An RGD-Dependent ROBO1–Integrin αvβ1 Axis Promotes Liver Fibrosis in Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Steatohepatitis

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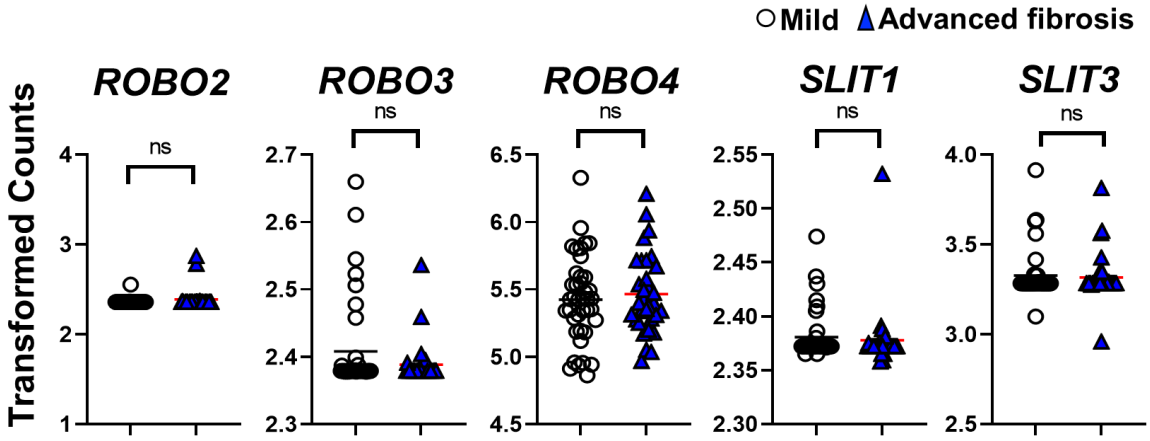
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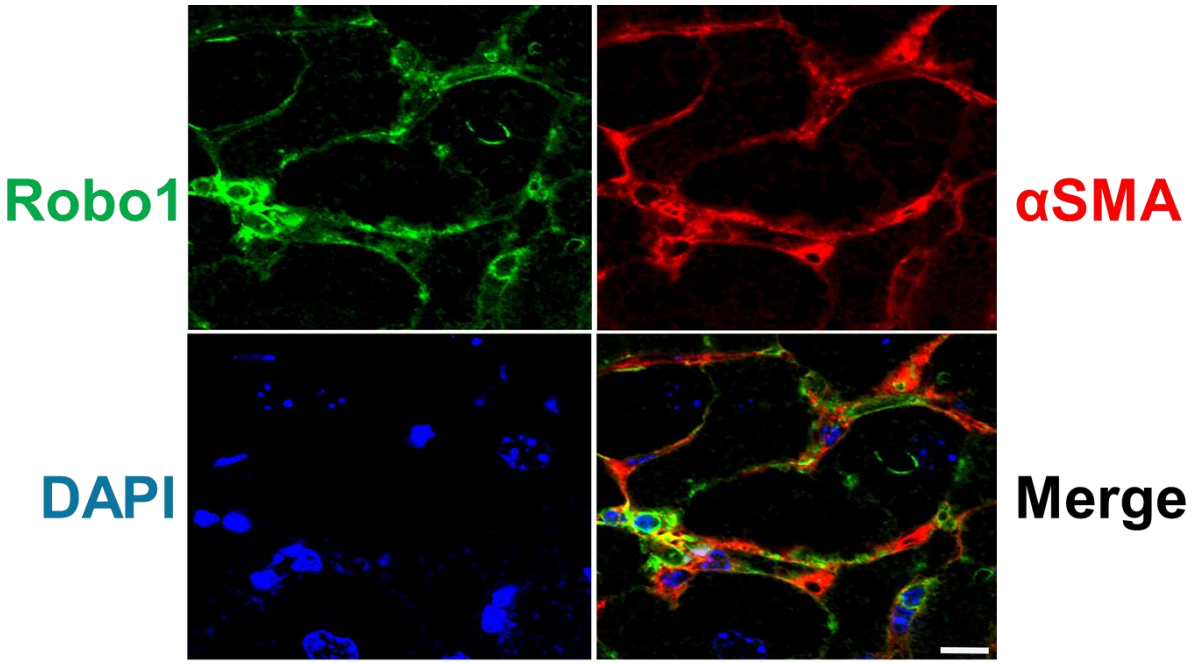
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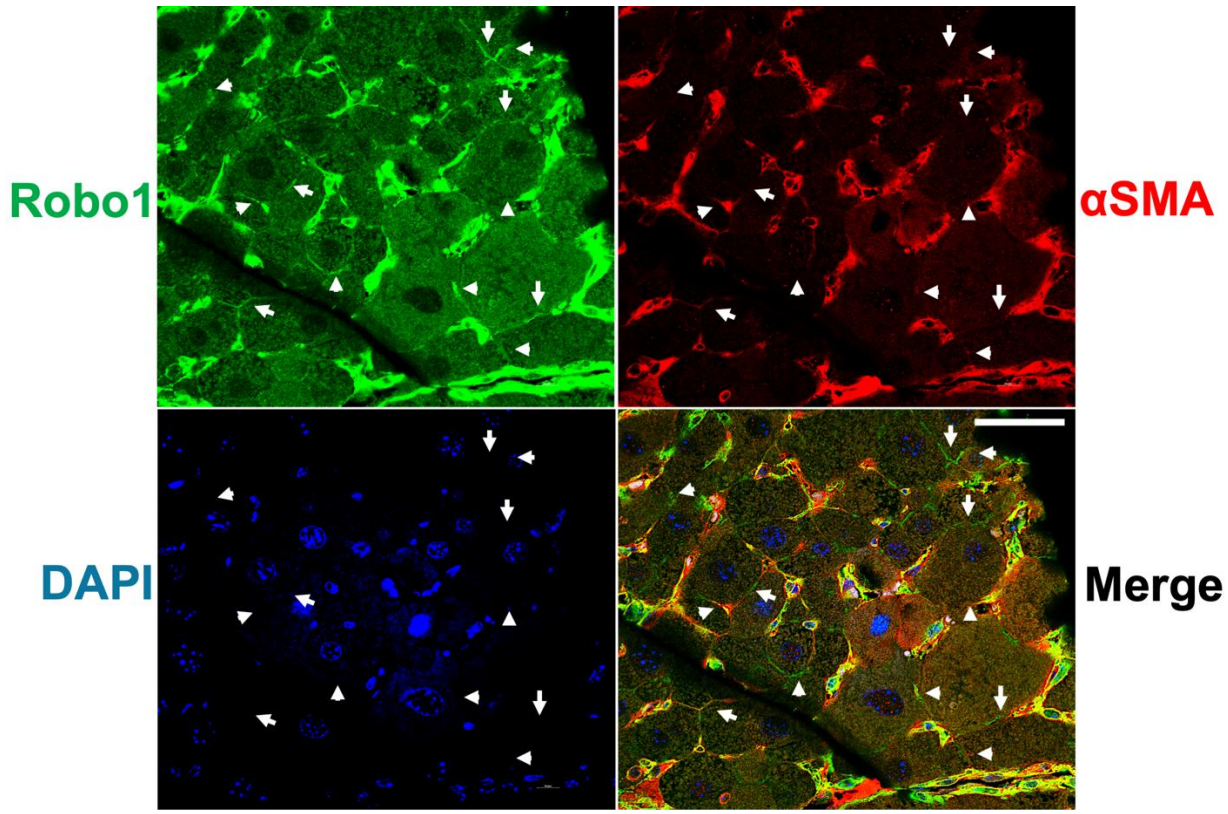
Supplementary Figure Legends



