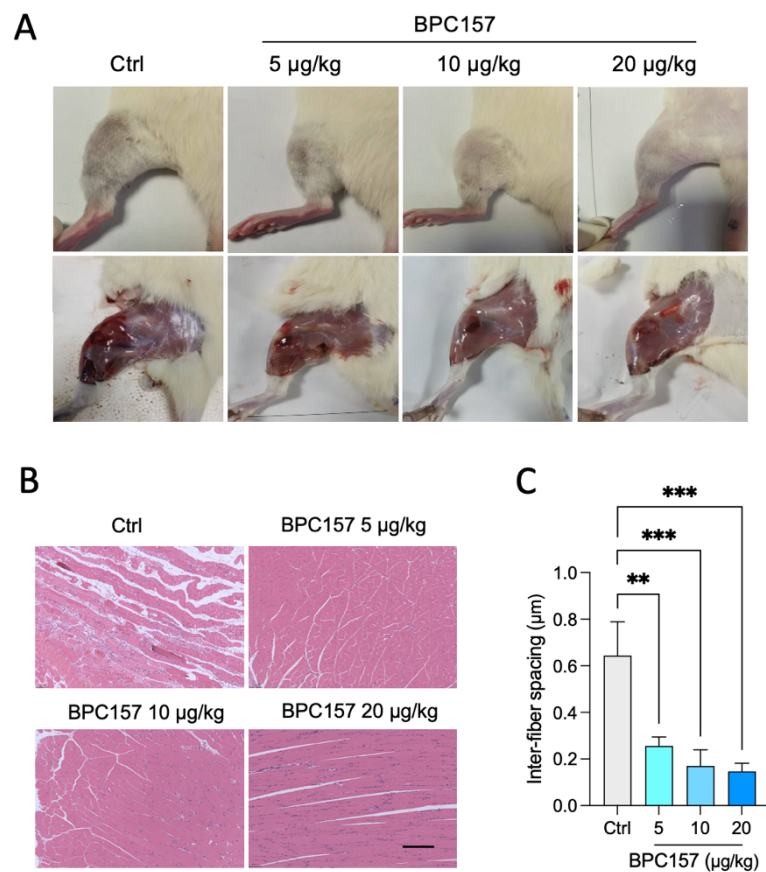


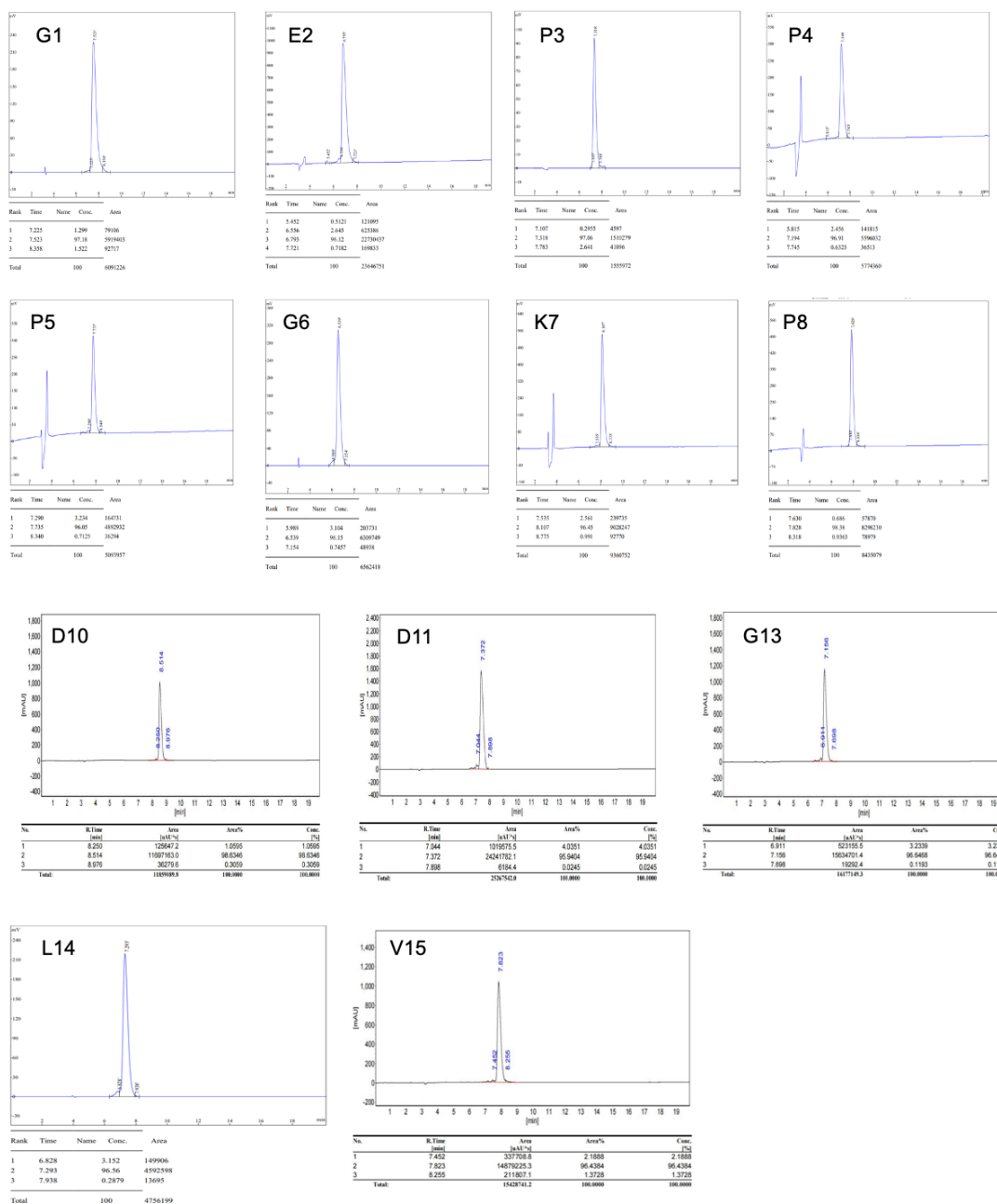
Supplementary Materials for

BPC157 drives angiogenesis through FBXO22-dependent stabilization of BACH1

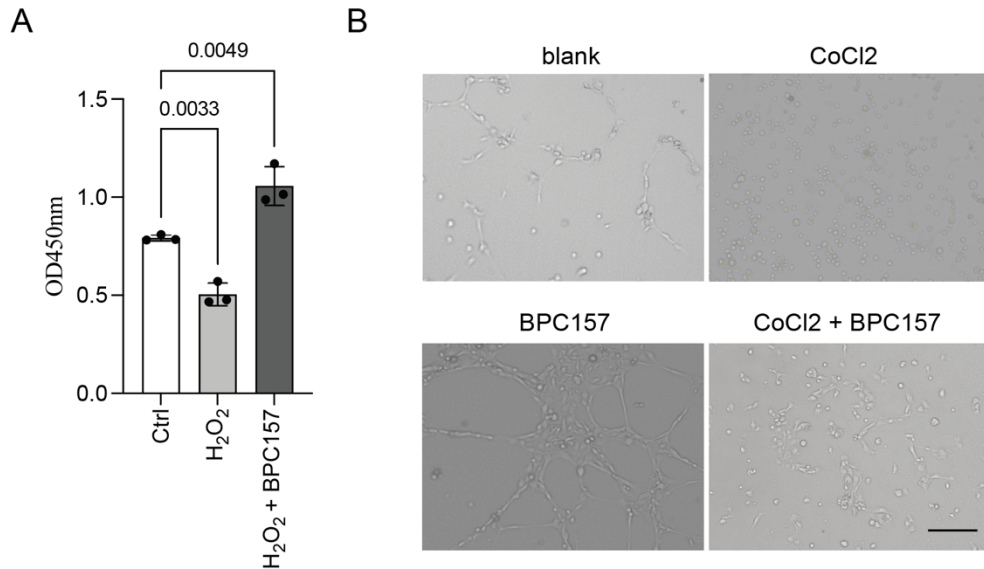


Supplementary figure 1. BPC157 accelerates muscle injury repairing

(A) Representative macroscopic images of wounds on day 7 post-injury in the