Supplementary Information

ACLS4 could be a potential therapeutic target for severe acute pancreatitis

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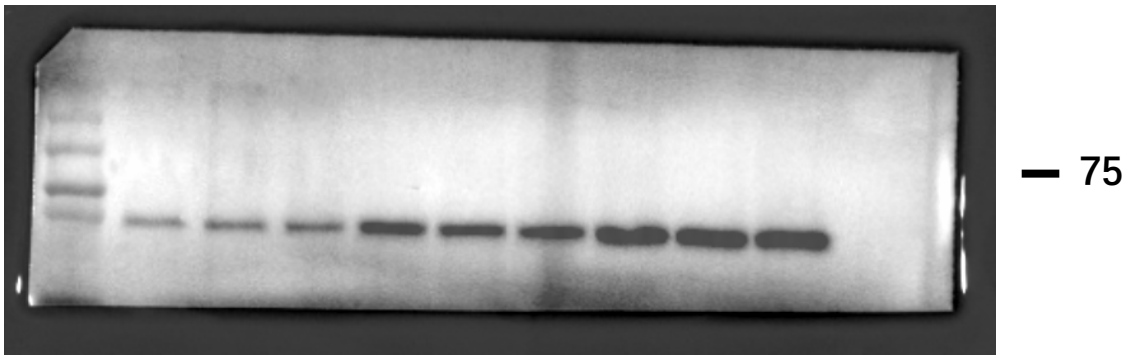
Supplementary Figure 1

A



B

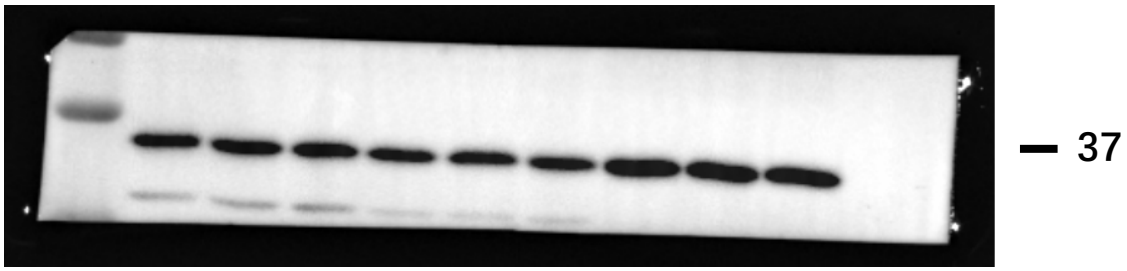


Figure S1. original blots of Figure 5D

A. The original blot of ACSL4 in Figure 5D. B. The original blot of GAPDH in Figure 5D.

Supplementary Figure 2

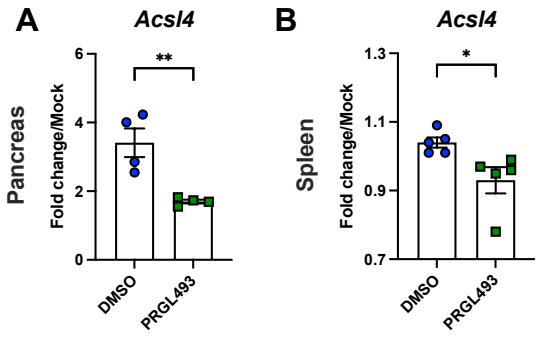


Figure S2. ACSL4 Inhibitor PRGL493 Improves Severe Acute Pancreatitis in Mice.

Group of DMSO- and PRGL493-treated mice were injected with arginine to induce severe acute pancreatitis. (A-B) qPCR of ACSL4mRNA levels in pancreas (A) and spleen (B) (n=5). *P* values were determined by unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test; *: $P < 0.05$; **: $P < 0.01$.

Supplementary Figure 3

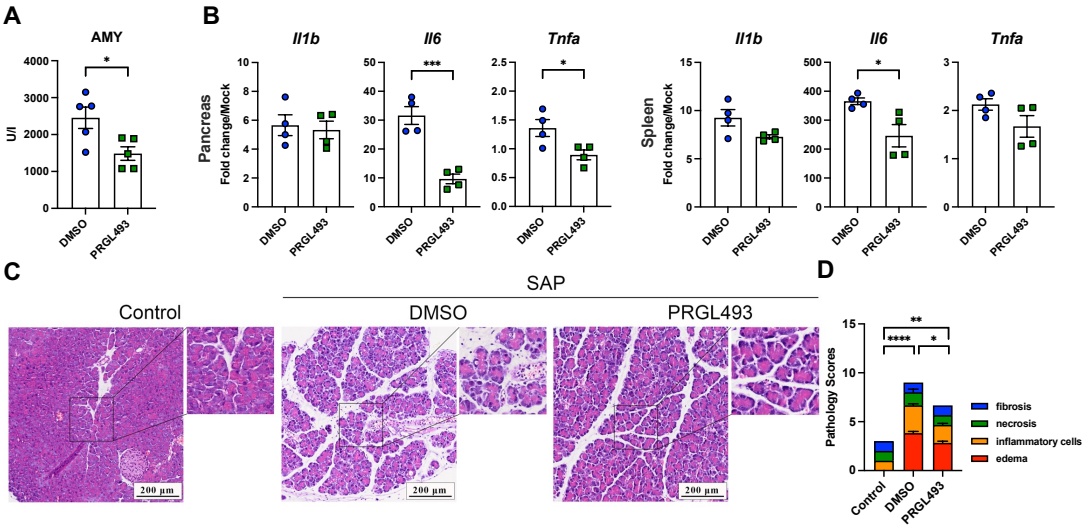


Figure S3. ACSL4 Inhibitor PRGL493 Improves Severe Acute Pancreatitis in Mice.

Cerulein-induced SAP mice were administered with DMSO or RPGL493. (A) serum amylase levels (n=5). (B) qPCR of IL-1β, IL-6 and TNF-α mRNA levels in pancreas (left) and spleen (right) (n=5). (C-D) representative H&E staining of pancreatic sections with pathology scores (C) H.E. staining of pancreas. (D) pancreatic pathology scores. *P* values were determined by unpaired two-tailed Student's t-test; *: $P < 0.05$; **: $P < 0.01$; ***: $P < 0.001$; ****: $P < 0.0001$.