Supplementary Figure 10. Peretinoin could prevent the development of MASH by partially activating macrophage ATG16L1. (A) Representative hepatic H&E staining, oil red O staining, Sirius Red staining, and α-SMA immunohistochemical analysis of MCD-fed Atg16l1fl/fl and Atg16l1ΔMϕ treated with saline or peretinoin. (B) NAS, serum ALT levels, and hepatic TG levels of MCD-fed Atg16l1fl/fl mice and Atg16l1ΔMϕ treated with saline or peretinoin; n=6/group. (C) Hepatic Acta2, Colla1 and Timp1 gene expression levels of MCD-fed Atg16l1fl/fl mice and Atg16l1ΔMϕ treated with saline or peretinoin; n=6 mice/group. (D) Hepatic Tnfa, Il6 and Il1b gene expression levels of MCD-fed Atg16l1fl/fl mice and Atg16l1ΔMϕ treated with saline or peretinoin; n=6 mice/group. MASH, metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis; ATG16L1, autophagy-related protein 16-like 1; MCD, methionine- and choline-deficient diet; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; TG, hepatic triglyceride. The data are expressed as the mean±SD. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001 (unpaired t test or ANOVA).