

**Supplementary Figure 1. Cholangiocyte spheroid formation and polarity development.**

Cholangiocytes were dispersed and plated in 3D culture, then fixed and stained at the days noted. By 7 days, individual cholangiocytes have proliferated and organized to form polarized spheroids. Immunostains for F-actin (green) and  $\beta$ 1-integrin (red). DAPI nuclear stain (blue). Scale bars 10  $\mu$ m.

**Supplementary Figure 2. Biliatresone does not interfere with GSH assays.**

GSH at the concentrations noted was assayed in the presence and absence of biliatresone (2  $\mu$ g/ml). Data are mean  $\pm$  SD. There were 3 repeats for each concentration, with no significant difference detected between groups.

**Supplementary Figure 3. Extrahepatic obstruction precedes significant liver damage in biliatresone-exposed lambs.**

Two lambs with minimal symptoms of biliary atresia during a large outbreak in Australia in 2013 were necropsied at 1 and 2 weeks, and the extrahepatic biliary trees and livers stained with H and E and examined histologically. Size bar, 100  $\mu$ m.

**Supplementary Figure 4. Spheroid abnormalities are not associated with changes in cholangiocyte proliferation or apoptosis.**

(a) Cholangiocytes were cultured in 3D to form spheroids. They were treated with DMSO for 24 h, biliatresone for 24 h and then stained for Ki-67 (red). DAPI nuclear stain (blue). Scale bar, 10  $\mu$ m. Representative of 3 independent experiments each with duplicate wells of spheroids. (b) Neonatal bile ducts were treated with DMSO or biliatresone for 24 h and then embedded in paraffin and sectioned. Slices were stained with a TUNEL kit. DNase positive control was done on DMSO-treated ducts by adding

DNase prior to staining. Scale bar 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . Representative of 3 independent experiments.

**Supplementary Figure 5. The effects of biliarresone are reversible.**

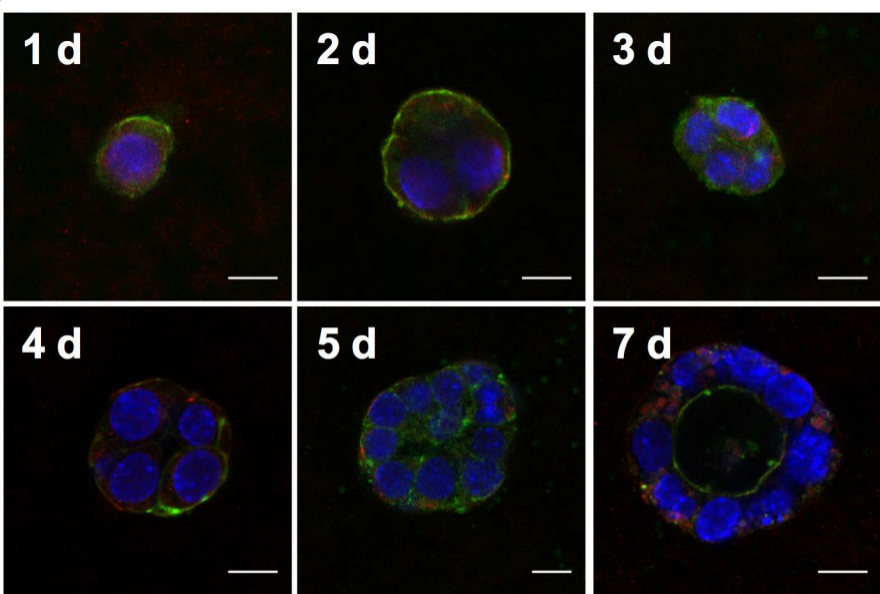
Cholangiocytes were cultured in 3D to form spheroids. They were treated with a) DMSO for 24 h, b) biliarresone for 24 h, c) biliarresone for 24 h followed by a 24 h washout period, or d) biliarresone for 48 h, then stained for F-actin (green) and  $\beta 1$  integrin (red). DAPI nuclear stain (blue). Scale bar, 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Representative of 3 independent experiments each with duplicate wells of spheroids.

**Supplementary Figure 6. Glutathione levels are lower in extrahepatic bile ducts compared to liver parenchyma but similar in adult EHBD and neonatal EHBD.**

Reduced (GSH) and total (GSH plus GSSG) glutathione were measured in EHBDs isolated from adult (a) and neonatal (1-3 days old) (b) mice. Equal weights of tissue were used for each measurement. (c) Adult and neonatal EHBD; data extrapolated from panels a and b. Values are mean  $\pm$  SD for 3 independent experiments. \*,  $p < 0.050$ .

