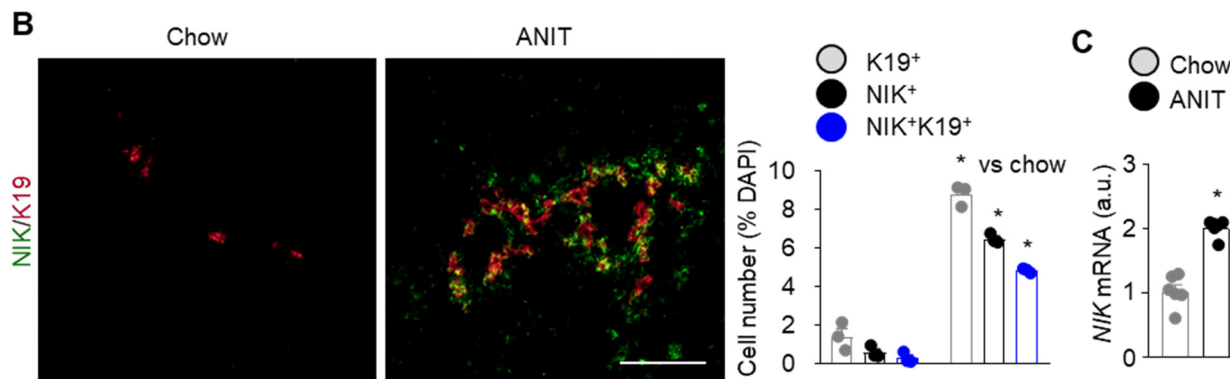
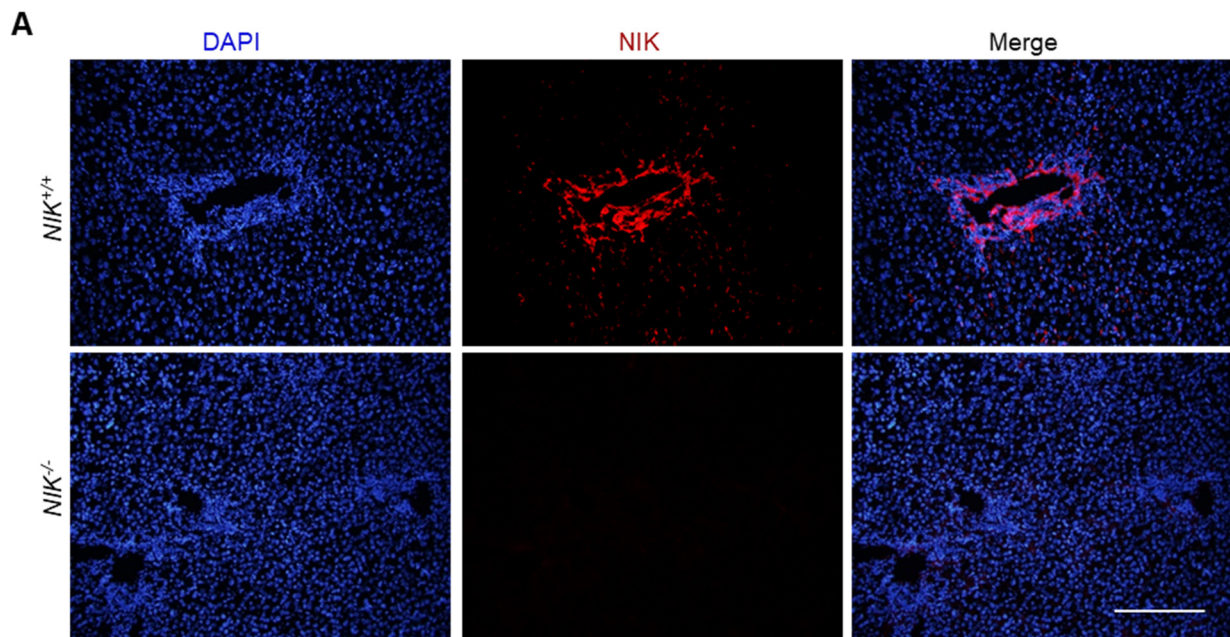


Supplementary Information

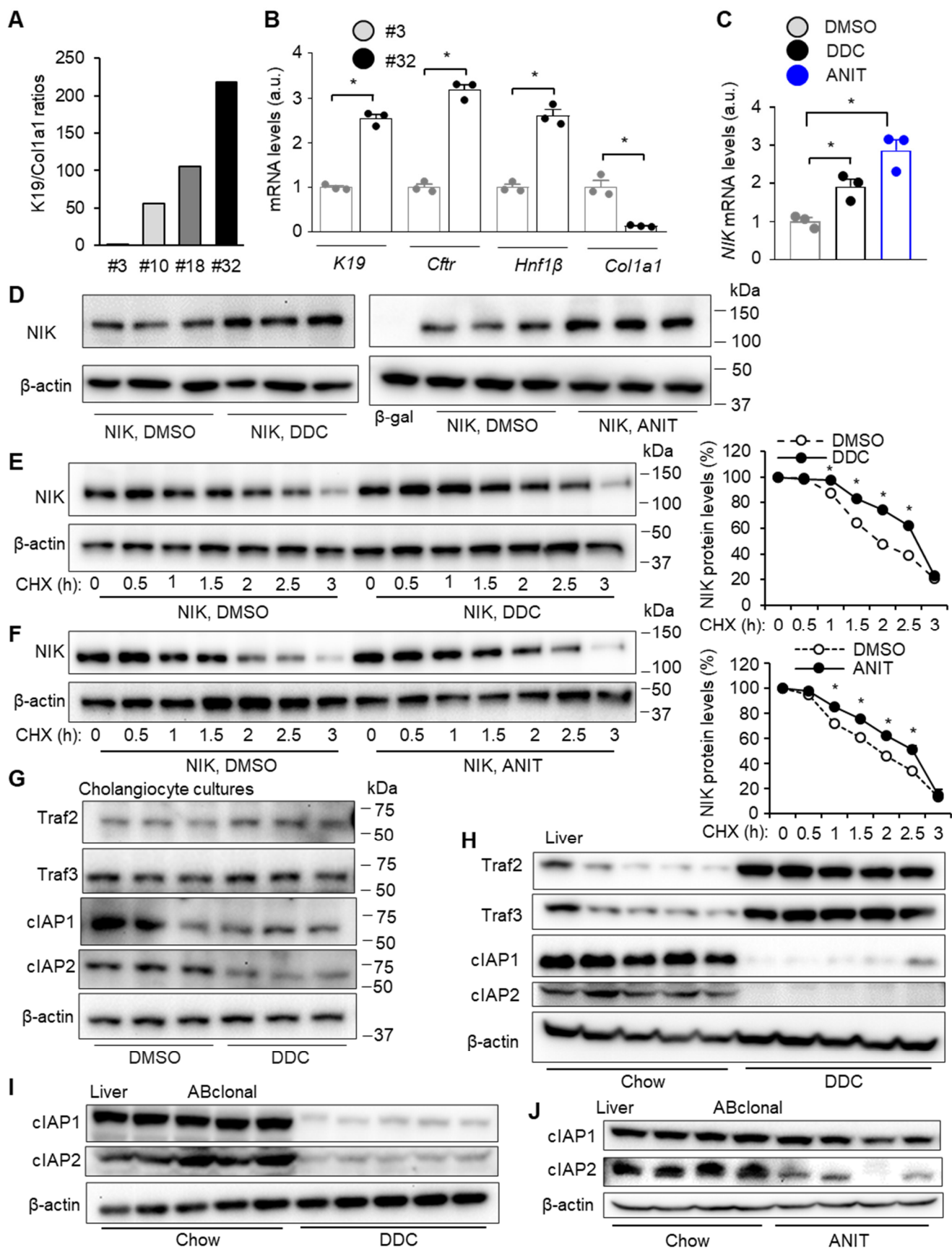
Biliary NIK promotes ductular reaction and liver injury and fibrosis in mice

