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Supplementary file 1

Table 1. Detailed administration protocol

Group	Number of animals per group	CCl4	Forage	Administration and treatment of each group	Note				
1	8	No	Normal	Vehicle, s.c. B.i.w., Day 0~Day 27	Blank control model				
2	8	Yes	High- fat	Vehicle, s.c. CCl4, i.p. B.i.w., Day 0~Day 27	As a control group for models within groups 3-7				
3	8	Yes	High- fat	OCA, 30 mg/kg, p.o., q.d., Day 0~Day 27					
4	8	Yes	High- fat	HSP763-01, 0.3 mg/kg, s.c. B.i.w ., Day 0~Day 27					
5	8	Yes	High- fat	HSP763-01,1.0mg/kg, s.c. B.i.w ., Day 0~Day 27	The CCl4 model induction and administration were conducted simultaneously, CCl4, i.p. B.i.w; the batch HSP763-01 GF6 was stored at -20°C for more than 30 M, while the batch HSP763-01 was stored at -20°C for loss than 1 M.				
6	8	Yes	High- fat	HSP763-01, 3.0 mg/kg, s.c. B.i.w ., Day 0~Day 27					
7	8	Yes	High- fat	HSP763-01 GF6, 1.0mg/kg, s.c. B.i.w ., Day 0~Day 27					
8	8	Yes	High-	HSP763-01, 3.0mg/kg, s.c.	The pre-treatment period involved the use of CCl4 for 2 weeks, followed by a 4 weeks drug				

	fat		B.i.w ., Day 14~Day 41	administration		
				CCl4, i.p. once a week, Day		
				0~Day 41		
9	8	Yes	High- fat	CCl4, i.p. once a week, Day 0~Day 41	As a model comparison for Group8, CCl4 continued to induce to Day 41 based on Group2.	

Table 2. SEC-HPLC

Name	Instruction					
Mobile phase	100mM PB,200mM Arg, pH 6.8					
Chromatography column	Waters BEH200					
High-Performance Liquid	Agilent 1260 InfinityII					
Chromatograph (HPLC)						
Chromatograph (HPLC) Agilent 1260 InfinityII Procedure Instruction Parameter Sample preparation Take a protein sample and place it in the liquid phase inner tube, then directly load it onto the column Chromatographic parameters Flow velocity 1ml/min						
Sample preparation	Take a protein sample and place it in the liquid phase inner tube, then directly load it onto the column.					
	Loading	50ug				
Chromotographia paramatara	Flow velocity	1ml/min				
Chromatographic parameters	Collection time	15min				
	Detection wavelength	280nm				
Operating Instructions	Stabilize the baseline of the system by equilibrating it with the mobile phase designated sample vial and place the vials within the instrument. Collect data analysis and processing of the data. Ensure that the d	Subsequently, add 50 μ g of antibody to the for a duration of 15 minutes, followed by the ata is securely saved.				

NASH						
Pathological manifestations	Assessment	Scoring (NAS)	Assessment Criteria for Pathological Changes:			
	None	0				
Hepatocyte ballooning	A few balloon- shaped cells	1				
	Large numbers of balloon-shaped cells	2				
	None	0	1. Hepatocyte ballooning: Pathological changes similar to air bubbles are observed in heretogytes. Due to the liquid yesuale like changes, the size of heretogytes increases, and the			
Overall assessment of small follicular	< 2 foci/200-fold field of view	1	nepatocytes. Due to the inquiti vacuole-like changes, the size of nepatocytes increases, and the nucleus of the hepatocyte is concentrated or displaced.			
inflammation in all inflammatory lesions.	2-4 foci/ 200-fold field of view	2	 2. Inflaminatory cell influtation. Earge numbers of inflaminatory cells, mainly field opinis and macrophages, are found in the portal area, subcapsular vein area, or around the liver lobules. 3. Changes in liver cell fat: regular round vacuoles are observed in liver cells of different sizes. 			
	>4 foci / 200-fold field of view	3	with the nucleus located at the edge.			
	<5%	0				
Linid decomparation	5%-33%	1				
Lipid degeneration	>33%-66%	2				
	>66%	3				

Table 3. NAS Assessment

Table 4. Staging criteria for liver fibrosis

Hepatic Fibrosis									
Histopathological characteristics	Staging criteria for liver fibrosis								
		0	1			2	2	4	
	Staging		1A	1B	1C	2	3	4	
	Scoring	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Fibrosis Score	Categorical definition	None	Mild, Zone 3, peritoneal fibrosis.	Moderate, Zone 3, Peripheral Fibrosis	Portal area / Periportal fibrosis	Sinusoid/portal area / Perivascular fibrosis	Bridging fibrosis	Hepatic cirrhosis	