

Supporting Information

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SI Materials and Methods

Immunofluorescence. For immunofluorescence studies, liver tissue was fixed in 4% (vol/vol) paraformaldehyde for 2 h, transferred to a 30% sucrose solution (vol/vol) overnight at 4°C, and subsequently frozen in optimal cutting temperature (OCT) medium. To stain for GFP, frozen tissue sections (5 μm) were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (vol/vol), permeabilized, and then stained with anti-GFP antibody (1:1,000, Novus Biologicals). A tyramide

signal amplification kit was used to amplify the GFP signal (Perkin-Elmer).

ALT and Necrotic Area Quantification. Serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels were measured using an ALT-SL kit (Genzyme Diagnostics). To quantify necrotic cell area, liver sections were stained with H&E, and 10 random fields from each animal were analyzed, using ImageJ software.

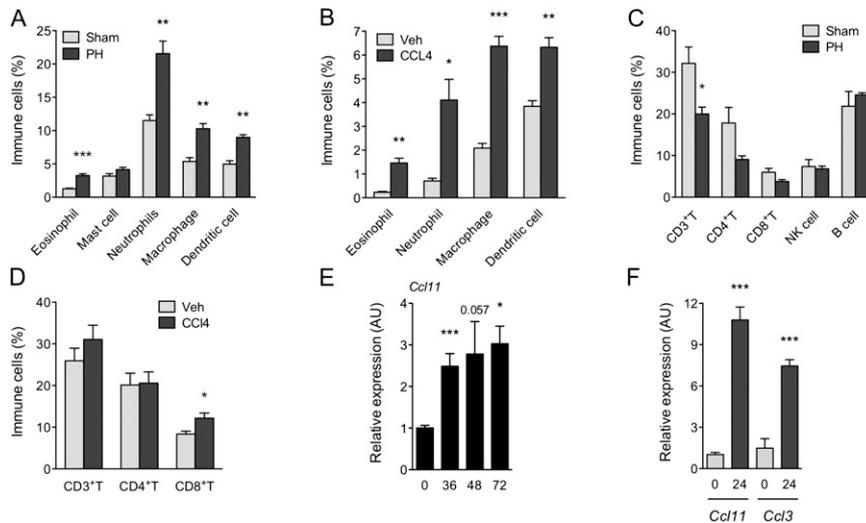


Fig. S1. Immune cell repertoire of regenerating livers. (A and B) Liver regeneration after partial hepatectomy (PH) or toxin-induced injury [carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄)] is associated with recruitment of innate immune cells. Infiltration by innate immune cells was analyzed 2 d after PH or CCl₄-mediated injury ($n = 4$ mice per group). (C and D) The percentages of adaptive immune cells were analyzed 2 d after PH and CCl₄-mediated injury in wild-type (WT) BALB/c mice ($n = 4$ mice per group). (E and F) Expression of eotaxin-1 (*Ccl11*) after PH and/or CCl₄-mediated injury ($n = 3-8$ mice per group and time). * $P < 0.05$, as determined by Student *t* test. All data are presented as mean \pm SEM.

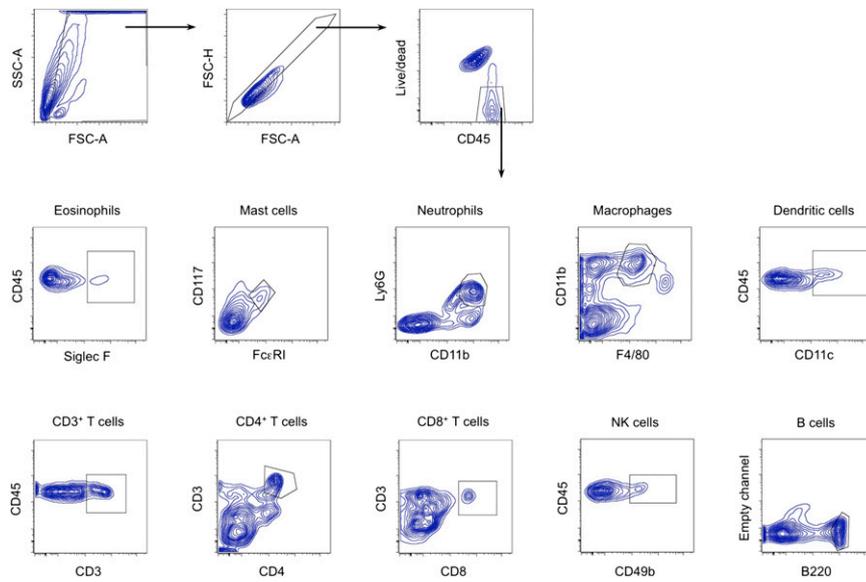


Fig. S2. Flow cytometric gating strategy for the identification of the immune cell repertoire of regenerating livers. Nonparenchymal cells were isolated from digested livers and gated for side- and forward-scatter (SSC/FSC), doublets, and live cells before the analysis of various cell surface markers of innate or adaptive immune cells. The following antibodies were used to identify eosinophils [sialic acid-binding Ig receptor (Siglec F)], mast cells (CD117 and FcεRI), neutrophils (Ly6G and CD11b), macrophages (F4/80 and CD11b), dendritic cells (CD11c), T cells (CD3, CD4 and CD8), NK cells (CD49b), and B cells (B220).