Zhiguo Zhang, Xiao Zhong, Hong Shen, Liang Sheng, Suthat Liangpunsakul,

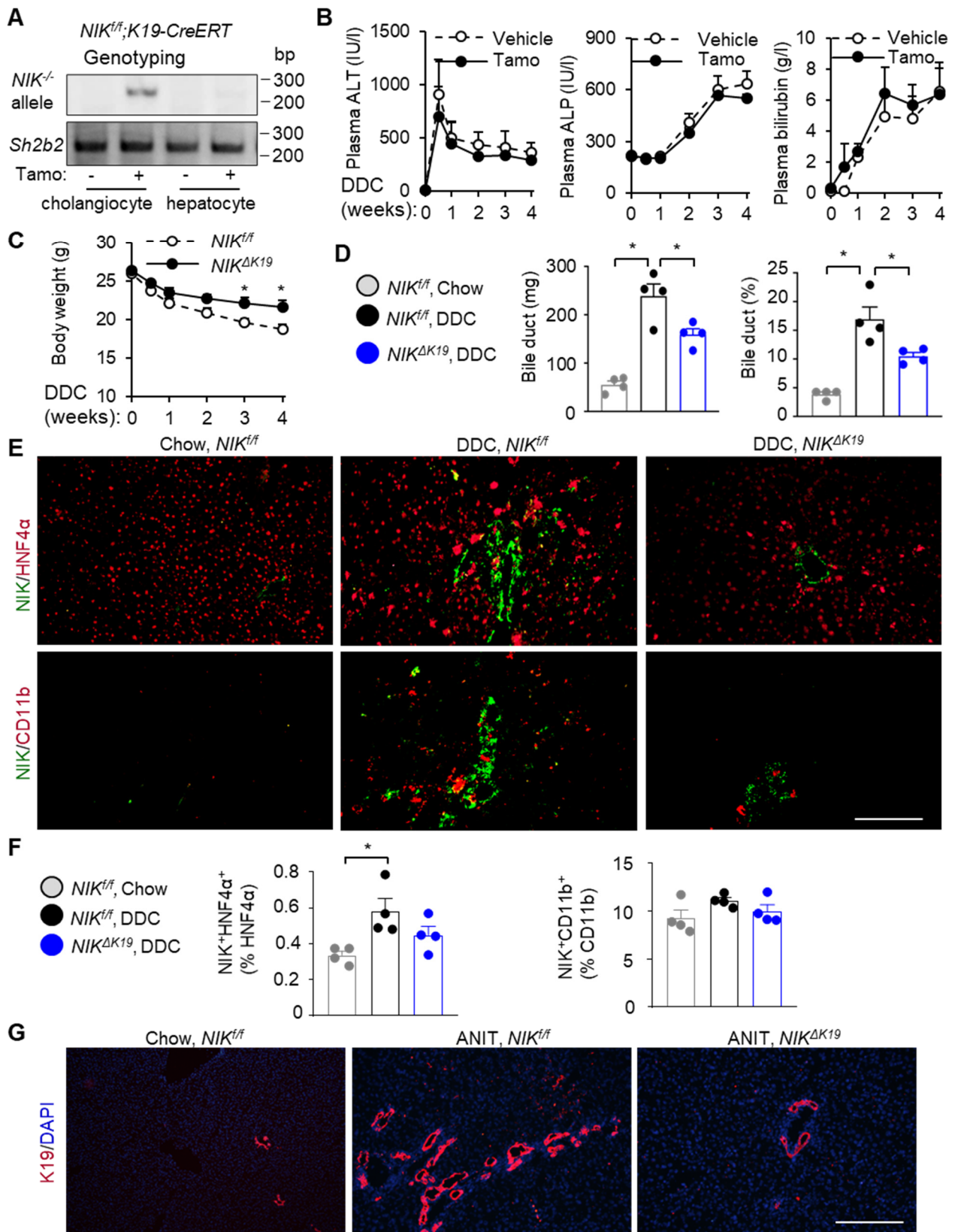
Anna S. Lok, M Bishr Omary, Shaomeng Wang, Liangyou Rui



Supplementary Figure 1. ANIT feeding upregulates biliary NIK in mice. (A) *NIK*^{+/+} and *NIK*^{-/-} male mice were fed a DDC diet for 2 weeks. Liver sections were stained with anti-NIK antibody. Representative results were from 3 independently experiments. Scale bar: 200 μ m. **(B-C)** C57BL/6J male mice were fed an ANIT diet for 3 weeks. **(B)** Liver sections were immunostained with antibodies to NIK and K19. NIK⁺K19⁺ cells were counted and normalized to total cells (n=3 mice per group). Scale bar: 200 μ m. **(C)** Liver NIK expression was measured by qPCR (normalized to 36B4 levels, n=6 mice per group). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. *p<0.05, 2-tailed student's *t* test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

