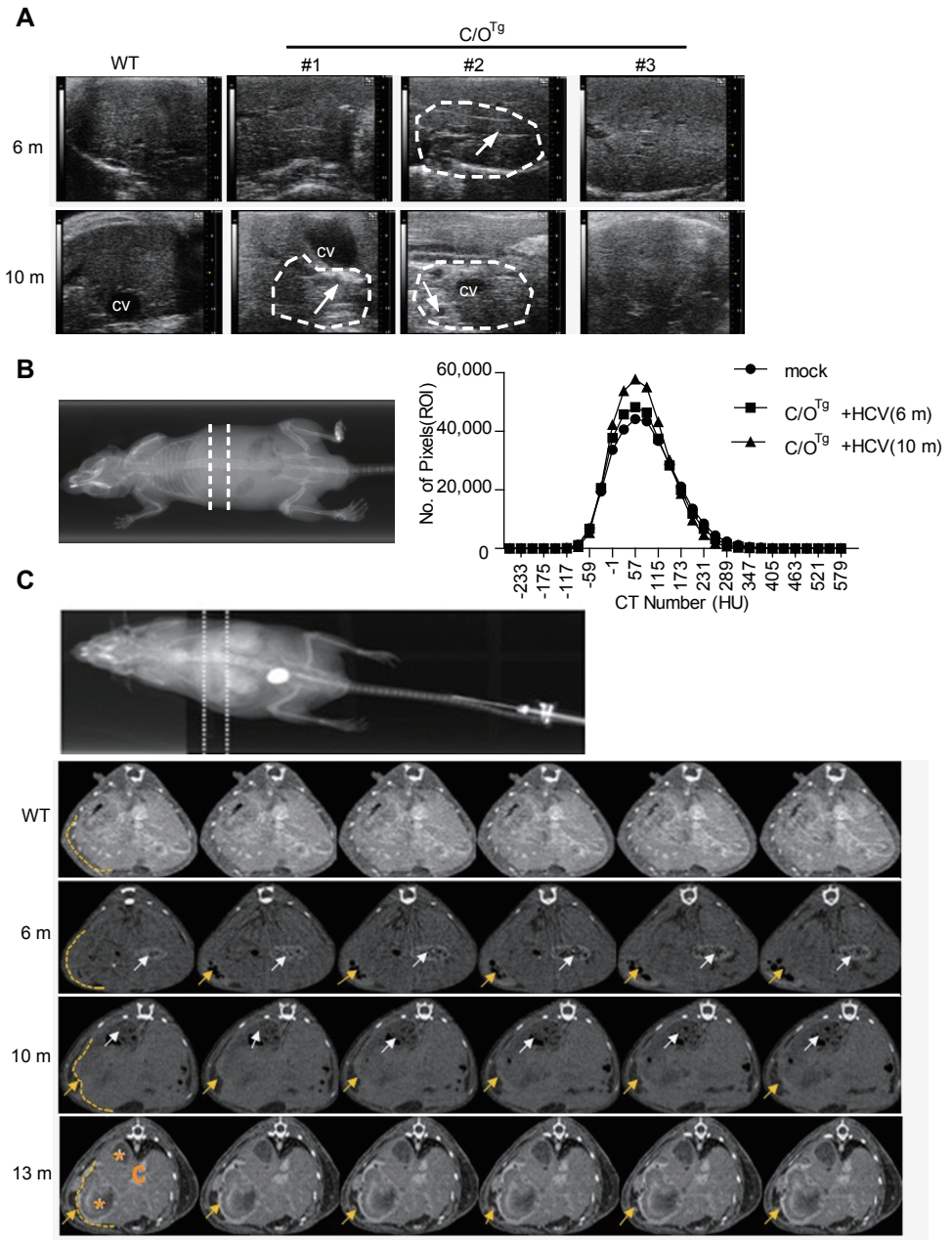

Supplementary information, Figure S6. Fibrotic alteration in chronic C/O^{Tg} liver. (A) The B-Mode ultrasonograms of left lateral lobe (LLL) were shown for wt and C/O^{Tg} mice at 6 and 10 *mpi* (#1, #2 and #3 mice). The fibrotic hepatic surface appeared as a dotted or irregular line (arrow) and the perivascular liver parenchyma was heterogeneous (dash lines). cv, central vein. (B) Non-enhanced CT analysis showed the fibrosis in regenerative nodules in C/O^{Tg} mice (n = 1 each time point; 10 to 12th lumbar vertebra, dash lines) at 6 (■) and 10 (▲) *mpi*. Wt (●) was included as a negative control (n = 1 each time point). The pixel gray values correlating with fibrotic severity were generated for each mouse in the region of interest (ROI). (C) Cirrhotic morphology in chronic C/O^{Tg} liver. CT scan (10 to 12th lumbar vertebra, dash lines) of at C/O^{Tg} mice (n = 1 each time point) at 6, 10 and 13 *mpi* depicted heterogeneity of liver parenchyma and surface nodularity (white arrows), caudate lobe hypertrophy and then atrophy (dash curves), segmental atrophy growth in both lobes (yellow arrows) and enlargement of hilar periportal space, the notch-sign and widening of the interlobar fissures (yellow C) at 13 *mpi*, indicating severe fibrosis, cirrhosis and advanced cirrhosis, respectively. Matched infected wt mice (n = 1 each time point) were scanned as control.