Supplemental Figure 1: Hepatic expression of MLKL in patient cohorts of diverse liver diseases

(A) Quantification of hepatic *MLKL* mRNA in liver biopsies obtained from healthy control or liver disease patients (PBC: Primary Biliary Cirrhosis; HCV: Hepatitis C Virus; DILI: Drug-Induced Liver Injury; AIH: Autoimmune Hepatitis, n=15). (B) Representative image of a MLKL stained section from AIH liver (arrows demonstrate subcellular MLKL localization to plasma membranes, panel in the right represent confocal picture).

Error bars indicate +SD, gene expression levels are shown relative to HPRT.

Supplemental Figure 2: MLKL locates to the plasma membrane following inflammatory liver injury

(A) Quantification of hepatic *Mlkl* mRNA at different time points after ConA administration (n=3/group). ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001 by paired Student's *t* test. (B) Quantification of MLKL protein level in liver tissue lysates by Western blot, actin was used as loading control (n>3/group). ***P* < 0.01 by paired Student's *t* test. (C) The specificity of anti-mouse MLKL mABs used in the study was analyzed by immunofluorescence and Western-blot analysis of livers of wildtype and *Mlkf*^{-/-} mice subjected to saline or ConA treatment (for 7 hours). (D) Quantification of staining representative depicted in Fig.2D (n=5/group). (E) Correlations between the relative hepatic expression of *Mlkl* and circulating AST levels during the course of ConA-induced hepatitis in C57BL/6 mice (n>3/group). (F) Quantification of MLKL in the cytoplasm and at the plasma membrane (PM) at different time points after ConA administration (n>3/group). **P* < 0.05, ****P* < 0.001 by paired Student's *t* test. (G) Representative images of slides of ConA challenged (for 7 hours) C57BL/6 mice stained by TUNEL assay and for MLKL.

Error bars indicate +SD, gene expression levels are shown relative to HPRT.

Supplemental Figure 3: MLKL is dispensable for acetaminophen induced liver injury

(A) Serum IFN- γ concentrations in control mice or $Mlkl^{-/-}$ mice treated with ConA (n>3/group). (B) The presence of STAT1 and pSTAT1^{Tyr701} in livers of unchallenged or ConA treated control or $Mlkl^{-/-}$ mice was analyzed by Western-blot (actin was used as loading control). (C) Primary hepatocytes of C57BL/6 mice were left unstimulated (mock) or were treated for 8 hours with sera of saline (B6/J_PBS) or ConA challenged control or $Mlkl^{-/-}$ mice. LDH release as an indicator of cell necrosis was determined by ELISA (the relative release to the B6/J_PBS group is plotted; n=6/group). (D) Quantification of Mlkl transcripts in liver lysates of saline or APAP-challenged control mice by qPCR

(n>3/group). **(E,F)** C57BL/6 and *Mlkl^{-/-}* mice were i.p. injected with APAP and analyzed 24 hours later. Experiments were repeated two times with similar results. **(E)** Plasma AST/ALT concentrations (n=4/group). **(F)** Representative pictures of H&E and TUNEL assay stained tissue sections and quantification of necrotic areas in TUNEL assay stained livers (n=4/group). **(G)** Primary hepatocytes of C57BL/6 mice or *Mlkl^{-/-}* mice were left unstimulated (saline) or were treated for 24 hours with APAP at 8mM. Cell death was measured by Cell death detection ELISA (relative to saline control, n=3/group).

Error bars indicate +SD, gene expression levels are shown relative to *Hprt*.

Supplemental Figure 4: Inhibition of RIPK1 kinase functions does not influence expression of hepatic Ifng

(A+B) B6/J mice were left untrated (0h) or challenged 1h, 3h and 6h with ConA. (A) Hepatic expression of Mlkl mRNA in liver biopsies (n>3/group). (B) Representative pictures showing double staining for RIPK1 and TUNEL in liver tissue sections. (C) Representative pictures of liver tissue sections from ConA treated mice stained for RIPK1 in combination with TUNEL assay. Panels on the right represent confocal images (only RIPK1 staining). (D) *Ifng* transcripts in unchallenged (mock) mice, mice treated with ConA alone (DMSO) or pretreated with nec1-s (nec-1s) were quantified by qPCR (n>3/group). **P < 0.01 by paired Student's *t* test.

Error bars indicate +SD, gene expression levels are shown relative to *Hprt*.

Supplemental Figure 5: RIPK3 is expressed in F4/80⁺ kupffer cells

(A) Quantification of *Ripk3* mRNA in lysates of indicated tissues or primary mouse hepatocytes (PMH) (n=3/group, n.d. = not detectible). (B) Quantification of hepatic *RIPK3* transcripts in patients (n=6) or C57BL/6 mice that were control or ConA treated for 7 hours (n>3/group). (C+D) The specificity of anti-mouse RIPK3 mABs was analyzed by Western-blot analysis with protein lysates isolated from organs of wildtype and *Ripk3^{-/-}* mice (C) and immunohistochemistry of liver cross sections from wildtype and *Ripk3^{-/-}* mice (D). (E) Representative pictures of liver tissue sections double stained for RIPK3 and F4/80. (F-I) C57BL/6 and *Ripk3^{-/-}* mice were i.v. injected with ConA and analyzed 7 hours later. Experiments were repeated three times with similar results. (F) Plasma ALT concentrations of ConA challenged control and *Ripk3^{-/-}* mice (n>3/group). (G) Representative pictures of histological (H&E, dashed lines represent necrotic areas) and immunohistochemical (TUNEL assay) staining analysis of hepatic tissue sections. (H) Western Blot analysis demonstrating that endogenous MLKL

translocated from cytoplasm (C) to the plasma membrane (PM) fraction in C57BL/6 mice following ConA treatment. (I) RIPK1 was stained in liver cross sections obtained from ConA challenged B6/J and $Ripk3^{-/-}$ mice. Panel in the right represents confocal pictures.

