

Supplementary Fig. S1

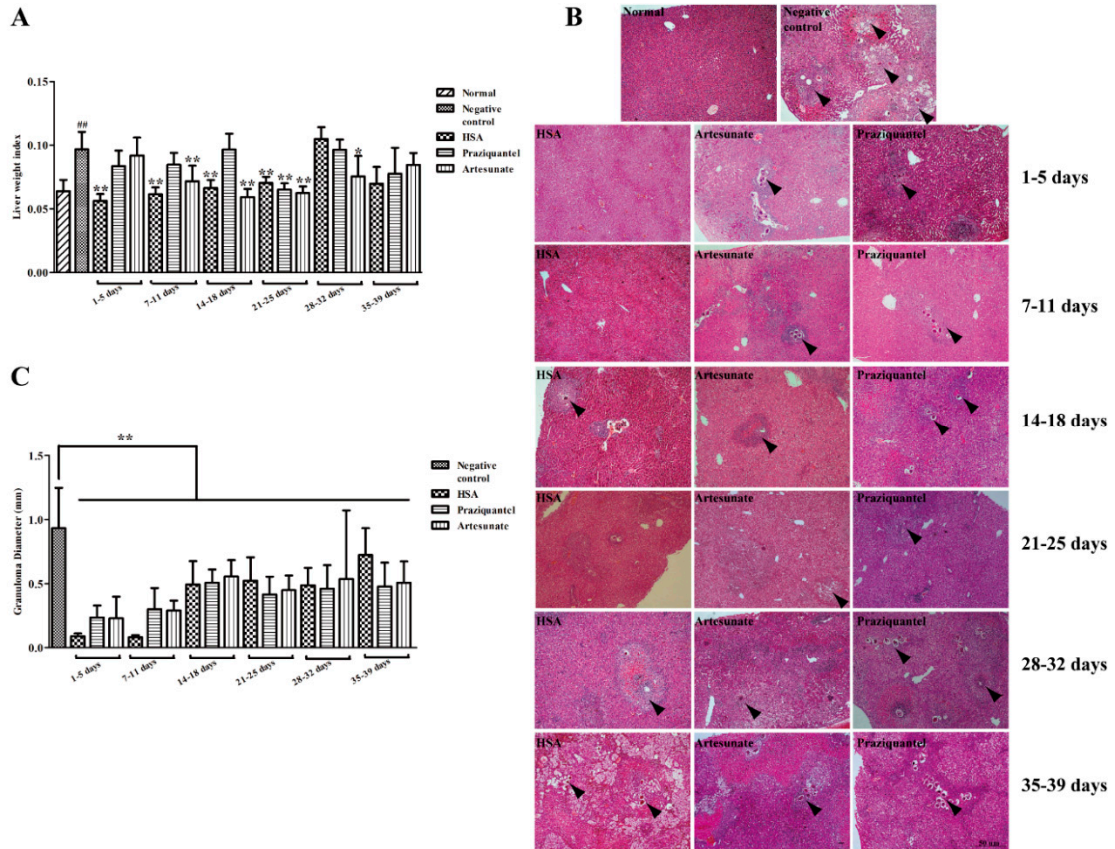


Figure S1. Reduction of hepatic granulomatous inflammation by HSA in mice. Mice were treated by intraperitoneal administration of 8 mg·kg⁻¹ HSA, 300 mg·kg⁻¹ praziquantel (positive control) and 300 mg·kg⁻¹ artesunate (positive control) as antischistosomal treatments for *S. japonicum* infection as shown in Materials and Methods. The effect of HSA on hepatic granulomatous inflammation of infected mice was tested. **A.** Liver weight index (liver weight/body weight). Each bar represents the mean ± SD. **P*<0.05 vs Negative control, T. test; ***P*<0.01 vs Negative control, T. test). **B.** Representative hepatic granulomas of 7-week-infected drug-untreated and drug-treated mice. Photographs were taken at 100× (H & E). Black arrows represent the area of granuloma. **C.** Quantification of egg-induced liver pathology by measurement of mean granuloma diameter. Each bar represents the mean ± SD; ***P*<0.01 vs Negative control, T. test.