



**Supplementary Fig. 3.** Interleukin 33 (IL33) amplifies palmitic acid (PA) and high glucose-induced human liver sinusoidal endothelial cell (LSEC) dysfunction *in vitro*. (A, B) Representative fluorescent images and analysis of adhered monocytes (upper), and microscopy images of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (C) in human LSECs (lower) ( $n=3$ ) (scale bar, 25  $\mu\text{m}$ ). (D) Nitric oxide (NO) levels of culture medium from human LSECs administrated with recombinant 50 ng/mL IL33 *in vitro* for 24 hours in the presence of palmitic acid plus high glucose (PAHG) (0.2 mM PA and 30 mM glucose) ( $n=4$ ). (D) Schematic representation of Transwell coculture system. (E, F) Representative fluorescent images and analysis of alpha smooth muscle actin ( $\alpha\text{SMA}$ ) in LX-2 co-cultured with human LSECs ( $n=3$ ) (scale bar, 25  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Data was shown as mean  $\pm$  standard error of the mean. NG, normal glucose; DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole. <sup>a</sup> $P < 0.05$ , <sup>b</sup> $P < 0.01$ .