Supplementary information

for

Cynarin alleviates acetaminophen-induced acute liver injury through the activation of Keap1/Nrf2-mediated lipid peroxidation defense via the AMPK/SIRT3 signaling pathway

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Figures and figure legends

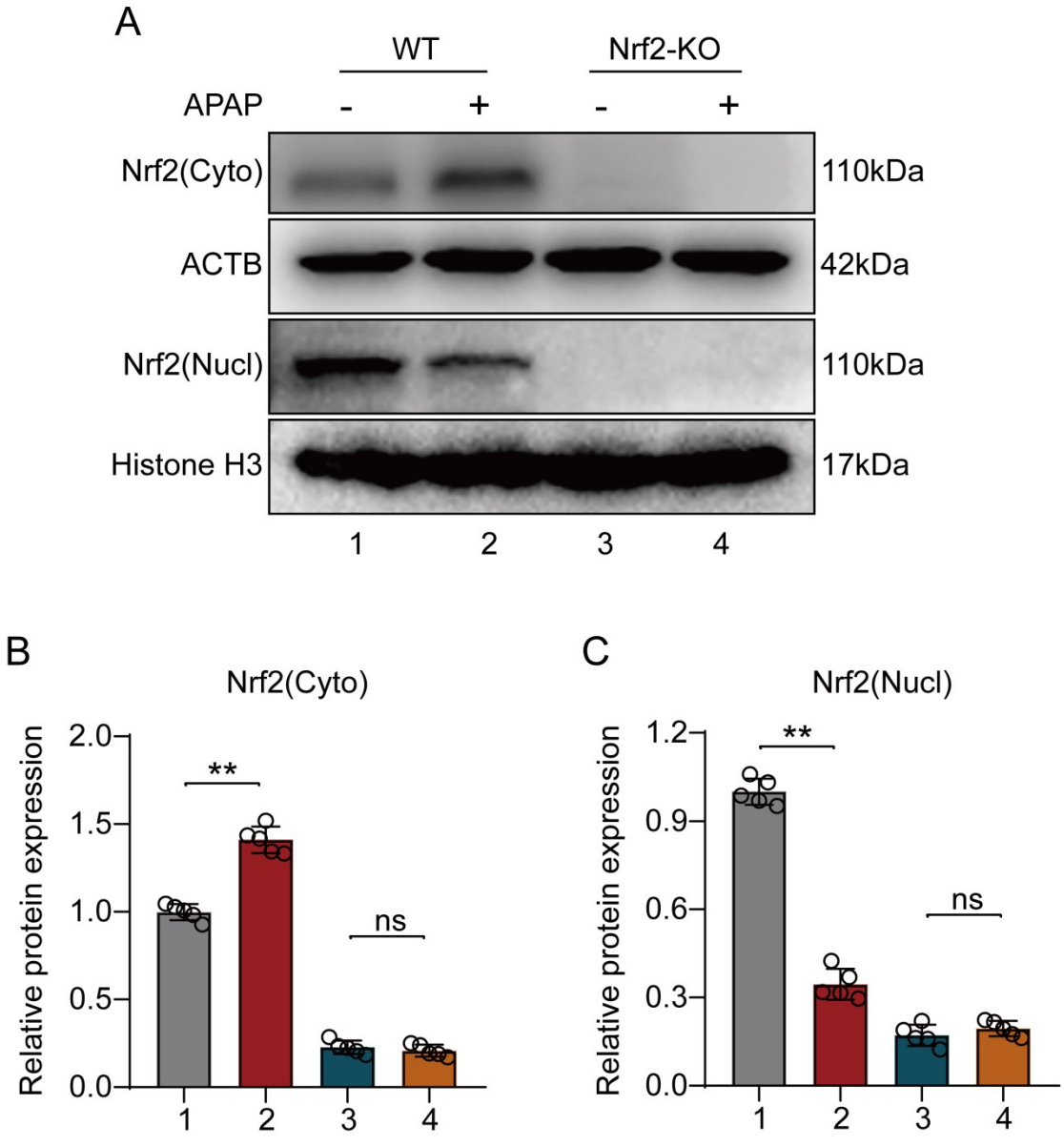

Fig.S1 Nrf2-KO exacerbates APAP-induced ALI. (A-C) The protein expression

levels of cytoplasm and nucleus Nrf2 in liver tissues were analysed by western blot. Data are shown as means ± SD; statistical significance is presented as *$P < 0.05$, **$P < 0.01$, ns indicates no significance.

