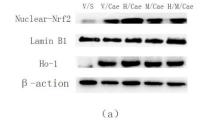
Supplementary Table 1. Histopathological Scoring of Pancreatic injury.

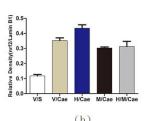
Score	Edema	Acinar necrosis	Inflammation
0	Absent	Absent	0-5 leukocytes/HPF
1	Diffuse expansion of interlobar septae	1-4 necrotic cells/HPF	6-15 leukocytes/HPF
2	Diffuse expansion of interlobubar septae	5-10 necrotic cells/HPF	16-25 leukocytes/HPF
3	Diffuse expansion of interacinar septae	11-16 necrotic cells/HPF (foci of confluent necrosis)	26-35 leukocytes/HPF
4	Diffuse expansion of intercellular spaces	>16 necrotic cells/HPF (extensive confluent necrosis)	>35 leukocytes/HPF or confluent microabscesses

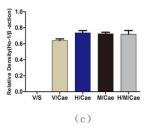
Acinar cell necrosis and inflammatory infiltration were counted as the average number per 10 fields at magnification $400 \times$.

Supplementary Table 2. Histopathological Scoring of Lung injury.

Score	Thickness of alveolar	Infiltration of neutrophils	Alveolar congestion
0	Absent	Absent	Absent
1	Discrete	Discrete	Small foci
2	Moderate	Moderate	Large foci
3	Severe	Severe	Diffuse







Supplementary figure 1. A Nrf2 inhibitor, ML385, counteracted the protective effect of ISL on mice with MAP. (a-c) Protein levels of Nuclear Nrf2 and HO-1 in the pancreatic tissues were analyzed by western blotting. Lamin B1 and β-Actin were used as a control for protein loading. n=12 each group. V represents vehicle; S represents saline; H represents high-dose ISL (200 mg/kg); M represents Nrf2 inhibitor, ML385.