

Supplementary information

β -PDGF Receptor Expressed by Hepatic Stellate Cells Regulates Fibrosis in Murine Liver Injury, but Not Carcinogenesis

Peri Kocabayoglu, Abigale Lade, Youngmin A. Lee, Ana-Cristina Dragomir, Xiaochen Sun, M. Isabel Fiel, Swan Thung, Costica Aloman, Philippe Soriano, Yujin Hoshida, Scott L. Friedman

¹ Division of Liver Diseases, Department of Medicine, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA

² Department of General, Visceral and Transplant Surgery, University Hospital Essen, Germany

³ Department of Pathology, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA

⁴ Current address: Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Medicine, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA

⁵ Developmental and Regenerative Biology, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY

⁶ Liver Cancer Program, Tisch Cancer Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY

Table of Contents

Supplementary methods

Supplementary results

Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. List of Primers

Supplementary table 2: Ingenuity pathway analysis for enriched 186-gene signature genes in *Pdgfrb*-wild type hepatic stellate cells compared to knockout without *Pdgfb* treatment.

Supplementary table 3: Gene sets associated with *Pdgfrb* knockout in mouse hepatic stellate cells (Gene Set Enrichment Analysis)

Supplementary table 4: Ingenuity pathway analysis for overexpressed genes in *Pdgfrb*-wild type hepatic stellate cells compared to knockout without *Pdgfb* treatment.

Supplementary table 5: Ingenuity pathway analysis for overexpressed genes in *Pdgfrb*-wild type hepatic stellate cells compared to knockout with *Pdgfb* treatment.

Supplementary figures

Supplementary fig. 1. Generation of a knock down of β -PDGFR in hepatic stellate cells and induction of acute and chronic liver injury using CCl₄.

Supplementary fig. 2. $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice show less necrosis following acute liver injury.

Supplementary fig. 3. $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice show diminished expansion of activated hepatic stellate cells upon acute and chronic liver injury.

Supplementary fig. 4. $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice show reduced expression of Desmin on hepatic stellate cells upon acute liver injury.

Supplementary fig. 5. $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice do not exhibit significantly less hepatic injury upon ligation of the common bile duct.

Supplementary fig. 6. Primary Stellate cells of $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice have reduced proliferation upon injury in vivo.

Supplementary fig. 7. Generation of an hepatic stellate cell-specific auto-activating mutant of β -PDGFR and effects of acute and chronic CCl₄ liver injury.

Supplementary fig. 8. Acute and chronic treatment with CCl₄ leads to increased areas of necrosis and inflammation in both β J and control mouse livers.

Supplementary fig. 9. Knock down of β -PDGFR on HSCs does not protect from formation of dysplastic nodules upon long-term injury.

Supplementary fig. 10. Constitutive activation of β -PDGFR on HSCs does not increase the development of dysplastic nodules following long-term injury.

Supplementary fig. 11. Genome-wide expression analysis reveals established targets downstream of β -PDGFR signaling.

Supplementary fig. 12. Genome-wide expression analysis reveals novel targets downstream of β -PDGFR signaling.

Supplementary Methods

Common Bile Duct Ligation

BDL was performed on 8-week-old age-matched male mice. Animals were anesthetized using isoflurane (Forane, Baxter, Deerfield, IL), followed by midline laparotomy and ligation of the common bile duct with 4-0 silk ligatures. Sham-operated animals received laparotomy and blunt manipulation of the common bile duct without ligation. The peritoneum and skin were closed using monofilament synthetic absorbable sutures (PDS and Monocryl, respectively, Ethicon, Bridgewater, NJ). Mice were sacrificed 14 days after surgery.

Liver Tests

Quantitative determination of serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels was performed using spectrophotometer analysis (Pointe Scientific Inc., Canton, MI).

Western Blot

Whole liver samples were homogenized prior to centrifugation in lysis buffer complemented with protease inhibitor (Complete Lysis-M kit, Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN) and phosphatase inhibitor (Halt Phosphatase Inhibitor Single-Use Cocktail, Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA). Cell extracts of cultured stellate cells were prepared by centrifuging the cells in lysis buffer with inhibitors. Protein concentration was determined using a Bio-Rad DC kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA). Cell and whole liver lysates were subjected to immunoblot analysis. Blots were developed using the ECL Detection System (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Buckinghamshire, England). Densitometric analysis of bands was performed with ImageJ software (rsbweb.nih.gov/ij, NIH, Bethesda, MD). Western blot membranes were incubated using the following primary antibodies: Rabbit anti- β -PDGFR (1:500) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA), rabbit anti-phospho- β -PDGFR (1:500) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA), rabbit anti- α SMA (1:500) (Millipore, Billerica, MA), rabbit anti-Collagen I (1:1,000) (Rockland Immunochemicals, Gilbertsville, PA), rabbit anti-Calnexin (1:3,000) (Abcam, Cambridge, England). The reactions were detected with a horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (Anti-rabbit IgG, Cell Signaling, Danvers, MA).

Quantification of Hydroxyproline Content

Hepatic hydroxyproline content was assayed and results expressed as $\mu\text{g/g}$ of wet liver tissue. For each experimental group, liver samples of a total of $n=5$ animals were used. Photometrical determination of hepatic hydroxyproline content was performed in liver hydrolysates. Snap-frozen liver segments (50mg) were hydrolyzed in 6N HCl at 110°C for 16 h and filtered. Aliquots (50 μl) of each sample were incubated with chloramine T solution for 5 min following incubation in Ehrlich's reagent for 45 min at 50°C . Absorption for each sample was measured in a triplicate at 570 nm. Results are expressed as $\mu\text{g/g}$ of wet liver tissue. For each experimental group, liver samples of a total of $n=5$ animals were used.

Reverse Transcription and Real-Time Quantitative PCR

RNA was extracted from liver tissue using Trizol (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA), followed by purification using Qiagen mini columns (Qiagen, Germantown, MD) with an on-column deoxyribonuclease treatment. One microgram of RNA was reverse-transcribed using RNA to cDNA EcoDry Premix (double Primed) Kit (Clontech, Mountain View, CA). IQ SYBR Green Supermix (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA) was used for quantitative PCR on the lightCycler480 System (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN). Samples were analyzed in triplicate using Microsoft Excel software (Microsoft Corp., Redmond, WA). Data are represented as the relative expression of fibrogenic genes after normalizing to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH). (See Supplementary Table 1 for a complete list of primers.)

Flow Cytometry

Mice were injected three times with either corn oil or CCl_4 every 48 hours. 44 hours after the last injection mice received a single i.p. injection of BrdU (1.5mg/150 μl PBS). Stellate cells were isolated 4 hours later. Cells were first stained for CD45 (APC-CD45-Cy7, eBioscience, San Diego, CA) to exclude contaminating inflammatory cells. Intracellular BrdU staining was performed after fixation and permeabilization of stellate cells following the manufacturer's protocol (BrdU Flow Kit, BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). Multiparameter analyses of stained cell suspension were performed on an LSR II (BD) and analyzed with FlowJo software (Tree Star, Ashland, OR).

Bioinformatics and Statistical Analysis

Enrichment of molecular pathways was evaluated by Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) [3] on a comprehensive gene set collection in Molecular Signatures Database

(www.broadinstitute.org/gsea/msigdb). The 186-gene human prognostic gene signature was reported in our previous study [1, 2]. β -PDGFR-knockout gene signature was defined as top and bottom differentially expressed genes (100 genes for each) between the $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR and wild-type cells (3 biological replicates for each condition) by using random permutation t-test. Induction of β -PDGFR-knockout gene signature was assessed in genome-wide expression profiles of 216 patients with hepatitis-C-related, early-stage liver cirrhosis that were derived from our previous study [2] (GEO accession number: GSE15654). Genes in the dataset were rank-ordered according to Cox score calculated for association with HCC development. Enrichment of the gene signature was first assessed for each of the top and bottom genes separately by GSEA. Enrichment of the signature was also assessed for combination of the top and bottom genes as follows. Briefly, enrichment of each of the top or bottom genes associated with the clinical outcome were separately measured by using Kolmogorov–Smirnov statistic [3], and absolute values of the statistic for both gene sets were summed to calculate a combined gene set enrichment score (CES). Statistical significance of the CES was evaluated as a nominal p-value based on an empirical null distribution of the CES generated by randomly picking the same number of genes from the genome-wide profile and by recalculating the CES 1,000 times. All bioinformatics data analyses were performed by using analysis modules implemented in GenePattern software (www.genepatter.broadinstitute.org) and custom R codes (www.r-project.org). Multiple hypothesis testing was corrected by using false discovery rate (FDR), and FDR<0.05 was regarded as statistically significant.

Comparison of *Pdgfrb* knockout-mediated differential gene expression between DNA microarray and RT-qPCR was performed choosing five of the top differentially expressed genes (*Anxa1*, *Dab2*, *Ergic2*, *Lpp*, and *Prdx5*) between wild type and β -PDGFR-knockout mice as selected from DNA microarray data. Log-transformed (base 2) fold changes (wild type / β -PDGFR-knockout) were compared by Pearson correlation test.

Experimental results are represented as mean \pm SEM and were compared by Student's t-test. P-values of at least 3 independent determinations were calculated using Microsoft Excel software. P < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Statistical significance was expressed as follows: * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01. Graphs were created using Prism 6 software (GraphPad Software, Inc.).

Ingenuity Pathway Analysis

To identify molecular interaction networks between genes induced by β -PDGFR signaling, the top 100 up-regulated genes in wild-type mouse hepatic stellate cells in comparison to β -

PDGFR-knockout were subjected to Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (Supplementary Table 2, Supplementary Table 4, Supplementary Table 5).

Supplementary Results

β -PDGFR Expression accelerates fibrosis upon liver injury in a BDL model

To confirm that the findings were not restricted to a single model of liver injury, we analyzed mice only 14 days after common bile duct (BDL) or sham laparotomy; longer intervals led to dramatically reduced weight and poor feeding. Control mice had better survival rates than $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice (data not shown). Both groups of mice displayed elevated fibrosis content (Supplementary Fig. 5 A, B). Although the differences in fibrosis between both groups did not reach statistical significance, $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice showed less fibrosis by Sirius Red morphometry and liver injury as assessed by serum transaminase levels (Supplementary Fig. 5 B, C) than β -PDGFR wild type mice.

Deregulated Molecular Pathways Downstream of β -PDGF Signaling in Primary Mouse Hepatic Stellate Cells

We performed genome-wide expression profiling of primary stellate cells isolated from β -PDGFR^{f/f} GFAP-Cre negative (β -PDGFR) and β -PDGFR^{f/f} GFAP-Cre positive ($\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR) mice that were either treated with 10ng/ml PDGF-B over 6 hours or left untreated. Molecular pathway analysis using gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) revealed enrichment of genes that were related to ERK and AKT signal transduction and the NF-kB signaling pathway (for a comprehensive summary of GSEA see Supplementary Table 3). *Ingenuity* pathway analysis confirmed this correlation. Comparison of the β -PDGFR with the $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR array signature showed a high correlation of ERK and AKT pathway mediators when cells were either left untreated (Supplementary Fig. 11A) or treated (Supplementary Fig. 11B) with the ligand.

Further analysis revealed novel pathway correlations with the β -PDGFR signature (Supplementary Fig. 12). GSEA showed enrichment of genes classified in the IL1R pathway even when cells were untreated (Supplementary Fig. 12A). This enrichment revealed a stronger correlation when cells had been exposed to PDGF-B (Supplementary Fig. 12B). The same correlations were seen for the NF-kB pathway gene set. This gene enrichment positively correlated with the β -PDGFR phenotype, and showed a negative correlation with the knockout-phenotype when cells were left untreated (Supplementary Fig. 12C) or treated with PDGF-B (Supplementary Fig. 12D). *Ingenuity* pathway analysis confirmed these findings (Supplementary Fig. 12E, F). A comprehensive pathway analysis for the comparison of the β -

PDGFR versus $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR signature without ligand is summarized in Supplementary Table 4, and a comparison between the β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR signature with ligand in Supplementary Table 5.

References

- [1] Hoshida Y, Villanueva A, Kobayashi M, Peix J, Chiang DY, Camargo A, et al. Gene expression in fixed tissues and outcome in hepatocellular carcinoma. *N Engl J Med* 2008;359(19): 1995-2004.
- [2] Hoshida Y, Villanueva A, Sangiovanni A, Sole M, Hur C, Andersson KL, et al. Prognostic gene expression signature for patients with hepatitis C-related early-stage cirrhosis. *Gastroenterology* 2013;144(5): 1024-1030.
- [3] Subramanian A, Tamayo P, Mootha VK, Mukherjee S, Ebert BL, Gillette MA, et al. Gene set enrichment analysis: a knowledge-based approach for interpreting genome-wide expression profiles. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2005;102(43): 15545-15550.

Supplementary Table 1. List of Primers

Name	Sequence
m β -PDGFR F	5'-ACTACATCTCCAAAGGCAGCACCT-3'
m β -PDGFR R	5'-TGTAGAACTGGTCGTTTCATGGGCA-3'
mCollagen α 1(I) F	5'-GTCCCTGAAGTCAGCTGCATA-3'
mCollagen α 1(I) R	5'-TGGGACAGTCCAGTTCTTCAT-3'
m α SMA F	5'-TCCTCCCTGGAGAAGAGCTAC-3'
m α SMA R	5'-TATGGTGGTTTCGTGGATGC-3'
mAnxa1 F	5'-TGCCGAGAAGCTGTACGAAGC-3'
mAnxa1 R	5'-CCACCACACAGAGCCACCAG-3'
mDab2 F	5'-CGAACCCTTTTGTGGGAAGC-3'
mDab2 R	5'-GGGGACATCTGGCCTGGAG-3'
mLpp F	5'-TACCTGGAAGCGGGAAGCTG-3'
mLpp R	5'-TCTTCTGGGCGGAATGATGG-3'
mPrdx5_1 F	5'-TGGAGTCCCTGGGGCATTTA-3'
mPrdx5_1 R	5'-AGGAGCCGAACCTTGCCTTC-3'
mPrdx5_2 F	5'-GCCTGGGTTTGTGGAGCAAG-3'
mPrdx5_2 R	5'-GCCGACGATTCCCAAAGAGA-3'
mErgic2_1 F	5'-CAACTGCACTGCCACCAAGG-3'
mErgic2_1 R	5'-CCCGGAACAAGCTCTCCAAA-3'
mErgic2_2 F	5'-CCCAGCAGAGAGAGTGGCAGA-3'
mErgic2_2 R	5'-GGATTGCCTTGCCACAGTT-3'
mGAPDH F	5'-CAATGACCCCTTCATTGACC-3'
mGAPDH R	5'-GATCTCGCTCCTGGAAGATG-3'

Supplementary table 2

Ingenuity pathway analysis for enriched 186-gene signature genes in Pdgfrb-wildtype hepatic stellate cells compared to knockout without Pdgfb treatment.

Analysis Name: 186gene_core_enrichment_genes_on_woPdgfb_only_poor - 2013-11-15 07:49 AM

Analysis Creation Date: 2013-11-15

Build version: 242990

Content version: 17199142 (Release Date: 2013-09-17)

Analysis settings

[View](#)

Reference set: Ingenuity Knowledge Base (Genes Only)

Relationship to include: Direct and Indirect

Includes Endogenous Chemicals

Optional Analyses: My Pathways My List

Filter Summary:

Consider only relationships where
confidence = Experimentally Observed

Cutoff:

Top Networks

ID	Associated Network Functions	Score
1	Cell Death and Survival, Tumor Morphology, Cellular Movement	33
2	Cell Cycle, Cellular Response to Therapeutics, Molecular Transport	8

Top Diseases and Bio Functions

Diseases and Disorders

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Cancer	1.16E-05 - 1.20E-02	15
Hematological Disease	1.16E-05 - 1.18E-02	8
Reproductive System Disease	6.13E-05 - 1.20E-02	11
Immunological Disease	8.30E-05 - 1.12E-02	6
Organismal Injury and Abnormalities	1.45E-04 - 7.75E-03	6

Molecular and Cellular Functions

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Cellular Movement	2.06E-06 - 1.20E-02	11
Cell Death and Survival	6.76E-06 - 1.20E-02	10
Cell-To-Cell Signaling and Interaction	8.99E-05 - 1.12E-02	7
Gene Expression	1.06E-04 - 1.06E-04	3
Cellular Compromise	1.90E-04 - 1.20E-02	4

Physiological System Development and Function

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Tumor Morphology	6.95E-06 - 1.12E-02	4
Hematological System Development and Function	1.03E-05 - 1.20E-02	8
Immune Cell Trafficking	1.03E-05 - 1.16E-02	6
Tissue Development	8.99E-05 - 1.12E-02	8
Lymphoid Tissue Structure and Development	3.19E-04 - 1.20E-02	2

Top Canonical Pathways

Name	p-value	Ratio
Death Receptor Signaling	1.12E-03	2/68 (0.029)
Induction of Apoptosis by HIV1	1.16E-03	2/67 (0.03)
IL-15 Signaling	1.24E-03	2/72 (0.028)
Small Cell Lung Cancer Signaling	1.67E-03	2/94 (0.021)
PEDF Signaling	1.67E-03	2/79 (0.025)

Top Molecules

Other up-regulated

Molecules	Exp. Value	Exp. Chart
DAB2	↑1.351	
LPP	↑1.283	
ANXA1	↑1.278	
NFKB2	↑0.957	
EPM2AIP1	↑0.900	
SERPINB2	↑0.899	
ITGA9	↑0.826	
IQGAP1	↑0.809	
IER3	↑0.739	
CCDC6	↑0.541	

Other down-regulated

Molecules	Exp. Value	Exp. Chart
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Top Upstream Regulators

Upstream Regulator	p-value of overlap	Predicted Activation State
butyric acid	7.64E-09	
AGT	9.96E-09	Activated
TP53	3.87E-08	
HRAS	1.71E-06	
SB203580	3.20E-06	Inhibited

Top My Lists

Name	p-value	Ratio
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Top My Pathways

Name	p-value	Ratio
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Top Tox Lists

Name	p-value	Ratio
Acute Renal Failure Panel (Rat)	1.28E-03	2/62 (0.032)
Increases Liver Hyperplasia/Hyperproliferation	1.36E-03	2/64 (0.031)
Decreases Permeability Transition of Mitochondria and Mitochondrial Membrane	6.03E-03	1/7 (0.143)
Primary Glomerulonephritis Biomarker Panel (Human)	9.46E-03	1/11 (0.091)
Recovery from Ischemic Acute Renal Failure (Rat)	1.2E-02	1/14 (0.071)

Top Tox Functions

Cardiotoxicity

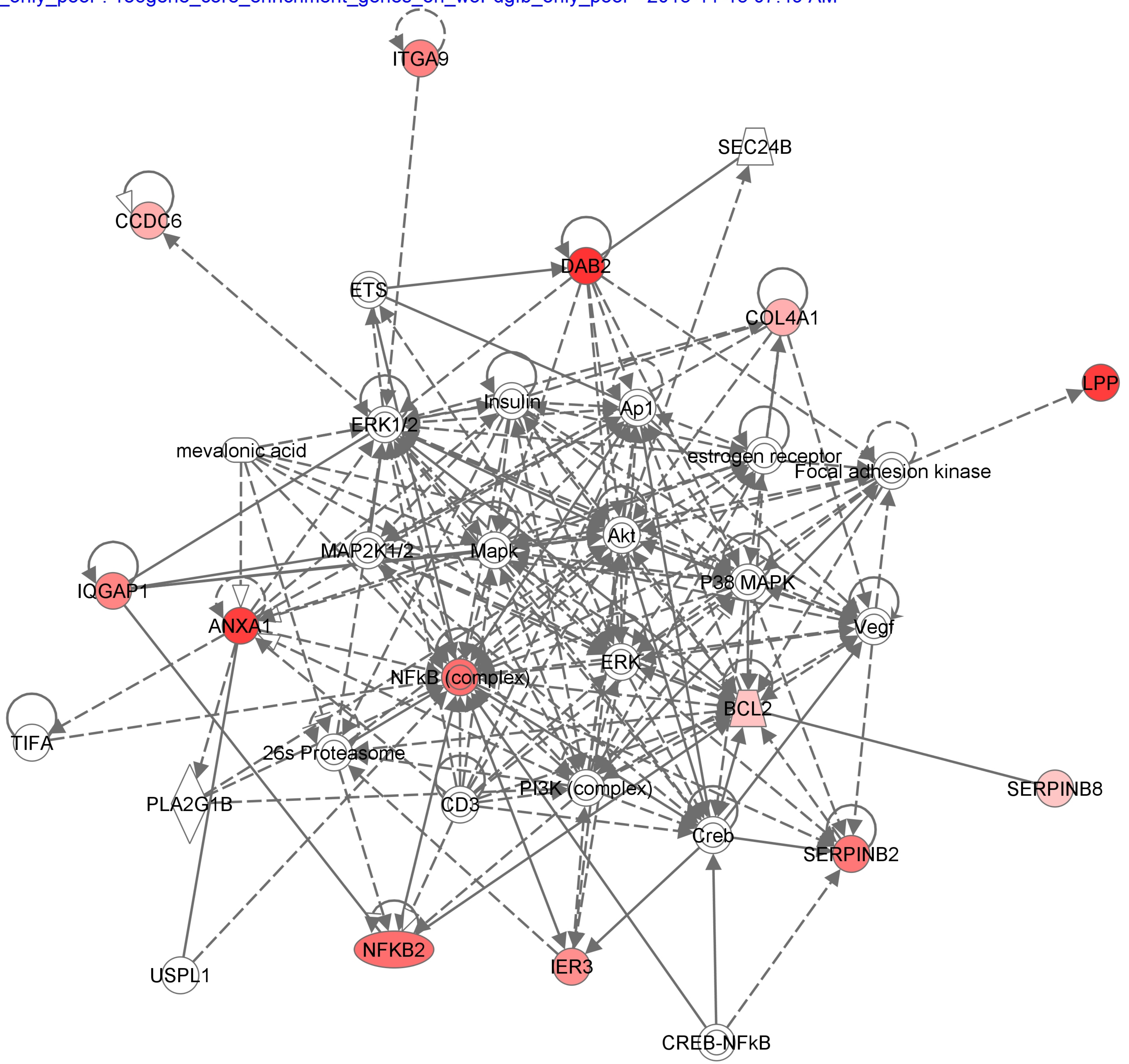
Name	p-value	# Molecules
Cardiac Inflammation	2.59E-03 - 2.59E-03	1
Cardiac Hypertrophy	1.92E-02 - 1.04E-01	2
Cardiac Necrosis/Cell Death	2.22E-02 - 2.39E-02	2
Cardiac Damage	3.48E-02 - 3.48E-02	1

