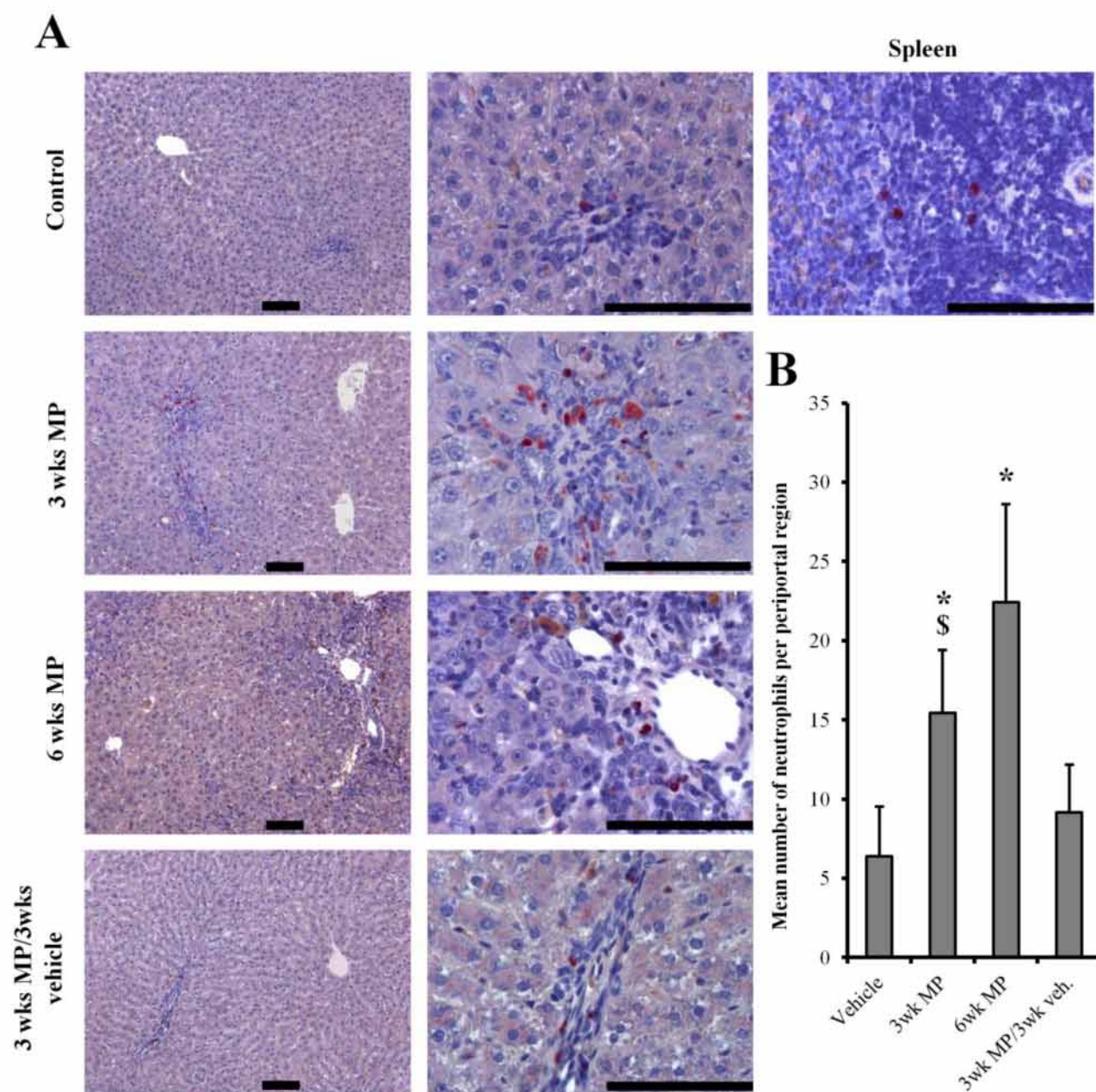
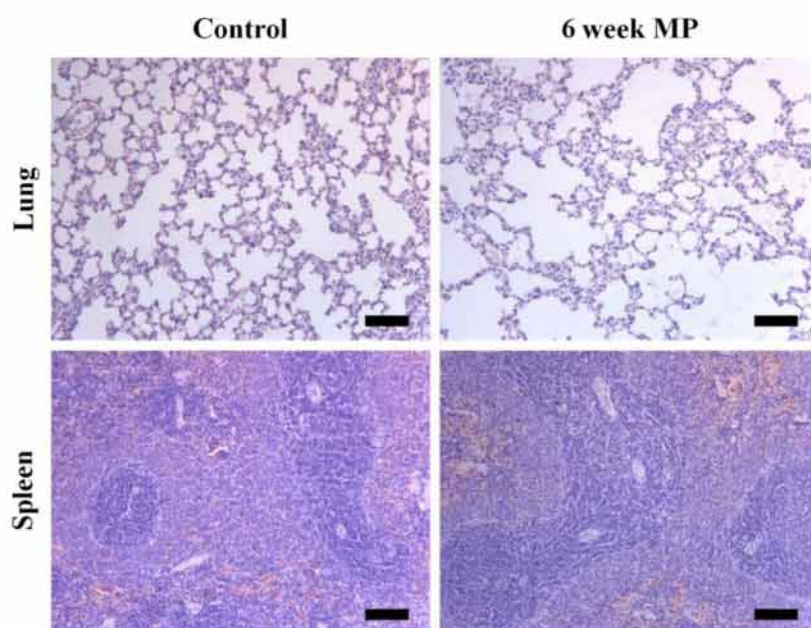


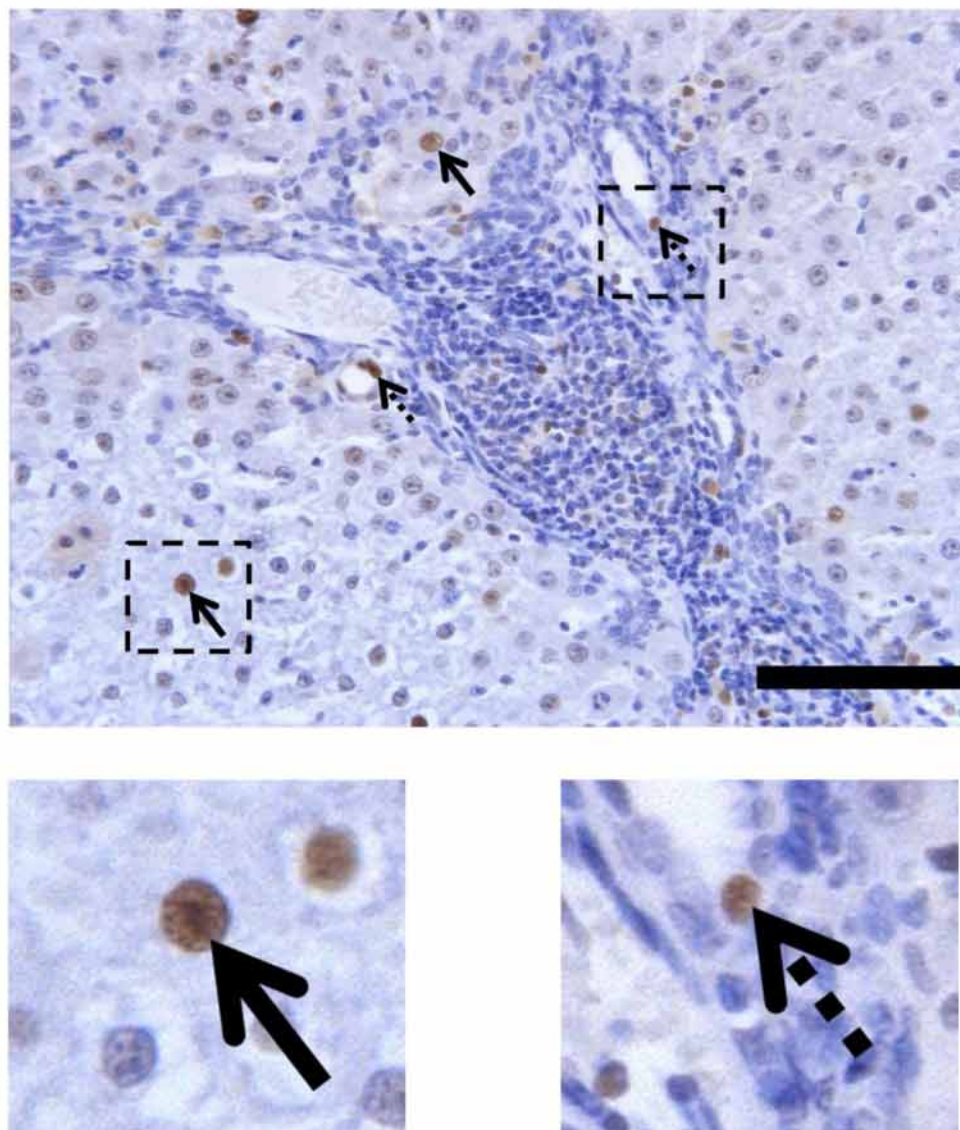
Supplementary Data



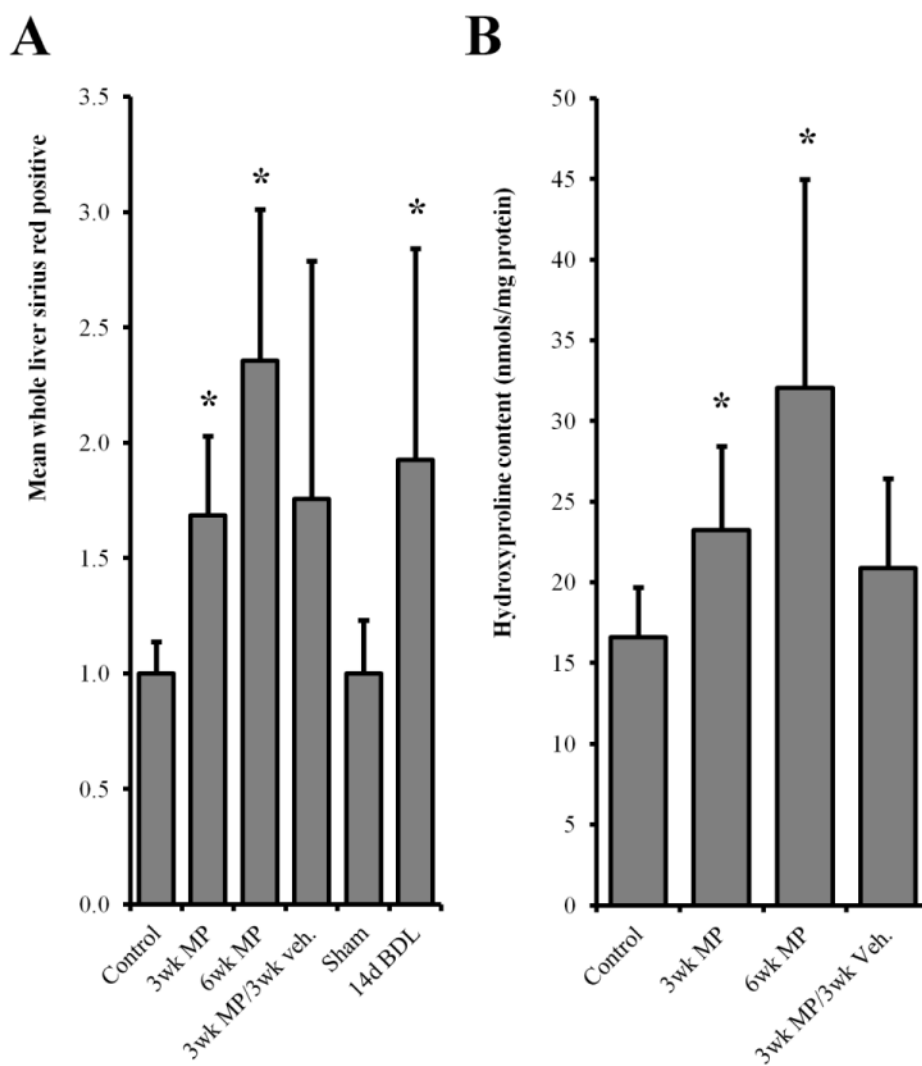
Supplementary Figure 1: Chronic MP liver injury is associated with neutrophil recruitment to the periportal regions of the liver lobule. A. Rat liver sections stained for esterase. Images are representative of groups and scale bar indicates 100 μ m. **B.** Quantified esterase staining of periportal regions. Bars are the mean and SD. *significant difference compared to the respective control group and $^{\$}$ significant different compared to the 3 week MP/3 week vehicle group (all $p < 0.05$). Animal numbers - for control, $n = 3$; for 3wk MP, 3wk MP/3 wk vehicle, $n = 5$; and for 6wk MP, $n = 6$.