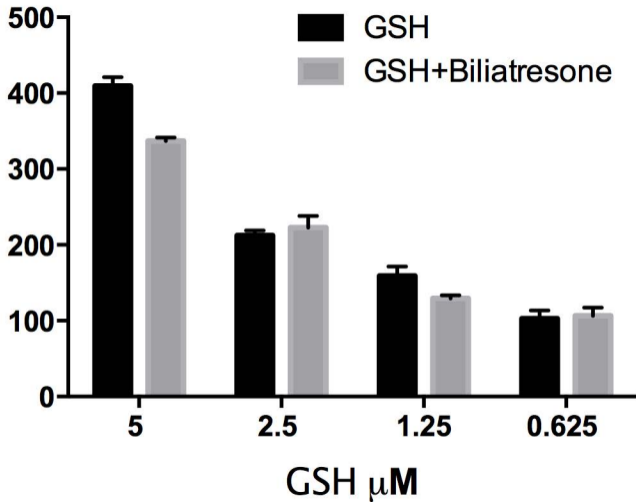
**Supplementary Figure 7. Sox17 was efficiently silenced by Sox17 siRNA.**

(a) *Sox17* mRNA levels of cholangiocytes in 2D culture treated with *Sox17* siRNA or scrambled RNA. Mean  $\pm$  SD. 3 repeats, \*  $p < 0.05$ . (b) Immunofluorescence of cholangiocytes in 2D treated with scrambled siRNA on the left and *Sox17* siRNA on the right, stained for SOX17 (green). DAPI nuclear stain (blue). Scale bar, 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . Representative of 3 independent experiments each with duplicates.



DAPI F-Actin  $\beta$ 1-integrin

**GSH (RLU)**

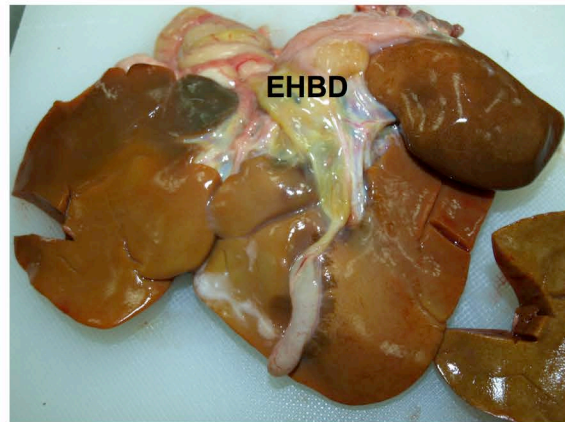
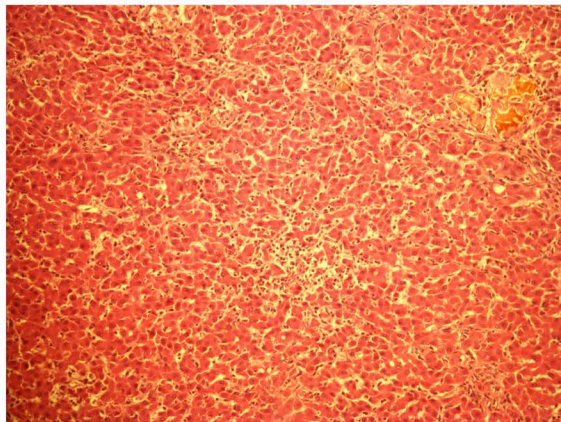
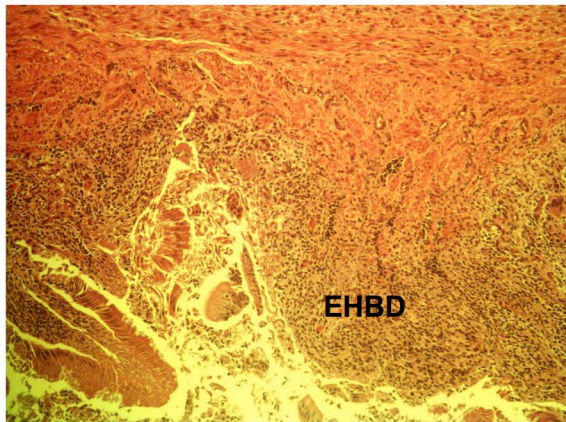


