicated diet for 4 weeks. The liver tissues were collected for Western blot analyses with anti-phospho-STAT3 and anti-STAT3 antibodies. **b:** wild-type and STAT3Mye-/- mice were fed a medicated diet for 4 weeks, followed by administration of CCl4. Serum levels of ALT and AST were measured 24 hours post CCl4 treatment.

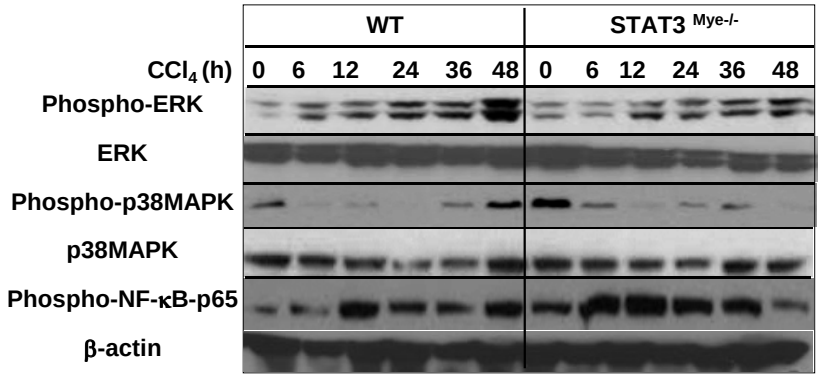

Fig. S3: Western blot analyses of liver tissues from wild-type and STAT3$^{Mye-/-}$ mice treated with CCl_4.