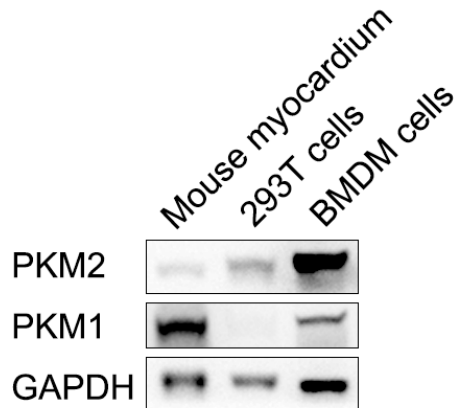


1

2 **Figure S1 Lactate promotes the transition of wound macrophages to a reparative**
 3 **phenotype and accelerates wound healing in mice**

4 Twenty mice were randomly divided into two intervention groups: the CTRL group (treated with
 5 vehicle, n=10) and the LA group (treated with 20 mM lactate, n=10). **(A)** The protocol of in vivo
 6 study was shown. Immunofluorescence staining with iNOS + CD68 **(B)** or ARG1 + CD68 **(C)**
 7 was performed to analyze wound macrophages on Day 5 post-injury. Scale bar = 100 μ m. n =
 8 6. **(D)** The photographs of skin wounds and schematic diagram of comparison of wound area
 9 on Day 3 and Day 9. Scale bar = 5 mm. **(E)** Statistical results of relative wound area (fold of the

10 wound on Day 3). **(F)** Relative wound area on Day 9 post-injury (fold of the wound on Day 3)
11 was analyzed (n = 14). **(G)** Skin wound hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining on Day 5. Scale
12 bar = 400 μ m. **(H)** Skin wound HE staining on Day 12. Data represents mean \pm SEM, * p < 0.5,
13 ** p < 0.01.



14

15 **Figure S2 PKM2 is far more expressed than PKM1 in BMDM cells**

16 The protein levels related to the expression of PKM1 and PKM2 in mouse myocardium,
17 293T cells, and mouse bone-marrow-derived macrophage cells were detected.

18