SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Protein	Role in tissue regeneration	References
LYN and AXL	• Regulate inflammatory signaling. • Inhibition linked to impaired wound healing.	[65-68]
PF4V1	• Inflammatory response. • Regulate angiogenesis.	[69–71]
TSKU	• Wide range of wound healing-related processes. • Inflammatory response.	[72,73]
REG3A	• Keratinocyte proliferation and differentiation. • Negatively regulates inflammatory response.	[74–76]
WAS	• Actin nucleation. • Cell migration.	[77,78]
GNAQ	• Capillary malformations by affecting endothelial cells.	[79,80]
APPL2	• Cell migration and proliferation. • Aging.	[81–83]
CHMP6 and CHMP4B	• Plasma membrane repair. • Cellular senescence. • Cellular integrity during tissue regeneration	[84–86]
SDC1	• Migration, adhesion, and extracellular matrix assembly. • Inhibition linked to impaired wound healing.	[87–91]
COL3A1	• Migration of inflammatory cells and fibroblasts to the wound site. • Connective tissue formation and restoration	[92,93]
PRSS2	• Degradation of extracellular matrix.	[94,95]
MMP1	• Degradation of extracellular matrix. • Keratinocyte migration.	[94-97]
LAMC1	• Extracellular matrix component. • Osteoblast differentiation. • Pain sensitivity.	[98–100]