

**Supplementary Figure 1** ITGB1 and ITGA11 increase with evidence for heterodimers following HSC activation. (a) Time course of rat HSC activation indicated by the detection of  $\alpha$ -SMA and COL1 (log scale). (**b**) Representative immunoblot underlying (**a**). The double band for ITGB1 is consistent with detection of precursor 115 KDa and mature 130 KDa forms. (**c**) qRT-PCR analysis of integrin alpha subunits in activated rat HSCs (ArHSCs) relative to their quiescent counterparts (log scale). (**d**) Quantification and representative immunoblot (inset) of ITGA11 and ITGAV protein levels in ArHSCs compared to their quiescent (Q) counterparts. (**e**) Coimmunoprecipitation studies showing evidence for ITGA11B1 heterodimer complexes in activated rat HSCs. Representative immunoblot of two independent experiments is shown. SN = Supernatant and IP = Immunoprecipitation. (**f**) Immunofluorescence following Itgb1 loss ('Itgb1-null') in activated mouse HSCs ('Control') for F-actin (green; located along stress fibres) and G-actin (red; distributed in the nucleus and cytoplasm of control cells). Following loss of Itgb1 in activated mouse HSCs F-actin is diminished and cells are much more rounded. Scale bars 50μm. (g) MTT assay for cell viability following Itgb1 loss ('Itgb1-null') in activated mouse HSCs ('Control'). (**h**) The detection of apoptosis by Caspase immunoblot is unaltered following Itgb1 inactivation (+Tamoxifen) in activated mouse HSCs (-Tamoxifen). The positive control (+ve Cntl) is lysate prepared from UV-treated activated rat HSCs. All experiments are

n=3 to 6 unless otherwise indicated. Two-tailed unpaired *t*-test was used for statistical analysis. Data are shown as means ± s.e.m.. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01.



**Supplementary Figure 2** Abrogation of either ITGA11 or ITGB1 causes loss of activated HSC / myofibroblast characteristics. (**a**) Quantification of COL1 and SOX9 protein levels following moderate ITGA11 knockdown by siRNA1 (n=8) or siRNA2 (n=3) in activated mouse HSCs expressed relative to scrambled control (immunoblots for ITGA11 siRNA knockdown are available in Supplementary Figure 8). (**b, c**) Quantification and example immunoblots following loss of Itgb1 ('Itgb1-null', n=4) in mouse HSCs already activated for 7 days showing decrease in protein levels for α-SMA, COL1 and SOX9. (**d-f**) Migration of activated mouse HSCs ('Control') over 24h versus migration of equivalent HSCs in which Itgb1 had been recombined only after full activation (track length,  $\mu$ m; n=3 biological replicate experiments) (**d**). Individual tracks for a small subset of cells are shown in different colours for one experiment in (**e**) and (**f**). Two-tailed unpaired *t*-test was used for statistical analysis. Data are shown as means ± s.e.m.. \*P<0.05, †P<0.005.



**Supplementary Figure 3** Hierarchical clustering and heatmap for Cluster 3 (Fig. 2a) with full gene list. Colour indicates upregulated (red), downregulated (blue) and intermediate (yellow) gene expression for activated (A) mouse HSCs (Cnt) and following the loss of Itgb1 (Null). The data here depict the mean signal of replicate microarrays with quiescent (Q) HSCs shown for comparison.



**Supplementary Figure 4** Functional annotation by gene ontology for enrichment in Cluster 7 from Fig. 2a. Proportions are shown in (**a**). Individual categories and the genes underlying them are shown in (**b**).

 $\mathsf b$ 

Cluster 7: Functional annotation clustering (Enricment Score > 2.0)





b



**Supplementary Figure 5** Functional annotation by gene ontology for enrichment in Cluster 2 from Fig. 2a. Proportions are shown in (**a**). Individual categories and the genes underlying them are shown in (**b**).





**Supplementary Figure 6** Top 20 canonical pathways represented by genes listed in Cluster 3 (Fig. 2a-c) following Ingenuity Pathway Analysis. Pathways were ranked by the negative log of P-values calculated by Fisher's exact test for gene enrichment. Pathways highlighted in red contain either '*Myl9'* and/or '*Pak'* as terms.



**Supplementary Figure 7** YAP binds to a TEAD motif in the *MYL9* gene. (**a**) Alignment of *MYL9* 3' UTR shows the conserved TEAD-binding motif (core motif shown in black). Conservation is indicated by asterisks (\*). (**b**) Representative ChIP assay (n=3) for TEAD-binding element from (**a**) showing enrichment for the TEAD co-factor, YAP, in chromatin prepared from activated rat HSCs. Negative control is immunoglobulin (IgG) and positive control is input (diluted 10-fold).



**Supplementary Figure 8** Representative immunoblots for all ITGA11 siRNA knockdown quantified in Figures 3 & 5 and Supplementary Figure 2. Abrogation of ITGA11 is by two independent siRNAs, siRNA1 (**a**) and siRNA2 (**b**). Please see raw data files for full immunoblots containing molecular weight markers.



**Supplementary Figure 9** Characterisation of mouse livers following verteporfin (VP) treatment in CCl4 induced liver fibrosis. (**a**) VP treatment did not affect serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels compared to the DMSO control group. (b) Hydroxyproline quantification seemed lessened in the VP-treated CCl<sub>4</sub> liver fibrosis group but did not reach statistical signficance. (**c-f**) VP treatment did not significantly alter myofibroblast cell numbers quantified by αSMA staining (c-**d**) or inflammatory cells (predominantly macrophages), quantified by F4/80 staining (e-**f**) compared to DMSO control group. Two-tailed unpaired *t*test was used for statistical analysis. Data are shown as means ± s.e.m..