soft tissue injury model. Control group received daily intramuscular saline; BPC157-treated groups received daily intramuscular injections of BPC157 (5, 10 and 20 $\mu\text{g/kg}$) for 7 consecutive days. (B) Representative image of H&E staining of each group rat with or without BPC157 treatment. (C) Quantification of inter-fiber spacing after indicated treatment. $n = 8$. Scale bar = 100 μm . P values were determined by ANOVA. Data represent mean $\pm$ s.e.m., ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.005$.

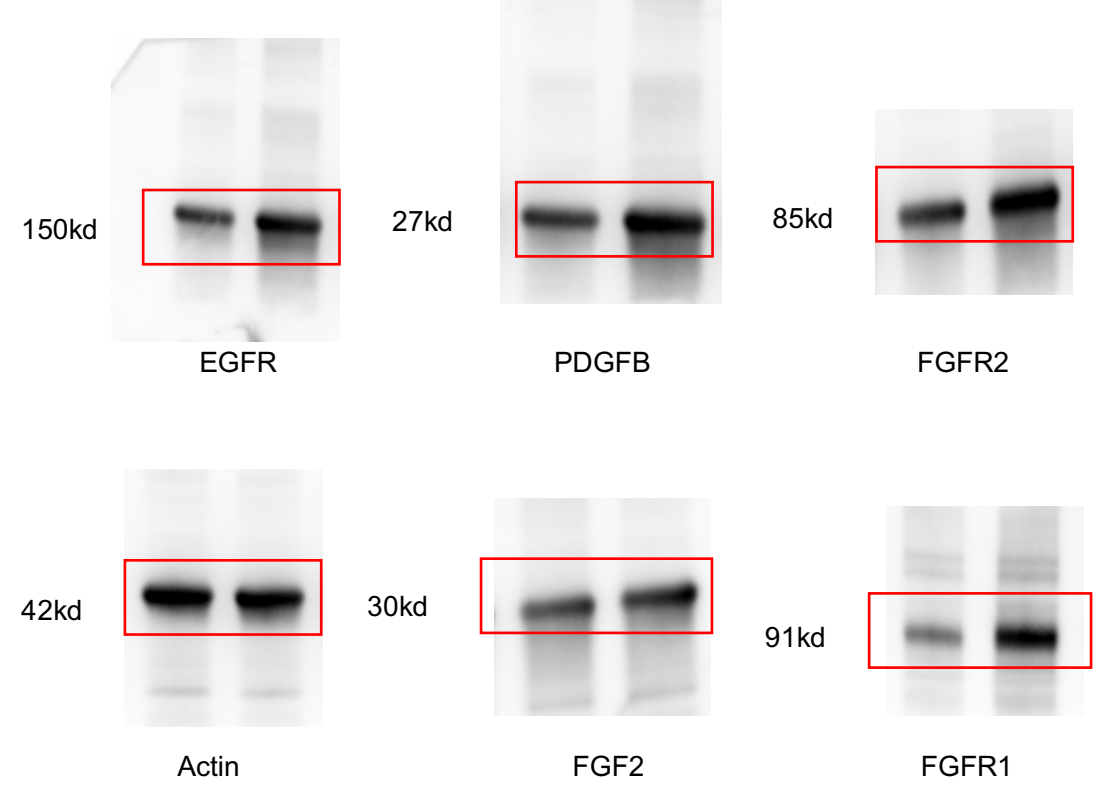


Supplementary figure S2. Identification of BPC157 Ala point mutant polypeptides by RP-HPLC. RP-HPLC identification diagram of G1, E2, P3, P4, P5, G6, K7, P8, D10, D11, G13, L14, and V15.

