Intravenous hMSCs Ameliorate Acute Pancreatitis in Mice via Secretion of Tumor Necrosis Factor-α Stimulated Gene/Protein 6

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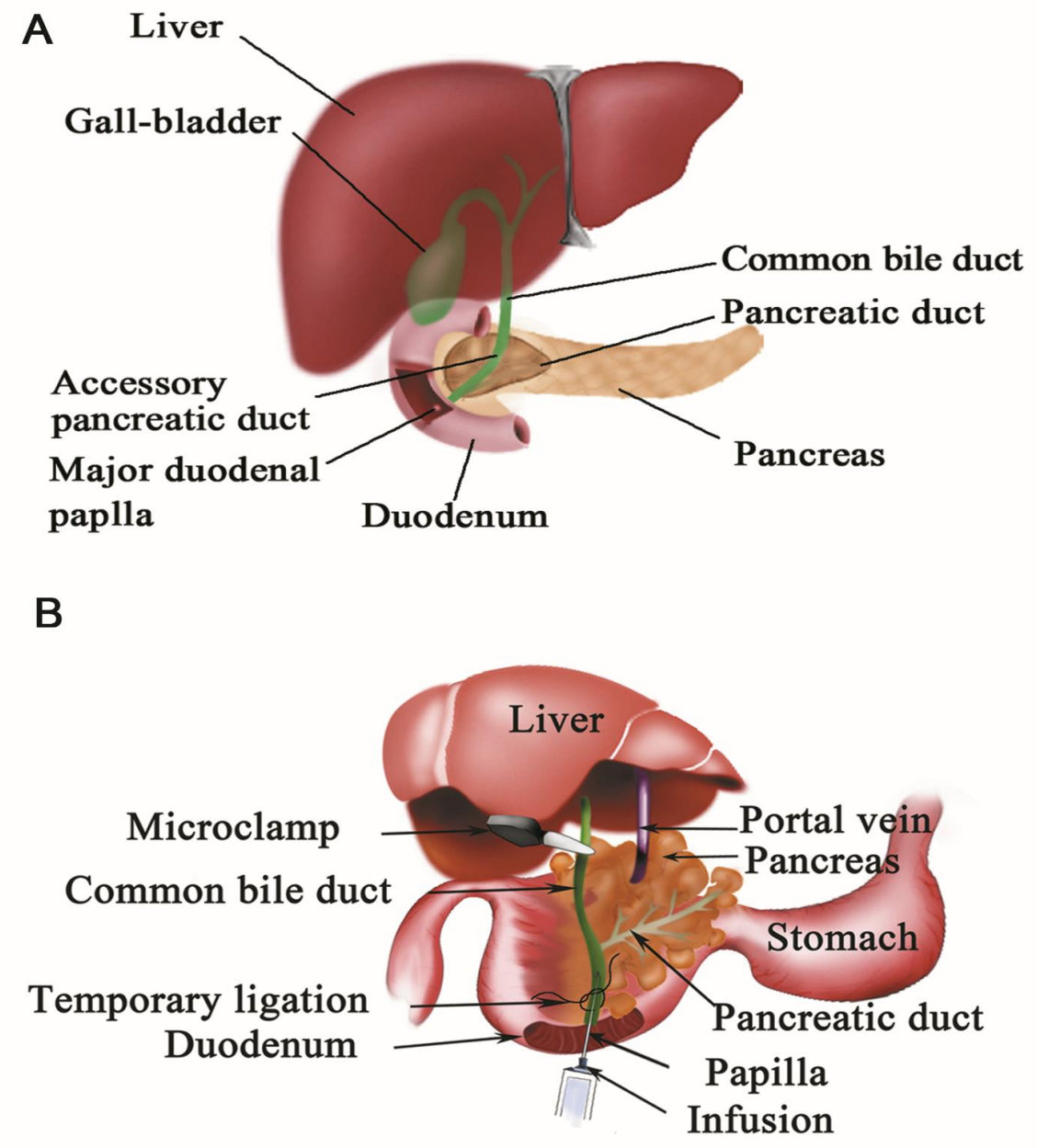

Figure S1. Establishment of a mouse model of experimental severe acute pancreatitis

(A) Gross normal anatomy of hepatobiliary and pancreas in the human. Humans and mice have some differences in the anatomical structure and distribution of the pancreas and pancreatic duct. (**B**) Gross anatomy of hepatobiliary ducts and pancreas in mice and the key process of establishing a SAP mouse model. With the aid of a

dissecting microscope, a temporary ligation was performed in the distal part of the common bile duct to prevent leakage of sodium taurocholate solution. Injection of the solution into the liver was prevented by placing a micro clamp on the proximal common bile duct. Sodium taurocholate solution was then retrogradely infused into the bile-pancreatic duct over a 10-minute period using an infusion pump.

