Figure S1. Treatment with rosiglitazone up-regulated expression of PPARγ and MIR29a. (A) The MTT results showed that RSG (0-80 μM) for 24 h, 48 h, 72 h or 96 h had no significant effect on cell viability. (B-E) RSG was used to treat human HSC cell line LX-2 for 24 h, 48 h and 72 h. The expression of PPARγ, MIR29a, COL1 and α-SMA were analyzed by qRT-PCR analysis. (F) After 24 h RSG (5 μM) treatment, the protein expression of α-SMA, PPARγ, ADRP, FAS, and C/EBPα were analyzed by Western blot in LX-2 cells (n = 2 per group). GAPDH was used as a loading control. Throughout, error bar represents SEM. * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01 and *** P < 0.001 vs. control (24h) group, # P < 0.05, ## P < 0.01, ###P < 0.001 vs. RSG (24h) group.

Figure S2. MIR29a inhibitor increased the expression of fibrosis-related genes and decreased the expression of adipogenic transcription factors in LX-2 cells. (A-G) MIR29a inhibitor (200 nM) were transiently transfected into LX-2 cells for 48 h, and RSG (5 μM) treated for 24 h, The expression of MIR29a, COL1, α-SMA, PPARγ, ADRP, FASN, and SREBP-1c mRNA were assessed by qRT-PCR (n = 3 per group). Throughout, error bar represents SEM. * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01 and *** P < 0.001.