

Figure S1

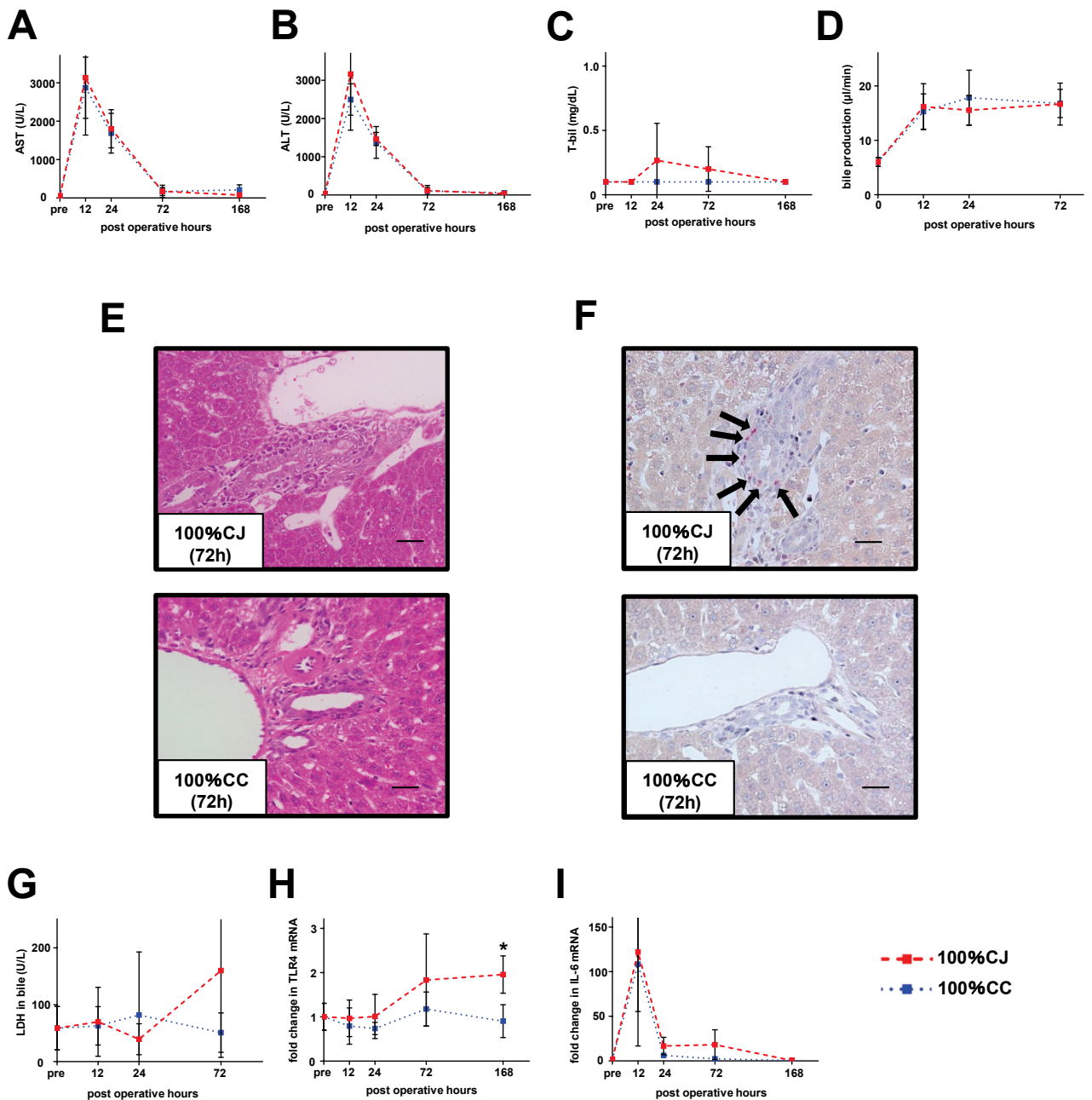


Figure S1: CJ versus CC in whole liver transplantation.

(A, B, C, D) The changes of serum AST, ALT, T-bil, and bile production in the 100%CJ was almost the same as those in the 100%CC. Student's t test. $n=3/\text{group}$. (E) Representative HE staining of the graft liver in the 100%CJ and 100%CC groups at 72 hours post-LT. We observed mild inflammatory cells infiltration around bile ducts in the 100%CJ group, which was not observed in the 100%CC group. The original magnification was $\times 400$ for all images. The scale bar in each panel represents 40 μm . (F) Representative liver sections stained by Naphthol AS-D chloroacetate esterase at 72 hours post-LT in the 100%CJ and 100%CC groups. Neutrophil infiltration around bile ducts was clearly observed (black arrow) in the 100%CJ group, which was not observed in the 100%CC group. The original magnification was $\times 400$ for all images. The scale bar in each panel represents 40 μm . (G) LDH level in bile was elevated in the 100%CJ group at 72 hours post-LT. Student's t test. $n=3/\text{group}$. (H) Intrahepatic TLR4 mRNA expression started to increase at 24 hours post-LT in the 100%CJ group, which was not observed in the 100%CC group. At 168 hours post-LT, intrahepatic TLR4 mRNA expression was significantly higher in the 100% CJ group than in the 100%CC group. $*p<0.05$, Student's t test. $n=3/\text{group}$. (I) Intrahepatic IL-6 mRNA expression did not completely improved at 24 and 72 hours post-LT in the 100%CJ group. Student's t test. $n=3/\text{group}$. 100% CC indicates arterialized whole liver transplantation with choledoco-choledocostomy; 100%CJ, arterialized whole liver transplantation with choledoco-jejunosotomy; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CC, choledoco-choledocostomy; CJ, choledoco-jejunosotomy; HE, hematoxylin-eosin; IL, interleukin; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; LT, liver transplantation; T-bil, total bilirubin; TLR, toll-like receptor.