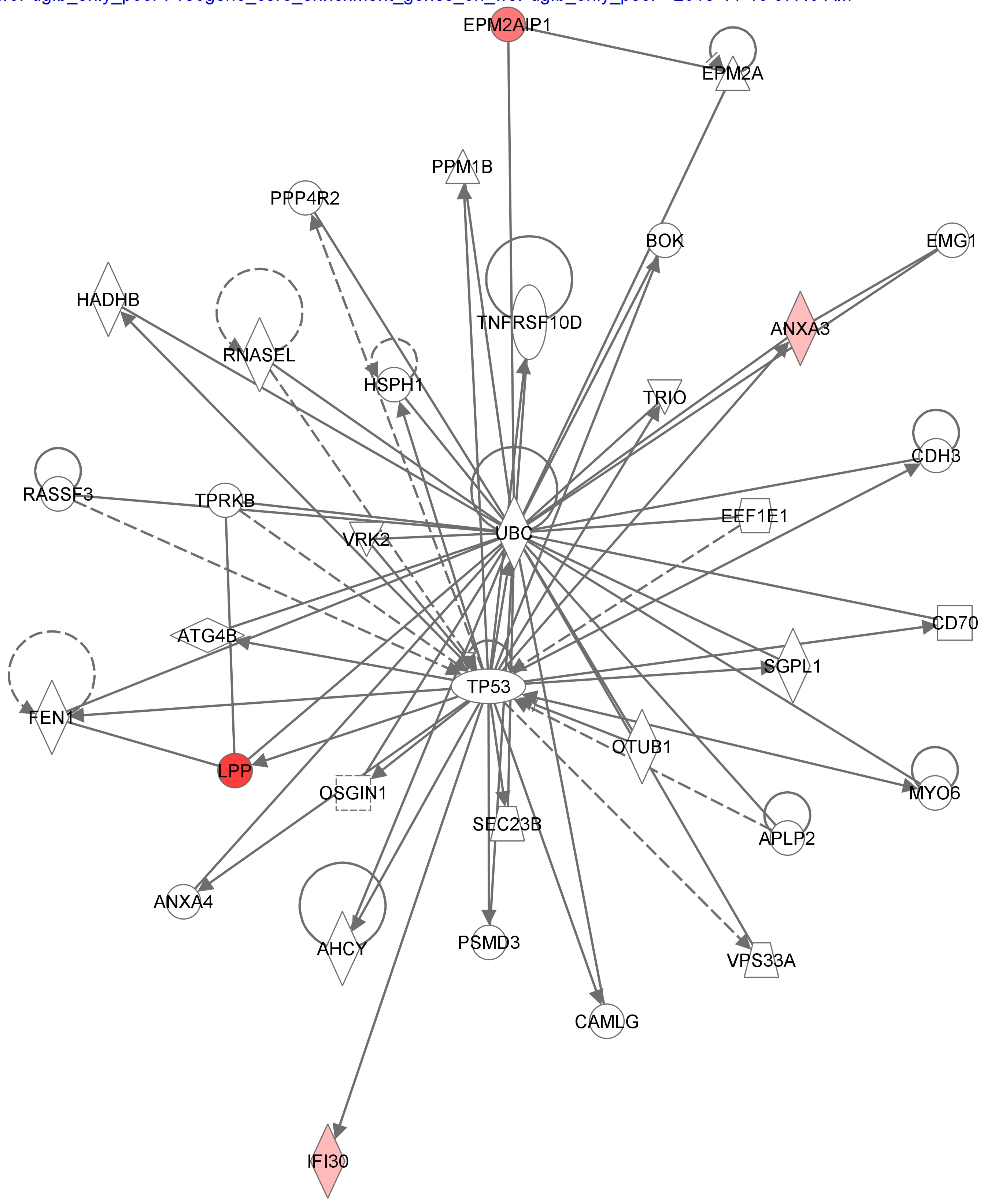
Hepatotoxicity

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Hepatocellular Carcinoma	1.20E-03 - 4.23E-02	3
Liver Hyperplasia/Hyperproliferation	1.20E-03 - 4.23E-02	4
Liver Necrosis/Cell Death	1.35E-02 - 1.09E-01	2
Liver Proliferation	1.26E-01 - 1.26E-01	1

Nephrotoxicity

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Renal Hypertrophy	4.31E-03 - 1.97E-02	1
Renal Inflammation	4.31E-03 - 1.77E-01	2
Renal Nephritis	4.31E-03 - 1.77E-01	2
Renal Necrosis/Cell Death	8.60E-03 - 5.63E-02	2
Renal Degeneration	1.29E-02 - 1.29E-02	1





[Reactome](#)
(Curated pathway database)

Category	Pathway Name	Score	Value 1	Value 2	
Wild-Type	REACTOME RESPONSE TO ELEVATED PLATELET CYTOSOLIC CA2	3.730	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME INNATE IMMUNE SYSTEM	3.510	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME TOLL RECEPTOR CASCADES	3.510	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME ACTIVATED TLR4 SIGNALLING	3.500	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME CYTOKINE SIGNALING IN IMMUNE SYSTEM	3.440	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME MYD88 MAL CASCADE INITIATED ON PLASMA MEMBRANE	3.410	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME ADAPTIVE IMMUNE SYSTEM	3.370	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME CHOLESTEROL BIOSYNTHESIS	3.190	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME TRAF6 MEDIATED INDUCTION OF NFKB AND MAP KINASES UPON TLR7 8 OR 9 ACTIVATION	3.150	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME NFKB AND MAP KINASES ACTIVATION MEDIATED BY TLR4 SIGNALING REPERTOIRE	3.090	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME TRANS GOLGI NETWORK VESICLE BUDDING	3.010	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME OLFACTORY SIGNALING PATHWAY	2.990	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME FORMATION OF TUBULIN FOLDING INTERMEDIATES BY CCT TRIC	2.810	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME HEMOSTASIS	2.770	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME TRIF MEDIATED TLR3 SIGNALING	2.760	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME NUCLEOTIDE BINDING DOMAIN LEUCINE RICH REPEAT CONTAINING RECEPTOR NLR SIGNALING PATHWAYS	2.750	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME CLASS I MHC MEDIATED ANTIGEN PROCESSING PRESENTATION	2.680	0.000	0.001	
	REACTOME PLATELET ACTIVATION SIGNALING AND AGGREGATION	2.590	0.000	0.001	
	REACTOME METABOLISM OF LIPIDS AND LIPOPROTEINS	2.570	0.000	0.001	
	REACTOME GOLGI ASSOCIATED VESICLE BIOGENESIS	2.560	0.000	0.001	
	Knockout	REACTOME CELL CYCLE	-0.200	-4.480	0.000
		REACTOME INFLUENZA VIRAL RNA TRANSCRIPTION AND REPLICATION	-0.400	-4.450	0.000
		REACTOME DNA REPLICATION	-0.260	-4.190	0.000
		REACTOME SRP DEPENDENT COTRANSLATIONAL PROTEIN TARGETING TO MEMBRANE	-0.370	-4.180	0.000
		REACTOME TRANSLATION	-0.300	-4.150	0.000
		REACTOME PEPTIDE CHAIN ELONGATION	-0.400	-4.020	0.000
		REACTOME CELL CYCLE MITOTIC	-0.190	-4.000	0.000
		REACTOME NONSENSE MEDIATED DECAY ENHANCED BY THE EXON JUNCTION COMPLEX	-0.340	-3.920	0.000
		REACTOME MITOTIC M M G1 PHASES	-0.250	-3.880	0.000
		REACTOME DEPOSITION OF NEW CENPA CONTAINING NUCLEOSOMES AT THE CENTROMERE	-0.450	-3.810	0.000
		REACTOME RESPIRATORY ELECTRON TRANSPORT	-0.400	-3.810	0.000
		REACTOME RESPIRATORY ELECTRON TRANSPORT ATP SYNTHESIS BY CHEMIOSMOTIC COUPLING AND HEAT PRODUCTION BY UNCOUPLING PROTEINS	-0.340	-3.750	0.000
		REACTOME 3 UTR MEDIATED TRANSLATIONAL REGULATION	-0.330	-3.730	0.000
REACTOME CHROMOSOME MAINTENANCE		-0.300	-3.730	0.000	
REACTOME METABOLISM OF RNA		-0.190	-3.680	0.000	
REACTOME RNA POL I PROMOTER OPENING		-0.440	-3.600	0.000	
REACTOME TELOMERE MAINTENANCE		-0.360	-3.530	0.000	
REACTOME INFLUENZA LIFE CYCLE		-0.280	-3.510	0.000	
REACTOME METABOLISM OF MRNA	-0.200	-3.440	0.000		
REACTOME MITOTIC PROMETAPHASE	-0.290	-3.230	0.000		
Wild-Type	IMMUNE RESPONSE	3.200	0.000	0.000	
	IMMUNE SYSTEM PROCESS	3.000	0.000	0.001	
	NEGATIVE REGULATION OF APOPTOSIS	2.710	0.000	0.003	
	NEGATIVE REGULATION OF PROGRAMMED CELL DEATH	2.680	0.000	0.002	
	POSITIVE REGULATION OF I KAPPAB KINASE NF KAPPAB CASCADE	2.570	0.000	0.005	
	PROTEIN KINASE CASCADE	2.570	0.000	0.004	
I KAPPAB KINASE NF KAPPAB CASCADE	2.510	0.000	0.005		

[Gene Ontology](#)
- Biological process

[Reactome](#)
(Curated pathway database)

Category	Pathway Name	Score	Value 1	Value 2	
Wild-Type	REACTOME OLFACTORY SIGNALING PATHWAY	3.460	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME CHOLESTEROL BIOSYNTHESIS	3.400	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME TCA CYCLE AND RESPIRATORY ELECTRON TRANSPORT	3.020	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME CELL SURFACE INTERACTIONS AT THE VASCULAR WALL	3.000	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME HEMOSTASIS	2.930	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME RESPIRATORY ELECTRON TRANSPORT ATP SYNTHESIS BY CHEMIOSMOTIC COUPLING AND HEAT PRODUCTION BY UNCOUPLING PROTEINS	2.870	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME ADAPTIVE IMMUNE SYSTEM	2.790	0.000	0.001	
	REACTOME INNATE IMMUNE SYSTEM	2.780	0.000	0.000	
	REACTOME CLASS A1 RHODOPSIN LIKE RECEPTORS	2.660	0.000	0.001	
	REACTOME RIG I MDA5 MEDIATED INDUCTION OF IFN ALPHA BETA PATHWAYS	2.660	0.000	0.001	
	REACTOME METABOLISM OF LIPIDS AND LIPOPROTEINS	2.630	0.000	0.001	
	REACTOME CYTOKINE SIGNALING IN IMMUNE SYSTEM	2.540	0.000	0.003	
	REACTOME SIGNALING BY ILS	2.520	0.000	0.003	
	REACTOME TOLL RECEPTOR CASCADES	2.450	0.001	0.004	
	REACTOME PLATELET ACTIVATION SIGNALING AND AGGREGATION	2.420	0.000	0.005	
	REACTOME RESPIRATORY ELECTRON TRANSPORT	2.410	0.000	0.005	
	REACTOME TCR SIGNALING	2.300	0.000	0.010	
	REACTOME GPCR LIGAND BINDING	2.300	0.000	0.009	
	REACTOME RESPONSE TO ELEVATED PLATELET CYTOSOLIC CA2	2.280	0.000	0.010	
	REACTOME INTERFERON GAMMA SIGNALING	2.270	0.002	0.011	
	Knockout	REACTOME ACTIVATION OF CHAPERONE GENES BY XBP1S	-3.480	0.000	0.000
		REACTOME CELL CYCLE	-3.420	0.000	0.000
		REACTOME DEPOSITION OF NEW CENPA CONTAINING NUCLEOSOMES AT THE CENTROMERE	-3.120	0.000	0.000
		REACTOME RNA POL I PROMOTER OPENING	-3.030	0.000	0.000
		REACTOME UNFOLDED PROTEIN RESPONSE	-2.960	0.000	0.000
		REACTOME CELL CYCLE MITOTIC	-2.880	0.000	0.000
		REACTOME MRNA SPLICING MINOR PATHWAY	-2.550	0.000	0.004
		REACTOME RNA POL I TRANSCRIPTION	-2.530	0.000	0.004
		REACTOME AMYLOIDS	-2.490	0.000	0.004
		REACTOME MITOTIC PROMETAPHASE	-2.480	0.000	0.004
		REACTOME CHROMOSOME MAINTENANCE	-2.460	0.000	0.005
		REACTOME TELOMERE MAINTENANCE	-2.440	0.000	0.005
		REACTOME RNA POL I RNA POL III AND MITOCHONDRIAL TRANSCRIPTION	-2.270	0.000	0.014
REACTOME TRANSLATION		-2.250	0.007	0.014	
REACTOME MEIOTIC RECOMBINATION		-2.190	0.003	0.021	
REACTOME TRANSCRIPTION		-2.170	0.000	0.021	
REACTOME PROCESSING OF CAPPED INTRON CONTAINING PRE-MRNA		-2.160	0.000	0.021	
REACTOME DIABETES PATHWAYS		-2.140	0.000	0.022	
REACTOME MEIOTIC SYNAPSIS	-2.130	0.000	0.022		
REACTOME MITOTIC M M G1 PHASES	-2.130	0.000	0.021		
Wild-Type	IMMUNE RESPONSE	3.010	0.000	0.001	
	IMMUNE SYSTEM PROCESS	2.730	0.000	0.004	
	PROTEIN KINASE CASCADE	2.330	0.000	0.059	
	G PROTEIN SIGNALING COUPLED TO CYCLIC NUCLEOTIDE SECOND MESSENGER	2.320	0.001	0.046	
	RESPONSE TO WOUNDING	2.290	0.003	0.048	
	CYCLIC NUCLEOTIDE MEDIATED SIGNALING	2.220	0.004	0.067	
RESPONSE TO EXTERNAL STIMULUS	2.200	0.000	0.068		

[Gene Ontology](#)
- Biological process

		<u>REGULATION OF I KAPPAB KINASE NF KAPPAB CASCADE</u>	2.470	0.000	0.007		<u>NEUROLOGICAL SYSTEM PROCESS</u>	2.180	0.000	0.068	
		<u>NEGATIVE REGULATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS</u>	2.450	0.000	0.007		<u>LIPID METABOLIC PROCESS</u>	2.160	0.001	0.068	
		<u>MEMBRANE ORGANIZATION AND BIOGENESIS</u>	2.420	0.001	0.009		<u>POST TRANSLATIONAL PROTEIN MODIFICATION</u>	2.130	0.001	0.078	
		<u>REGULATION OF APOPTOSIS</u>	2.390	0.000	0.010		<u>DEFENSE RESPONSE</u>	2.080	0.005	0.097	
		<u>REGULATION OF PROGRAMMED CELL DEATH</u>	2.380	0.001	0.010		<u>G PROTEIN SIGNALING COUPLED TO CAMP NUCLEOTIDE SECOND MESSENGER</u>	2.070	0.006	0.094	
		<u>APOPTOSIS GO</u>	2.350	0.000	0.012		<u>CAMP MEDIATED SIGNALING</u>	2.070	0.003	0.088	
		<u>PROGRAMMED CELL DEATH</u>	2.340	0.000	0.013		<u>REGULATION OF MAP KINASE ACTIVITY</u>	2.070	0.006	0.085	
		<u>VESICLE MEDIATED TRANSPORT</u>	2.250	0.000	0.024		<u>HUMORAL IMMUNE RESPONSE</u>	2.050	0.005	0.092	
		<u>POSITIVE REGULATION OF SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION</u>	2.230	0.003	0.027		<u>REGULATION OF MOLECULAR FUNCTION</u>	2.040	0.001	0.087	
		<u>REGULATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS</u>	2.200	0.000	0.032		<u>MAPKKK CASCADE GO 0000165</u>	2.040	0.001	0.082	
		<u>HUMORAL IMMUNE RESPONSE</u>	2.170	0.005	0.036		<u>TRANSMISSION OF NERVE IMPULSE</u>	2.010	0.005	0.093	
		<u>POST TRANSLATIONAL PROTEIN MODIFICATION</u>	2.160	0.000	0.036		<u>POSITIVE REGULATION OF IMMUNE RESPONSE</u>	2.010	0.000	0.093	
		<u>MACROMOLECULE CATABOLIC PROCESS</u>	2.110	0.004	0.048		<u>I KAPPAB KINASE NF KAPPAB CASCADE</u>	2.010	0.006	0.089	
Knockout		<u>TRANSLATION</u>	-2.350	0.000	0.067	Knockout	<u>MICROTUBULE CYTOSKELETON ORGANIZATION AND BIOGENESIS</u>	-2.380	0.000	0.074	
		<u>CELLULAR BIOSYNTHETIC PROCESS</u>	-2.030	0.000	0.251		<u>CELL CYCLE GO 0007049</u>	-2.310	0.000	0.064	
		<u>CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT</u>	-1.800	0.000	0.619		<u>GOLGI VESICLE TRANSPORT</u>	-2.260	0.000	0.062	
		<u>DNA REPLICATION</u>	-1.730	0.022	0.658		<u>CELL CYCLE PROCESS</u>	-2.260	0.000	0.049	
		<u>MITOCHONDRION ORGANIZATION AND BIOGENESIS</u>	-1.700	0.046	0.630		<u>DNA METABOLIC PROCESS</u>	-2.220	0.000	0.046	
							<u>NEGATIVE REGULATION OF TRANSCRIPTION FROM RNA POLYMERASE II PROMOTER</u>	-2.210	0.003	0.042	
							<u>RIBONUCLEOPROTEIN COMPLEX BIOGENESIS AND ASSEMBLY</u>	-2.120	0.006	0.063	
							<u>PROTEIN RNA COMPLEX ASSEMBLY</u>	-2.060	0.003	0.076	
							<u>RNA PROCESSING</u>	-1.990	0.004	0.103	
							<u>MITOTIC CELL CYCLE</u>	-1.990	0.000	0.094	
							<u>CELL CYCLE PHASE</u>	-1.970	0.000	0.096	
							<u>ER TO GOLGI VESICLE MEDIATED TRANSPORT</u>	-1.970	0.007	0.088	
							<u>RNA SPLICING</u>	-1.950	0.003	0.093	
							<u>BIOPOLYMER CATABOLIC PROCESS</u>	-1.920	0.004	0.103	
							<u>NERVOUS SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT</u>	-1.890	0.007	0.110	
							<u>MACROMOLECULAR COMPLEX ASSEMBLY</u>	-1.880	0.010	0.113	
							<u>INTERPHASE OF MITOTIC CELL CYCLE</u>	-1.870	0.015	0.111	
							<u>POLYSACCHARIDE METABOLIC PROCESS</u>	-1.850	0.014	0.116	
							<u>DNA REPLICATION</u>	-1.840	0.021	0.115	
							<u>PROTEIN CATABOLIC PROCESS</u>	-1.840	0.018	0.110	
- Molecular function	Wild-Type	<u>NUCLEOSIDE TRIPHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY</u>	2.220	0.000	0.243	- Molecular function	Wild-Type	<u>G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR ACTIVITY</u>	2.880	0.000	0.001
		<u>GROWTH FACTOR ACTIVITY</u>	2.130	0.003	0.206			<u>RHODOPSIN LIKE RECEPTOR ACTIVITY</u>	2.490	0.000	0.013
		<u>PROTEIN BINDING BRIDGING</u>	2.090	0.002	0.184			<u>TRANSMEMBRANE RECEPTOR ACTIVITY</u>	2.410	0.000	0.017
		<u>PYROPHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY</u>	2.080	0.005	0.147			<u>METALLOENDOPEPTIDASE ACTIVITY</u>	2.140	0.003	0.085
		<u>HYDROLASE ACTIVITY ACTING ON ACID ANHYDRIDES</u>	2.050	0.006	0.148			<u>PEPTIDE RECEPTOR ACTIVITY</u>	1.920	0.009	0.287
		<u>TRANSMEMBRANE RECEPTOR ACTIVITY</u>	2.040	0.002	0.131			<u>PHOSPHOLIPID BINDING</u>	1.920	0.011	0.244
		<u>SH3 SH2 ADAPTOR ACTIVITY</u>	2.030	0.006	0.121	Knockout	<u>TRANSLATION FACTOR ACTIVITY NUCLEIC ACID BINDING</u>	-2.750	0.000	0.001	
		<u>TRANSCRIPTION ACTIVATOR ACTIVITY</u>	2.030	0.006	0.108			<u>TRANSLATION REGULATOR ACTIVITY</u>	-2.620	0.000	0.003
		<u>TRANSFERASE ACTIVITY TRANSFERRING ACYL GROUPS</u>	2.020	0.000	0.100			<u>TRANSLATION INITIATION FACTOR ACTIVITY</u>	-2.390	0.000	0.012
		<u>ION CHANNEL ACTIVITY</u>	2.000	0.005	0.106			<u>MICROTUBULE MOTOR ACTIVITY</u>	-2.170	0.000	0.039
		<u>GTPASE BINDING</u>	1.980	0.008	0.106			<u>MOTOR ACTIVITY</u>	-2.160	0.002	0.034
		<u>ENZYME BINDING</u>	1.980	0.005	0.099			<u>NUCLEOTIDYLTRANSFERASE ACTIVITY</u>	-2.060	0.000	0.048
		<u>GTPASE ACTIVITY</u>	1.960	0.009	0.098			<u>SEQUENCE SPECIFIC DNA BINDING</u>	-2.000	0.012	0.060
		<u>SUBSTRATE SPECIFIC CHANNEL ACTIVITY</u>	1.930	0.011	0.110			<u>UNFOLDED PROTEIN BINDING</u>	-1.840	0.012	0.142
		<u>ACTIN BINDING</u>	1.920	0.004	0.115			<u>GUANYL NUCLEOTIDE EXCHANGE FACTOR ACTIVITY</u>	-1.780	0.021	0.183
		<u>GATED CHANNEL ACTIVITY</u>	1.900	0.013	0.122						
		<u>G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR ACTIVITY</u>	1.880	0.010	0.128						
		<u>SMALL GTPASE BINDING</u>	1.880	0.008	0.121						
		<u>ENDOPEPTIDASE ACTIVITY</u>	1.860	0.016	0.132						
		<u>CATION CHANNEL ACTIVITY</u>	1.850	0.015	0.127						
	Knockout	<u>STRUCTURAL CONSTITUENT OF RIBOSOME</u>	-4.650	0.000	0.000						
		<u>STRUCTURAL MOLECULE ACTIVITY</u>	-3.240	0.000	0.000						
		<u>RNA BINDING</u>	-2.060	0.000	0.060						
		<u>NEUROTRANSMITTER RECEPTOR ACTIVITY</u>	-1.810	0.015	0.215						
		<u>NEUROTRANSMITTER BINDING</u>	-1.740	0.018	0.263						
- Cellular component	Wild-Type	<u>EXTRACELLULAR SPACE</u>	2.630	0.000	0.005	- Cellular component	Wild-Type	<u>EXTRACELLULAR SPACE</u>	2.240	0.000	0.090
		<u>VESICLE</u>	2.360	0.000	0.016			<u>EXTRACELLULAR REGION PART</u>	2.150	0.000	0.077
		<u>MEMBRANE BOUND VESICLE</u>	2.300	0.000	0.016			<u>EXTRACELLULAR REGION</u>	2.110	0.001	0.066
		<u>GOLGI ASSOCIATED VESICLE</u>	2.280	0.000	0.016			<u>MITOCHONDRIAL PART</u>	2.060	0.001	0.073
		<u>CYTOPLASMIC VESICLE</u>	2.200	0.000	0.017			<u>ENDOSOME</u>	1.840	0.017	0.225
		<u>CYTOPLASMIC MEMBRANE BOUND VESICLE</u>	2.190	0.001	0.016						
		<u>EXTRACELLULAR REGION</u>	2.190	0.001	0.013	Knockout	<u>NUCLEAR LUMEN</u>	-1.850	0.014	0.699	
		<u>EXTRACELLULAR REGION PART</u>	2.140	0.000	0.018			<u>CYTOSKELETON</u>	-1.800	0.000	0.494
		<u>ENDOSOME</u>	2.100	0.001	0.020			<u>NUCLEOPLASM</u>	-1.780	0.021	0.361

