

Figure 1. Co-expression of GFAP and CK-7 in bile ductular cells of healthy human liver. Double immunofluorescent staining for GFAP (A. red) and CK-7 (B. green) was performed. Co-localized cells are shown in the merged image of GFAP and CK-7(C. yellow) (X63)

Figure 2. GFAP and Cre recombinase expression in portal tracts of MCDE-treated mice. Both markers were localized to ductular structures within portal tracts after 1 week MCDE diet treatment (A,B), 3 weeks MCDE diet treatment (C,D), and 3 weeks after withdrawal from a 3 week course of MCDE diets (E,F). (X100)

Figure 3. Changes in localization of mesenchymal markers during regeneration from liver injury. Expression of the mesenchymal marker, α SMA, was evaluated in peri-venular areas (A,C,E,G) and peri-portal areas (B,D,F,H) of GFAP-Cre/GFP mice at baseline (A-B), after 1 week MCDE diet treatment (C-D), after 3 weeks of MCDE treatment (E-F), and after mice were switched from MCDE-diets to normal chow for 3 weeks (G-H).(X63).

Figure 4. Changes in localization of AE1/3, a marker of liver epithelial progenitor cells, during regeneration from liver injury. Immunohistochemistry was performed for AE1/3. Representative results in mice that were sacrificed before exposure to MCDE diets (A) after 1 week MCDE diet treatment (B-C), after 3 weeks MCDE diet consumption (D), or 3 weeks after stopping a 3 week course of MDCE diet treatment (E). AE1/AE3 expression was localized near portal tracts at all time points (A,B,D,E) except

1 week after MCDE diet treatment, when significant zone 2 (B) and Zone 3, i.e., perivenular (C) staining was demonstrated (X63)