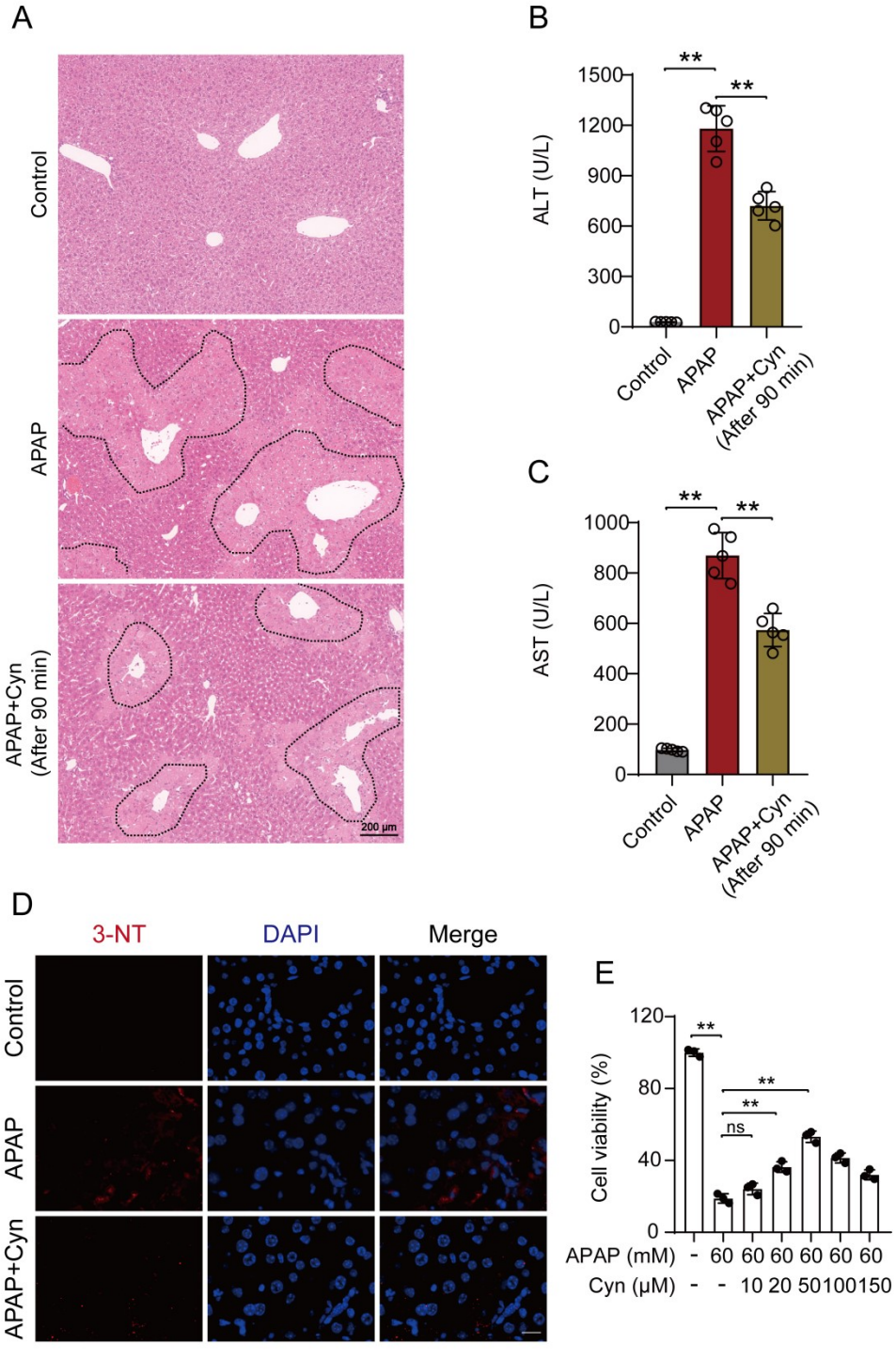

Fig.S2 Cyn alleviates APAP-induced ALI. (A) HE staining (scale bar = 200 μm). (B-C) Detection of AST and ALT in serum. (D) Immunofluorescence staining for 3-NT of liver tissue in each group (scale bar: 20 μm). (E) The cell viability of AML-12 cells after APAP (60 mM) and Cyn treatment was detected by CCK-8. Shown are the means ± SD; statistical significance is indicated as *$P < 0.05$, **$P < 0.01$, ns indicates no significance.

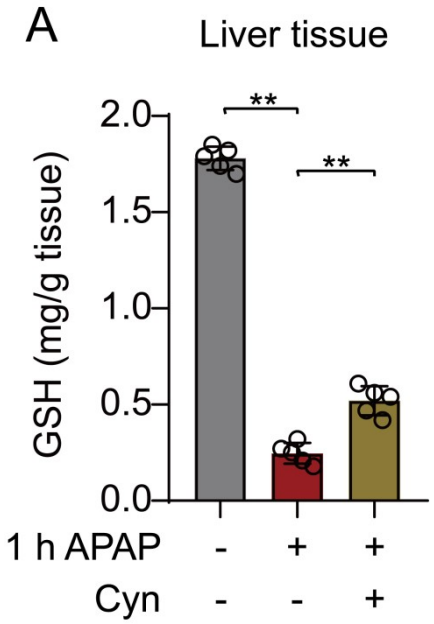

Fig.S3 Cyn inhibits lipid peroxidation in APAP-induced ALI. (A) The determination of GSH contents 1 h after APAP by biochemical kits. Shown are the means ± SD; statistical significance is indicated as *$P < 0.05$, **$P < 0.01$.

