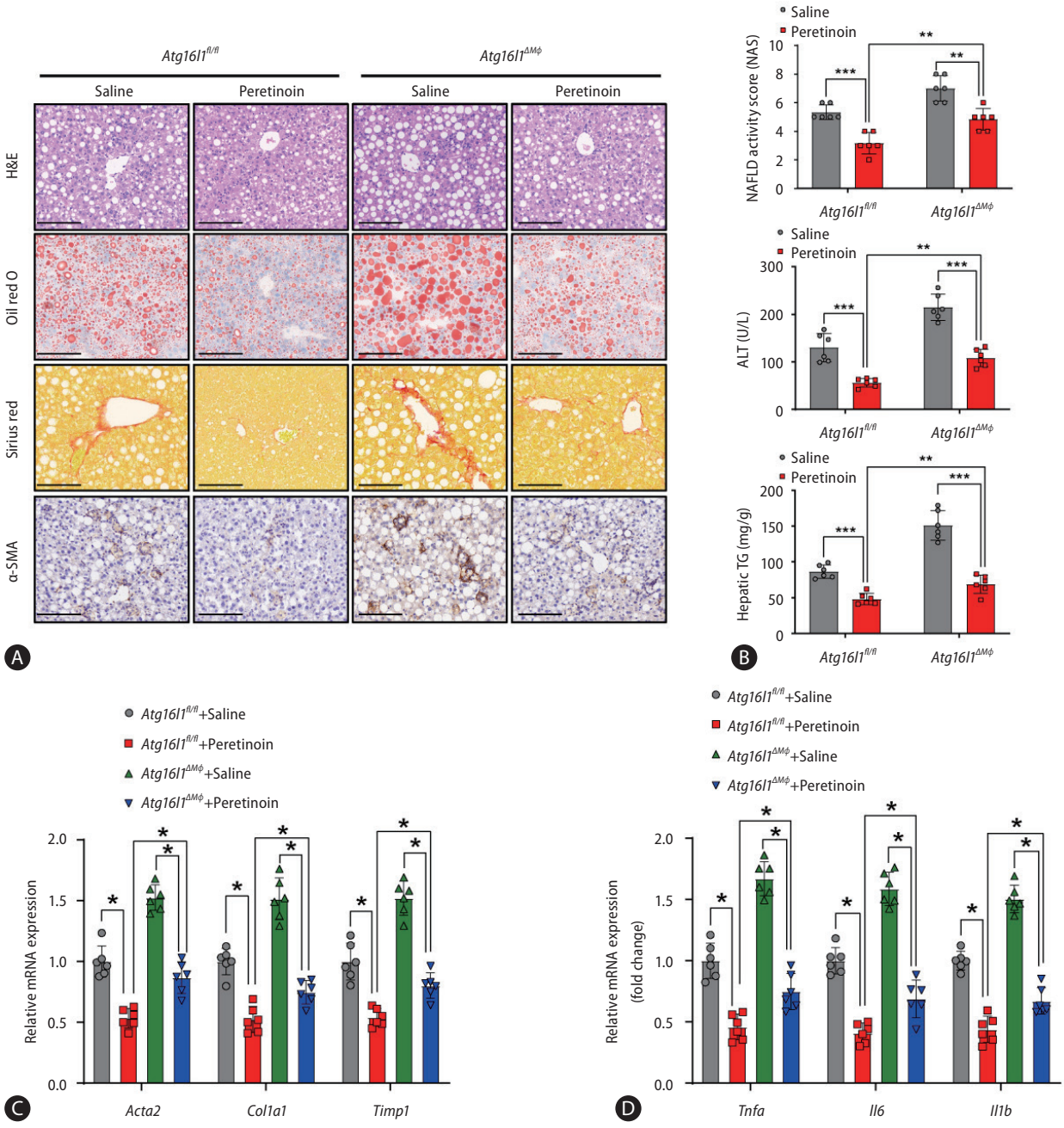

Supplementary Figure 10. Peretinoin could prevent the development of MASH by partially activating macrophage ATG16L1. (A) Representative hepatic H&E staining, oil red O staining, Sirius Red staining, and α-SMA immunohistochemical analysis of MCD-fed *Atg16l1*$^{fl/fl}$ mice and *Atg16l1*$^{\Delta M\phi}$ treated with saline or peretinoin. (B) NAS, serum ALT levels, and hepatic TG levels of MCD-fed *Atg16l1*$^{fl/fl}$ mice and *Atg16l1*$^{\Delta M\phi}$ treated with saline or peretinoin; n=6/group. (C) Hepatic *Acta2*, *Col1a1* and *Timp1* gene expression levels of MCD-fed *Atg16l1*$^{fl/fl}$ mice and *Atg16l1*$^{\Delta M\phi}$ treated with saline or peretinoin; n=6 mice/group. (D) Hepatic *Tnfa*, *Il6* and *Il1b* gene expression levels of MCD-fed *Atg16l1*$^{fl/fl}$ mice and *Atg16l1*$^{\Delta M\phi}$ 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).