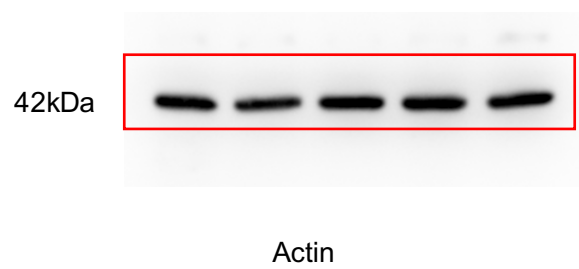
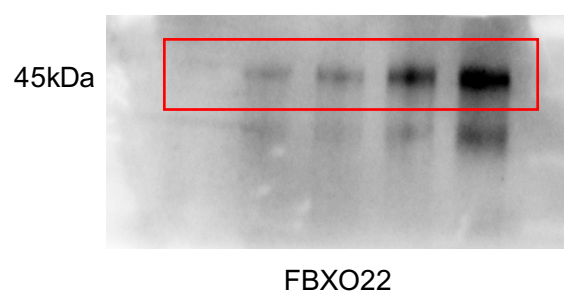
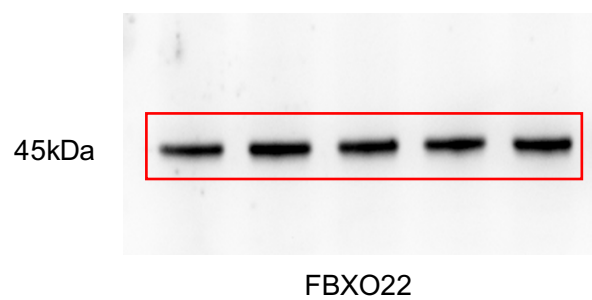


Supplementary figure S3. (A) After 200 μ M H₂O₂ or in combination with 10 μ g/ml BPC157 treatment, HUVEC viability was determined by a CCK-8 assay. (B) Representative images of tube formation after the indicated treatment. HUVEC cells were treated with 200 nM CoCl₂ and then supplemented with or without 10 μ g/ml BPC157, followed by further assessment of their tube formation capability. Scale bar: 100 μ m. *P* values were determined via ANOVA. Data represent the mean $\pm$ s.e.m..