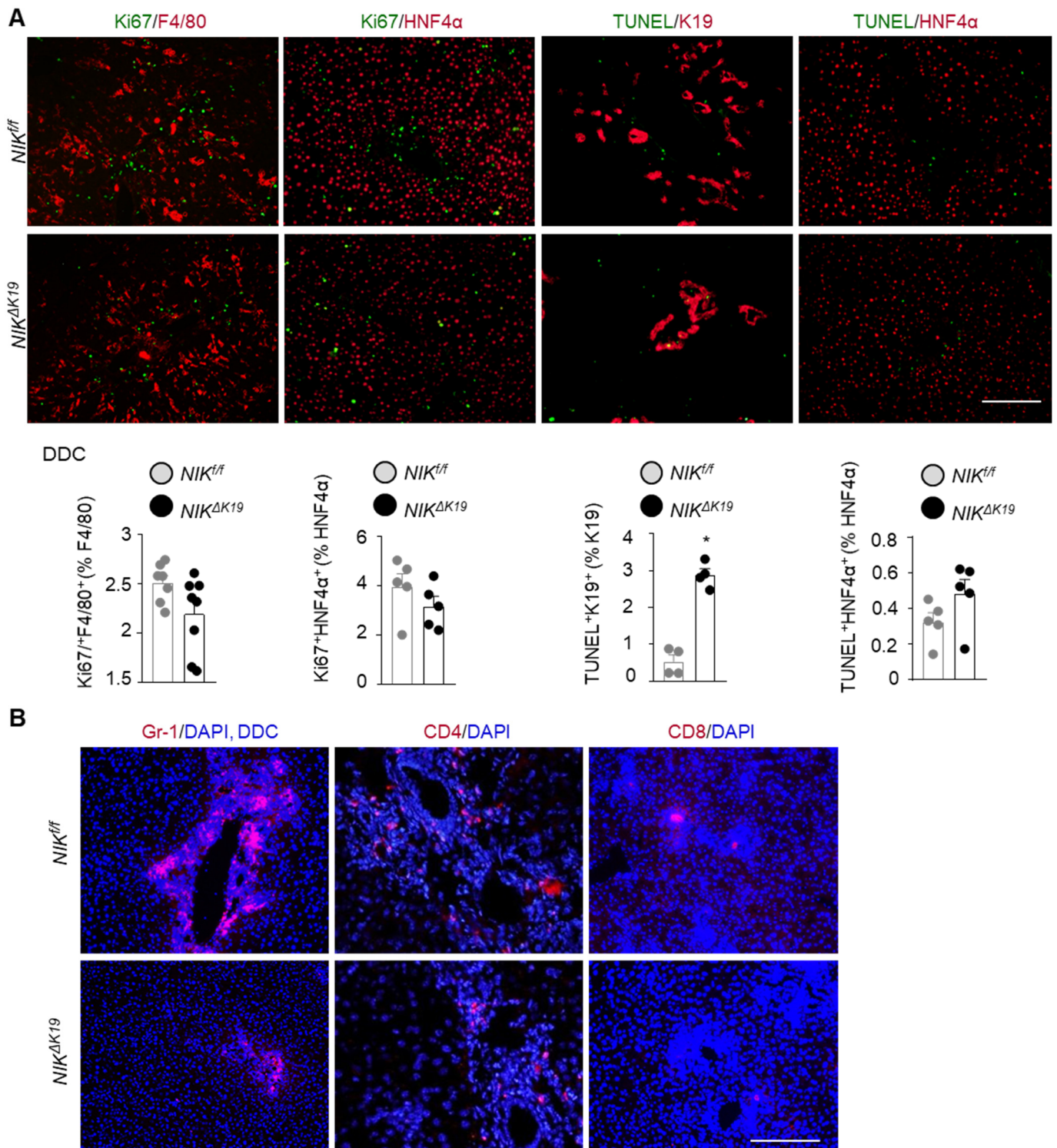


Supplementary Figure 2. DDC and ANIT increase the expression and stability of cholangiocyte NIK. **(A-B)** The biliary tree was isolated from *NIK^{ff}* male mice and dissociated into individual cells using collagenase. The cells were immortalized using E1A lentiviral vectors. Individual lines were isolated. **(A)** K19 and Col1a1 expression was measured by qPCR (normalized to 36B4) to calculate K19/Col1a1 ratios. **(B)** Gene expression in lines #3 and #32 (normalized to 36B4). N=3 repeats per group. **(C)** Cholangiocyte cultures (line #32) were stimulated with DDC (100 uM), ANIT (50 uM), or DMSO vehicle for 24 h. *NIK* mRNA levels were measured by qPCR and normalized to 36B4 (n=3 repeats per group). **(D)** Cholangiocyte cultures were transduced with β -gal or NIK adenoviral vectors and subsequently treated with DDC (100 uM), ANIT (50 uM) or DMSO vehicle for 24 h. Cell extracts were immunoblotted with antibodies to NIK and β -actin (each lane represents an independent repeat). **(E-F)** Cholangiocyte cultures were transduced with NIK adenoviral vectors, pretreated with DDC (100 uM), ANIT (50 uM), or DMSO for 4 h, and then treated with cycloheximide (100 ug/ml) for the indicated times. Cell extracts were immunoblotted with antibodies to NIK and β -actin. NIK levels were normalized to β -actin and presented as % of initial (n=3 repeats per point). **(G)** Cholangiocyte cultures were treated with DDC (100 uM) or DMSO for 24 h. Cell extracts were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies (each lane represents an individual repeat). **(H-J)** *NIK^{ff}* male mice were fed a chow, DDC (4 weeks), or ANIT diet (3 weeks). Liver extracts were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies (each lane represents an individual animal). Antibodies to cIAP1 and cIAP2 were from CST and Santa Cruz **(H)** and ABclonal **(I-J)**. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. *p<0.05, 2-tailed student's *t* test **(B)** and 1-way **(C)** or 2-way **(E-F)** ANOVA. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



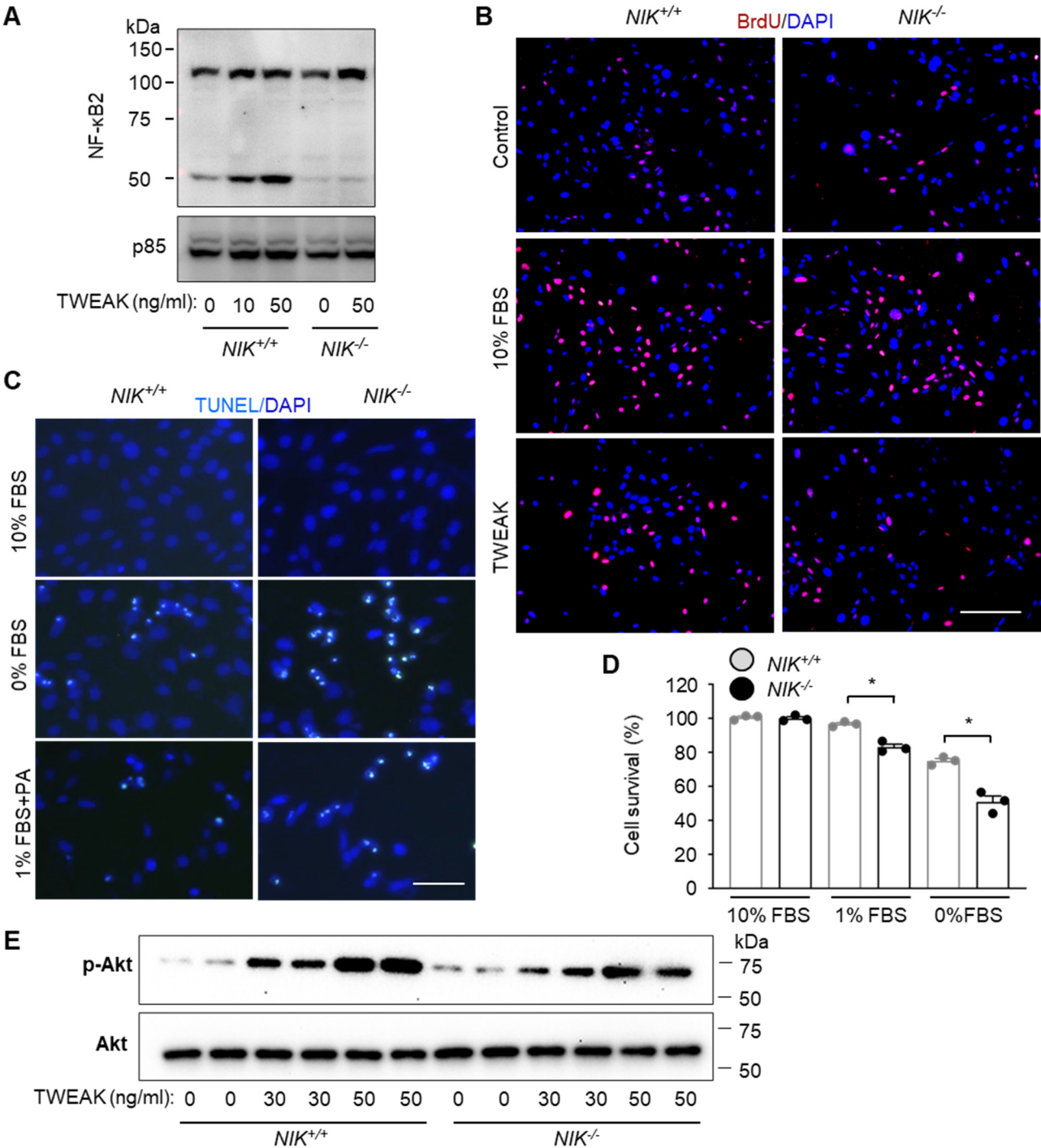
Supplementary Figure 3. Ablation of biliary NIK protects against DDC- and ANIT-induced ductular reaction. (A) Primary cholangiocyte and hepatocytes were prepared from *NIK^{fl/fl};K19-*

