## Preventive effects of vitamin D treatment on bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis Running title: Vitamin D prevents bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis

Zongmei Zhang<sup>1, 2#</sup>, Xiaoting Yu<sup>1#</sup>, Xia Fang<sup>3</sup>, Aibin Liang<sup>3</sup>, Zhang Yu<sup>4</sup>, Pan Gu<sup>1</sup>, Yu Zeng<sup>1</sup>, Jian

He<sup>1</sup>,Hailong Zhu<sup>1</sup>, Shuai Li<sup>1</sup>, Desheng Fan<sup>1</sup>, Fei Han<sup>1</sup>, Lanjing Zhang<sup>5, 6, 7, 8\*</sup>, Xianghua Yi<sup>1\*</sup>



sFig 1 Body weight and serum vitamin D levels in 4 groups on day 28.(n=3) There was no significant body weight difference between the saline and vitamin D treatment groups (A). Vitamin D treatment partly rescued the weight reduction caused by bleomycin (A) and increased the serum vitamin D levels (B). \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01.



**sFig 2 TEM micrographs of the lamellar body in bleomycin group and vitamin D treatment group of three time points.** Bleomycin group day14(A), day 21(B), and day 28(C). Bleomycin+Vitamin D group, day 14(D), day 21(E), and day 28(F). The bleomycin+vitamin D group had significant less lamellar body swelling or vacuolation than the bleomycin group on day 28 but not on earlier days. Bars=2 μm



sFig 3 Overview imagine of TEM of three groups at Day 28. Saline group (A), bleomycin

group (B) and bleomycin+vitamin D group (C). Bars=10 µm