LIPID RAFT	1.840	0.016	0.096
NUCLEAR MEMBRANE	1.800	0.019	0.109
GOLGI APPARATUS	1.800	0.014	0.103
VACUOLE	1.740	0.019	0.126
LYTIC VACUOLE	1.740	0.024	0.121
LYSOSOME	1.720	0.030	0.122
CYTOPLASMIC VESICLE MEMBRANE	1.720	0.028	0.118
CELL FRACTION	1.700	0.019	0.122
CYTOPLASMIC VESICLE PART	1.690	0.024	0.123
COATED VESICLE	1.680	0.031	0.119
PEROXISOME	1.680	0.030	0.115

[ORGANELLE LUMEN](#)
[GOLGI APPARATUS](#)

-1.760	0.016	0.308
-1.750	0.010	0.259

Knockout	ORGANELLAR RIBOSOME	-3.490	0.000	0.000
	MITOCHONDRIAL RIBOSOME	-3.370	0.000	0.000
	RIBOSOMAL SUBUNIT	-3.020	0.000	0.000
	RIBOSOME	-2.940	0.000	0.000
	MITOCHONDRIAL PART	-2.910	0.000	0.000
	MITOCHONDRION	-2.880	0.000	0.000
	RIBONUCLEOPROTEIN COMPLEX	-2.770	0.000	0.000
	MITOCHONDRIAL MEMBRANE PART	-2.770	0.000	0.000
	MITOCHONDRIAL LUMEN	-2.540	0.000	0.002
	MITOCHONDRIAL RESPIRATORY CHAIN	-2.490	0.000	0.002
	MITOCHONDRIAL MATRIX	-2.420	0.000	0.002
	RESPIRATORY CHAIN COMPLEX I	-2.310	0.000	0.004
	NADH DEHYDROGENASE COMPLEX	-2.310	0.000	0.004
	MITOCHONDRIAL RESPIRATORY CHAIN COMPLEX I	-2.300	0.000	0.004
	MITOCHONDRIAL INNER MEMBRANE	-2.140	0.003	0.010
	CHROMOSOME	-2.110	0.000	0.012
	ORGANELLE LUMEN	-2.080	0.009	0.013
	ORGANELLE INNER MEMBRANE	-2.080	0.000	0.012
	SMALL NUCLEAR RIBONUCLEOPROTEIN COMPLEX	-2.050	0.010	0.014
	MEMBRANE ENCLOSED LUMEN	-2.030	0.000	0.014

[Oncogenic pathway targets](#)

Wild-Type	RPS14 DN.V1 UP	3.750	0.000	0.000
	HOXA9 DN.V1 UP	3.500	0.000	0.000
	EGFR UP.V1 UP	3.460	0.000	0.000
	STK33 NOMO UP	3.210	0.000	0.000
	STK33 UP	3.050	0.000	0.000
	E2F1 UP.V1 DN	2.990	0.000	0.000
	STK33 SKM UP	2.890	0.000	0.000
	CSR EARLY UP.V1 UP	2.740	0.000	0.000
	CSR LATE UP.V1 DN	2.680	0.000	0.000
	TBK1.DF DN	2.620	0.001	0.001
	TBK1.DN.48HRS DN	2.580	0.000	0.001
	BMI1 DN MEL18 DN.V1 DN	2.480	0.000	0.003
	CORDENONSI YAP CONSERVED SIGNATURE	2.470	0.000	0.002
	ESC J1 UP LATE.V1 UP	2.400	0.001	0.003
	PRC2 EZH2 UP.V1 DN	2.330	0.000	0.005
	RB P107 DN.V1 DN	2.300	0.001	0.006
	AKT UP MTOR DN.V1 UP	2.240	0.000	0.009
	HINATA NFKB IMMUN INF	2.210	0.000	0.010
	AKT UP.V1 UP	2.200	0.003	0.010
	RB P130 DN.V1 DN	2.170	0.003	0.011

[Oncogenic pathway targets](#)

Wild-Type	RPS14 DN.V1 UP	3.570	0.000	0.000
	HINATA NFKB IMMUN INF	3.000	0.000	0.000
	SNF5 DN.V1 UP	2.950	0.000	0.000
	E2F1 UP.V1 DN	2.910	0.000	0.000
	STK33 SKM UP	2.820	0.000	0.000
	MTOR UP.N4.V1 UP	2.800	0.000	0.000
	CSR LATE UP.V1 DN	2.750	0.000	0.000
	STK33 NOMO UP	2.390	0.001	0.007
	STK33 UP	2.360	0.001	0.007
	PRC2 EZH2 UP.V1 DN	2.340	0.000	0.007
	EGFR UP.V1 UP	2.260	0.000	0.012
	MEL18 DN.V1 UP	2.220	0.001	0.014
	KRAS.600.LUNG.BREAST UP.V1 UP	2.160	0.000	0.019
	HOXA9 DN.V1 UP	2.040	0.005	0.039
	BCAT BILD ET AL UP	2.000	0.002	0.046
	CAHOY NEURONAL	1.990	0.006	0.048
	ERB2 UP.V1 UP	1.940	0.009	0.063
	BMI1 DN MEL18 DN.V1 DN	1.930	0.008	0.061
	LTE2 UP.V1 UP	1.900	0.005	0.070
	MTOR UP.V1 UP	1.900	0.012	0.067

Knockout	RB P107 DN.V1 UP	-4.800	0.000	0.000
	ATF2 UP.V1 UP	-2.210	0.005	0.016
	RB DN.V1 UP	-2.180	0.000	0.013
	PRC2 EDD UP.V1 UP	-1.930	0.005	0.046
	CSR EARLY UP.V1 DN	-1.920	0.000	0.038
	RB P130 DN.V1 UP	-1.790	0.011	0.067
	EIF4E UP	-1.550	0.054	0.201
	BRCA1 DN.V1 UP	-1.510	0.083	0.219
	KRAS.AMP.LUNG UP.V1 UP	-1.500	0.053	0.202
	RPS14 DN.V1 DN	-1.430	0.076	0.246

Knockout	RB P107 DN.V1 UP	-3.510	0.000	0.000
	CAMP UP.V1 UP	-2.480	0.000	0.002
	CSR LATE UP.V1 UP	-2.390	0.000	0.003
	ESC V6.5 UP LATE.V1 DN	-2.090	0.004	0.020
	RPS14 DN.V1 DN	-1.920	0.000	0.045
	RB P130 DN.V1 UP	-1.630	0.035	0.172
	PRC2 EDD UP.V1 UP	-1.630	0.032	0.150
	ESC V6.5 UP EARLY.V1 DN	-1.530	0.068	0.215
	AKT UP.V1 DN	-1.500	0.041	0.219
	SNF5 DN.V1 DN	-1.500	0.059	0.203
	TGFB UP.V1 UP	-1.470	0.075	0.210
	E2F1 UP.V1 UP	-1.440	0.086	0.217
	RB DN.V1 UP	-1.420	0.081	0.220
	EIF4E DN	-1.390	0.104	0.224

[Immunologic pathway targets](#)

Wild-Type	GSE22886 NAIVE TCELL VS MONOCYTE DN	5.600	0.000	0.000
	GSE22886 NAIVE BCELL VS MONOCYTE DN	5.510	0.000	0.000
	GSE29618 MONOCYTE VS PDC UP	5.400	0.000	0.000
	GSE22886 NAIVE CD4 TCELL VS MONOCYTE DN	5.350	0.000	0.000
	GSE22886 NAIVE CD8 TCELL VS MONOCYTE DN	5.290	0.000	0.000
	GSE10325 LUPUS CD4 TCELL VS LUPUS MYELOID DN	5.210	0.000	0.000
	GSE29618 PDC VS MDC DN	5.200	0.000	0.000

[Immunologic pathway targets](#)

Wild-Type	GSE24634 TREG VS TCONV POST DAY3 IL4 CONVERSION DN	4.700	0.000	0.000
	GSE29618 MONOCYTE VS PDC UP	4.490	0.000	0.000
	GSE29618 PDC VS MDC DN	4.470	0.000	0.000
	GSE22886 NAIVE CD4 TCELL VS MONOCYTE DN	4.460	0.000	0.000
	GSE10325 LUPUS CD4 TCELL VS LUPUS MYELOID DN	4.440	0.000	0.000
	GSE10325 LUPUS BCELL VS LUPUS MYELOID DN	4.240	0.000	0.000
	GSE29618 MONOCYTE VS MDC UP	4.210	0.000	0.000

V\$NFKAPPAB_01	2.290	0.000	0.030
V\$SRF_Q4	2.280	0.003	0.028
V\$IRF_Q6	2.280	0.002	0.027
RGAGGAARY_V\$PU1_Q6	2.270	0.000	0.027
V\$CEBP_Q2	2.210	0.000	0.038
V\$PEA3_Q6	2.190	0.001	0.040
V\$FREACT_01	2.190	0.003	0.039
CGTSACG_V\$PAX3_B	2.180	0.004	0.039
GCCATNTG_V\$Y1_Q6	2.170	0.000	0.040
V\$PAX4_Q4	2.170	0.000	0.038
V\$FOX3_01	2.160	0.005	0.040
V\$NFMUE1_Q6	2.160	0.004	0.038

Knockout	KRCTCNMNNMANAGC_UNKOWN	-2.800	0.000	0.000
	RACTNNRRTTNC_UNKOWN	-2.120	0.000	0.064
	SGCGSSAAA_V\$E2F1DP2_01	-1.910	0.004	0.154
	GGAANCGGAANY_UNKOWN	-1.880	0.010	0.139
	V\$CP2_01	-1.740	0.012	0.233
	GGAMTNNNNNTCCY_UNKOWN	-1.720	0.008	0.220
	GGGNRMNNYCAT_UNKOWN	-1.720	0.023	0.190

microRNA targets

Wild-Type	TTGCCAA,MIR-182	3.590	0.000	0.000
	CAGTATT,MIR-200B,MIR-200C,MIR-429	3.120	0.000	0.000
	TTTGAC,MIR-19A,MIR-19B	2.990	0.000	0.000
	TAATGTG,MIR-323	2.970	0.000	0.000
	GTGACTT,MIR-224	2.910	0.000	0.000
	TAGCTTT,MIR-9	2.840	0.000	0.000
	ACTGTAG,MIR-139	2.790	0.000	0.001
	GCAAAAA,MIR-129	2.780	0.000	0.000
	TTGGAGA,MIR-515-5P,MIR-519E	2.780	0.000	0.000
	TGCCCTA,MIR-124A	2.770	0.000	0.000
	ACCATTT,MIR-522	2.710	0.000	0.000
	ATACTGT,MIR-144	2.650	0.000	0.000
	TGCTTG,MIR-330	2.540	0.000	0.001
	GTTATAT,MIR-410	2.540	0.000	0.001
	ACATTCC,MIR-1,MIR-206	2.530	0.000	0.001
	AATGTGA,MIR-23A,MIR-23B	2.520	0.001	0.001
	AAGCCAT,MIR-135A,MIR-135B	2.510	0.000	0.001
	TTGCACT,MIR-130A,MIR-301,MIR-130B	2.480	0.001	0.001
	TGAATGT,MIR-181A,MIR-181B,MIR-181C,MIR-181D	2.480	0.000	0.001
	ACTGAAA,MIR-30A-3P,MIR-30E-3P	2.470	0.000	0.001

Knockout	CGCTGCT,MIR-503	-0.240	-1.300	0.169
	CCTGAGT,MIR-510	-0.150	-1.130	0.276
	GCAAGAC,MIR-431	-0.140	-1.010	0.422
	GTGTCAA,MIR-514	-0.100	-0.900	0.534
	AGCTCCT,MIR-28	-0.070	-0.810	0.702

V\$STAT6_Q2	2.220	0.000	0.047
V\$CREL_Q1	2.210	0.000	0.046
RGAGGAARY_V\$PU1_Q6	2.190	0.002	0.049
V\$NFKB_Q6	2.170	0.000	0.054
V\$HNF1_Q1	2.160	0.000	0.052
RTTTNNNYTGGM_UNKOWN	2.150	0.001	0.055
SMTTTTGT_UNKOWN	2.120	0.000	0.065
CTGRYYNATT_UNKOWN	2.090	0.001	0.071
STTCRNTTT_V\$IRF_Q6	2.090	0.001	0.069
V\$USF_Q6	2.080	0.000	0.072
V\$NFKB_Q6_01	2.050	0.004	0.080
V\$SELF1_Q6	2.040	0.005	0.084

Knockout	GGGNRMNNYCAT_UNKOWN	-2.550	0.000	0.010
	V\$HSF_Q6	-2.500	0.000	0.008
	RRCCGTTA_UNKOWN	-2.080	0.000	0.103
	TTCNRGNNTTC_V\$HSF_Q6	-1.980	0.000	0.141
	V\$SF1_Q6	-1.890	0.016	0.187
	V\$REBP1_Q1	-1.760	0.015	0.323

microRNA targets

Wild-Type	TAGCTTT,MIR-9	2.550	0.000	0.011
	GTCAGGA,MIR-378	2.080	0.002	0.204
	TGCCCTA,MIR-124A	2.050	0.001	0.173
	ATGTAGC,MIR-221,MIR-222	2.030	0.003	0.160
	TTGGAGA,MIR-515-5P,MIR-519E	2.010	0.003	0.144
	TTGGGAG,MIR-150	2.000	0.011	0.124
	TTTGAC,MIR-19A,MIR-19B	1.940	0.004	0.155
	ACATTCC,MIR-1,MIR-206	1.860	0.007	0.219

Knockout	GAGACTG,MIR-452	-2.220	0.007	0.045
	ACACTGG,MIR-199A,MIR-199B	-1.580	0.046	0.756
	GCTCTG,MIR-335	-1.580	0.037	0.511
	AGTCAGC,MIR-345	-1.460	0.083	0.679
	TCTAGAG,MIR-517	-1.430	0.088	0.612

Supplementary table 4

Ingenuity pathway analysis for overexpressed genes in Pdgfrb-wild type hepatic stellate cells compared to knockout without Pdgfb treatment.