CreERT mice and treated with or without tamoxifen for 24 h. Genomic DNA was isolated for PCR-based genotyping of *NIK* and *Sh2b2* (one repeat). The *NIK* primers amplify the disrupted, but not wild-type, *NIK* allele. **(B)** *NIK^{fl/fl}* (not containing *K19-CreERT*) male mice (8 weeks) were treated with tamoxifen (Tamo) or oil vehicles and fed a DDC diet. Body weight and plasma ALT, ALP, and total bilirubin were measured (4 mice per group). **(C-F)** *NIK^{ΔK19}* and *NIK^{fl/fl}* male mice were fed a DDC diet for 4 weeks. **(C)** Body weight: *NIK^{fl/fl}*: n=10 mice, *NIK^{ΔK19}*: n=11 mice. **(D)** Intrahepatic biliary tree weight (normalized to liver weight, n=4 mice per group). **(E-F)** Liver sections were stained with the indicated antibodies. Individual subpopulations were counted (n=4 mice per group). Scale bar: 200 μm. **(G)** *NIK^{ΔK19}* and *NIK^{fl/fl}* male mice were fed an ANIT or chow diet for 3 weeks. Liver sections were stained with anti-K19 antibody (repeated 3 times). Scale bar: 200 μm. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. *p<0.05, 2-way **(C)** and 1-way **(D, F)** ANOVA. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



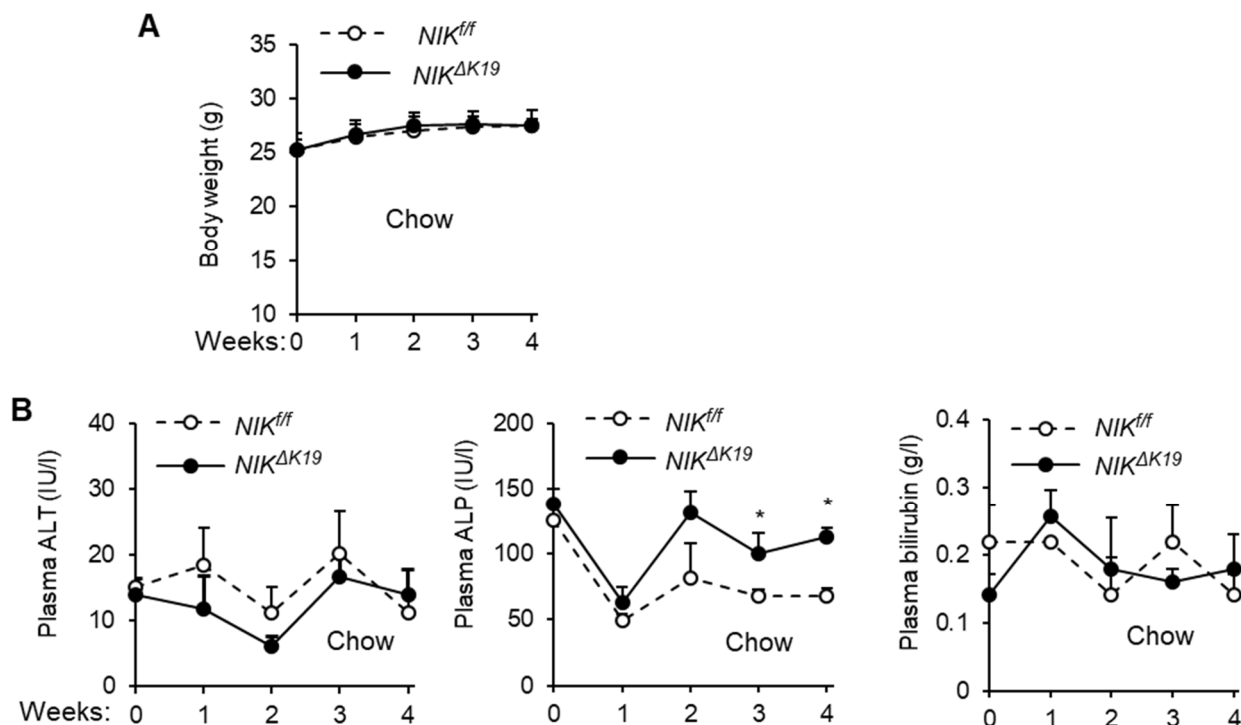
Supplementary Figure 4. Ablation of biliary NIK influences liver cell proliferation and death. *NIK^{ΔK19}* and *NIK^{fl/fl}* male mice were fed a DDC diet for 4 weeks. Liver sections were stained with the indicated antibodies. Individual subpopulations were counted. Ki67⁺F4/80⁺: *NIK^{fl/fl}*: n=7 mice, *NIK^{ΔK19}*: n=8 mice; Ki67⁺HNF4α⁺: n=5 mice per group; TUNEL⁺K19⁺: n=4 mice per group; TUNEL⁺HNF4α⁺:

n=5 mice per group. Scale bar: 200 μ m. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. *p<0.05, 2-tailed student's *t* test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

