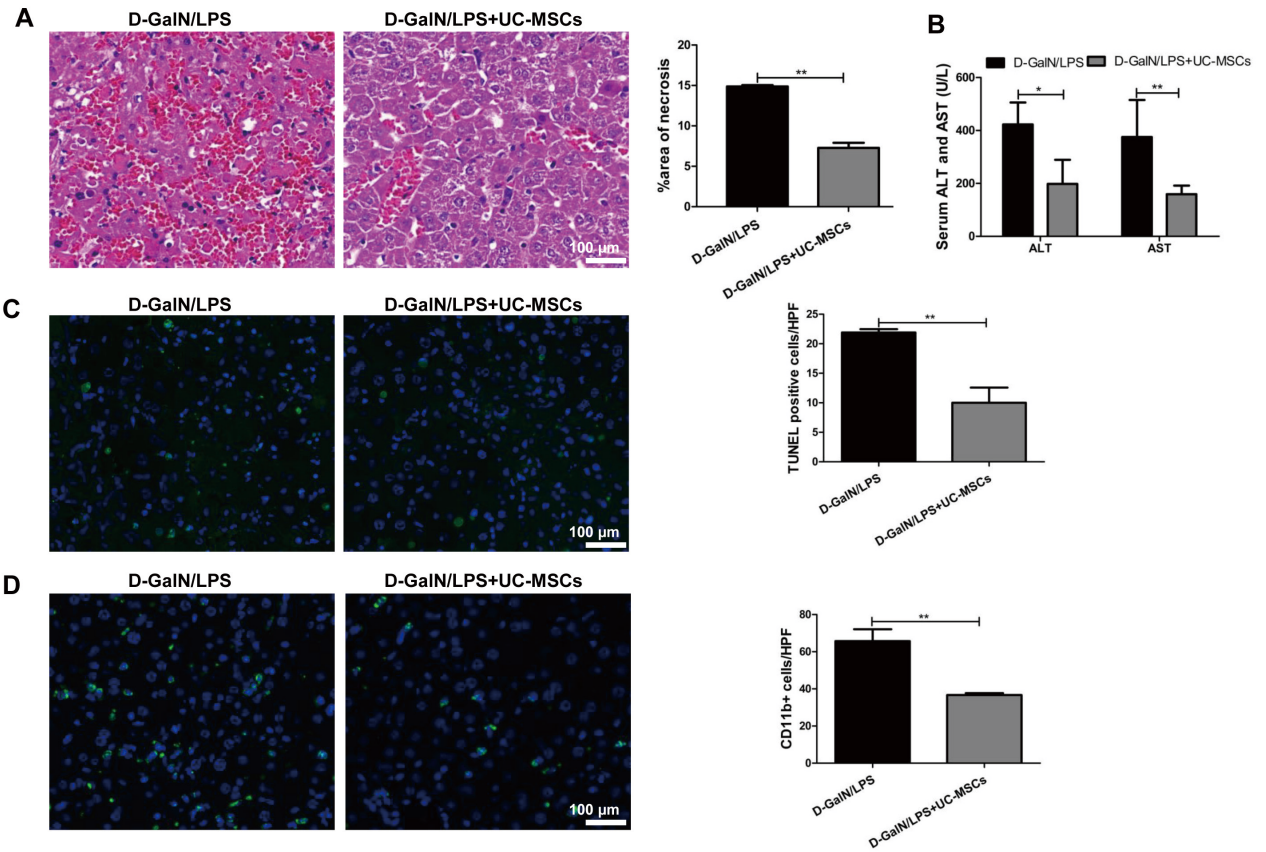

Figure S1 UC-MSCs attenuate liver injury in D-GalN/LPS-induced ALF mice. Mice were treated with D-GalN/LPS (200 mg/kg and 10 μg/kg, respectively) and liver injury was assessed after 10 h. UC-MSCs (1×10^6) were administered intravenously 6 h after D-GalN/LPS injection (n=6 mice/group). (A) Hematoxylin-eosin staining of liver tissues from the D-GalN/LPS group and D-GalN/LPS+UC-MSCs group. Scale bar: 100 μm. (B) The levels of serum ALT and AST. (C) Hepatocyte apoptosis was detected by TUNEL staining. The apoptotic cells were stained with green fluorescence and counted in randomly 5 chosen histological fields per slide (n=6 mice/group). Scale bar: 100 μm. (D) Representative immunofluorescence staining of the macrophage marker $CD11b^+$ in liver sections. Quantification of $CD11b^+$ per high power field. FITC-conjugated (green) secondary antibody was used. DAPI was used to visualize nuclei (blue). Scale bar: 100 μm. *, P<0.05; **, P<0.01. D-GalN, D-galactosamine; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; ALF, acute liver injury; UC-MSCs, human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells; ALT, alanine amino transferase; AST, aspartate amino transferase; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole.

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