

Figure S1

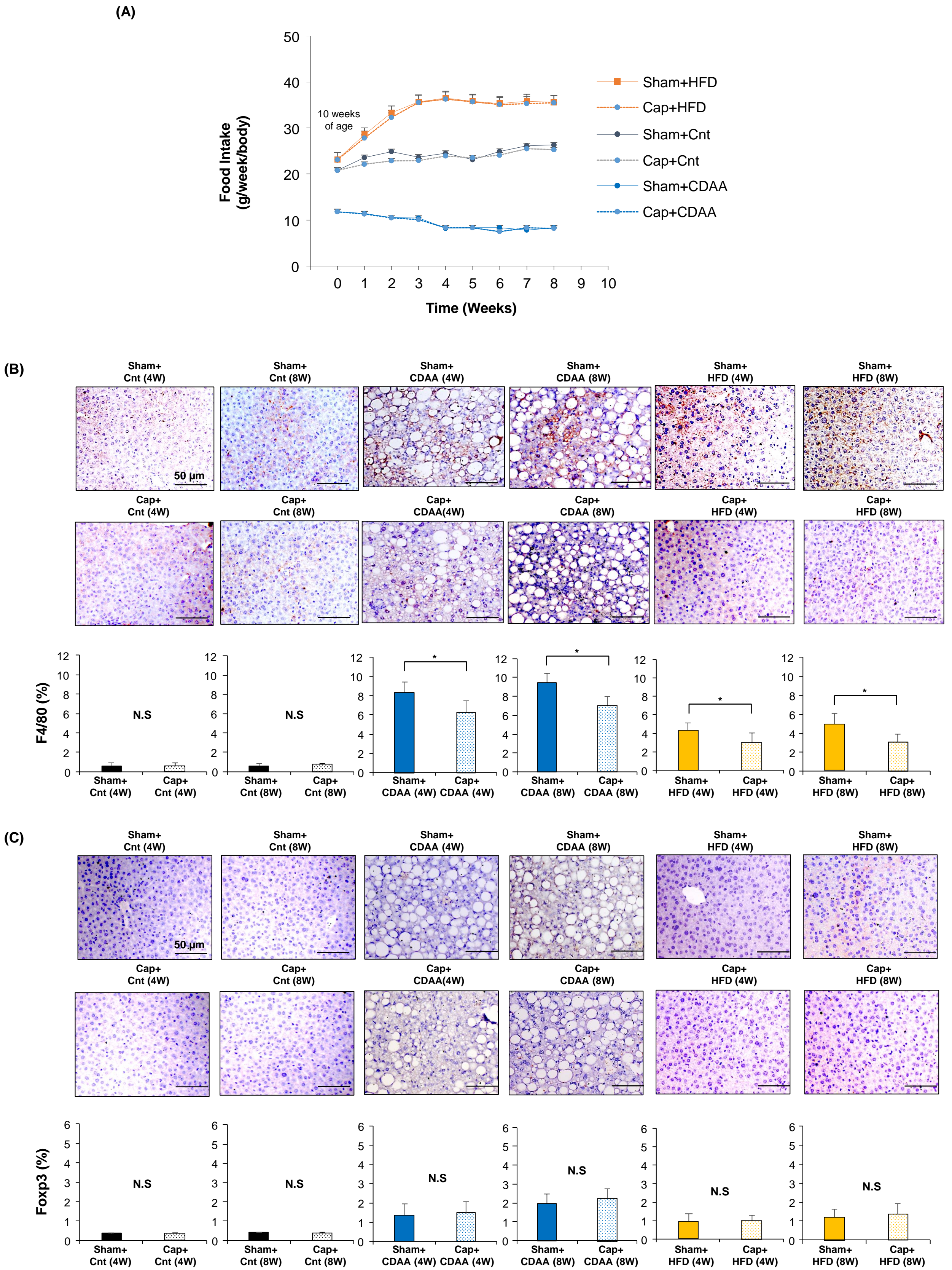


Fig. S1. Effect of autonomic neural signal transduction on inflammation in the liver of NAFLD/NASH mice models.

(A) Changes of food consumption. The values represent mean \pm SD ($n = 5$ for each group).

(B) Representative images of F4/80 and Foxp3 (C) staining of the liver of mice groups. Scale bar represents 100 μ m. Five different sections from each of the five mice ($n = 25$) in all groups were quantitatively analyzed for the positively stained area using ImageJ software. The values represent mean \pm SD ($n = 25$ for each group), NS, no statistical significance. Student's t -test.