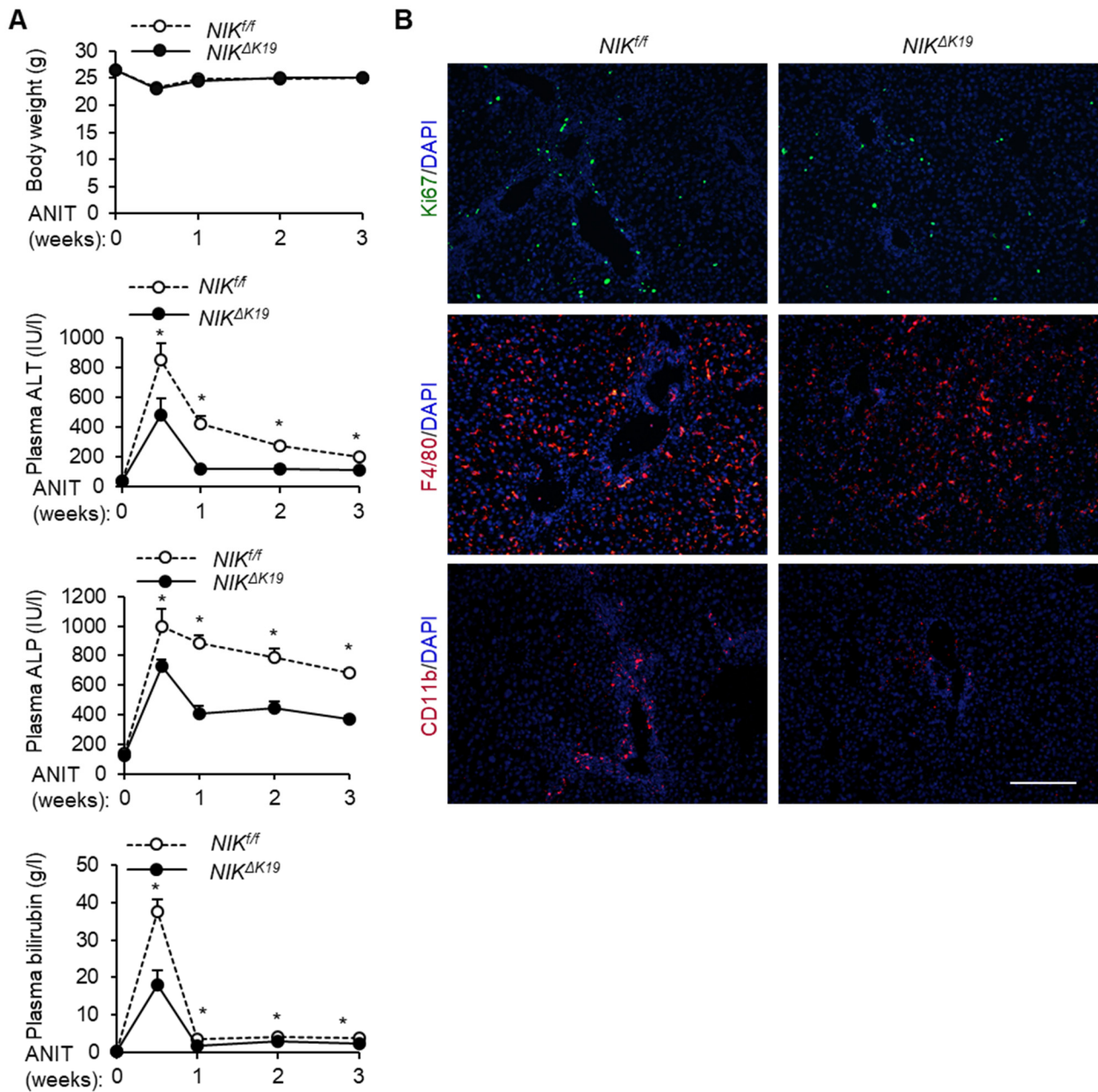


Supplementary Figure 5. NIK directly regulates cholangiocyte proliferation and death. (A) Cholangiocyte cultures were stimulated with TWEAK for 12 h. Cell extracts were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies (one repeat). **(B)** Cholangiocyte cultures were deprived of serum overnight,

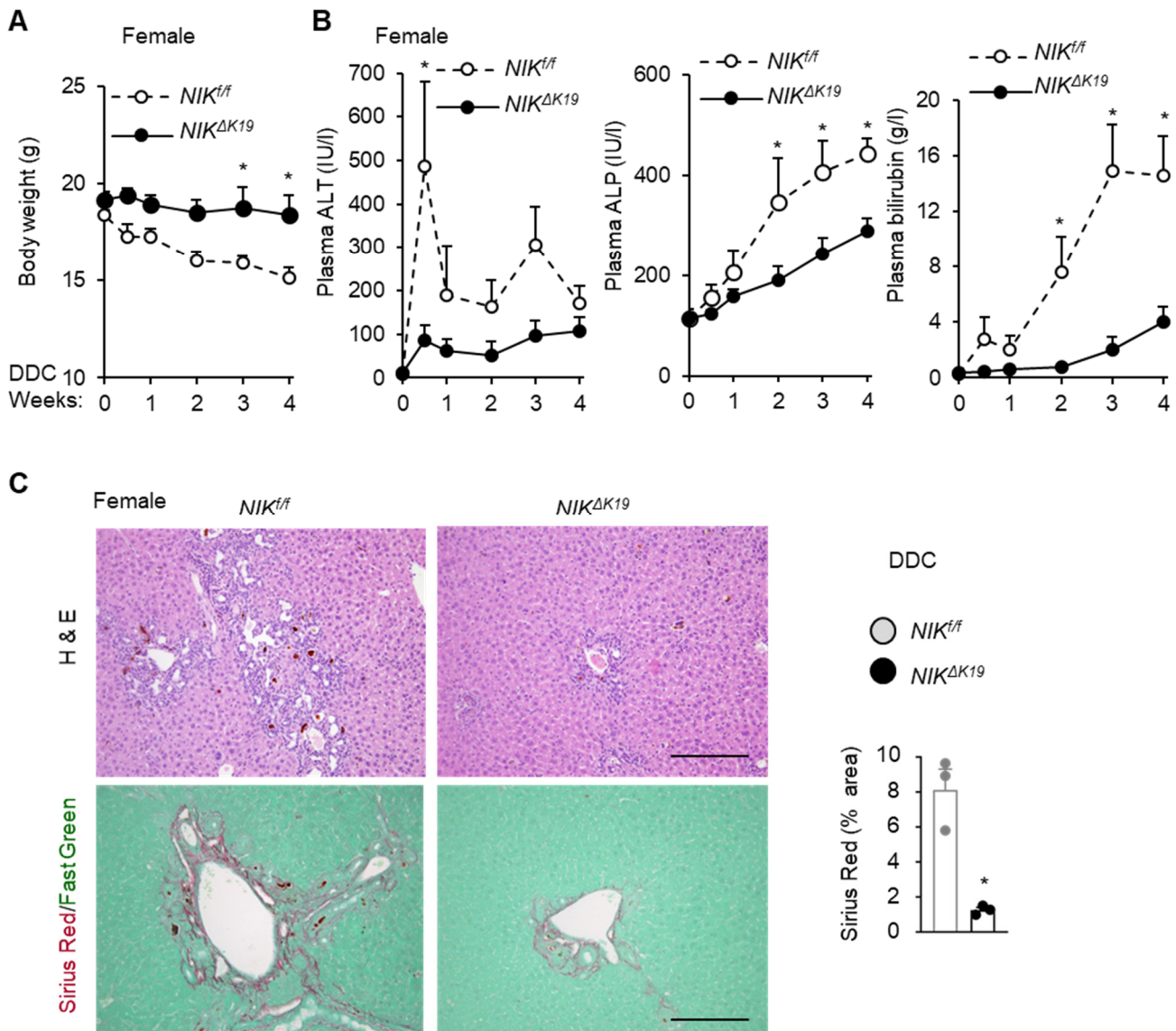
stimulated for 14 h with 10% FBS or TWEAK (10 ng/ml) in the presence of BrdU, and immunostained with anti-BrdU antibody (repeated >4 times). Scale bar: 200 μ m. **(C)** Cholangiocyte cultures were deprived of serum or treated with 200 μ M palmitate (PA) for 24 h and stained with TUNEL reagents. Scale bar: 200 μ m. **(D)** *NIK*^{+/+} and *NIK*^{-/-} cholangiocytes were deprived of serum for 25 h. Cell viability was measured by MTT (n=3 repeats per group). **(E)** Cholangiocyte cultures were stimulated with TWEAK for 16 h. Cell extracts were immunoblotted with antibodies to phospho-Akt (pSer473) or Akt (repeated 3 times). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. *p<0.05, 2-tailed student's *t* test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