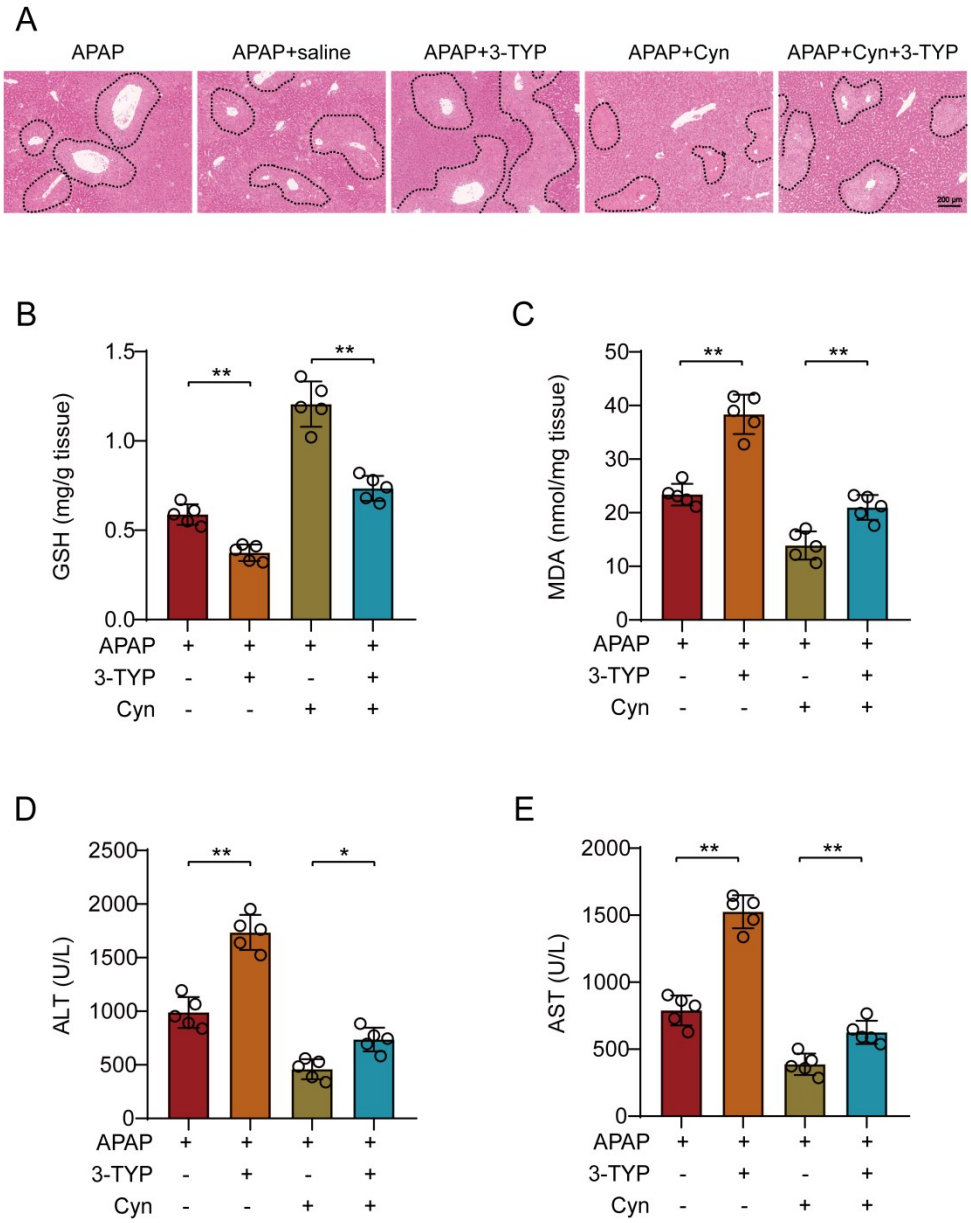

Fig.S4 Cyn activates Keap1/Nrf2-mediated lipid peroxidation defense via the AMPK/SIRT3 pathway. (A) HE staining (scale bar = 200 μm). (B-C) Biochemical kits were used to determine the levels of GSH and MDA in each group of liver tissue.

(D-E) Detection of AST and ALT in serum. Shown are the means ± SD; statistical significance is indicated as *$P < 0.05$, **$P < 0.01$.