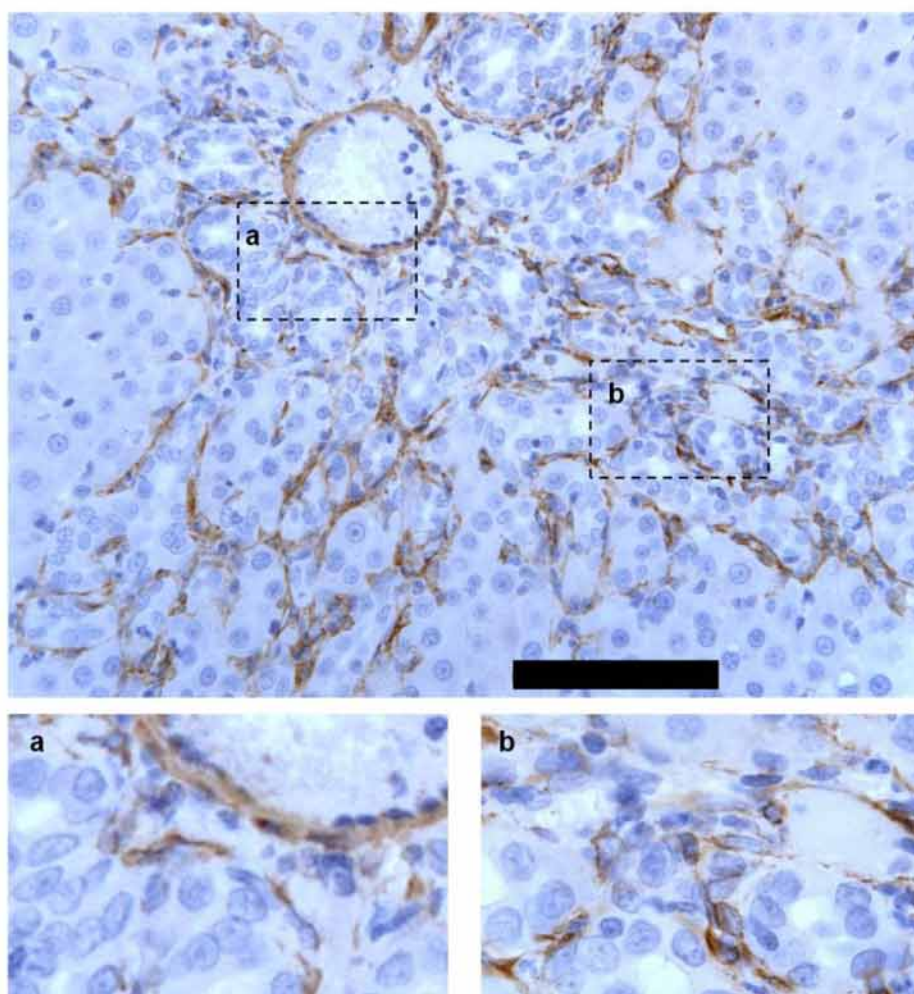
Supplementary Figure 2: Chronic MP treatment did not alter spleen or lung pathology. A. H&E stained sections of rat lung or spleen tissue in control or 6 week MP treated rats. Images are representative of groups and scale bar indicates 100 μ m.



Supplementary Figure 3: PCNA immunostain in a MP-treated rat liver section. High magnification of liver periportal region immunostained for PCNA indicating typical PCNA positive hepatocytes (full arrows) and typical positive cholangiocytes (dotted arrows).



Supplementary Figure 4: Chronic MP and BDL caused significant hepatic fibrosis. **A.** Quantification of sirius red staining. **B.** Liver hydroxyproline content following the indicated treatments. Data are expressed relative to respective controls and are the mean + SD. *Significant difference compared to the control group. Animal numbers - for control, n=3; for 3wk MP and 3wk MP/3 wk vehicle, n=5; 6wk MP, n=6; sham, n=8 and BDL, n= 12.



Supplementary Figure 5: α -SMA immunostain in a MP-treated rat liver section. High magnification of liver periportal region immunostained for α -SMA illustrating cytoplasmic staining myofibroblast cells. a, vessel region, also showing several bile ducts negative for α -SMA; b parenchymal region.