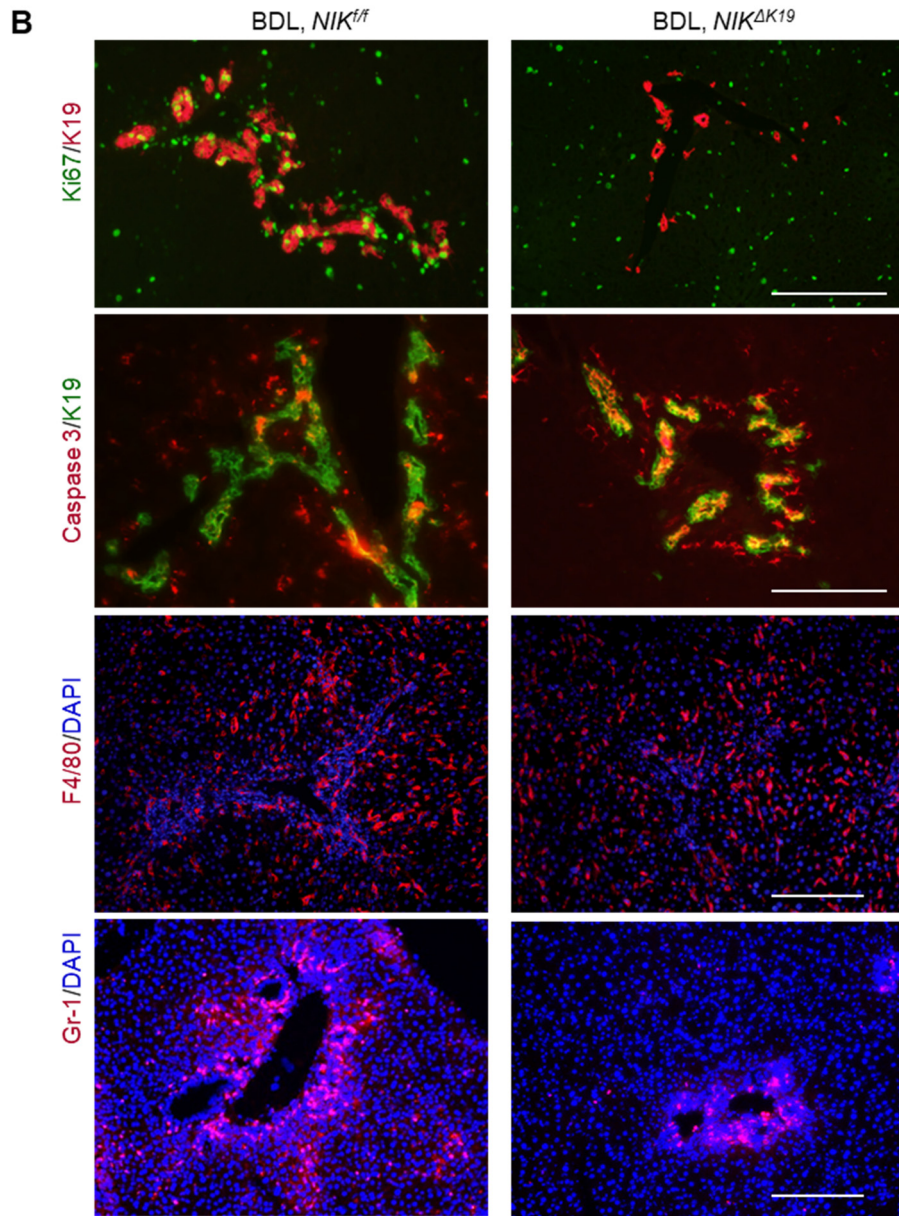
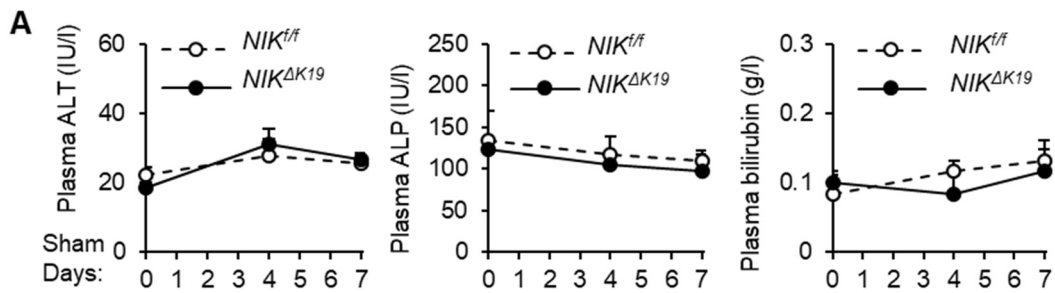
Supplementary Figure 6. Characterization of *NIK* ^{Δ K19} and *NIK*^{flfl} males on chow. (A-B) *NIK* ^{Δ K19} and *NIK*^{flfl} male mice were fed a chow diet. Body weight and plasma ALT, ALP and total bilirubin were measured (4 mice per group). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. *p<0.05, 2-way ANOVA. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 7. *NIK^{ΔK19}* mice are resistant to ANIT-induced cholestasis. *NIK^{ΔK19}* (n=6 mice) and *NIK^{f/f}* (n=7 mice) males were fed an ANIT diet for 3 weeks. **(A)** Body weight and plasma ALT, ALP, and bilirubin levels. **(B)** Liver sections were stained with the indicated antibodies (repeated 4 times). Scale bar: 200 μm. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. *p<0.05, 2-way ANOVA. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