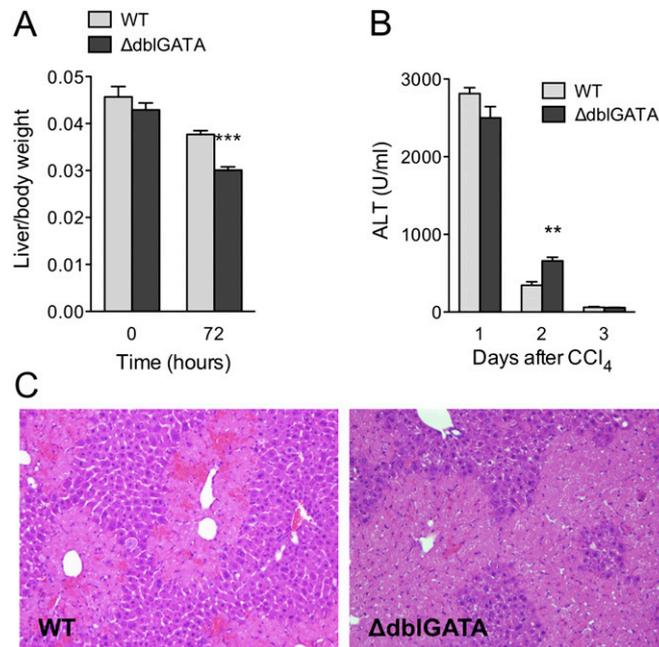


Fig. S3. Liver regeneration in WT and Δ dblGATA mice. (A) Liver/body weight ratio in WT and Δ dblGATA mice 72 h after partial hepatectomy. (B) Serum levels of ALT at the indicated times after administration of CCl₄. (C) Representative H&E staining of liver sections from WT and Δ dblGATA mice 2 d after administration of CCl₄ ($n = 4-5$ mice per genotype). ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$, as determined by Student t test. All data are presented as mean \pm SEM.

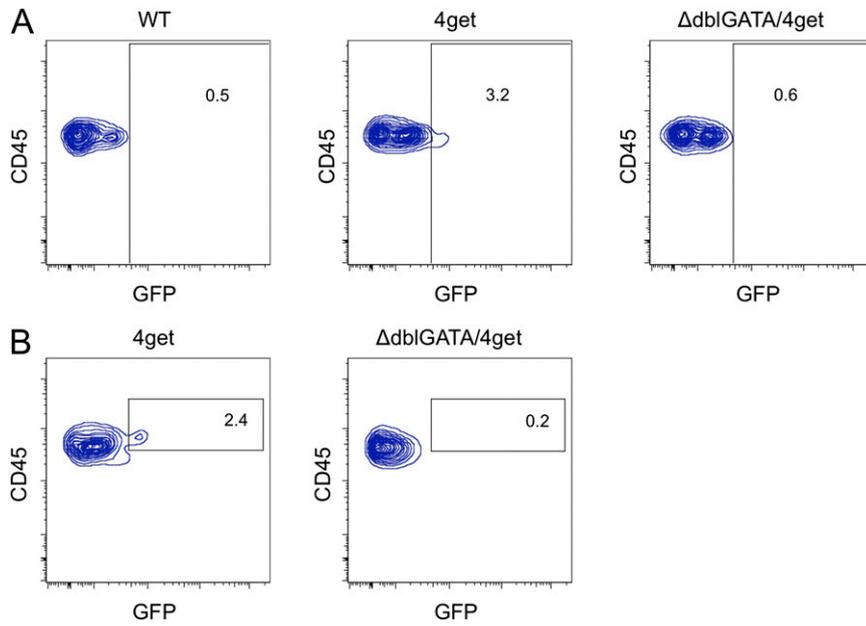


Fig. 56. Eosinophils are the predominant IL-4-producing cells in regenerating livers. Cells competent for IL-4 secretion were analyzed in WT, 4get, or ΔdbiGATA/4get mice 2 d after partial hepatectomy (A) or CCl₄-induced liver injury (B).

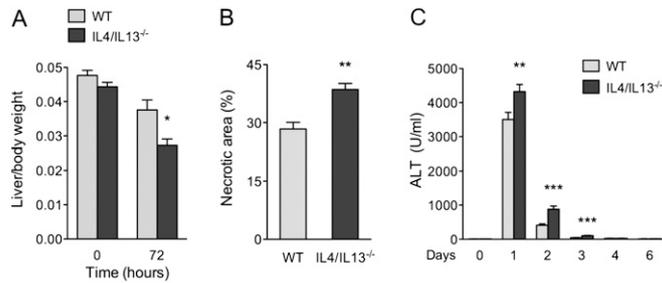


Fig. 57. Evaluation of CCl₄-induced liver injury in WT and IL-4/IL-13^{-/-} mice. (A) Liver/body weight ratios in WT and IL-4/IL-13^{-/-} mice 72 h after partial hepatectomy. (B) Necrotic area in WT and IL-4/IL-13^{-/-} mice 2 d after CCl₄ administration. (C) Serum ALT levels of WT and IL-4/IL-13^{-/-} mice at indicated times after injection of CCl₄. Data pooled from 3 independent experiments. **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.005, as determined by Student *t* test. All data are presented as mean ± SEM.