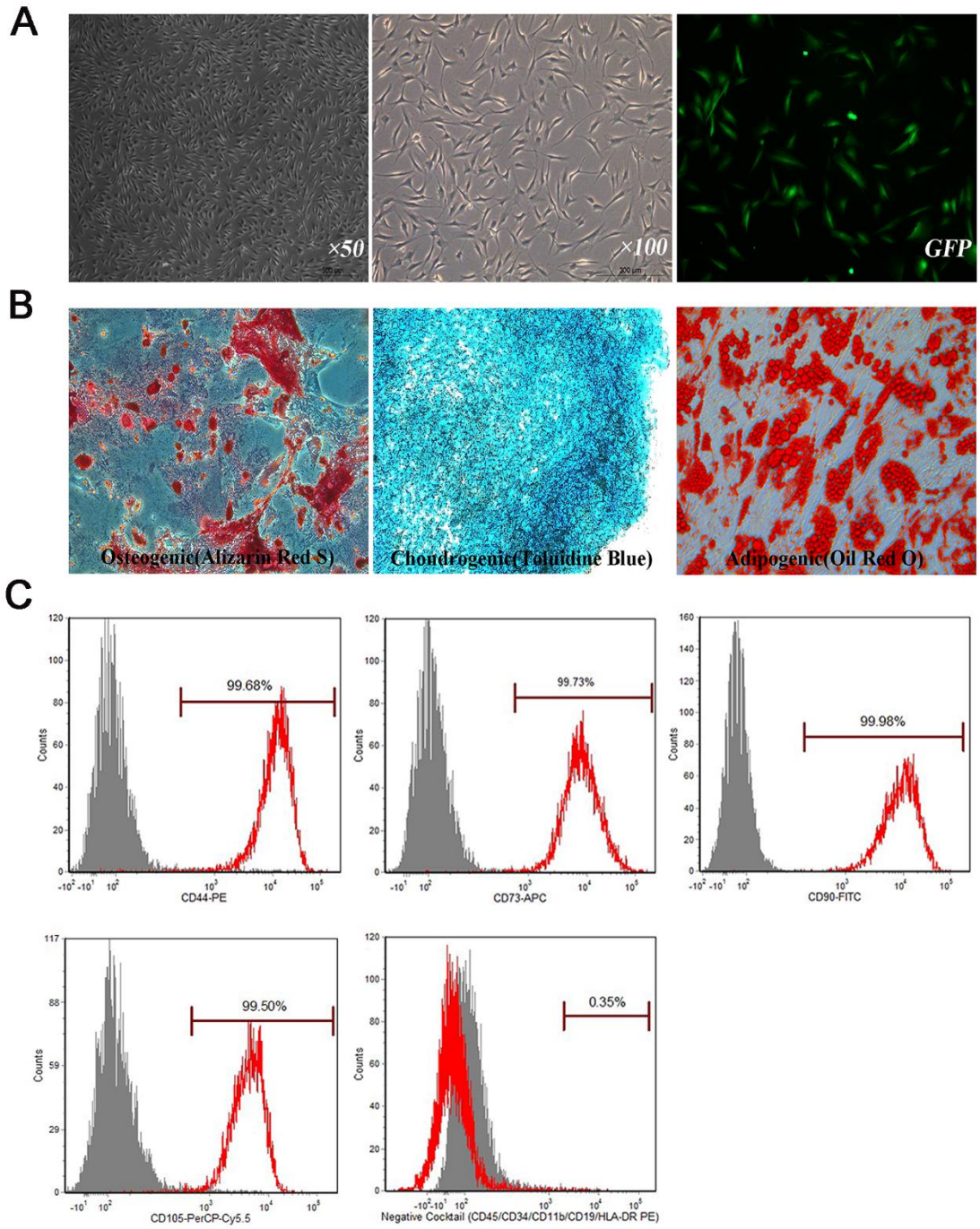

Figure S2. Characterization of hMSCs isolated from human bone marrow.

(A) Fibroblast-like morphology of hMSCs or hMSCs expressing GFP fluorescence on plastic culture dishes. **(B)** Multilineage differentiation capacity of hMSCs, osteogenic, chondrogenic and adipogenic

differentiation. **(C)** Surface marker expression of hMSCs analyzed by flow cytometry.