Analysis Name: ntpsig_noPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0.1_cmsTp100_direction_corrected - 2013-11-15 07:31 AM

Analysis Creation Date: 2013-11-15

Build version: 242990

Content version: 17199142 (Release Date: 2013-09-17)

Analysis settings

[View](#)

Reference set: Ingenuity Knowledge Base (Genes Only)

Relationship to include: Direct and Indirect

Includes Endogenous Chemicals

Optional Analyses: My Pathways My List

Filter Summary:

Consider only relationships where
confidence = Experimentally Observed

Cutoff:

Top Networks

ID	Associated Network Functions	Score
1	Cell-To-Cell Signaling and Interaction, Hematological System Development and Function, Immune Cell Trafficking	38
2	Hematological Disease, Immunological Disease, Infectious Disease	38
3	Dermatological Diseases and Conditions, Hereditary Disorder, Organismal Injury and Abnormalities	31
4	Auditory Disease, Cellular Assembly and Organization, Cellular Movement	30

5 Connective Tissue Disorders, Endocrine System Disorders, Hematological Disease

17

Top Diseases and Bio Functions

Diseases and Disorders

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Hematological Disease	1.20E-05 - 2.61E-02	22
Immunological Disease	1.20E-05 - 2.54E-02	22
Infectious Disease	1.20E-05 - 2.54E-02	11
Cancer	1.31E-04 - 2.61E-02	61
Inflammatory Disease	1.35E-04 - 2.54E-02	25

Molecular and Cellular Functions

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Cellular Assembly and Organization	1.52E-05 - 2.32E-02	14
Cellular Function and Maintenance	3.01E-05 - 2.54E-02	22
Lipid Metabolism	1.78E-04 - 2.54E-02	12
Small Molecule Biochemistry	1.78E-04 - 2.54E-02	23
Vitamin and Mineral Metabolism	1.78E-04 - 1.02E-02	8

Physiological System Development and Function

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Hematological System Development and Function	1.60E-04 - 2.58E-02	24
Tissue Morphology	1.60E-04 - 2.54E-02	24
Connective Tissue Development and Function	3.84E-04 - 2.54E-02	11
Immune Cell Trafficking	9.61E-04 - 2.08E-02	14
Tissue Development	9.61E-04 - 2.58E-02	24

Top Canonical Pathways

Name	p-value	Ratio
Superpathway of Cholesterol Biosynthesis	1.59E-05	4/87 (0.046)
Role of PI3K/AKT Signaling in the Pathogenesis of Influenza	2.04E-05	5/76 (0.066)
IL-9 Signaling	6.94E-04	3/40 (0.075)
Cholesterol Biosynthesis I	1.95E-03	2/40 (0.05)
Cholesterol Biosynthesis II (via 24,25-dihydrolanosterol)	1.95E-03	2/40 (0.05)

Top Molecules

Other up-regulated

Molecules	Exp. Value	Exp. Chart
TWISTNB	↑12.584	
TMEM68	↑7.233	
PARVG	↑6.500	
TNFAIP3	↑4.829	
MARCO	↑4.728	
CSE1L	↑4.175	
NDST1	↑3.658	
KLF7	↑3.476	
AMMECR1L	↑3.418	
C17orf62	↑3.356	

Other down-regulated

Molecules	Exp. Value	Exp. Chart
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Top Upstream Regulators

Upstream Regulator	p-value of overlap	Predicted Activation State
TGFB1	7.23E-07	Activated
PDGF BB	3.70E-06	
TP53	7.82E-06	
AGT	8.64E-06	Activated
CYP51A1	3.31E-05	

Top My Lists

Name	p-value	Ratio
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Top My Pathways

Name	p-value	Ratio
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Top Tox Lists

Name	p-value	Ratio
Cholesterol Biosynthesis	6.94E-05	3/16 (0.188)
Hepatic Stellate Cell Activation	7.56E-04	3/35 (0.086)
Reversible Glomerulonephritis Biomarker Panel (Rat)	8.38E-03	2/27 (0.074)
Protection from Hypoxia-induced Renal Ischemic Injury (Rat)	2.03E-02	1/4 (0.25)
LXR/RXR Activation	2.53E-02	3/123 (0.024)

Top Tox Functions

Cardiotoxicity

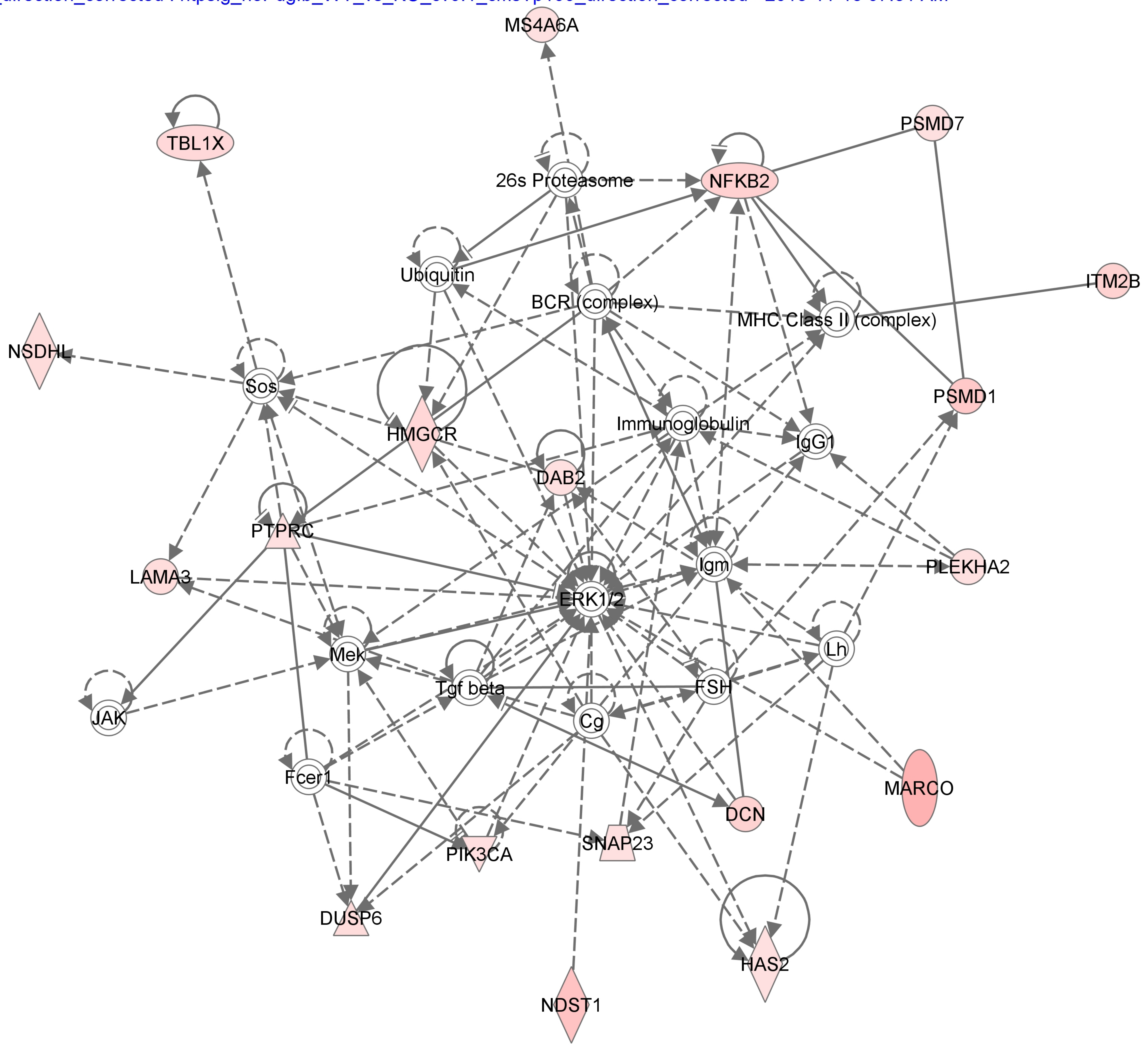
Name	p-value	# Molecules
Cardiac Arrhythmia	2.63E-03 - 1.65E-01	4
Pulmonary Hypertension	1.02E-02 - 1.73E-01	1
Cardiac Inflammation	1.70E-02 - 7.89E-02	2
Cardiac Hypoplasia	2.03E-02 - 2.03E-02	1
Cardiac Infarction	3.45E-02 - 6.35E-02	3

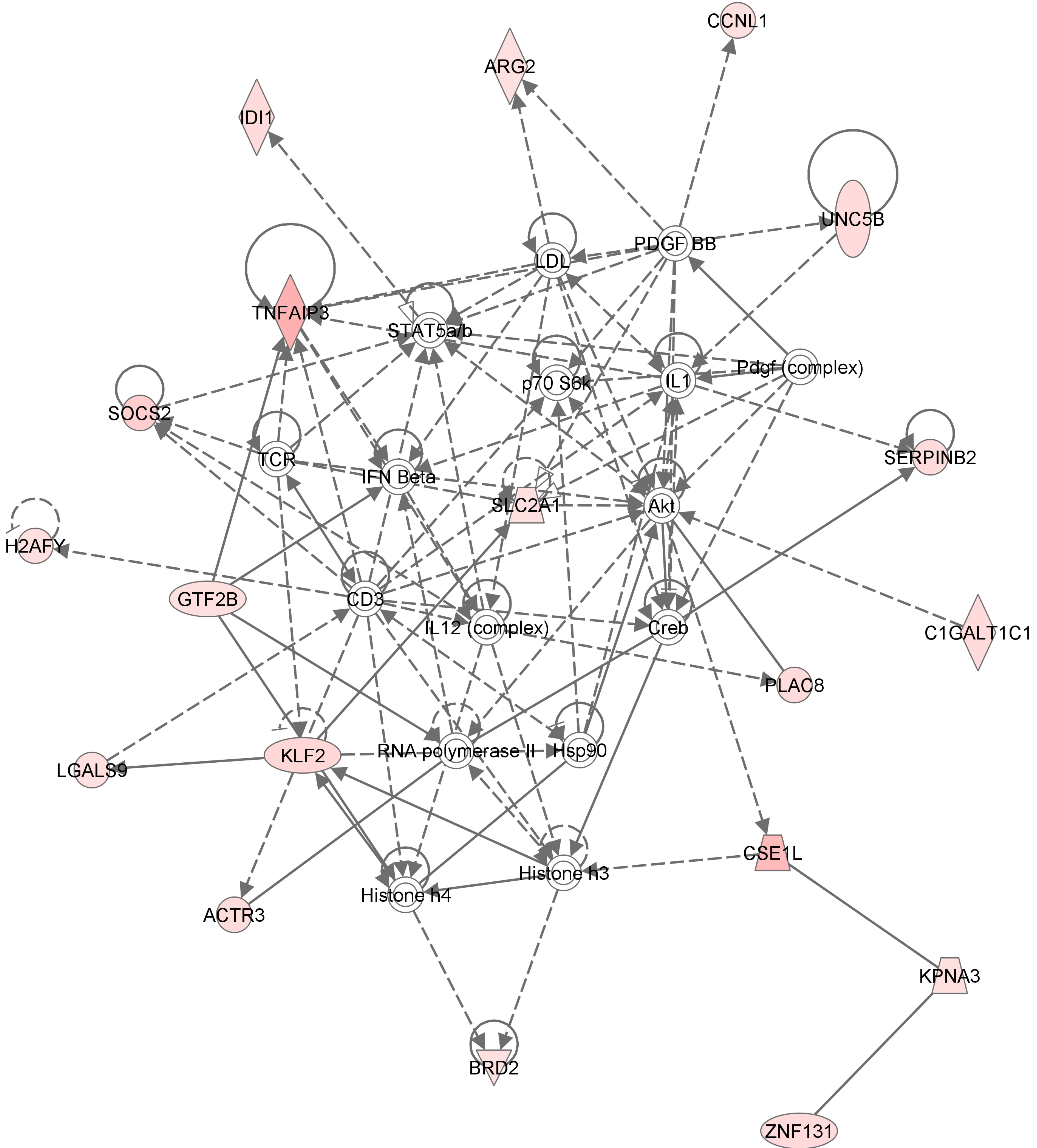
Hepatotoxicity

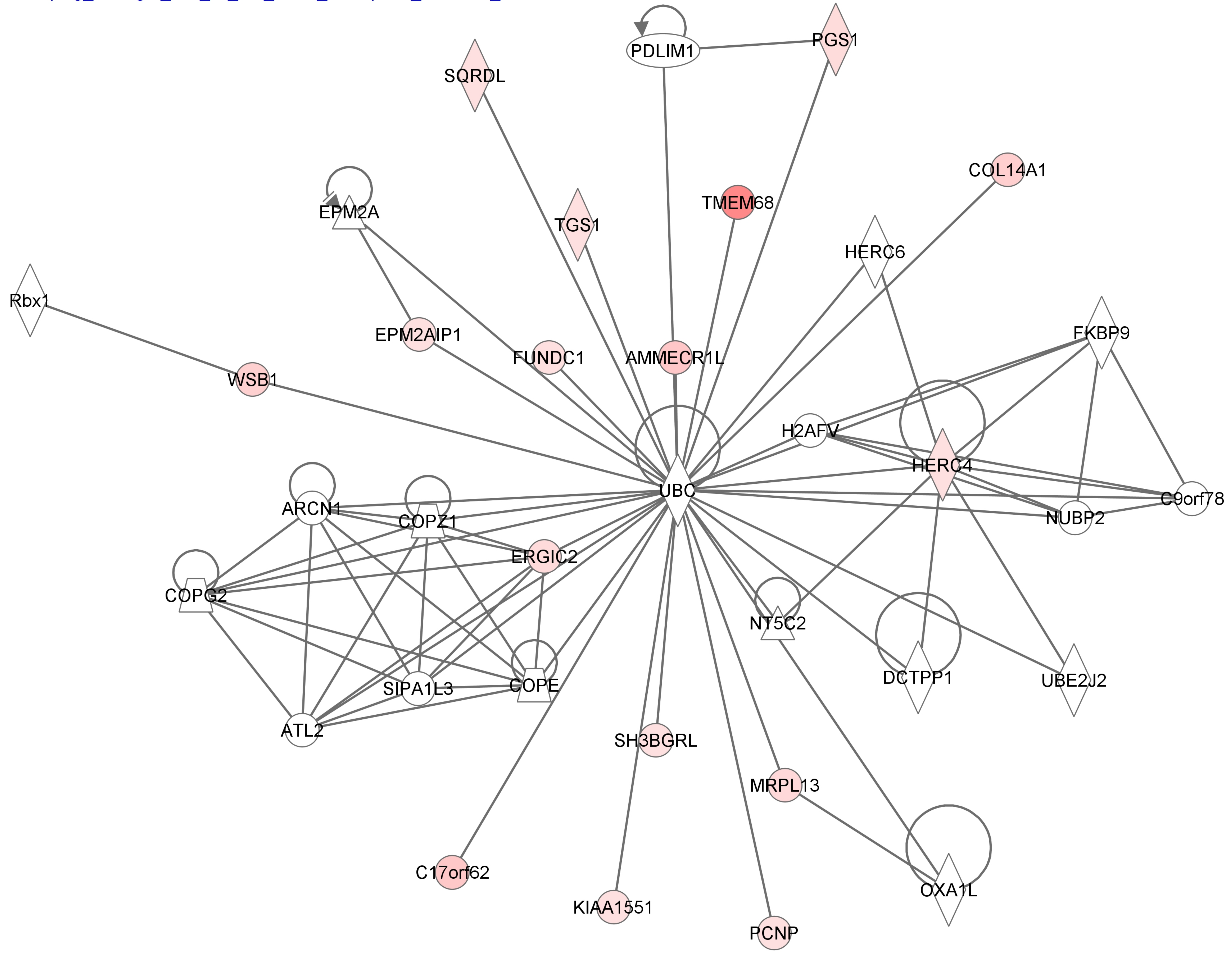
Name	p-value	# Molecules
Liver Inflammation/Hepatitis	3.27E-03 - 2.11E-01	4
Liver Hyperplasia/Hyperproliferation	8.09E-03 - 4.55E-02	9
Liver Steatosis	1.26E-02 - 1.26E-02	5
Hepatocellular Carcinoma	4.55E-02 - 4.55E-02	6
Liver Cirrhosis	5.68E-02 - 3.84E-01	3

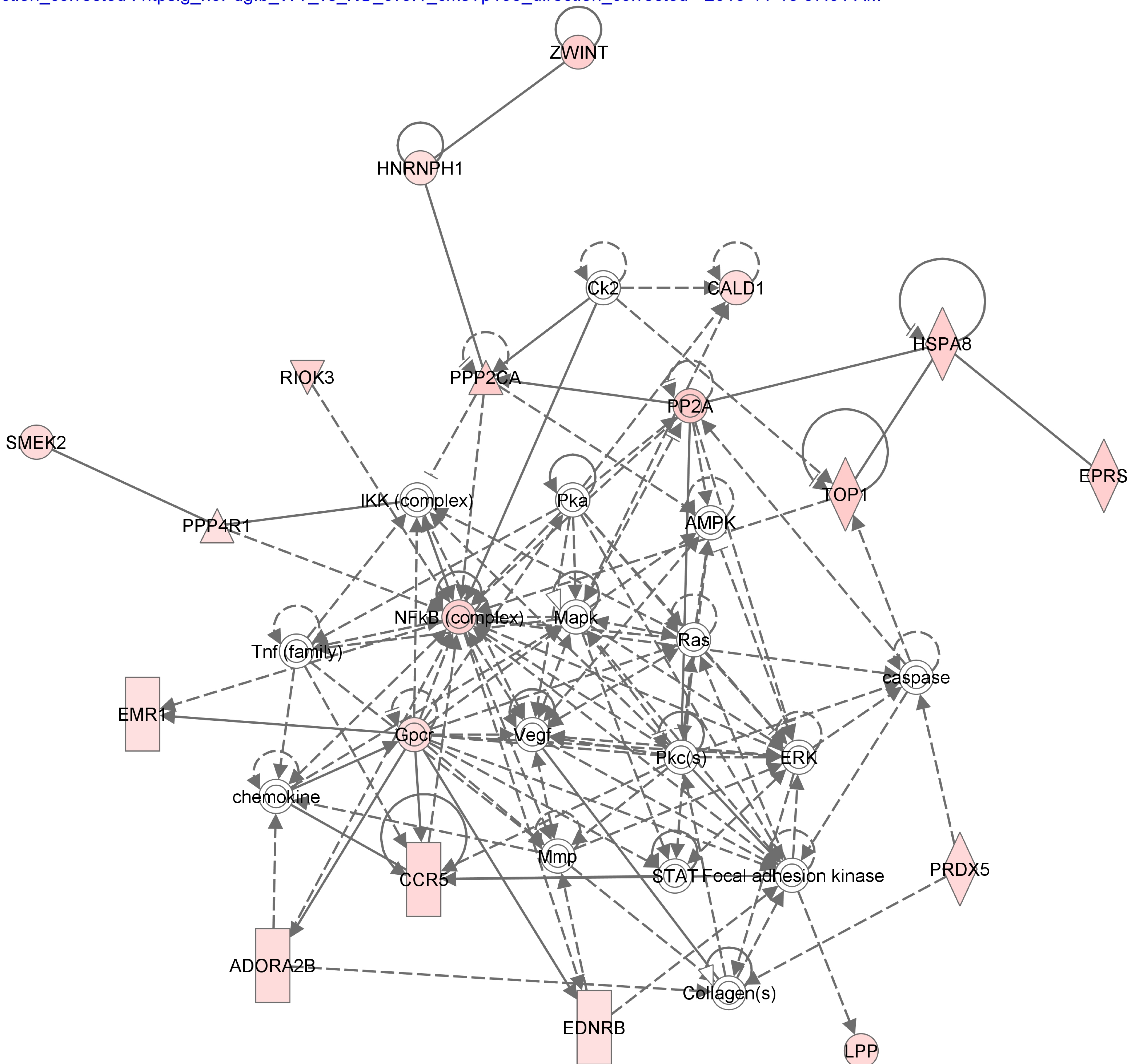
Nephrotoxicity

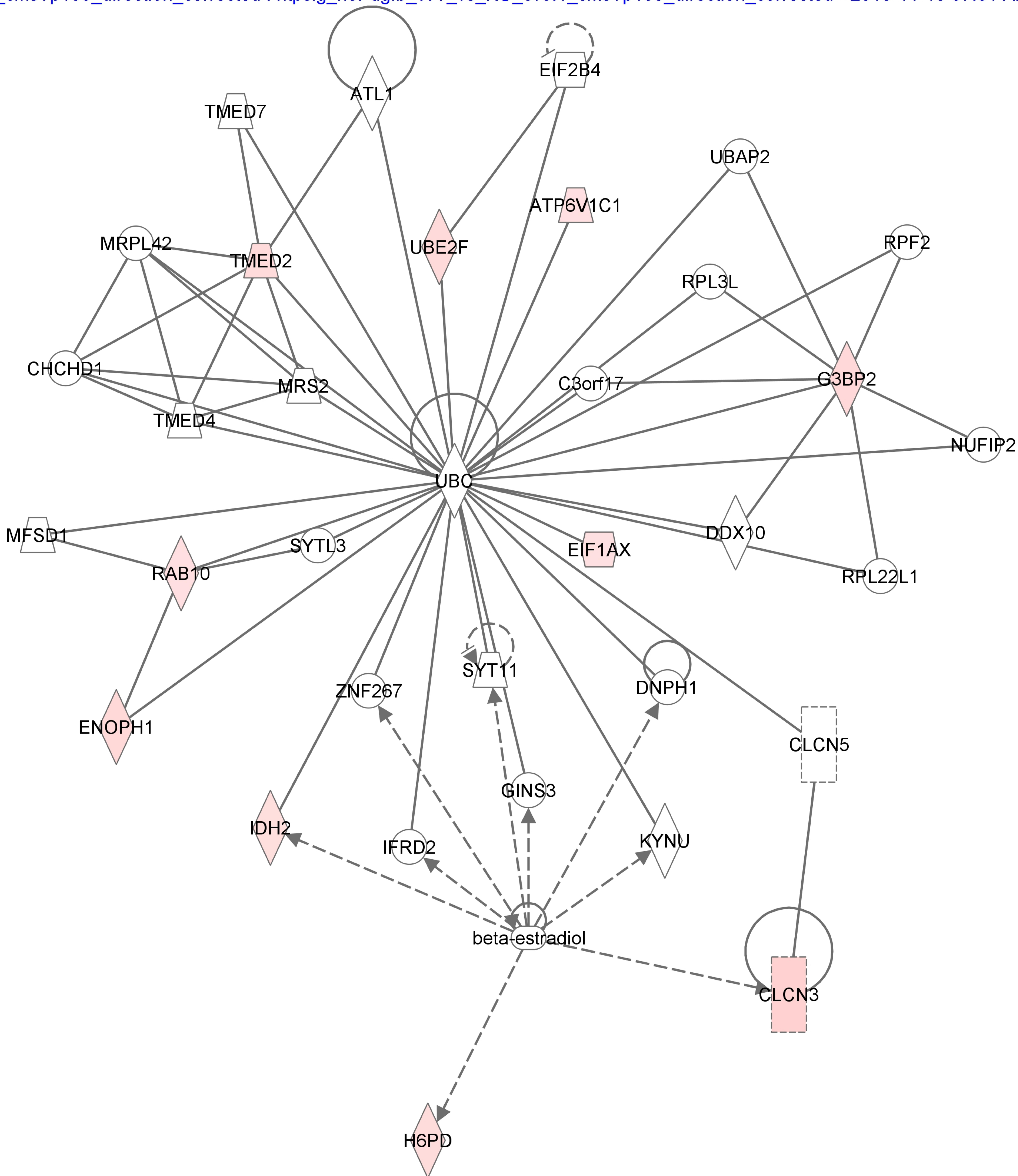
Name	p-value	# Molecules
Renal Inflammation	1.35E-04 - 1.25E-01	8
Renal Nephritis	1.35E-04 - 1.25E-01	8
Renal Necrosis/Cell Death	4.65E-03 - 3.80E-01	5
Renal Atrophy	5.61E-03 - 1.07E-01	2
Renal Dilatation	4.52E-02 - 4.52E-02	1











Supplementary table 5

Ingenuity pathway analysis for overexpressed genes in Pdgfrb-wild type hepatic stellate cells compared to knockout with Pdgfb treatment.