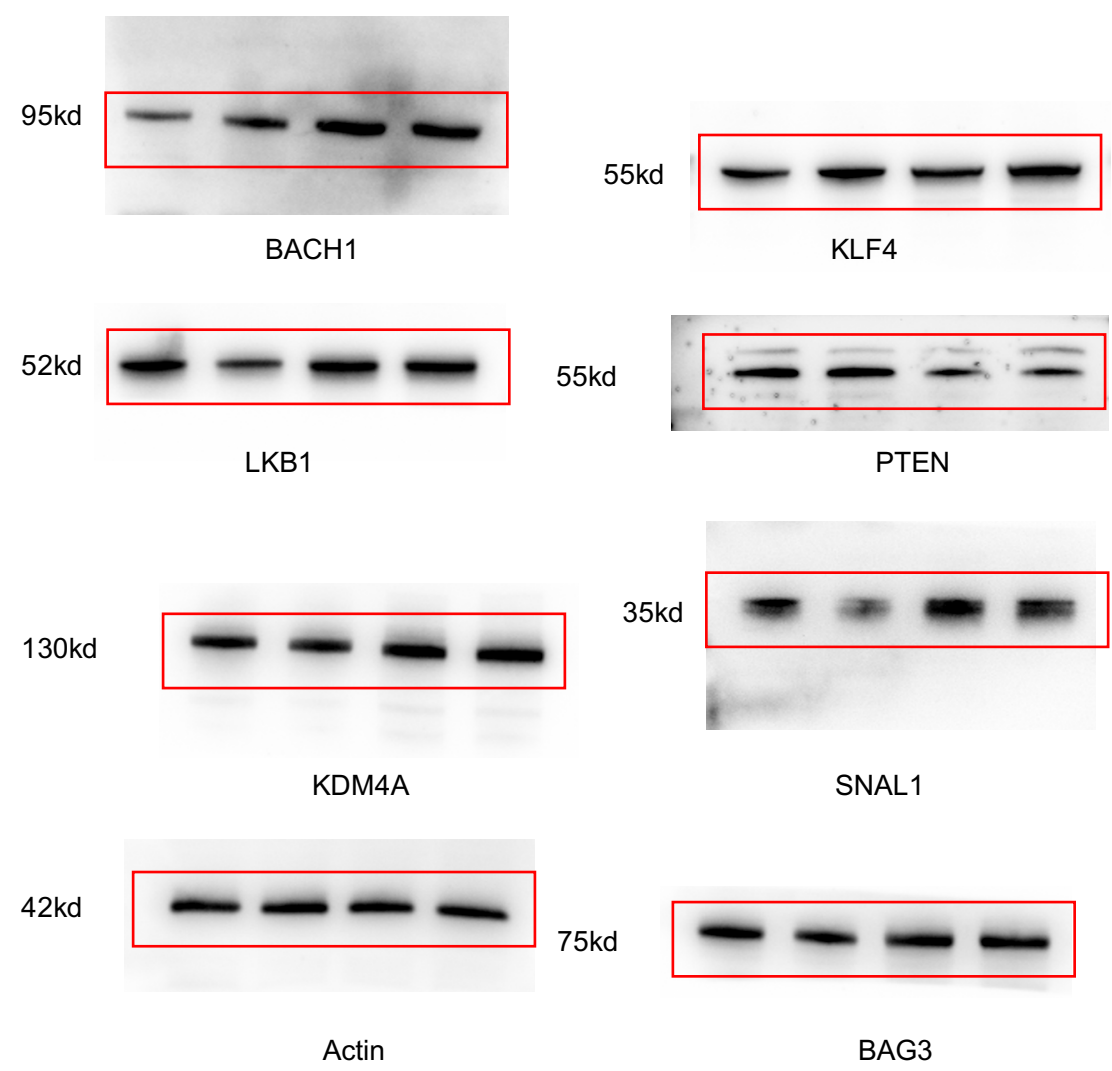
Source Figure 2E



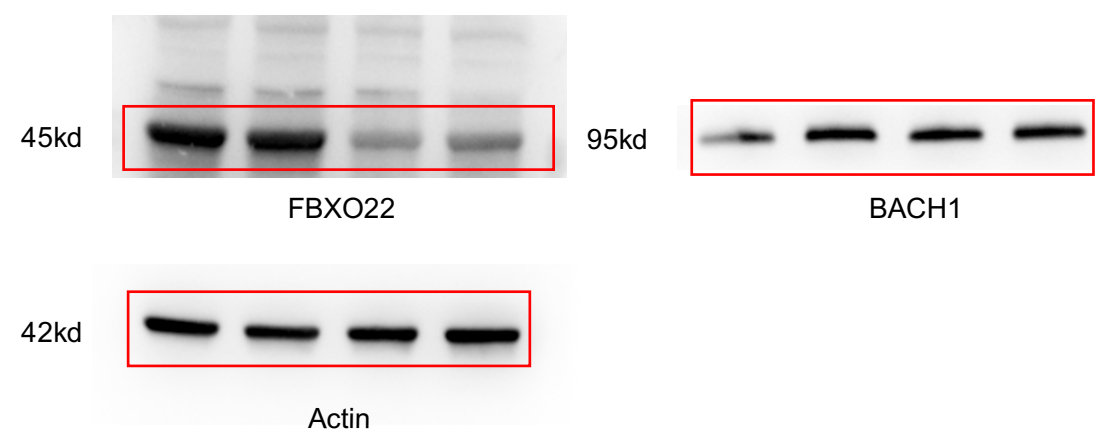
Source Figure 3B



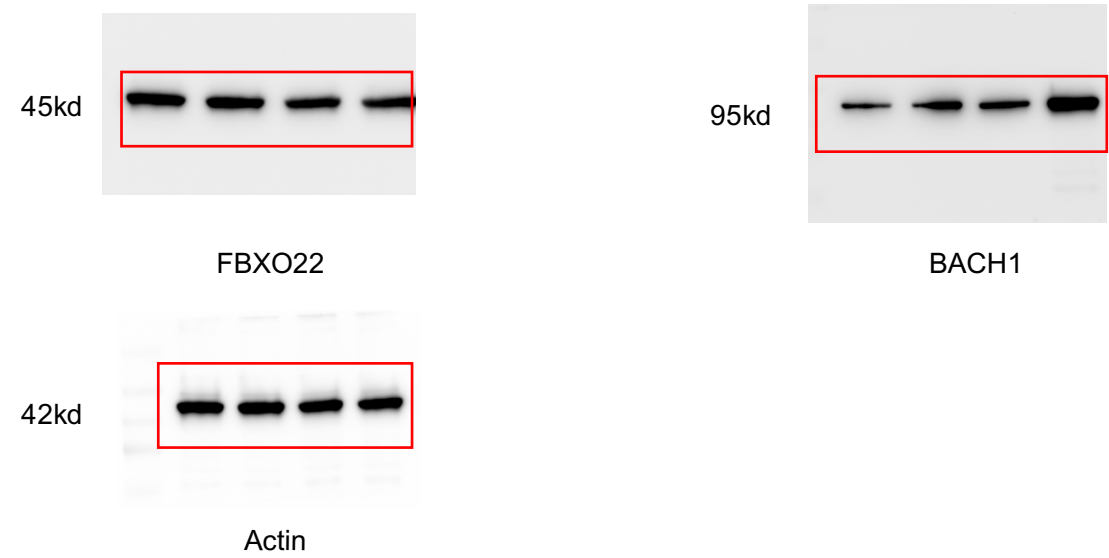
Source Figure 5A