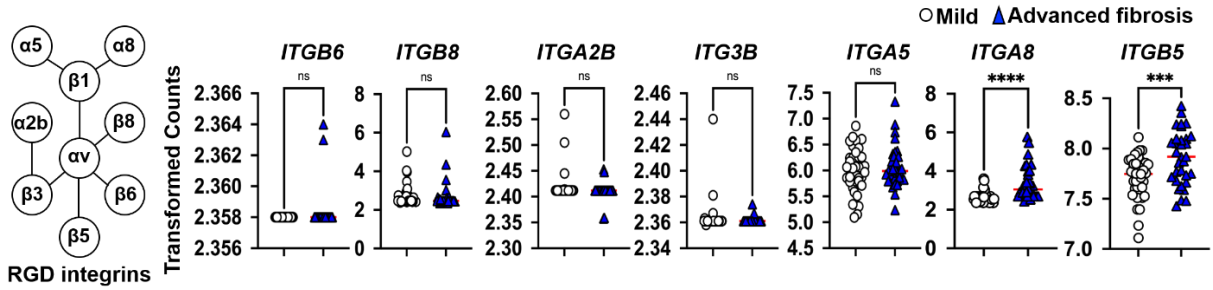
Supplementary Figure S1. ROBO2, ROBO3, ROBO4, SLIT1, and SLIT3 are not significantly altered between mild and advanced fibrosis during MASLD progression. Expression levels of the indicated transcripts were analyzed using extracted data from patients with mild fibrosis/early-stage MASLD (n=40) and advanced fibrosis/advanced-stage MASLD (n=32) in the GSE49541 dataset. Data are shown as transformed counts. ns, not significant.



Supplementary Figure S2. Robo1 expression in aSMA$^+$ HSCs during CDAHFD-induced MASH. Representative immunofluorescence images of liver sections from mice that were fed CDAHFD for 12 weeks and stained for Robo1 (green), αSMA, a marker of activated HSCs/myofibroblasts (red), and DAPI (blue). The merged image shows Robo1 signal in αSMA$^+$ cells. Scale bar: 10 μm.



Supplementary Figure S3. Robo1 localization in small subsets of hepatocytes during CDAHFD-induced MASH. Double staining of Robo1 (green) and aSMA (red) was performed on liver sections from mice that received CDAHFD feeding for 12 weeks. Arrows point to subsets of Robo1^{+} hepatocytes. Scale bar: 50 μm.



Supplementary Figure S4. Expression patterns of RGD-binding integrins in early- and advanced-stage fibrosis from MASLD patients. The schematic illustrates eight RGD-binding integrin heterodimers that are encoded by 9 integrin genes. Upregulated genes are labeled in red. Expression levels of the indicated 7 genes were analyzed using extracted data from patients with early-stage fibrosis/MASLD (n=40) and advanced-stage fibrosis/MASLD (n=32) in the GSE49541 dataset. Data are shown as transformed counts. ns, not significant; ***P<0.001; ****P<0.0001.