**Supplementary Figure 10** Characterisation of mouse livers following VP treatment in BDL-induced liver fibrosis. (**a**) VP treatment in BDL improved liver function as indicated by lower serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and bilirubin (BIL) levels compared to the DMSO control group. (**b**) Hydroxyproline quantification was not statistically lowered in VP-treated BDL liver fibrosis. (**c-h**) VP treatment did not significantly alter ductal hyperplasia as quantified by the surface area covered by CK19 positive ducts (**c**-**d**), although there was a trend to lower myofibroblast cell numbers, quantified by αSMA staining, (**e**-**f**) and inflammatory cells (predominantly macrophages) quantified by F4/80 staining (**g**-**h**) compared to DMSO control group. Two-tailed unpaired *t*-test was used for statistical analysis. Data are shown as means ± s.e.m.. \*P<0.05.



**Supplementary Figure 11** Abrogation of PAK3 by two independent siRNAs in activated mouse HSCs. Quantification (**a**) and representative immunoblot (**b**) showing reduced levels of pro-fibrotic proteins / activated HSC markers following abrogation of PAK3 relative to control scrambled siRNA. Two-tailed unpaired *t*-test was used for statistical analysis. Data are shown as means ± s.e.m.. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, †P<0.005, ‡P<0.001; n=3.



**Supplementary Figure 12** IPA3 treatment does not affect cell viability of activated HSCs or alter fibrotic markers in Itgb1-null activated HSCs. (**a**) MTT assay for cell viability following IPA3 treatment in activated mouse HSCs. Control is DMSO treated cells. (**b**) IPA3 treatment does not alter levels of profibrotic markers, COL1 and SOX9, in Itgb1-null activated HSCs compared to DMSO treated cells. Two-tailed unpaired *t*-test was used for statistical analysis. Data are shown as means ± s.e.m..



**Supplementary Figure 13** Characterisation of livers following IPA3 treatment in CCl<sub>4</sub> and BDL models of liver fibrosis. (**a, b**) IPA3 treatment did not alter the liver weight/body weight ratio compared to the DMSO control group in CCl4 (**a**) or BDL (**b**) models of liver fibrosis. (**c, d**) Non-significant improvements seemed apparent in liver function following IPA3 treatment compared to DMSO control for serum ALT (CCl4 model; **c**) and ALT & bilirubin (BDL; **d**). (**e**, f) Hydroxyproline levels were lowered in IPA3-treated CCl<sub>4</sub> liver fibrosis (a model of parenchymal liver disease) but not in the BDL model (a more restricted peribiliary model of fibrosis). Two-tailed unpaired *t*-test was used for statistical analysis. Data are shown as means ± s.e.m. \*\*P<0.01.





SOX9 (62KDa) and  $\alpha$ SMA (42kDa) on Quiescent (Q), Ethanol (E) and Tamoxifen (T) treated activated Itgb1<sup>fl/fl</sup>BactinCreER+ mHSCs (n= 3)









#### Figure 3a and b

YAP on Quiescent (Q) and Activated (A) rHSCs (n= 3)



#### MLY9 on Quiescent (Q), Ethanol (E) and Tamoxifen (T) treated activated Itgb1fl/flBactinCreER+ mHSCs (n=3)



#### Figure 3c, d and h

#### YAP on Quiescent (Q), Ethanol (E) and Tamoxifen (T) treated activated Itgb1fl/flBactinCreER+ mHSCs (n=3)



#### Figure 3h



phospoYAP on Quiescent (Q), Ethanol (E) and Tamoxifen (T) treated activated Itgb1<sup>fl/fl</sup>BactinCreER+ mHSCs (n= 3)

#### Figures 3g, 5c and Supplementary Figures 2a and 8: ITGA11 siRNA1















Figures 3g, 5c and Supplementary Figures 2a and 8: ITGA11 siRNA2















### Figure 5a

Figure 5a





### Figure 5a PAK3 in HSCs



## **Figure 5b:**

**Q:** Quiescent HSCs

**A:** Activated HSCs + vehicle = Control

**Tx:** Activated HSCs + Tamoxifen = Itgb1-null







## Figure 5d and e PAK1 siRNA1 Scrambled (S) and siRNA (K) treated mHSCs





## Figure 5d and e PAK1 siRNA1 Scrambled (S) and siRNA (K) treated mHSCs

# Figure 5d and e PAK1 siRNA2









#### Figure 5f

COL1 (175KDa) and SOX9 (62KDa) on Control(C) and IPA3 treated (T) rHSCs.



Figure 5f Activated human HSCs treated with DMSO (C) or IPA3 (T).



Supplementary Figure 1a, b

ITGB1 on rHSCs timecourse in culture activation days 0 - 14



Supplementary Figure 1a, b COL1 on rHSCs timecourse in culture activation days 0 - 14



Supplementary Figure 1a, b

 $\alpha$ SMA on rHSCs timecourse in culture<br>activation days 0 - 14

 $0$  1 3 7 10

A

A

42 KDa

**B** Actin

## Supplementary Figure 1d



# **Supplemental Figure 1e**





# **Supplemental Figure 11**











**Supplementary Table 1** siRNA target sequences.



Supplementary Table 2 PCR primer sequences and applications.