Analysis Name: ntpsig_withPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0 - 2013-11-15 08:23 AM

Analysis Creation Date: 2013-11-15

Build version: 242990

Content version: 17199142 (Release Date: 2013-09-17)

Analysis settings

[View](#)

Reference set: Ingenuity Knowledge Base (Genes Only)

Relationship to include: Direct and Indirect

Includes Endogenous Chemicals

Optional Analyses: My Pathways My List

Filter Summary:

Consider only relationships where
confidence = Experimentally Observed

Cutoff:

Top Networks

ID	Associated Network Functions	Score
1	Cellular Development, Cellular Growth and Proliferation, Hematological System Development and Function	39
2	Cellular Movement, Hereditary Disorder, Ophthalmic Disease	30
3	Gene Expression, Cell-mediated Immune Response, Cellular Development	29
4	Neurological Disease, Psychological Disorders, Developmental Disorder	28

Top Diseases and Bio Functions

Diseases and Disorders

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Renal and Urological Disease	1.04E-04 - 1.05E-02	15
Inflammatory Response	2.21E-04 - 1.02E-02	22
Immunological Disease	3.35E-04 - 1.25E-02	13
Inflammatory Disease	3.35E-04 - 1.02E-02	11
Neurological Disease	3.35E-04 - 1.02E-02	16

Molecular and Cellular Functions

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Cellular Development	2.08E-05 - 1.20E-02	35
Cellular Growth and Proliferation	2.08E-05 - 1.20E-02	38
Cell-To-Cell Signaling and Interaction	1.34E-04 - 1.17E-02	15
Cellular Compromise	1.34E-04 - 1.10E-02	10
Cellular Function and Maintenance	1.34E-04 - 1.17E-02	18

Physiological System Development and Function

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Tumor Morphology	2.08E-05 - 1.02E-02	10
Nervous System Development and Function	2.60E-05 - 1.23E-02	16
Tissue Development	2.60E-05 - 1.24E-02	22
Hair and Skin Development and Function	7.76E-05 - 1.03E-02	10
Hematological System Development and Function	1.04E-04 - 1.24E-02	31

Top Canonical Pathways

Name	p-value	Ratio
Actin Nucleation by ARP-WASP Complex	2.96E-03	3/67 (0.045)
Regulation of Cellular Mechanics by Calpain Protease	3.12E-03	3/73 (0.041)
Protein Kinase A Signaling	3.36E-03	7/407 (0.017)
Integrin Signaling	3.43E-03	5/208 (0.024)
FAK Signaling	1.01E-02	3/106 (0.028)

Top Molecules

Other up-regulated

Molecules	Exp. Value	Exp. Chart
TWISTNB	↑8.264	
LPP	↑4.292	
KLF7	↑4.237	
PARVG	↑4.122	
KRAS	↑3.618	
C17orf62	↑3.591	
IL27RA	↑3.483	
ITGB1	↑3.297	
PKIG	↑3.113	
RFT1	↑2.996	

Other down-regulated

Molecules	Exp. Value	Exp. Chart
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Top Upstream Regulators

Upstream Regulator	p-value of overlap	Predicted Activation State
TP53	6.71E-06	Activated
TGFB1	7.98E-06	
Salmonella enterica serotype abortus equi lipopolysaccharide	2.14E-05	Activated
PDGF BB	2.47E-05	
lipopolysaccharide	2.70E-05	Activated

Top My Lists

Name	p-value	Ratio
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Top My Pathways

Name	p-value	Ratio
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Top Tox Lists

Name	p-value	Ratio
Hepatic Fibrosis	1.32E-02	3/96 (0.031)
Cell Cycle: G1/S Checkpoint Regulation	4.39E-02	2/65 (0.031)
Liver Necrosis/Cell Death	4.57E-02	4/262 (0.015)
Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Signaling	4.91E-02	3/160 (0.019)
Genes Upregulated in Response to Proteinuria-induced Oxidative Stress in Renal Proximal Tubule Cells (Human)	5.01E-02	1/10 (0.1)

Top Tox Functions

Assays: Clinical Chemistry and Hematology

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Increased Levels of Red Blood Cells	9.00E-02 - 9.00E-02	2
Increased Levels of Alkaline Phosphatase	2.99E-01 - 2.99E-01	1

Cardiotoxicity

Name	p-value	# Molecules
Congenital Heart Anomaly	6.66E-03 - 2.19E-01	2
Cardiac Fibrosis	9.30E-02 - 9.30E-02	1
Cardiac Hypoplasia	1.07E-01 - 1.07E-01	1
Cardiac Arrhythmia	1.13E-01 - 3.84E-01	2
Tachycardia	1.25E-01 - 1.25E-01	1

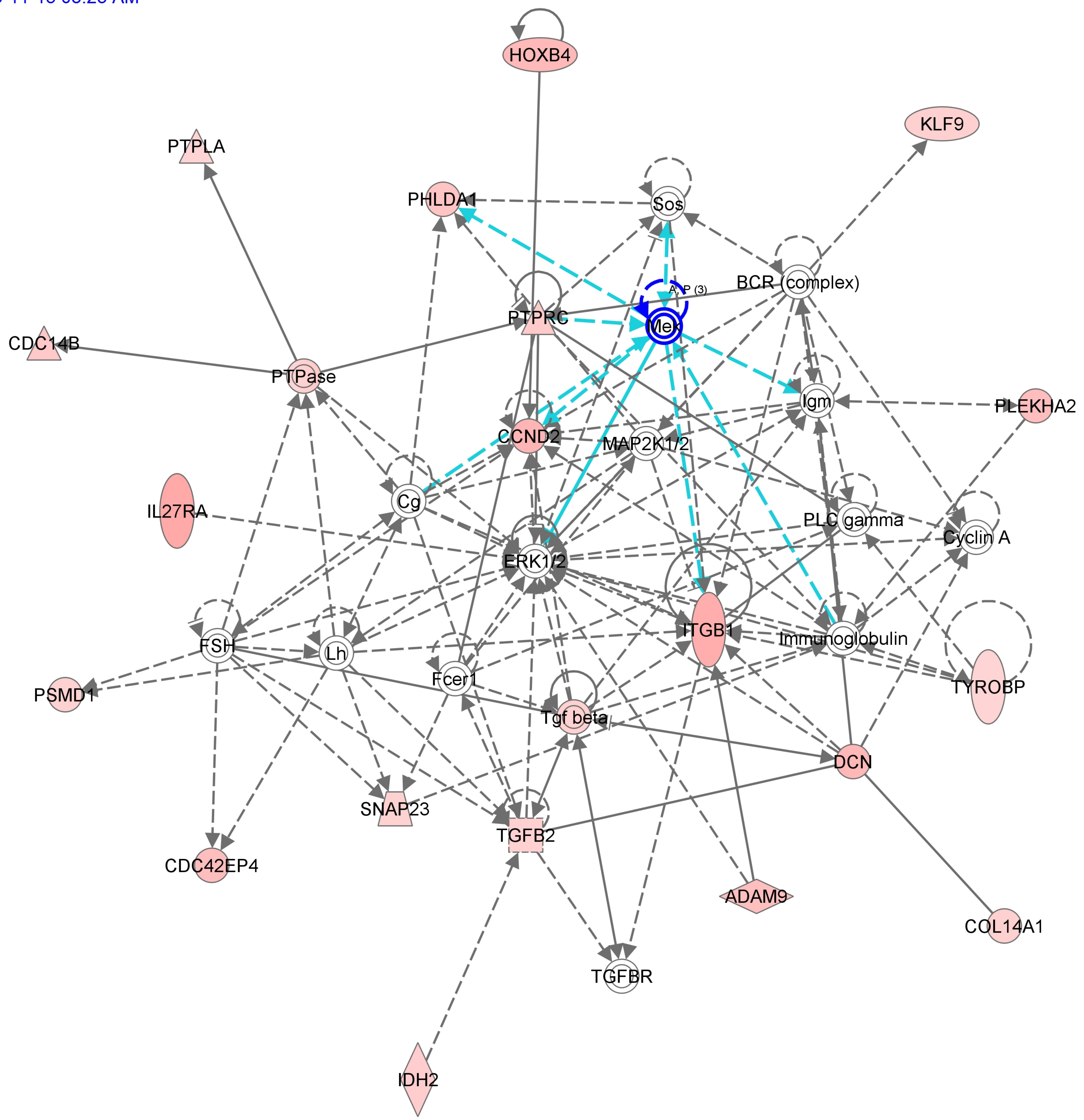
Hepatotoxicity

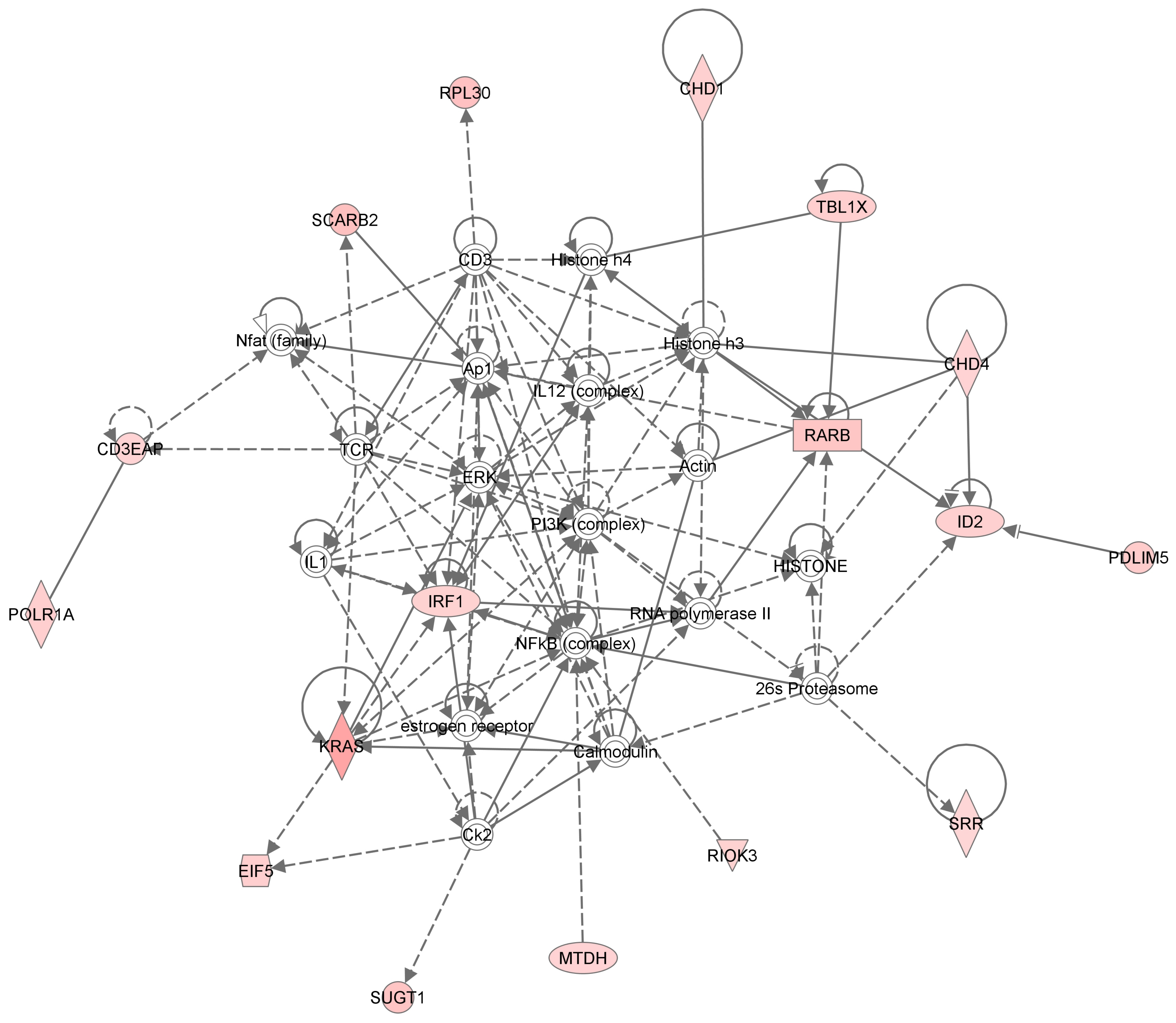
Name	p-value	# Molecules
Liver Inflammation/Hepatitis	5.12E-03 - 1.70E-01	3
Hepatocellular Carcinoma	1.02E-02 - 4.82E-01	3
Liver Hyperplasia/Hyperproliferation	1.02E-02 - 4.82E-01	5
Liver Damage	2.03E-02 - 1.29E-01	2
Liver Hypoplasia	2.05E-02 - 2.05E-02	2

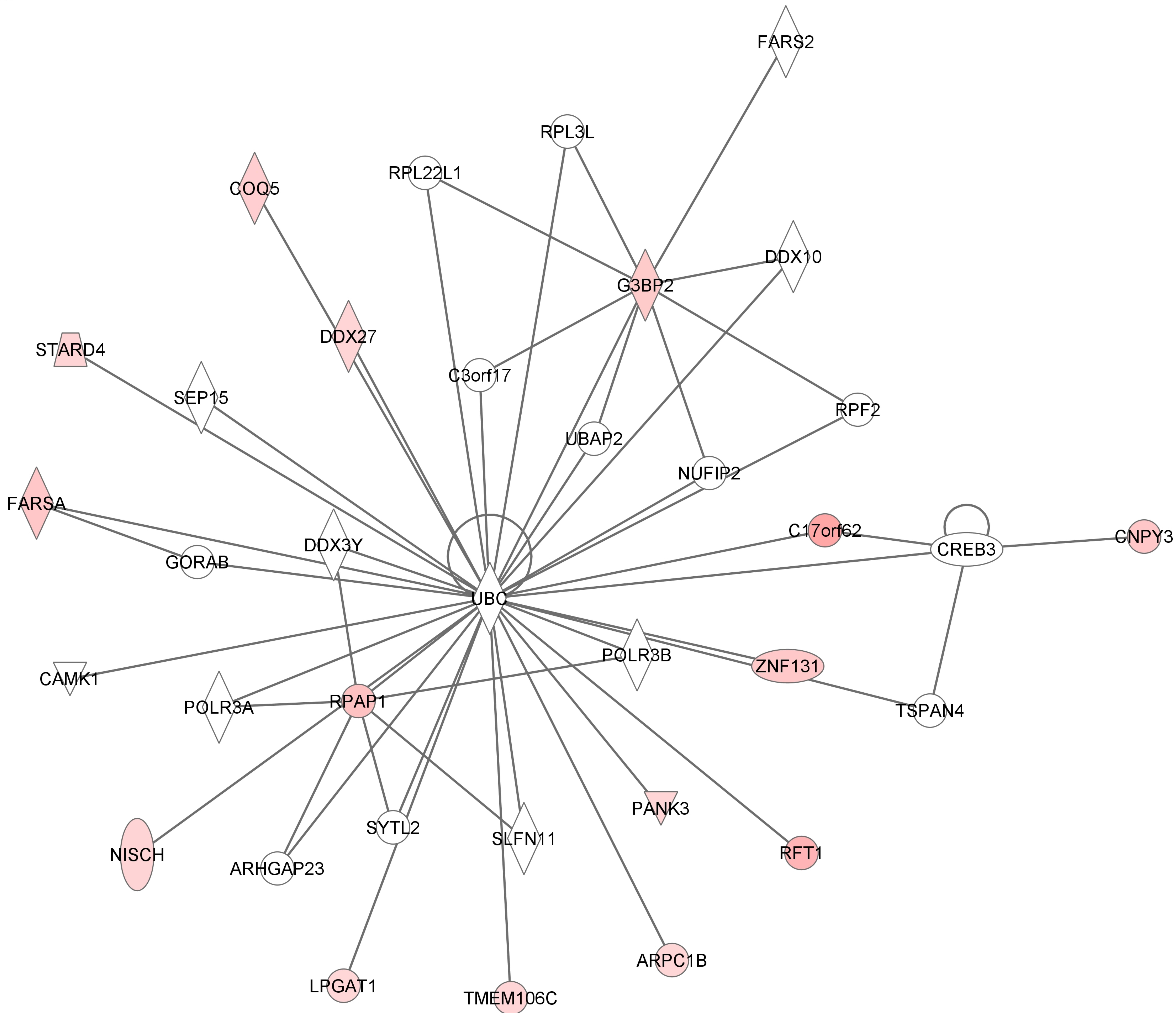
Nephrotoxicity

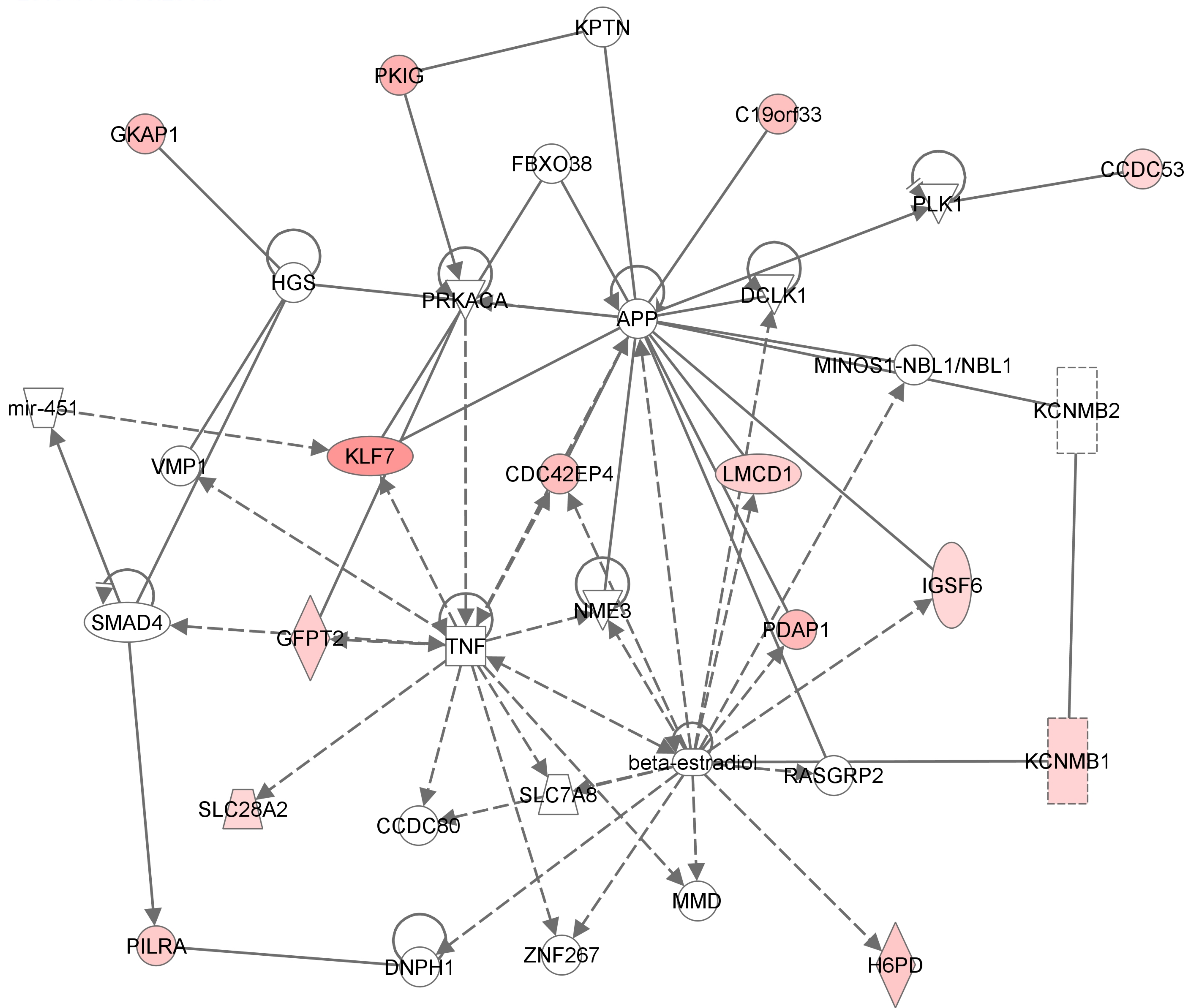
Name	p-value	# Molecules
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Renal Hydronephrosis	1.04E-04 - 1.04E-04	5
Renal Inflammation	7.97E-04 - 1.12E-01	7
Renal Nephritis	7.97E-04 - 1.12E-01	7
Renal Necrosis/Cell Death	1.04E-03 - 8.37E-02	5
Kidney Failure	5.12E-03 - 2.19E-01	3









Supplementary figure legends

Supplementary Fig. 1. Generation of a knock down of β -PDGFR in hepatic stellate cells and induction of acute and chronic liver injury using CCl₄.