Source Figure 5C



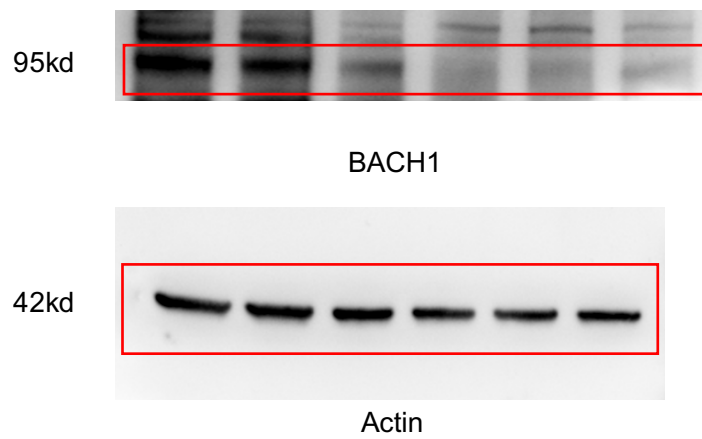
Source Figure 5D



Source Figure 5E

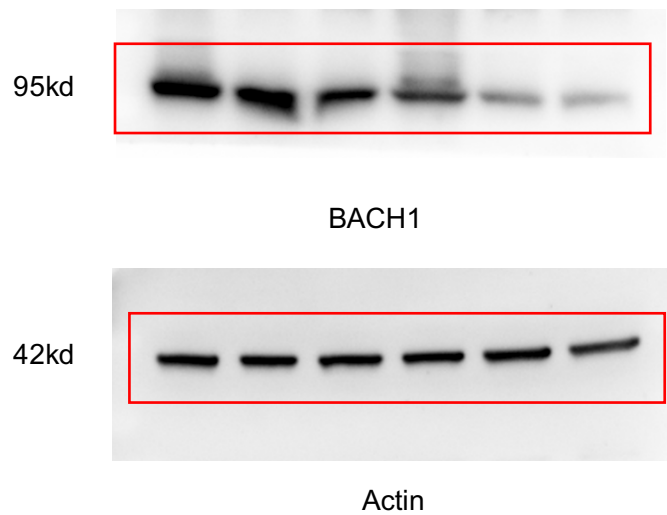
-BPC157

CHX



+BPC157

CHX



Source Figure 6D

