

Supplementary Figures legends

Supplementary Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the caerulein-induced experimental acute pancreatitis in vivo in this study. Mice were received intraperitoneal injection at three different doses.

- (A) Caerulein (50 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ body weight) was administered every hour for eight consecutive hours, and mice were sacrificed 24 hours after the first injection.
- (B) Caerulein (50 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ body weight) was administered every hour for six consecutive hours on two days separated by 1 day of rest, and mice were sacrificed 24 hours after the first injection on the last day.
- (C) Caerulein (100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ body weight) was administered every hour for eight consecutive hours, and mice were sacrificed 24 hours after the first injection.

Supplementary Figure 2. $\text{Mlkl}^{+/-}$ and $\text{Mlkl}^{-/-}$ mice were received intraperitoneal injection at 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ bodyweight at seven-hour intervals. One-hour post treatment, mice were sacrificed. Flow cytometry analysis of inflammatory immune cell in pancreatic tissue showing the percentages of CD45^+ cells, $\text{CD45}^+\text{F4/80}^-\text{CD11b}^+\text{CD11c}^+$ dendritic cells, $\text{CD45}^+\text{CD11b}^+\text{F4/80}^{\text{high}}$ macrophages, and $\text{CD45}^+\text{CD11b}^+\text{Ly6G}^{\text{high}}$ neutrophils. Data are present as means $\pm$ SE (n=10-15 mice /genotypes). * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, and *** $P<0.001$.