(A) Schematic diagram of mice with an hepatic stellate cell-specific knock down of β -PDGFR. β -PDGFR^{fl/fl} mice were crossed with a transgenic line expressing Cre recombinase under the control of the glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) promoter (GFAP-Cre) to generate Tg(GFAP-Cre)/+; β -PDGFR^{fl/fl} mice with a stellate cell-specific knock down of β -PDGFR.

(B) Macroscopic images showing mice after treatment with either acute or chronic CCl₄ (or oil control) (magnification 200x). Animals were sacrificed 48 hours following the last injection.

(C) Graph shows liver weight to body weight ratio of each mouse, as well as mean value per experimental group (error bars indicate SEM). There was no difference in liver/body weight ratio after 6 weeks of CCl₄ treatment.

Supplementary Fig. 2. $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice show less necrosis following acute liver injury.

(A) Images show H&E staining of paraffin embedded liver sections following either 1 or 6 weeks of CCl₄ administration (or oil control) (magnification 200x).

(B) Graphs show necrosis and inflammation scores assessed by a blinded pathologist based on severity of the phenotype within H&E stained tissue sections. Decreased areas of necrotic tissue within liver sections were seen after 1 week of CCl₄ treatment within $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice. At least n=3 animals were included for 1 week treatments, and at least n=5 animals were included for 6 weeks of treatment. For each mouse, 5 fields were analyzed and the average was plotted. Mean values are presented per experimental group (error bars indicate SEM).

Supplementary Fig. 3. $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice show diminished expansion of activated hepatic stellate cells upon acute and chronic liver injury.

(A) Images show α SMA staining of paraffin embedded liver sections following 6 weeks of CCl₄ treatment (magnification 200x). The graph shows quantification of α SMA⁺ tissue area measured by morphometry. The area of activated HSCs as measured by α SMA expression is lower in $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice after one week of treatment, and reaches a highly significant difference after chronic treatment for six weeks.

(B) Immunoblot demonstrates reduced expression of α SMA and Desmin in whole liver

lysates of $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice (n=4) versus controls (n=3) upon chronic liver injury induced by 6 weeks of CCl₄ administration. The graph shows densitometric analysis of each band, showing a diminished relative expression of α SMA in mice with reduced expression of the receptor compared with controls.

Supplementary Fig. 4. $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice show reduced expression of Desmin on hepatic stellate cells upon acute liver injury.

(A) Images show Desmin staining of paraffin embedded liver sections following 1 week of CCl₄ treatment (magnification 200x). The graph shows percentage of Desmin⁺ tissue area measured by morphometry. The area of Desmin-positive HSC expansion in the liver as measured by immunohistochemistry is significantly lower in $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice after one week of treatment.

Supplementary Fig. 5. $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice do not exhibit significantly less hepatic injury upon ligation of the common bile duct.

$\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR and control mice underwent either sham laparotomy or ligation of the common bile duct. Mice were sacrificed 14 days post surgery.

(A) Sirius Red staining of paraffin embedded liver sections after two weeks of either sham laparotomy or ligation of the common bile duct (BDL).

(B) Graph shows the percentage of Sirius Red staining measured by morphometry. The area of fibrotic tissue is lower yet not significantly reduced within $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR animals versus controls (magnification 200x).

(C) Levels of serum AST and ALT during acute and chronic injury.

All figures represent the mean of at least n=4 animals per experimental group (error bars indicate SEM).

Supplementary Fig. 6. Primary Stellate cells of $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice have reduced proliferation upon injury *in vivo*.

Groups of mice were injected with CCl₄ over one week. Forty four hours after the last CCl₄ injection, mice were injected with BrdU. Stellate cells were isolated 4 hours later and stained for CD45 and BrdU.

(A) Flow cytometric analysis for CD45 expression was used to purify the cell suspension, followed by detection of UV-autofluorescence and expression of BrdU to quantify the

percentage of proliferating HSCs (44.3% in β -PDGFR stellate cells; 16.3% in $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR stellate cells).

(B) Flow cytometric analysis of primary HSCs shows increased proliferation of control HSCs upon injury compared to cells lacking β -PDGFR.

Data represent the mean value of 3 separate experiments, each including n=3 animals per group (*p<0.05, error bars indicate SEM).

Supplementary Fig. 7. Generation of an hepatic stellate cell-specific auto-activating mutant of β -PDGFR and effects of acute and chronic CCl₄ liver injury.

(A) Schematic depicting of the generation of an hepatic stellate cell-specific auto-activating mutant of β -PDGFR. β -PDGFR^{+/*beta*J} mice were crossed with a transgenic line expressing Cre recombinase under the control of the glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) promoter (GFAP-Cre) to generate β -PDGFR^{+/*beta*J}; Tg(GFAP-Cre)/+ mice with a stellate cell-specific auto-activation of β -PDGFR.

(B) Macroscopic images showing mice of both groups after either treatment 6 weeks CCl₄ (or oil control).

(C) Graph shows liver weight to body weight ratio of each mouse, as well as mean value per experimental group (error bars indicate SEM). There was no difference in liver/body weight ratio after 1 or 6 weeks of CCl₄. At least n=3 mice were included in the acute treatment group and at least n=5 mice were included in the chronic treatment group.

(D) Graph shows time course of serum transaminase levels without treatment and following 1 or 6 weeks of CCl₄. Both groups respond to treatment with an increase in serum transaminase levels, yet no difference could be assessed between both genotypes.

Supplementary Fig. 8. Acute and chronic treatment with CCl₄ leads to increased areas of necrosis and inflammation in both β J and control mouse livers.

(A) Images demonstrate H&E staining of paraffin embedded liver sections following injection with oil over 1 week or either 1 or 6 week injections with CCl₄ (magnification 200x).

(B) Graphs show necrosis and inflammation scores assessed by a blinded pathologist based on severity of the phenotype within H&E stained tissue sections. Increased areas of necrotic tissue within liver sections were seen after 1 and 6 weeks of CCl₄ in both β J and control mice. At least n=3 animals were included for 1 week CCl₄, and at least n=4 animals were included for 6 weeks of CCl₄. For each mouse, 5 fields were analyzed and the average was plotted. Mean values are presented per experimental group (error bars indicate SEM).

Supplementary Fig. 9. Knock down of β -PDGFR on HSCs does not protect from formation of dysplastic nodules upon long-term injury.

(A) Schematic depicting of the induction of long-term liver injury: Mice were administered a single dose of DEN at day 15, followed by weekly injections of CCl₄ beginning at day 28. After 22 CCl₄ injections, mice were sacrificed 48 hours following the last injection.

(B) Macroscopic images showing increased nodule formation after long-term injury within both $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice and the control group.

(C) The graph shows liver weight to body weight ratio for each mouse. There was an increase in liver to body weight ratio for both $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR and control mice. Mean and SEM were shown for each experimental group. At least n=5 mice were included per group.

(D) The graph shows the diameter of the largest tumor per mouse per experimental group. There was no significant difference in tumor diameter within the groups. Mean values are presented per group (error bars indicate SEM).

(E) The graph shows the average tumor diameter of each mouse per experimental group. There was no difference in average tumor diameter within the investigated groups. Mean and SEM were shown for each experimental group.

(F) The images show H&E staining of paraffin embedded liver sections. Dysplastic nodules could be detected in both $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR and control mice, with no sign for definite malignancy or difference in stage of atypia (40x magnification, inset shows 100x magnification).

(G) Whole liver mRNA expression of *Collagen $\alpha 1(I)$* after DEN and CCl₄ treatment shows reduced expression within the $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR group versus control animals.

All figures represent the mean of at least n=5 animals per experimental group. mRNA is expressed normalized to *Gapdh* (error bars indicate SEM).

Supplementary Fig. 10. Constitutive activation of β -PDGFR on HSCs does not increase the development of dysplastic nodules following long-term injury.

Mice were injected with a single dose of DEN at day 15, followed by weekly injections of CCl₄ beginning at day 28. After a completion of 22 CCl₄ injections, mice were sacrificed 48 hours following the last injection.

(A) Macroscopic images showing nodule formation after long-term injury in both βJ and control mice.

(B) Graph indicating tumor number of each experimental mouse. There were no differences in appearance of macroscopic nodules on the liver surface between the βJ and control group.

Mean and SEM were shown for each experimental group. At least n=8 mice were included per group.

(C) The graph shows liver weight to body weight ratio for each mouse. There was no difference in liver to body weight ratio between the groups. Mean and SEM were shown for each experimental group.

(D) The graph shows the diameter of the largest tumor per mouse per experimental group. There was no significant difference in tumor diameter within the groups. Mean values are presented per group (error bars indicate SEM).

(E) The graph shows the average tumor diameter of each mouse per experimental group. There was no difference in average tumor diameter within the groups. Mean and SEM were shown for each experimental group.

(F) The images show H&E staining of paraffin embedded liver sections. Dysplastic nodules could be detected in both β J and control mice, with no sign for definite malignancy or difference in stage of atypia (100x magnification).

Supplementary Fig. 11. Genome-wide expression analysis reveals established targets downstream of β -PDGFR signaling.

Hepatic stellate cells of β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice were isolated and either treated with PDGF-B or left untreated. Graphs show Ingenuity pathway analysis of genome-wide expression profiles of primary hepatic stellate cells of either β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice.

(A) Comparison of hepatic stellate cells of β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice without treatment with PDGF-B.

(B) Comparison of hepatic stellate cells of β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice with treatment with PDGF-B.

Supplementary Fig. 12. Genome-wide expression analysis reveals novel targets downstream of β -PDGFR signaling.

Hepatic stellate cells of β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice were isolated and either treated with PDGF-B or plain medium. Graphs show GSEA and Ingenuity pathway analysis of genome-wide expression profiles of primary hepatic stellate cells of either β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice.

(A) GSEA analysis comparing hepatic stellate cell signatures of β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice without treatment with PDGF-B. Genes of the β -PDGFR signature enrich for genes of the IL1R pathway.

(B) GSEA analysis comparing hepatic stellate cell signatures of β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice with treatment with PDGF-B. Genes of the β -PDGFR signature show a stronger enrichment for genes of the IL1R pathway.

(C) GSEA analysis comparing hepatic stellate cell signatures of β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice without treatment with PDGF-B. Genes of the β -PDGFR signature enrich for genes of the NF-kB pathway.

(D) GSEA analysis comparing hepatic stellate cell signatures of β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice with treatment with PDGF-B. Genes of the β -PDGFR signature show a stronger enrichment for genes of the NF-kB pathway.

(E) Ingenuity pathway analysis comparing hepatic stellate cell signatures of β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice without treatment with PDGF-B.

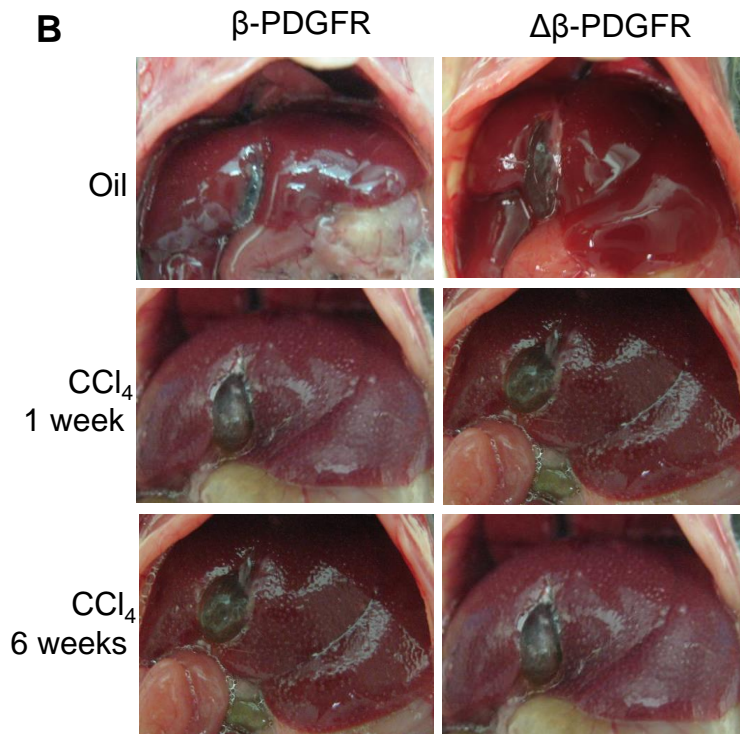
(F) Ingenuity pathway analysis comparing hepatic stellate cell signatures of β -PDGFR and $\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR mice with treatment with PDGF-B.

Supplementary figure 1

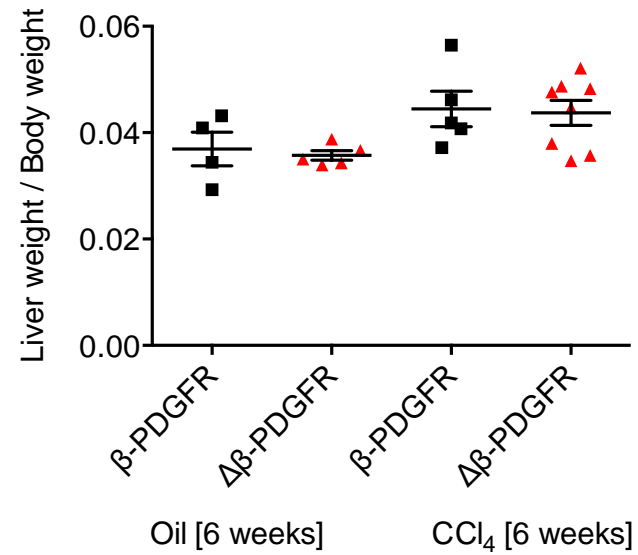
A

β -PDGFR^{fl/fl} x Tg(GFAP-Cre)/+
Experimental group ($\Delta\beta$ -PDGFR): Tg(GFAP-Cre)/+; β -PDGFR^{fl/fl}
Control group (β -PDGFR): β -PDGFR^{fl/fl}

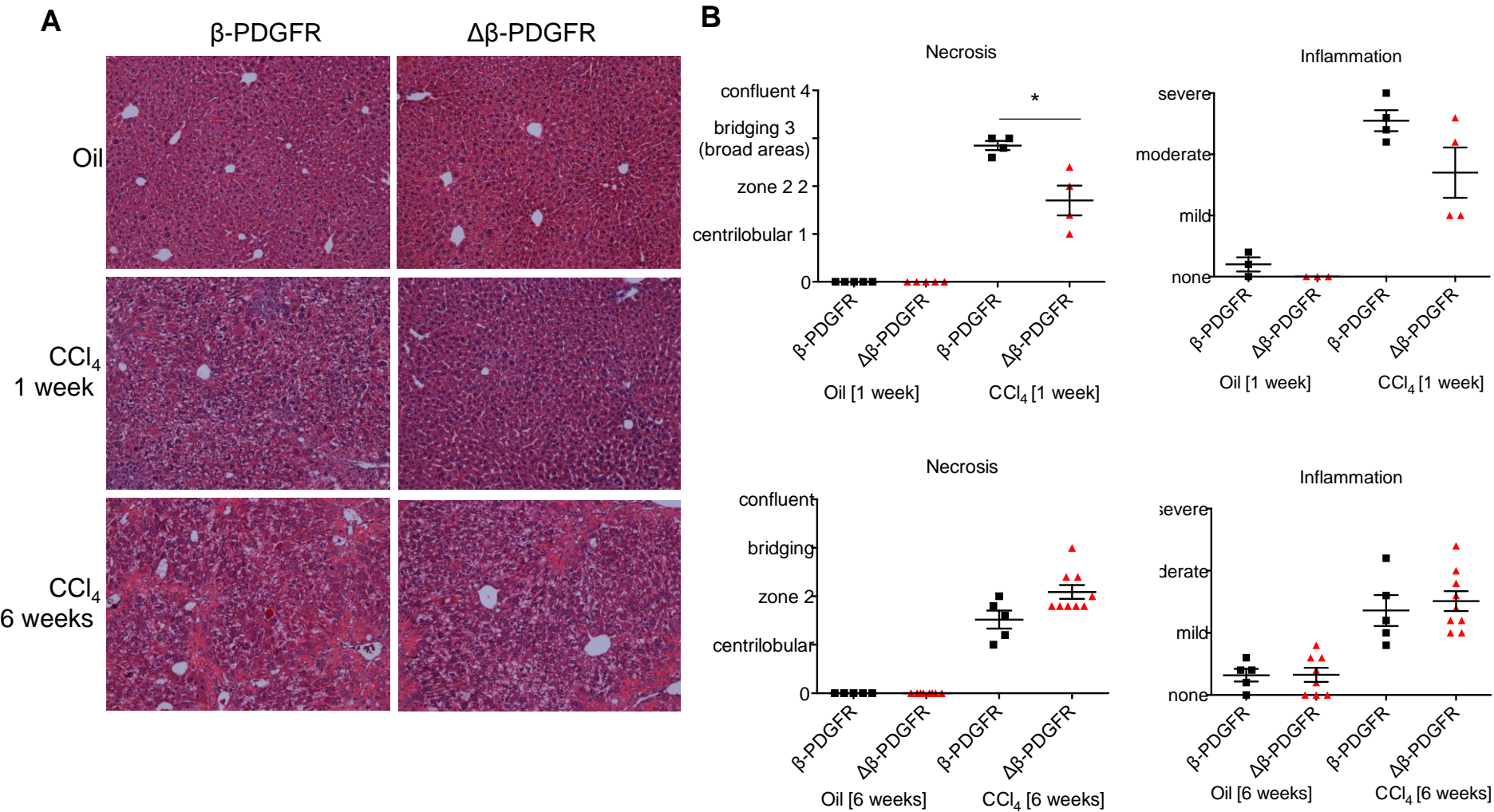
B



C



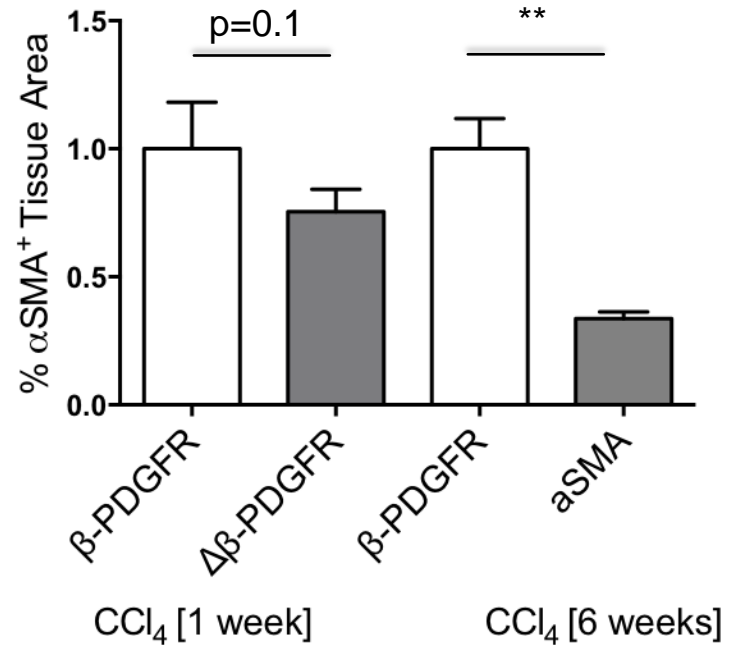
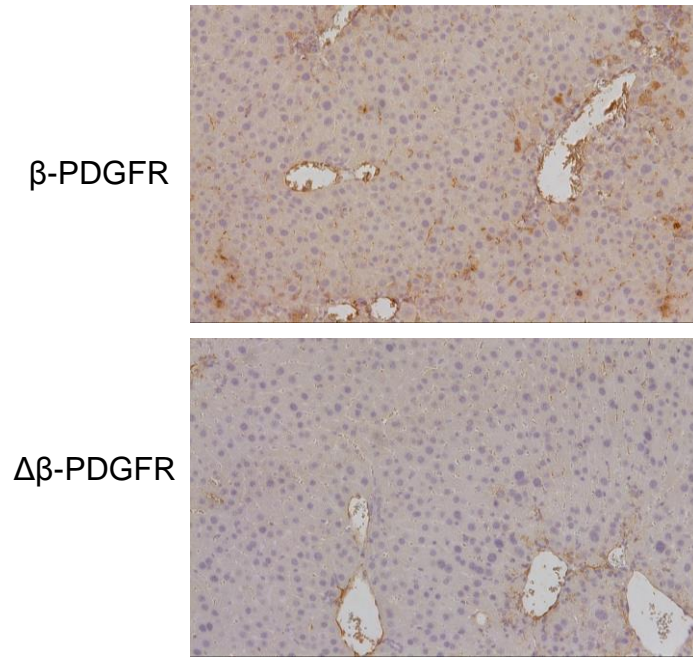
Supplementary figure 2



