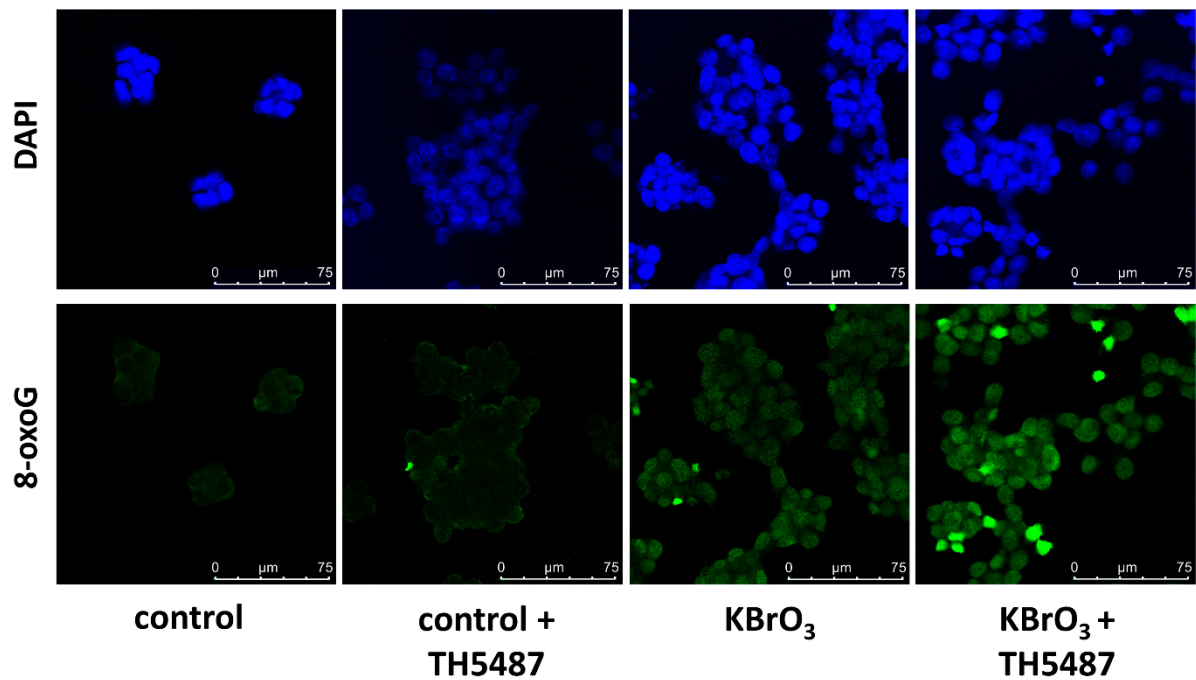
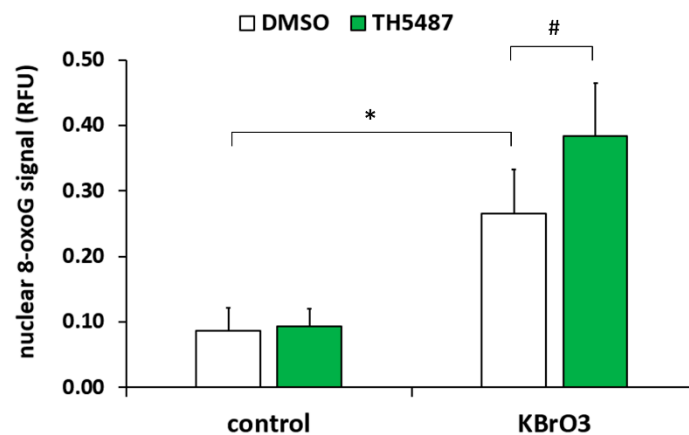
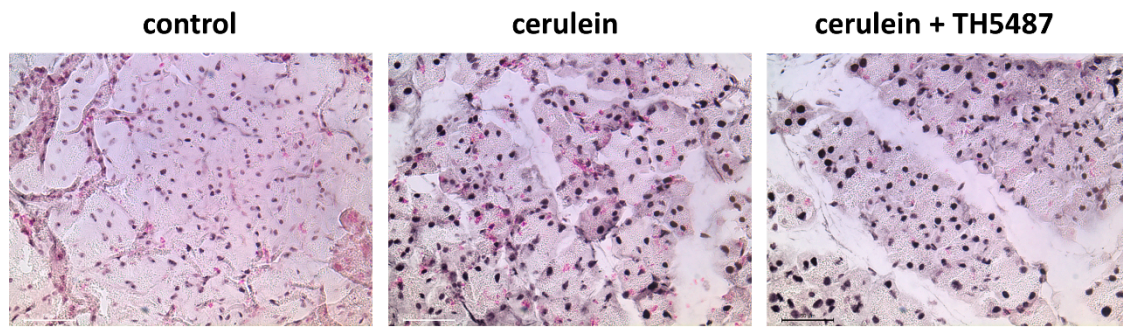
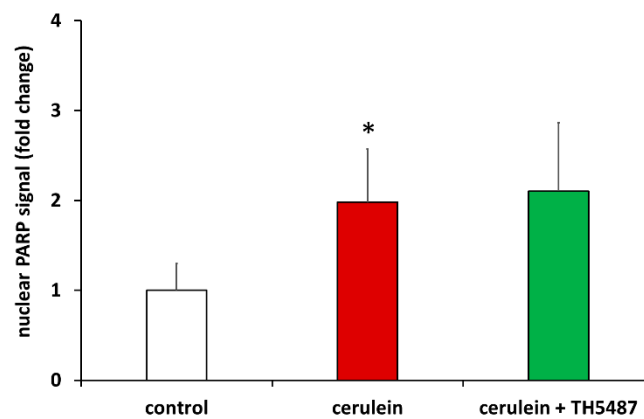


Supplementary Figure S1. (A) Representative images of 8-oxoG staining in pancreas sections **(B)** TH5487 results in accumulation of genomic 8-oxoG lesions in the pancreas. OGG1 inhibition increased 8-oxoG level. Magnification was 400x. Scale bars are 50 μ m. Values are presented as mean \pm SD, n=6. *p<0.05 vs. control group, #p<0.05 vs. cerulein group

A**B**

Supplementary Figure S2. (A) Immunofluorescent staining of 8-oxoG in AR42J cell line. Representative images of three experiments are shown. **(B)** The level of genomic 8-oxoG was significantly higher in potassium bromate-treated cells compared to the control. TH5487 treatment caused increased 8-oxoG formation in KBrO₃-treated cells indicating that TH5487 prevents 8-oxoG repair by OGG1. Data are presented as mean \pm SD, * $P < 0.05$, # $P < 0.05$. Scale bars are 75 μ m.

A**B**

Supplementary Figure S3. (A) Immunohistochemical staining of PARP in AP model. **(B)** The PARP amount increased by two fold in cerulein and cerulein + TH5487 treated group. Values are represented as mean \pm SD, n = 6. *P < 0.05 vs. control group.