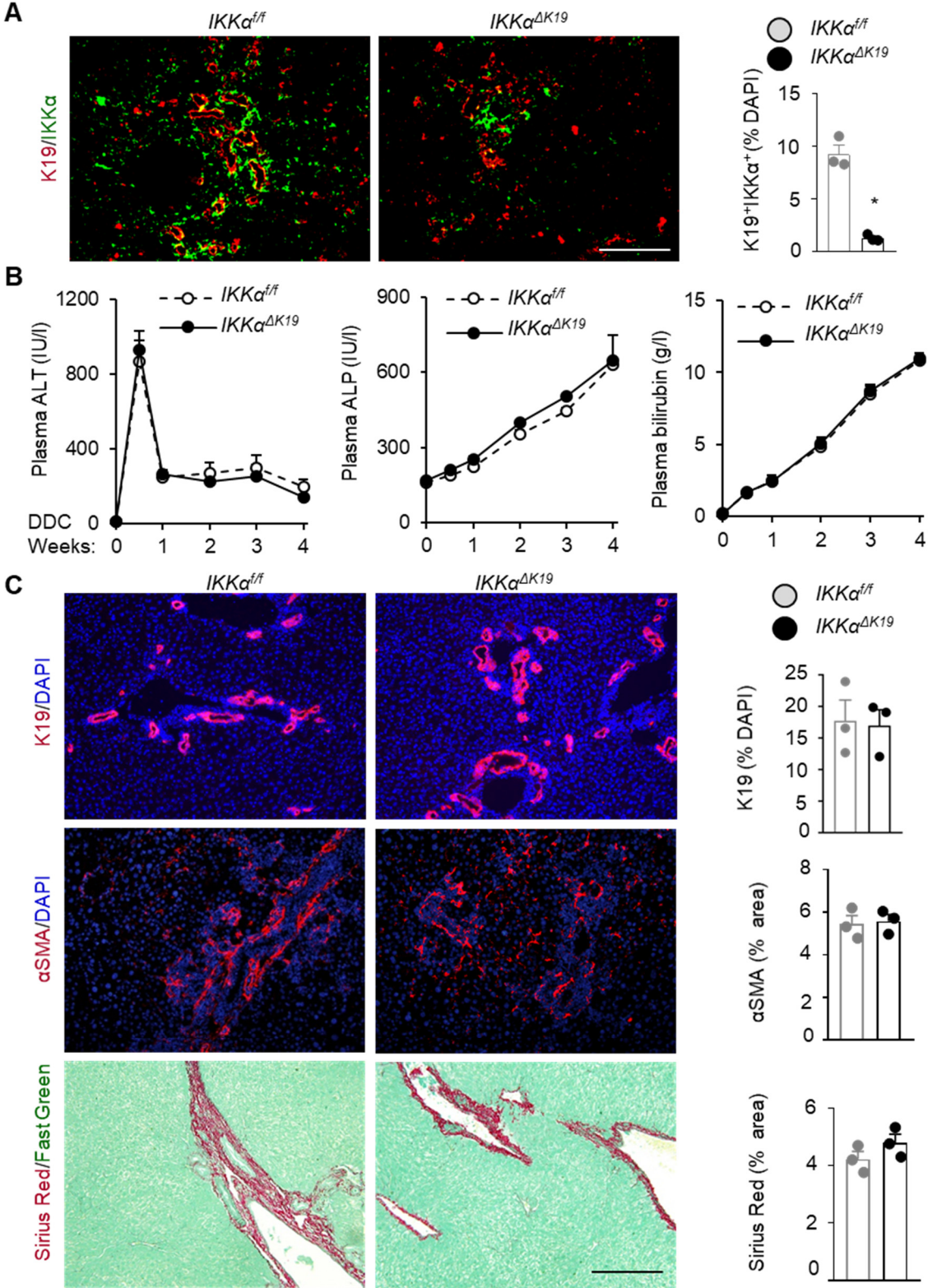


Supplementary Figure 8. *NIK^{ΔK19}* female mice are resistant to DDC-induced liver injury. *NIK^{ΔK19}* and *NIK^{fl/fl}* female mice were fed a DDC diet for 4 weeks. **(A-B)** Body weight and plasma ALT, ALP and total bilirubin levels. *NIK^{ΔK19}*: n=5 mice, *NIK^{fl/fl}*: n=4 mice. **(C)** H&E and Sirius red staining of liver sections. Sirius red area was quantified and normalized to the total area (n=3 mice per group). Scale bar: 200 μ m. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. *p<0.05, 2-way ANOVA **(A, B)** and 2-tailed student's *t* test **(C)**. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

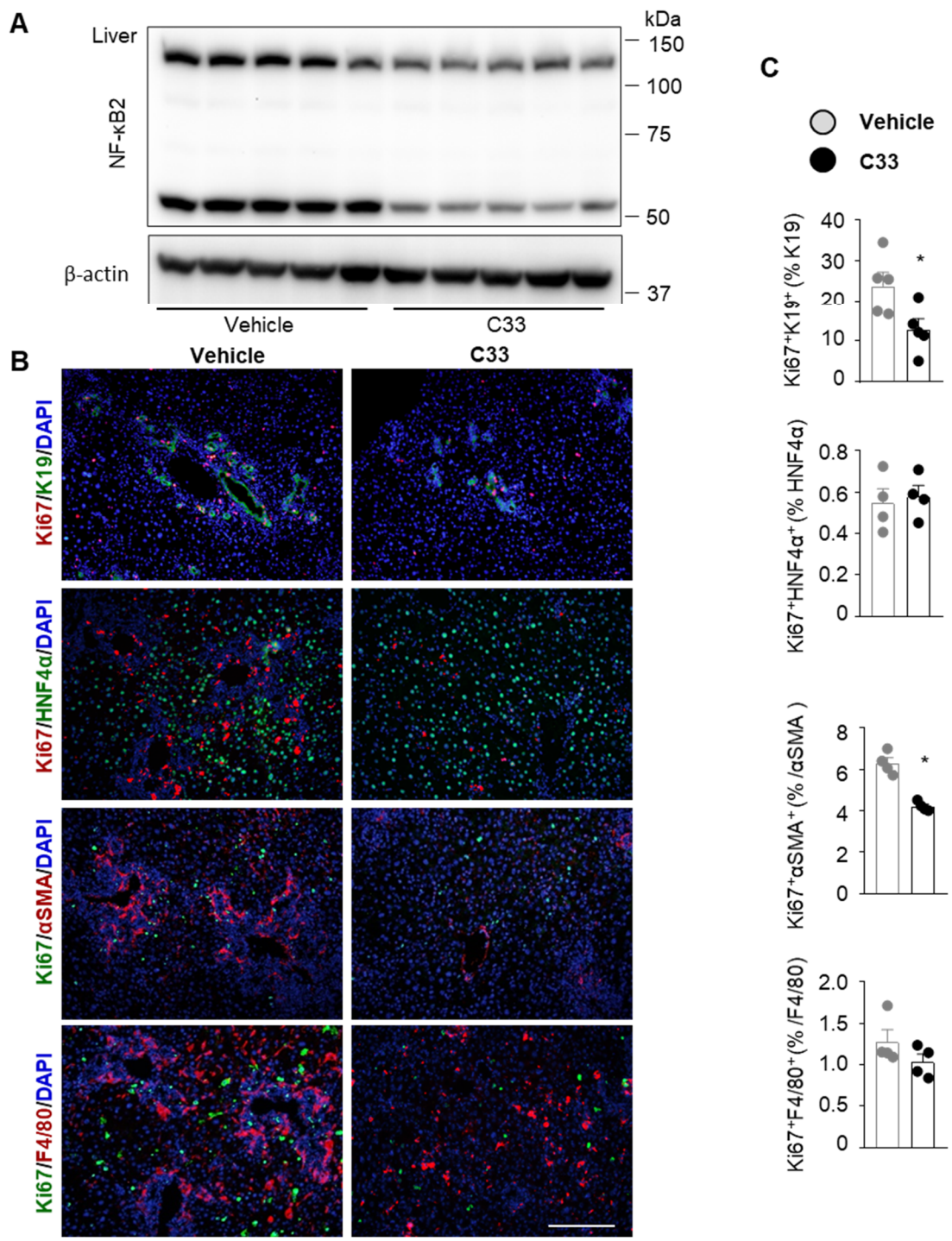


Supplementary Figure 9. Ablation of biliary NIK attenuates BDL-induced cholangiocyte proliferation while increasing cholangiocyte apoptosis. (A) Sham surgery was performed on *NIK^{ΔK19}* and *NIK^{fl/fl}* male mice (8 weeks). Plasma ALT, ALP and total bilirubin levels were measured (n=3 mice per group). **(B)** BDL was performed on *NIK^{ΔK19}* and *NIK^{fl/fl}* male mice (8 weeks). Liver sections were prepared 7 days post BDL and immunostained with the indicated antibodies (repeated

