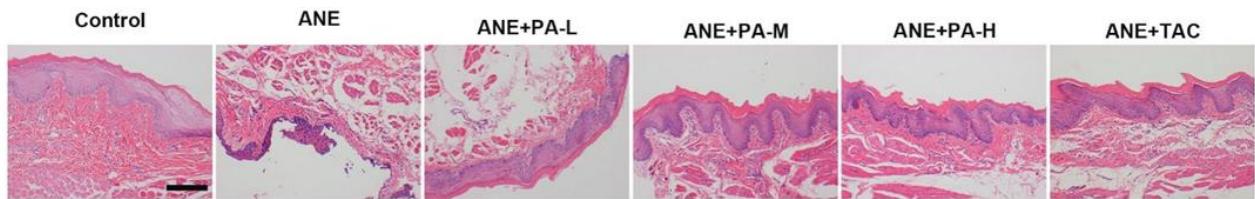


Due to its demonstrated efficacy in combating liver fibrosis, we explored the comprehensive anti-fibrotic potential of PA. Injection of 10 mg/kg of ANE into the jowls was utilized for the investigation of PA's anti-oral submucous fibrosis properties. Strikingly, the mice in the control group displayed notable thinning of the oral mucosal epithelium, along with increased pink deposits in the lamina propria, infiltration of chronic inflammatory cells, and disrupted tissue architecture. In contrast, treatment with PA effectively reversed these pathological manifestations, underscoring its efficacy in mitigating oral submucous fibrosis (Supplementary Fig. 1) and highlighting its wide-ranging anti-fibrotic capabilities.



Supplementary Fig. 1. PA mitigates oral submucous injury in ANE-induced oral submucous fibrosis mice. Representative histological images of oral submucous tissue sections stained with H&E staining (scar bar = 10 μ m)