## Extrahepatic biliary tree

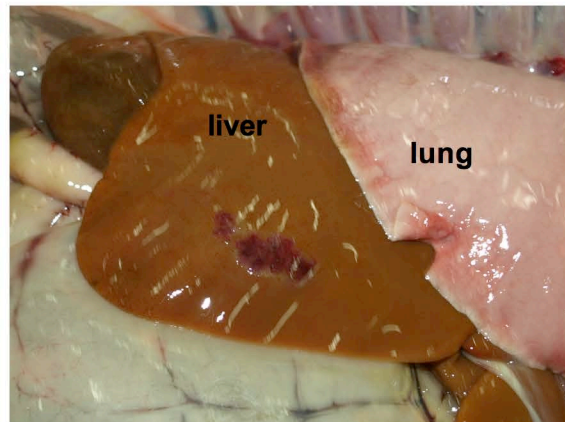
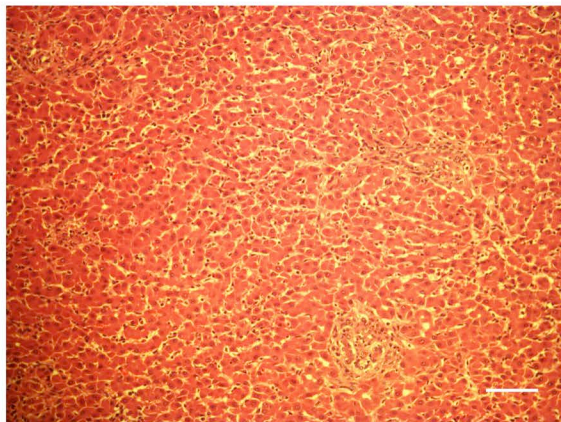
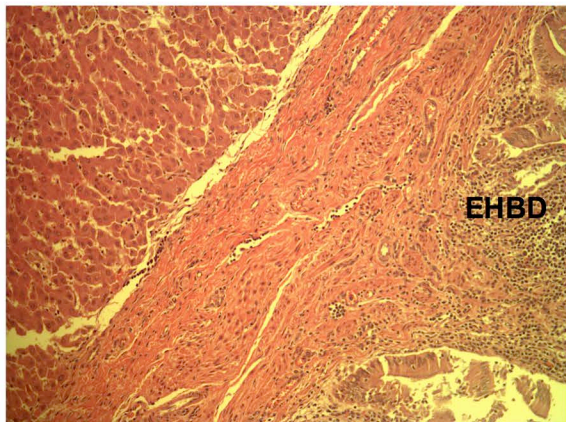
## Liver histology

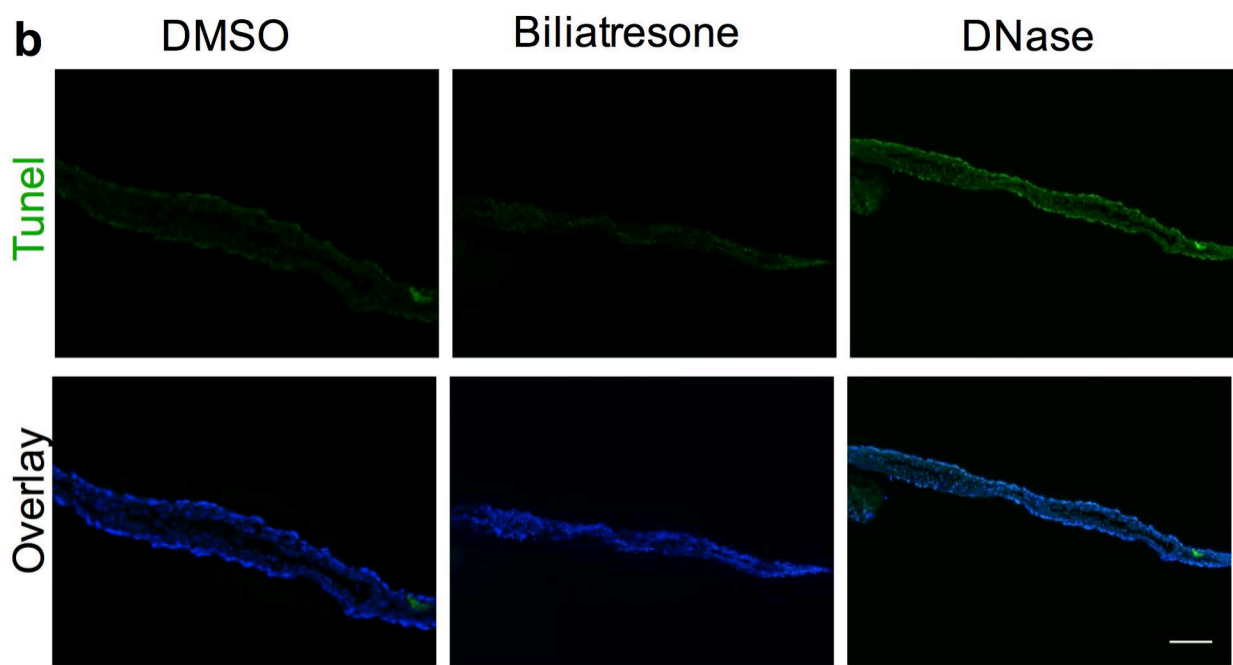
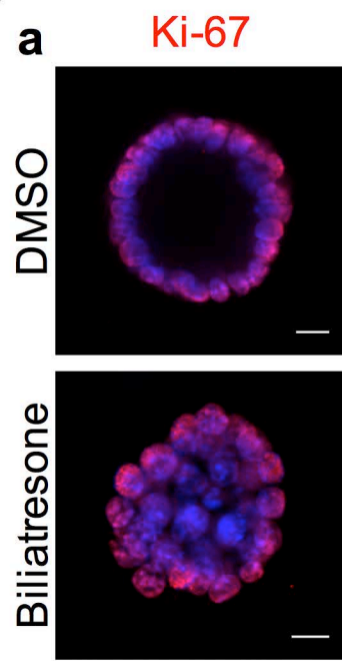
## Liver grossly

1 week old



2 week old





$\beta 1$  integrin  
F-actin

