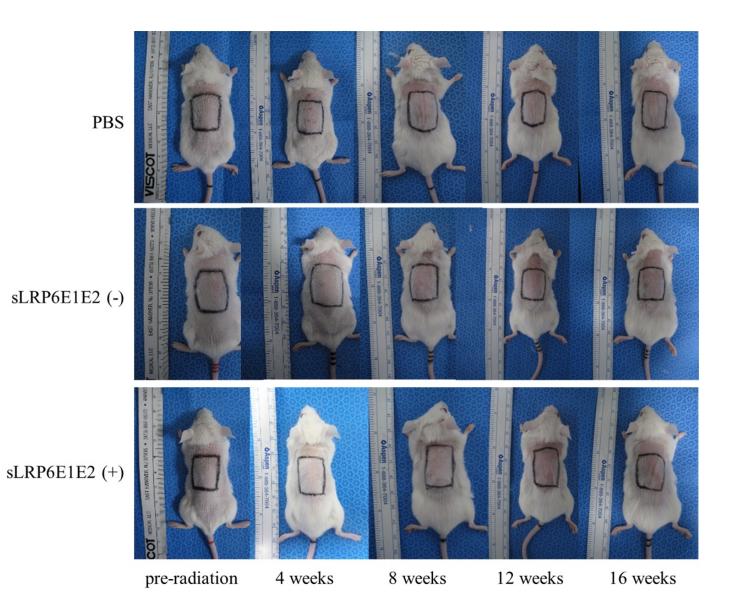
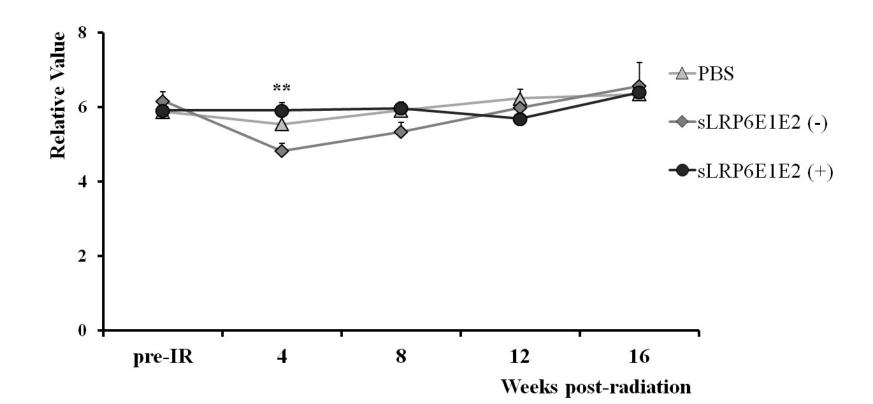
Inhibition of Wnt Signaling Pathway Suppresses Radiation-Induced Dermal Fibrosis

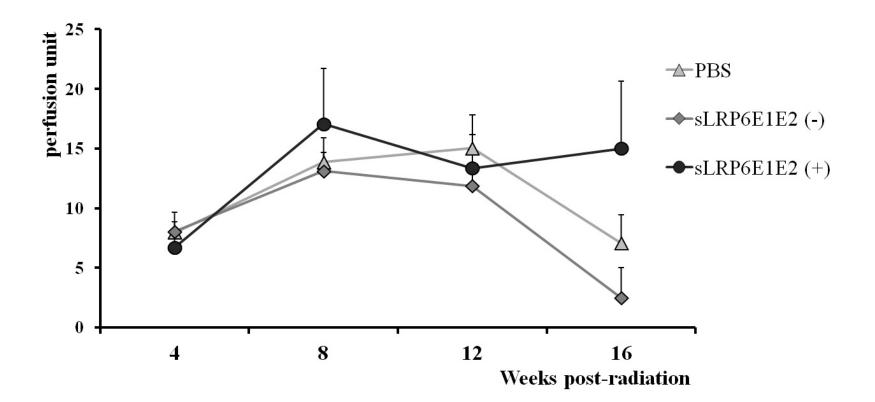
Dong Won Lee, MD, PhD, Won Jai Lee, MD, PhD, Jaeho Cho, MD, PhD, Chae-Ok Yun, PhD, Hyun Roh, PhD, Hsien Pin Chang, MD, Tai Suk Roh, MD, PhD, Ju Hee Lee, MD, PhD, Dae Hyun Lew, MD, PhD **Supplementary Figure 1**. Clinical results in a mouse model. (a) Gross changes in the skin. Tiny dry desquamations and hair loss were observed, but there were no ulcerations. No significant differences were noted between groups. (b) Planimetric analysis of irradiated area showed a gradual increase with time, but there was no significant difference between groups. ** p<0.01 vs sLRP6E1E2(-). (c) Cutaneous blood flow by laser Doppler flowmetry. Values were taken from the center of the irradiated areas. The values of the sLRP6E1E2-treated group are higher than those of other groups at 8 and 16 weeks post-radiation, but there was no significant difference between groups.



a



b



C