3-4 times). Scale bar: 200 μ m. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 10. Deletion of biliary *IKK α* does not affect DDC-induced ductular reaction and liver injury. *IKK $\alpha^{\Delta K19}$* (n=3 mice) and *IKK $\alpha^{fl/fl}$* (n=3 mice) males were fed a DDC diet for 4 weeks. **(A)** Liver sections were immunostained with antibodies to *IKK α* and K19. *IKK α* ⁺K19⁺ cells were counted and normalized to total cells. Scale bar: 200 μ m. **(B)** Plasma ALT, ALP, and total bilirubin levels. **(C)** Liver sections were stained with antibodies to K19 and α SMA or with Sirius red. K19⁺ cells were normalized to total cells. α SMA⁺ cells and Sirius red⁺ area were normalized to total areas. Scale bar: 200 μ m. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. *p<0.05, 2-tailed student's *t* test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.



Supplementary Figure 11. C33 treatment suppresses cholangiocyte and HSC proliferation in DDC-fed mice. C57BL/6J male mice were fed a DDC diet and simultaneously treated with C33 (10 mg/kg, twice a week, i.p.) or vehicle for 3 weeks. **(A)** Liver extracts were immunoblotted with antibodies to NF-κB2 or β-actin. **(B-C)** Liver sections were stained with the indicated antibodies. Individual subpopulations were counted. Ki67⁺K19⁺: n=5 mice per group; the others: n=4 mice per group. Scale bar: 200 μm. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. *p<0.05, 2-tailed student's *t* test. Source data are provided as a Source Data file.

ANTIBODY	SOURCE	Cat#	IHC	Blot
BrdU	Sigma	B2531	1000	
Caspase-3	Cell Signaling Technology	9661	1000	
CD11b	Biolegend	101206	1000	
CD4	BD Biosciences	553650	1000	
CD8	BD Biosciences	552877	1000	
F4/80	eBioscience	14-4801-82	1000	
Gr-1	Biolegend	108408	1000	
K19	DSHB (University of Iowa)	Troma-III	100	
Ki67	Vector lab	VP-RM04	1000	
Ki67	Invitrogen	14-5698-92	1000	
Myeloperoxidase	Thermo Fisher	RB-373-A0	1000	
NF- κ B2	Cell Signaling Technology	4882		1000
NIK	Abcam	ab191591	1000	1000
NIK	Abcam	ab203568	300	5000
p85	home made	N/A		5000
α SMA	Sigma	A5228	5000	5000
TRAF2	Cell Signaling Technology	4712		1000
TRAF3	Cell Signaling Technology	4729		1000
clAP1	Cell Signaling Technology	4952		1000
clAP1	ABclonal	A0866		1000
clAP2	Santa Cruz Biotechnology	sc-7944		500
clAP2	ABclonal	A0833		1000
β -actin	ABclonal	ac026		20000
HNF4 α	Santa Cruz Biotechnology	sc-8987	1000	
Akt	Cell Signaling Technology	4691		5000
p-Akt	Cell Signaling Technology	4060		5000
IKK α	Cell Signaling Technology	2682	500	

Supplementary Table 1. Antibody list.

Genes	Forward	Reverse
<i>18S</i>	CGCTTCCTTACCTGGTTGAT	GAGCGACCAAAGGAACCATA
<i>36B4</i>	AAGCGCGTCCTGGCATTGTCT	CCGCAGGGGCAGCAGTGGT
<i>Ccl2</i>	ACTGAAGCCAGCTCTCTCTTCCTC	TTCCTTCTTGGGGTCAGCACAGAC
<i>Ccl5</i>	CCACTTCTTCTCTGGGTTGG	GTGCCACGTCAAGGAGTAT
<i>Cftr</i>	CTGGACCACACCAATTTTGAGG	GCGTGGATAAGCTGGGGAT
<i>Col1a1</i>	TCACCTACAGCACCCCTTG TG	GGTGGAGGGAGTTTACACGA
<i>Ctgf</i>	TGCAGACTGGAGAAGCAGAG	GGCTTGGCGATTTTAGGTGT
<i>Hnf1β</i>	AGGGAGGTGGTCGATGTCA	TCTGGACTGTCTGGTTGAACT
<i>Il10</i>	CTGGACAACATACTGCTAACCG	GGGCATCACTTCTACCAGGTAA
<i>Il1β</i>	GCCTTGGGCCTCAAAGGAAAGAATC	GGAAGACACAGATTCCATGGTGAAG
<i>Il4</i>	CATGGGAAAACCTCCATGCTT	TGGACTCATTGATGGTGCAG
<i>Il6</i>	AGCCAGAGTCCTCAGA	GGTCCTTAGCCACTCCT
<i>iNos</i>	CAGGGCCACCTCTACATTTG-3	TGCCCCATAGGAAAAGACTG-3
<i>K19</i>	GGAAATTACTGCCCTGAGGAG	CTGGATCTGCTCAGAGTGGAC
<i>Mmp9</i>	CGTCGTGATCCCCACTTACT	AACACACAGGGTTTGCCTTC
<i>NIK (genotyping)</i>	CGAGGTCCACAGAATGAAGGAC	CAAGTCAGGGTCTCACAGCATAG
<i>NIK (qPCR)</i>	TCTCTGGAGGAACAGGAACAA	GCCATTGAGAGACTGGATCTG
<i>Sh2b2</i>	CAAATCAACAAGATGCACCG	CTTGGCCTTGCCCTGGAAGTTGAA
<i>Tgf-β1</i>	TTGCTTCAGCTCCACAGAGA	TGGTTGTAGAGGGCAAGGAC
<i>Timp1</i>	GCTAAATTCATGGGTTCCCCAG	GAGAAAGCTCTTTGCTGAGCAG
<i>Tnfa</i>	CATCTTCTCAAATTCGAGTGACAA	TGGGAGTAGACAAGGTACAACCC
<i>Vimentin</i>	GACCTCACTGCTGCCCTGCG	GACTCCTGCTTGGCCTGGCG
α SMA	GTTCAGTGGTGCCTCTGTCA	ACTGGGACGACATGGAAAAG

Supplementary Table 2. Primer list.