Supplementary figure 3

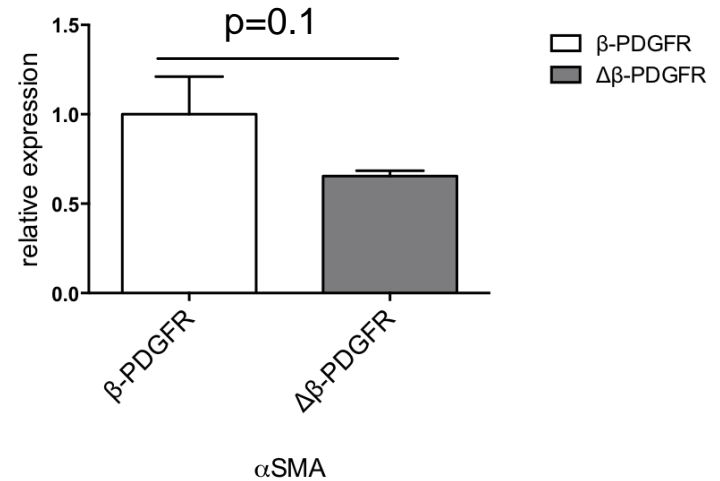
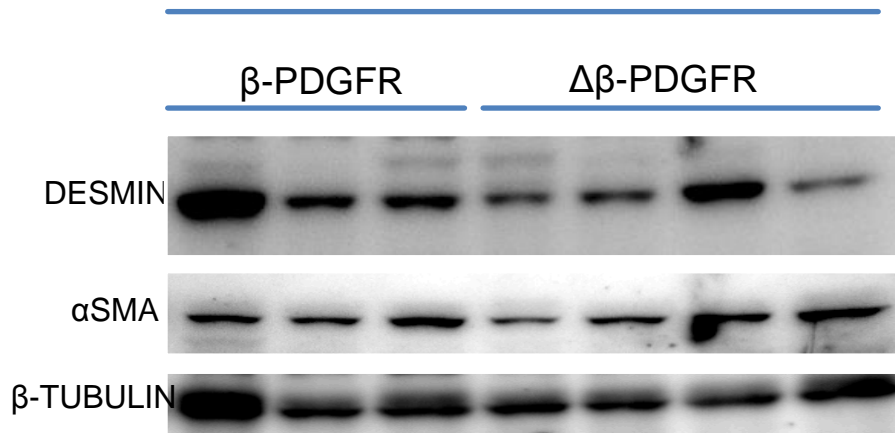
A

CCl₄ 6 weeks

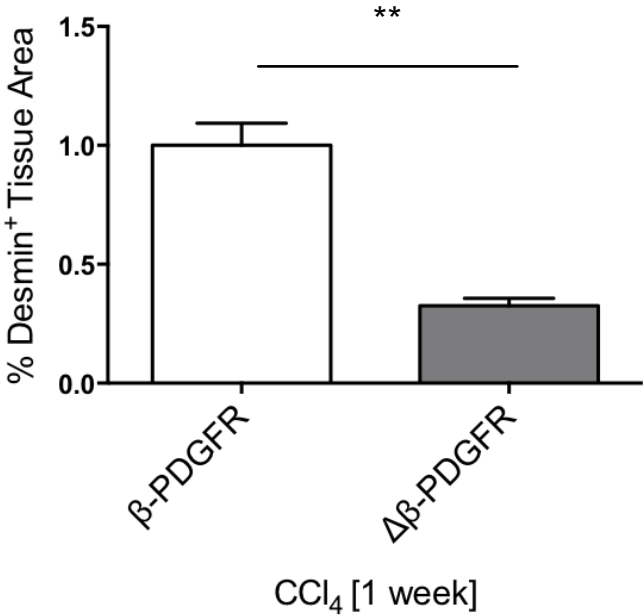
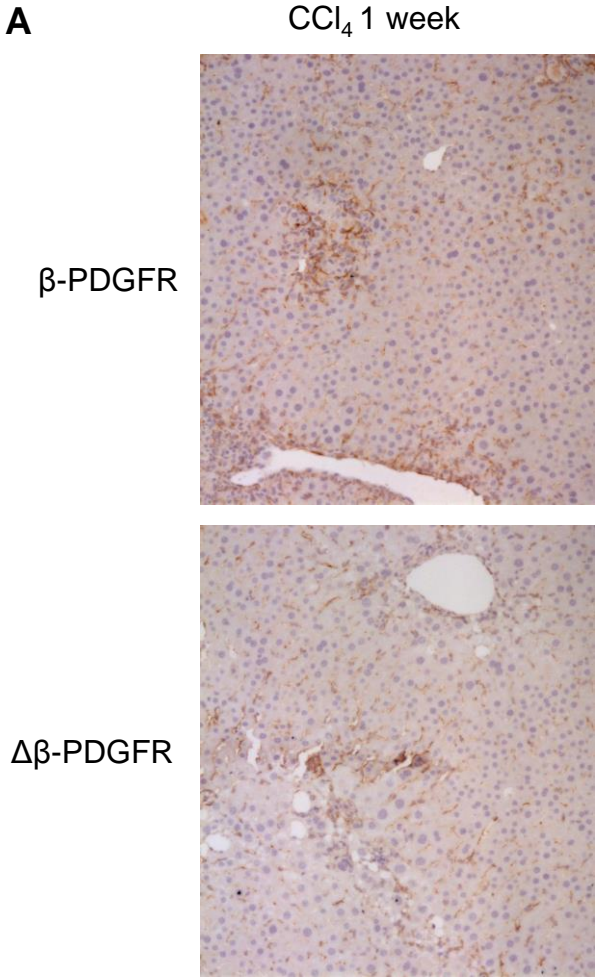


B

CCl₄ [6 weeks]

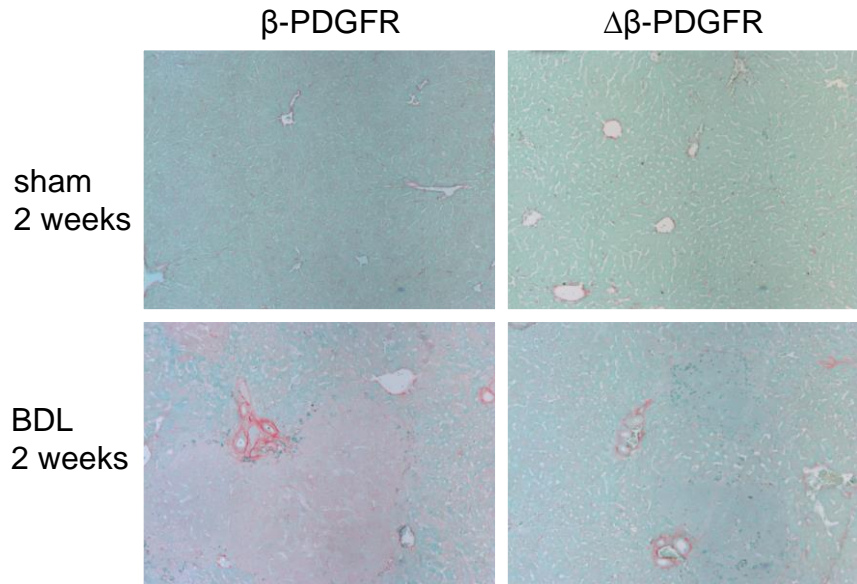


Supplementary figure 4

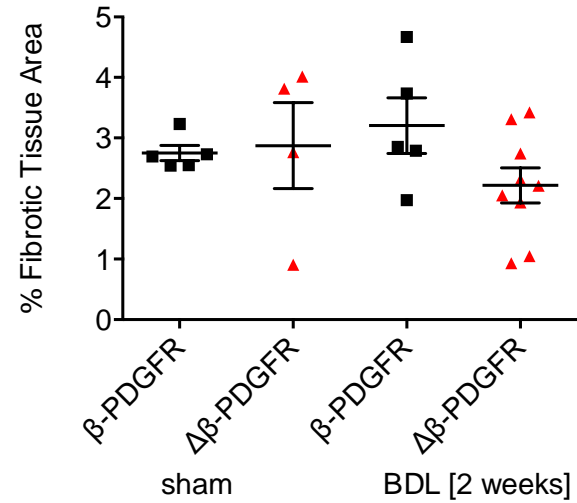


Supplementary figure 5

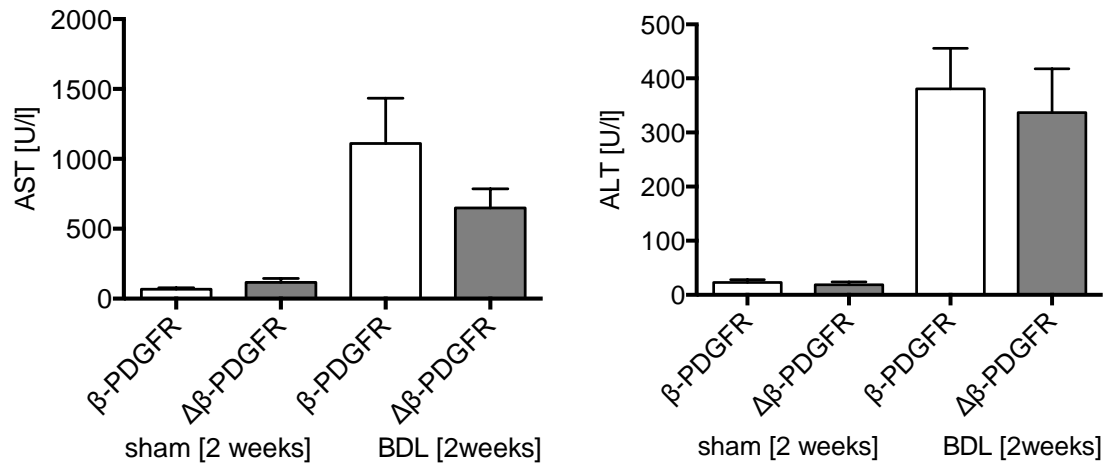
A



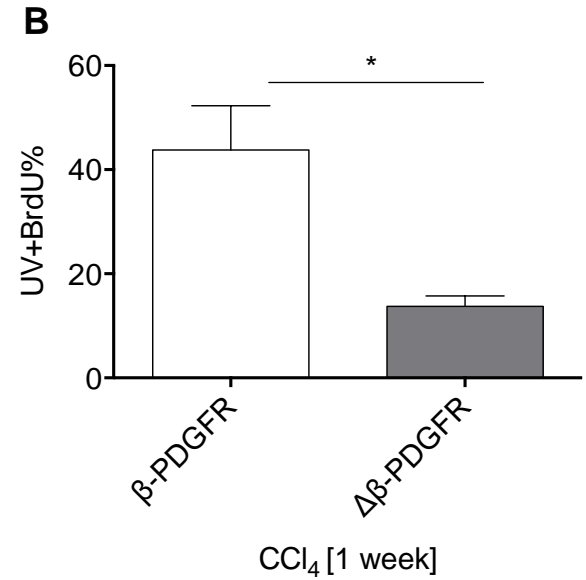
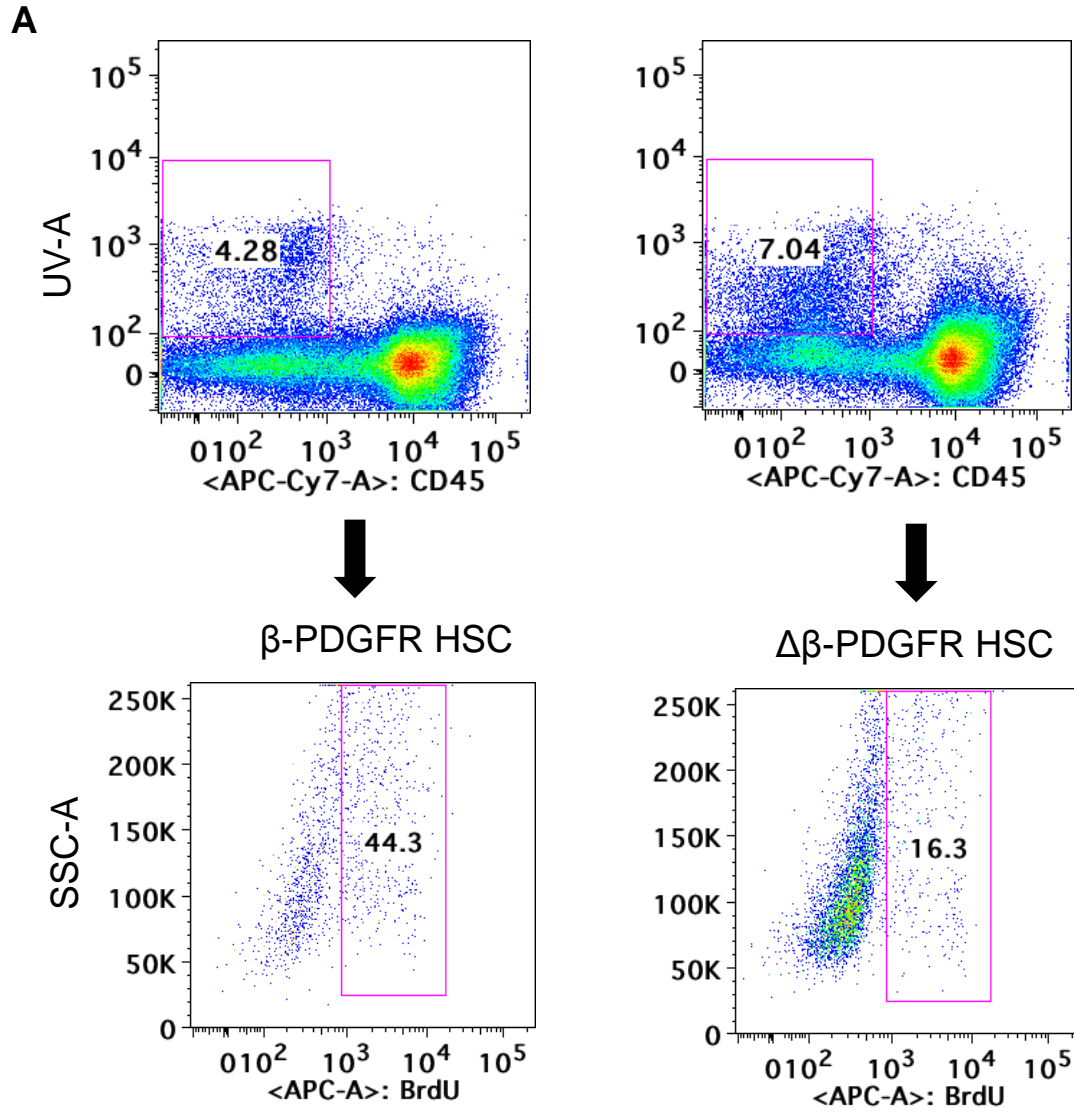
B



C



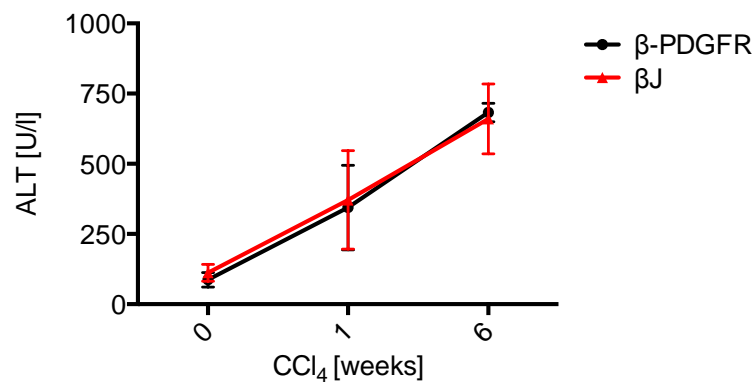
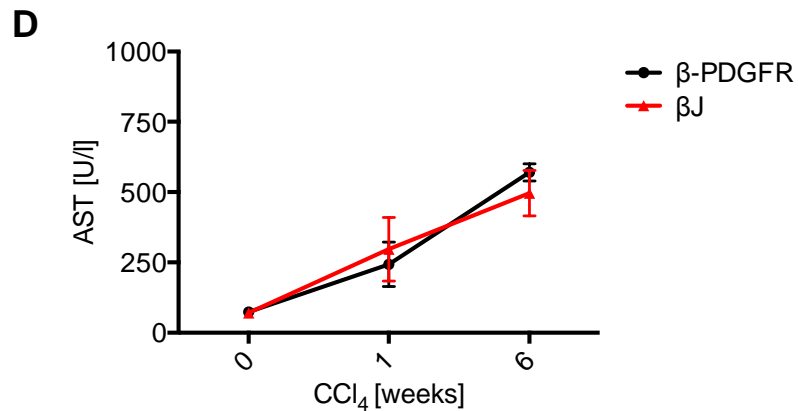
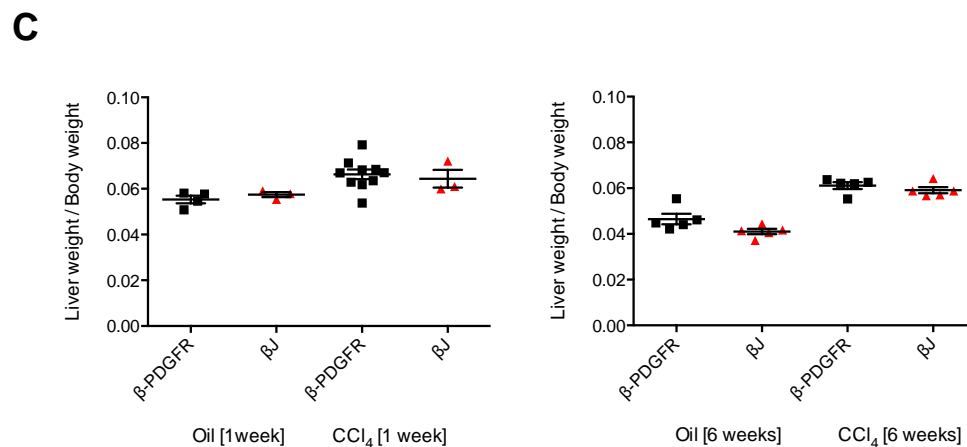
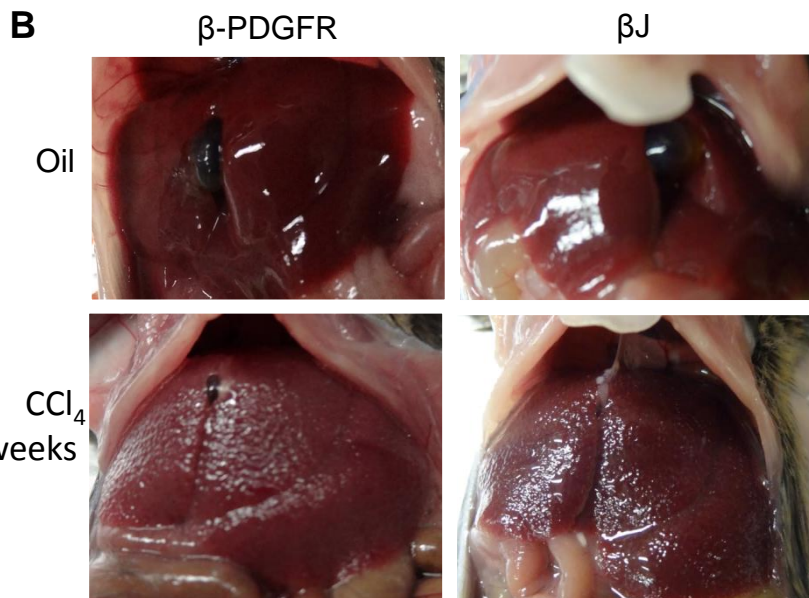
Supplementary figure 6