Figure S2

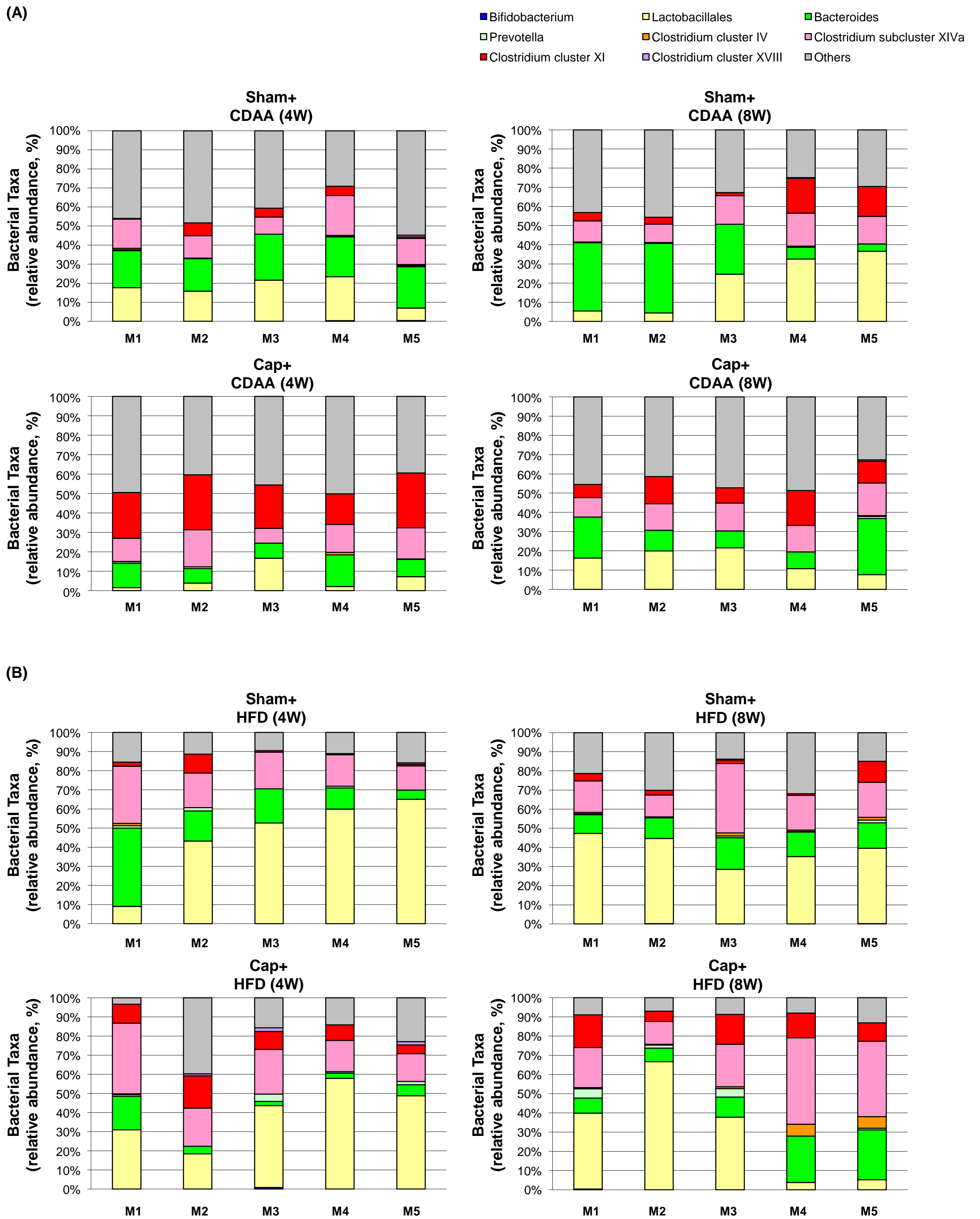


Fig. S2. Taxonomic distribution of microbiota. (A) Choline-deficient defined L-amino-acid (CDAA) diet-fed and (B) high-fat (HFD) diet-fed NAFLD model mice with or without autonomic nerve blockade. Values represent the average relative abundance across all samples within the indicated group (n=5, M1 represents Mouse #1).