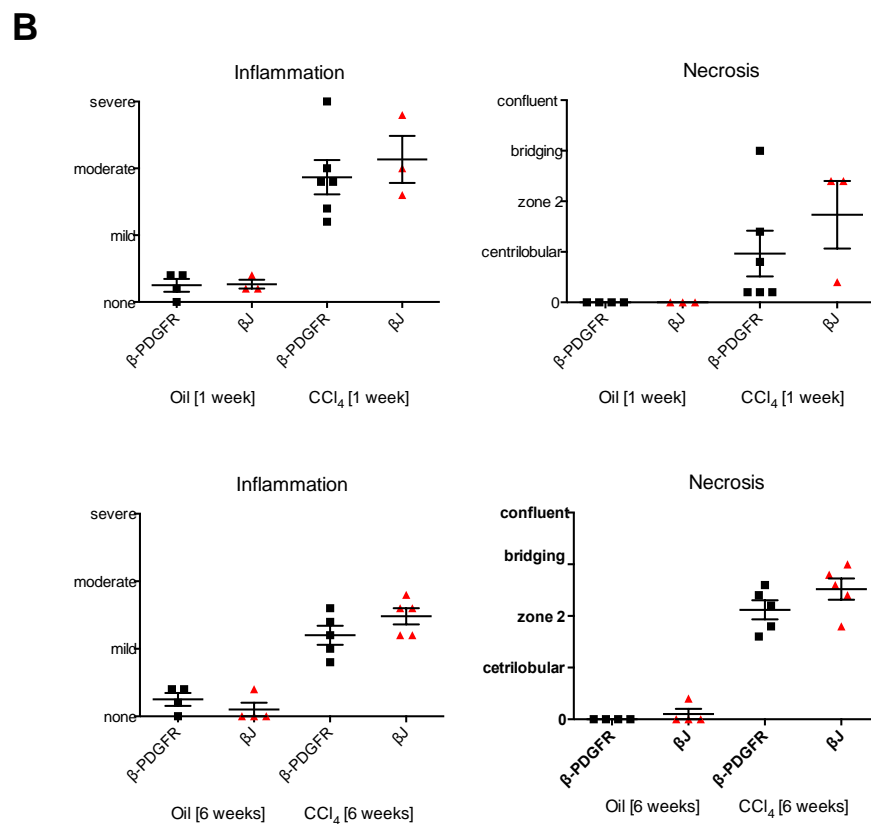
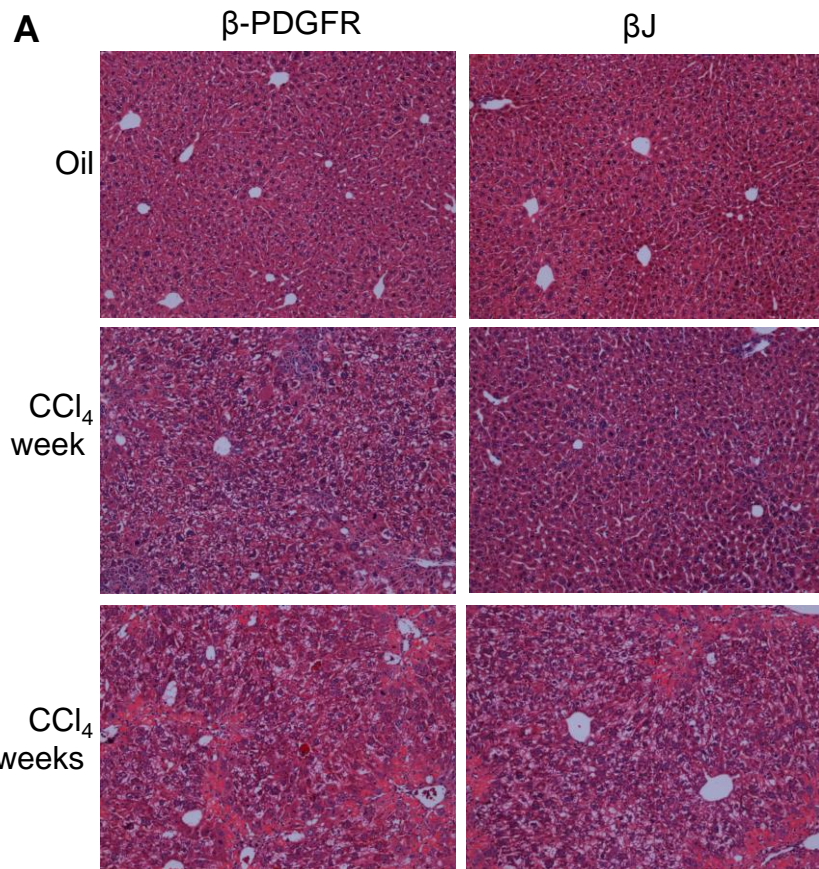
Supplementary figure 7

A

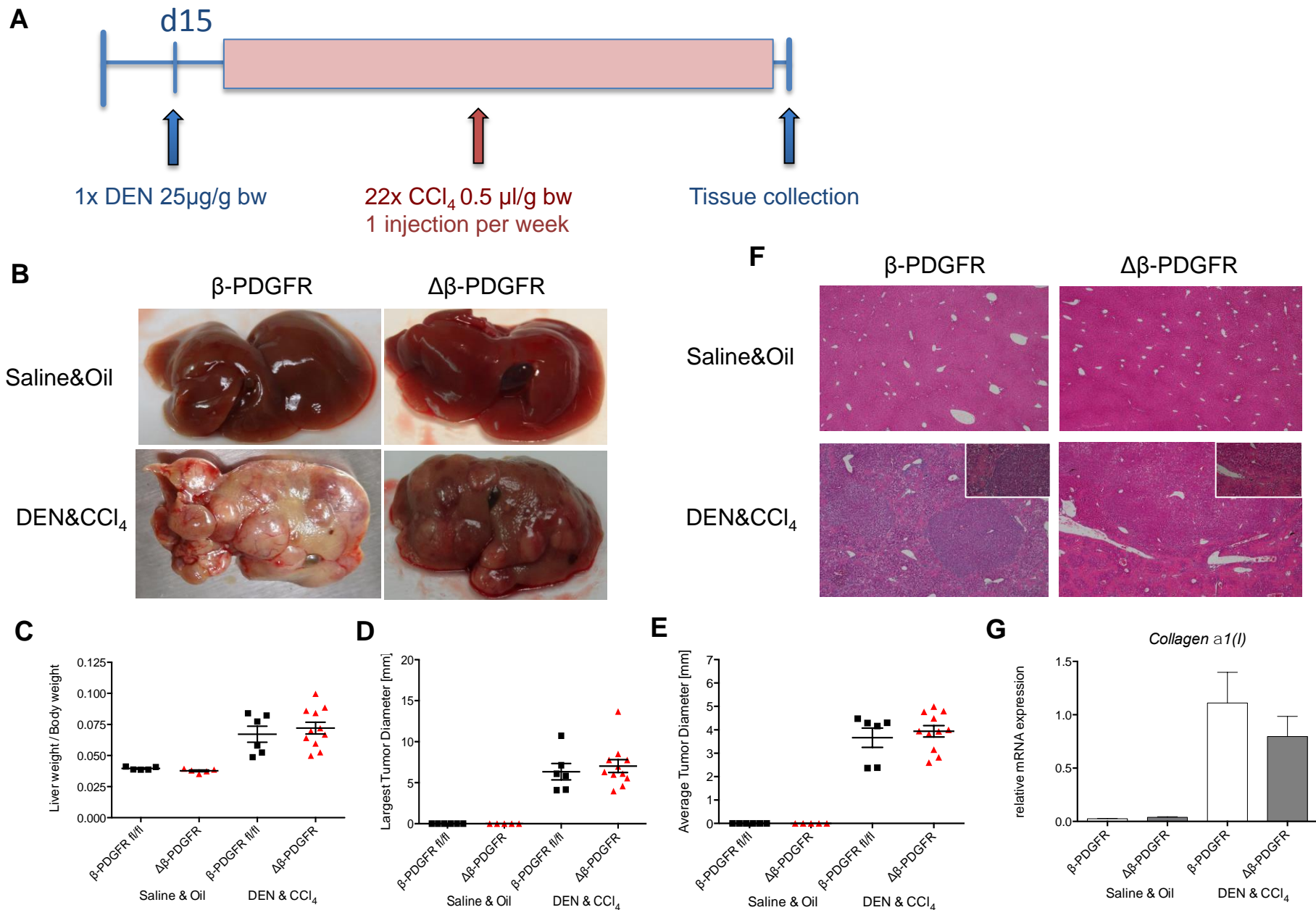
β -PDGFR^{betaJ/+} x Tg(GFAP-Cre)/+
Experimental group (β J): β -PDGFR^{+/-betaJ}; Tg(GFAP-Cre)/+
Control group (β -PDGFR): β -PDGFR^{+/-}; Tg(GFAP-Cre)/+



Supplementary figure 8



Supplementary figure 9



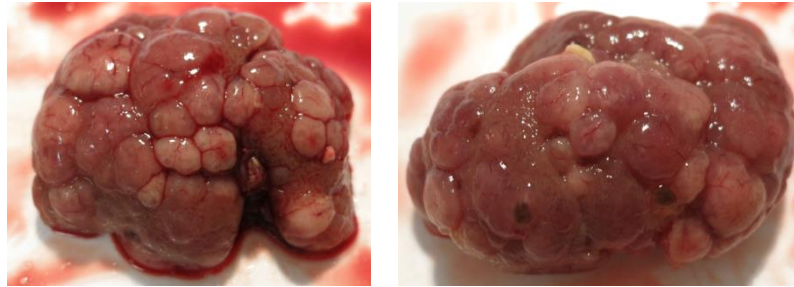
Supplementary figure 10

A

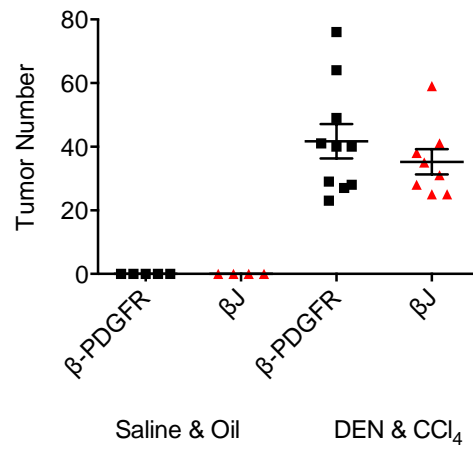
β -PDGFR

β J

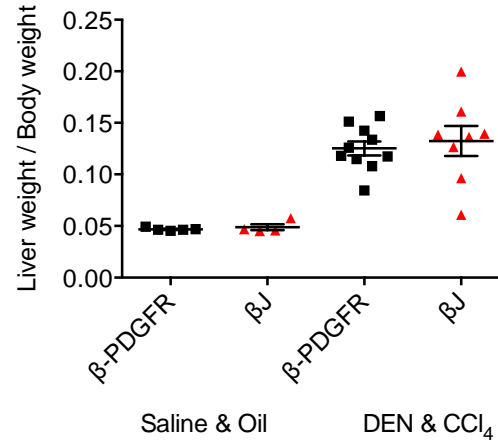
DEN&CCl₄



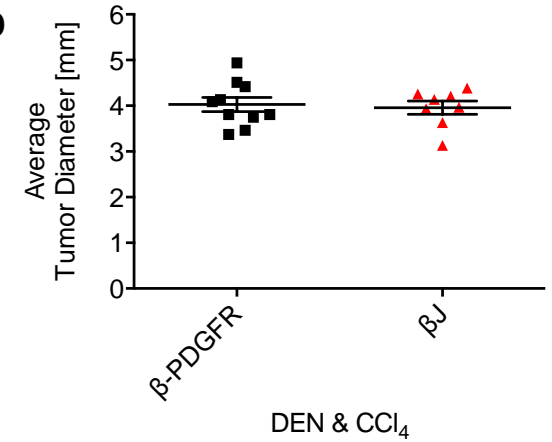
B



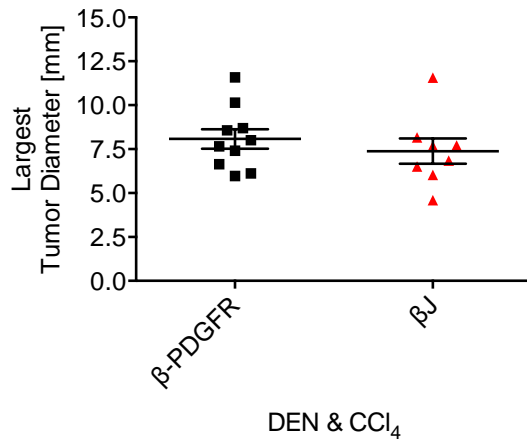
C



D



E

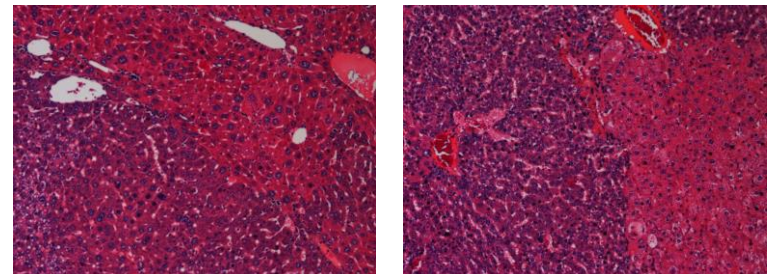


F

β -PDGFR

β J

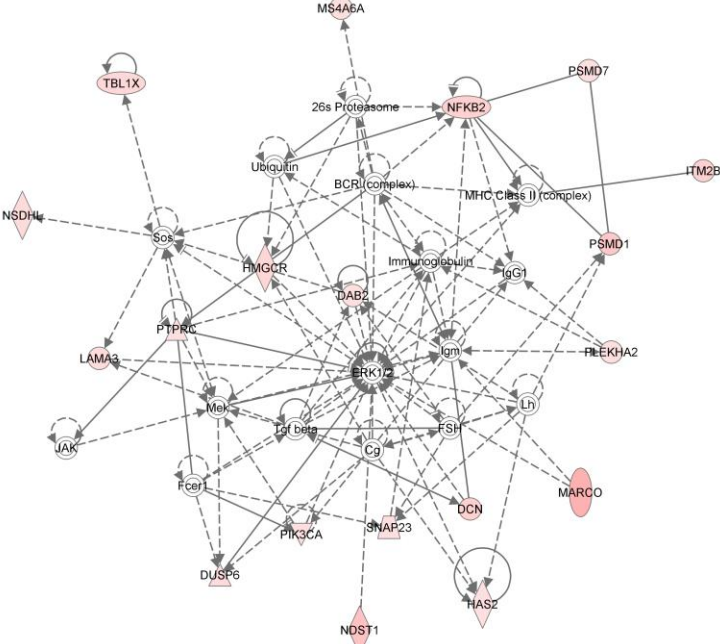
DEN&CCl₄



Supplementary figure 11

A

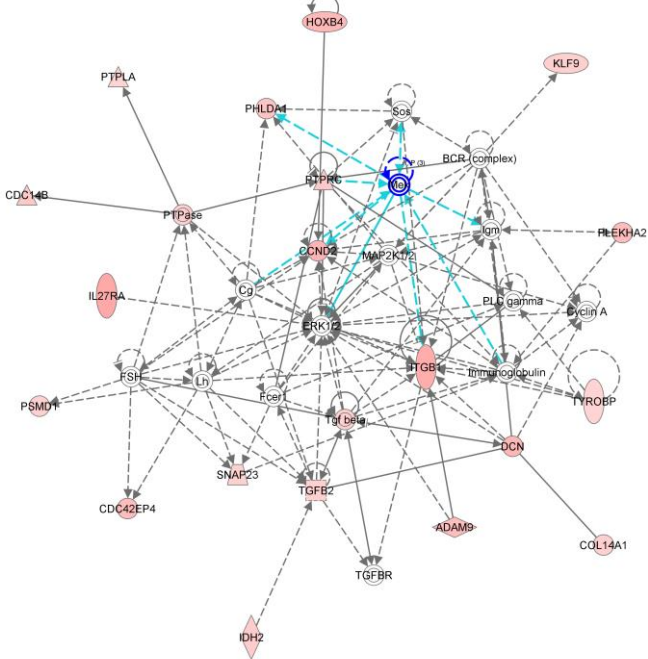
Network 1 : ntpsig_noPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0.1_cmsTp100_direction_corrected - 2013-11-15 07:31 AM - ntpsig_noPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0.1_cms100_direction_corrected : ntpsig_noPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0.1_cmsTp100_direction_corrected - 2013-11-15 07:31 AM



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B

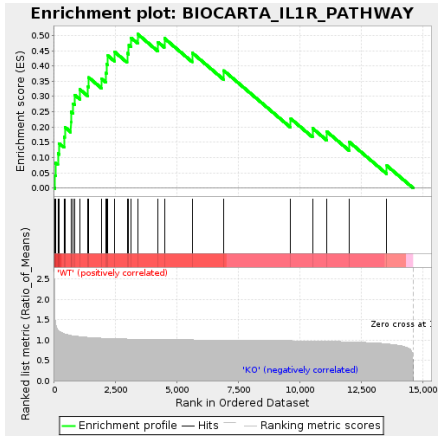
Network 1 : ntpsig_withPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0 - 2013-11-15 08:23 AM - ntpsig_withPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0 : ntpsig_withPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0 2013-11-15 08:23 AM



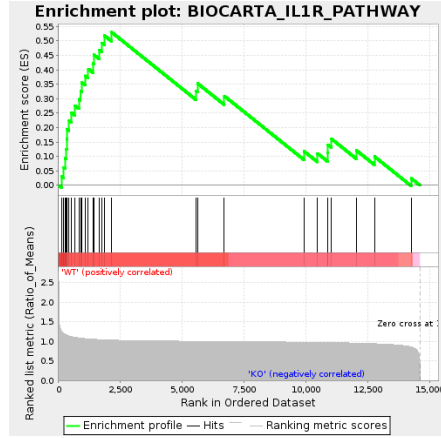
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Supplementary figure 12

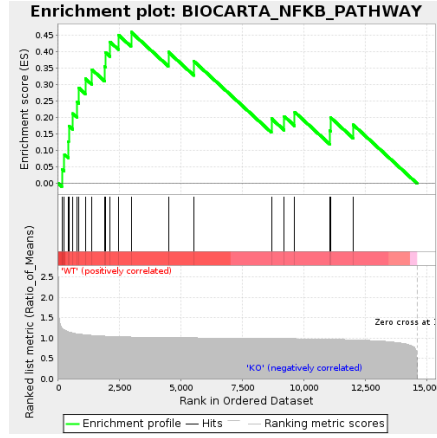
A



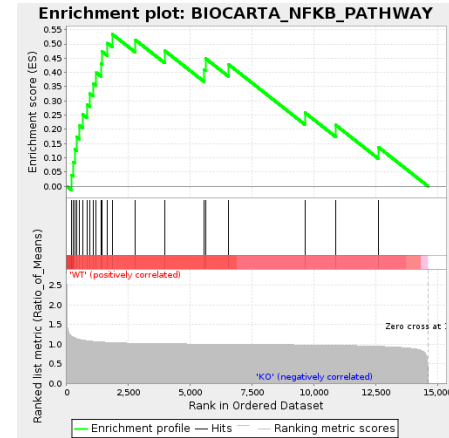
B



C

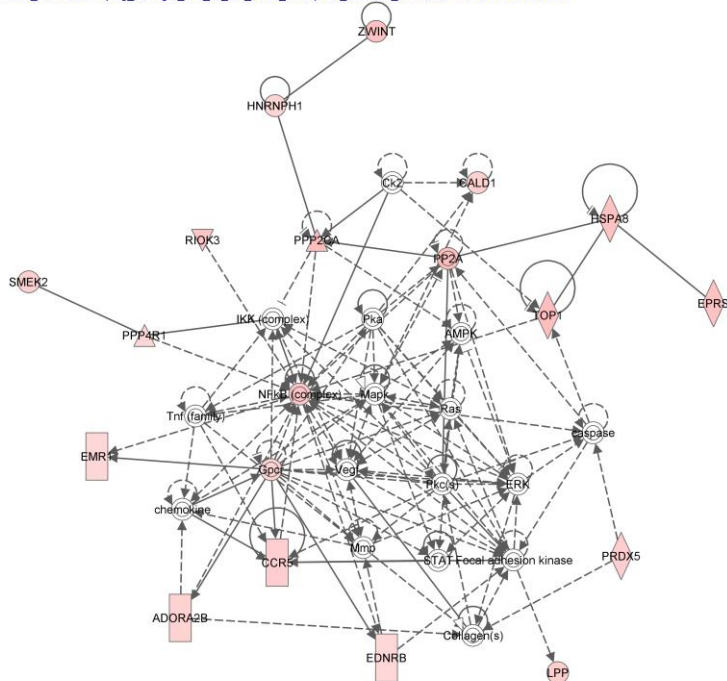


D



E

Network 4 : ntpsig_noPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0.1_cmsTp100_direction_corrected - 2013-11-15 07:31 AM : ntpsig_noPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0.1_cmsTp11_direction_corrected : ntpsig_noPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0.1_cmsTp100_direction_corrected - 2013-11-15 07:31 AM



F

Network 3 : ntpsig_withPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0 - 2013-11-15 08:23 AM : ntpsig_withPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0 : ntpsig_withPdgbf_WT_vs_KO_cv0 - 2013-11-15 08:23 AM