Figure S3

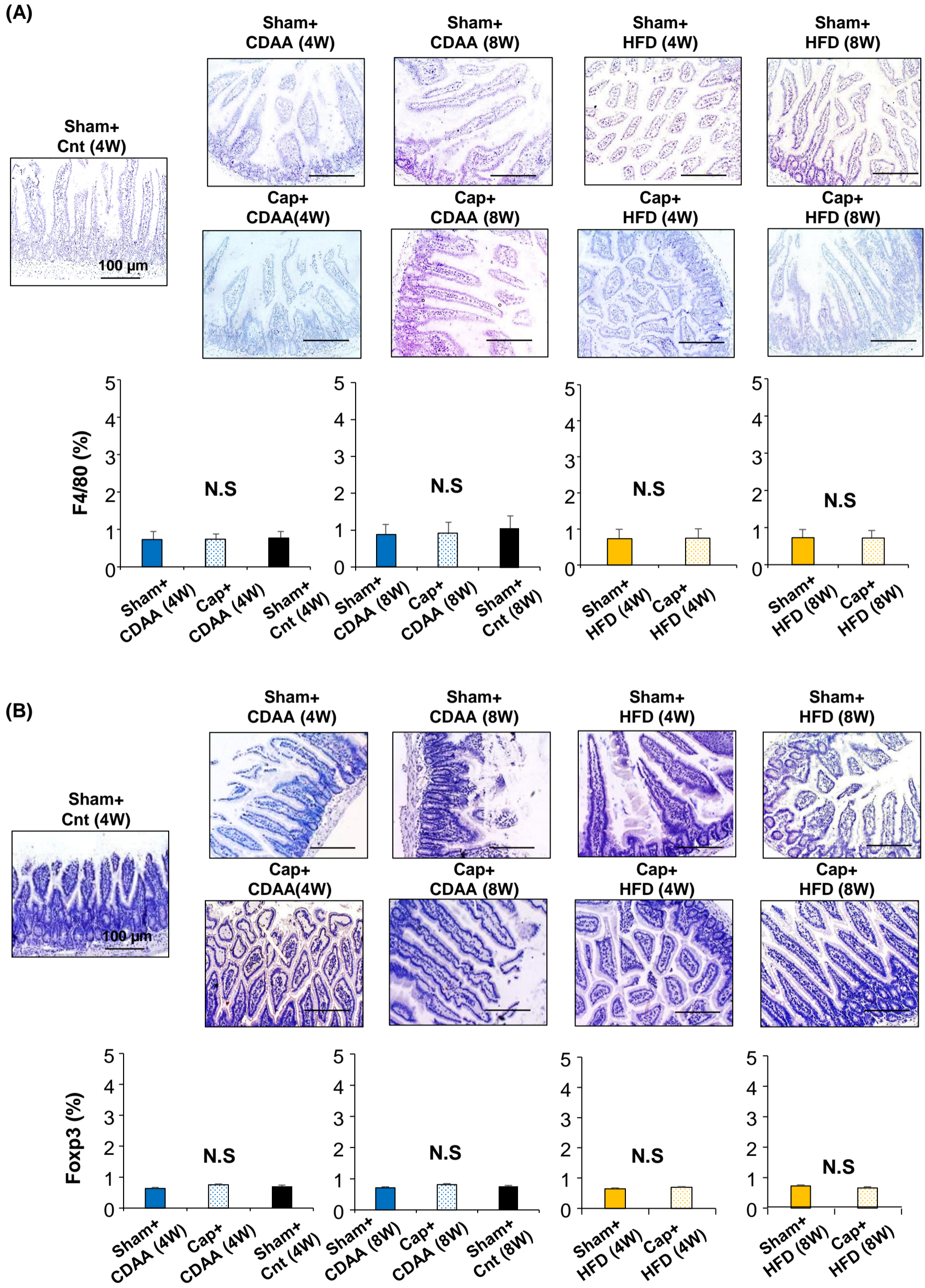


Fig. S3. Effect of autonomic neural signal transduction on small intestine inflammation of NAFLD/NASH mice models. Representative images of F4/80 (A) and Foxp3 (B) staining of the small intestine of mice groups. Scale bar represents 100 μ m. Five different sections from each of the five mice ($n = 25$) in all groups were quantitatively analyzed for the positively stained area using ImageJ software. The values represent mean \pm SD ($n = 25$ for each group), NS, no statistical significance. Student's t -test.