Error bars indicate +SD, gene expression levels are shown relative to *Hprt*.

Supplemental Figure 6: Hepatocytes undergo non-apoptotic death in response to ConA

(A Quantification of TUNEL or cleaved Caspase-3/TUNEL double positive cells positive cells (n=4/group). (B) Representative pictures of histological (H&E, dashed lines represent necrotic areas) staining analysis of hepatic tissue sections and quantification of necrotic area in liver cross sections of ConA-challenged mice (n>3/group). (C-E) C57BL/6 and *MlkI^{-/-}* mice were treated with LPS/GalN and analyzed 6 hours later. Experiments were repeated two times with similar results. (C) Representative pictures of H&E and cleaved caspase-3 (cCasp3) stained tissue sections (D) Plasma ALT concentrations (n=4/group). (E) Quantification of cleaved caspase-3 positive area (n=4/group).

Error bars indicate +SD

Supplemental Figure 7: IFN-β-dependent STAT1 activation regulates MLKL expression

(A) IFN- γ expression constructs or empty control vectors (mock) were HD injected into C57BL/6 mice or Stat1^{-/-} mice. 4 days later hepatic *Mlkl* mRNA was quantified by qPCR (n=3/group). (B-D) Plasma aminotransferase concentrations in control, $Ifnq^{-/-}$ (B), $Stat1^{-/-}$ (C) or $Raq1^{-/-}$ (D) mice treated for 7 hours with ConA (n>3/group). ***P < 0.001 by paired Student's t test. (E) Quantification of *MlkI* mRNA in liver lysates of ConA challenged control (B6/J) or $Rag1^{-/-}$ mice (n=4/group). ***P < 0.001 by paired Student's t test. (F) Relative luciferase activity in HEK293T cells after transfection with a MLKL-Luciferase promoter construct and stimulation with rhIFN- γ (relative to mock group, n=2/group). **P < 0.01 by paired Student's t test. (G) Hepatic expression on *Mlkl* mRNA in control, *Ifnar*^{-/-} and *Il28ra*^{-/-} mice treated for 7 hours with ConA. (H) Relative abundance of Mlkl mRNA in primary hepatocytes isolated from wildtype or $Stat1^{-/-}$ mice after stimulation with the indicated interferon factors (n=3/group). ***P < 0.001 by paired Student's t test. (I) The presence of STAT1^{pTyr701} in primary hepatocytes after 30 min stimulation with indicated IFNs was analyzed by Western-blot. (J+K) Expression of *MlkI* mRNA in (J) livers of unchallenged (mock) or IFN- β vector injected mice (n>3/group) or (K) in BNL cells stimulated with the indicated factors (n=4/group). All experiments were performed at least two times with similar results. *P < 0.05 by paired Student's t test. **P < 0.050.01, ****P* < 0.001 by paired Student's *t* test.

Error bars indicate +SD, gene expression levels are shown relative to *Hprt*.

Supplemental Figure 8: Ripk1 gene expression is not dependent on STAT1

(A,B) *Mlkl* or *Ripk1* transcripts were quantified in primary mouse fibroblasts (Mefs, A) or BNL cells (B) stimulated *ex situ* with indicated factors (n=3/group). **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001 by paired Student's *t* test. (C+D) IFN- γ expression constructs or empty control vector (mock) were HD injected into C57BL/6 mice. 4 days later hepatic *Mlkl* and *Ripk1* mRNA (n=3/group) was quantified by qPCR (C) and protein amount was analyzed by Western Blot analysis (D, GAPDH was used as a loading control). ***P* < 0.01 by paired Student's *t* test. (E) Quantification of hepatic *Ripk1* mRNA in vehicle (mock) or ConA challenged control (BL/6) mice, *Tnfr1*^{-/-} or *lfng*^{-/-} (n>3/group). **P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.01 by paired Student's *t* test.

Error bars indicate +SD, gene expression levels are shown relative to *Hprt*.

Supplemental Figure 9: IFN-γ is required but not sufficient for MLKL-mediated hepatocellular death

(A,B) Kaplan–Meyer survival analysis (A) and aminotransferase concentrations (B) in C57BL/6 mice injected with control vector (mock) and IFN- γ expressing minicircle DNA prior to ConA administration (n>4/group). ****P* < 0.001. (C) Primary hepatocytes were stimulated with IFN- γ or TNF- α for 48h. LDH release is shown as relative to mock control (n=4/group).

Error bars indicate +SD.

Supplemental Figure 10: TNF- α is required for MLKL mediated liver injury

(A-F) C57BL/6 or *Tnfr1*^{-/-} mice were subjected to ConA or saline treatment (mock) and analyzed 7 hours later. Experiments were repeated three times with similar results. (A) AST/ALT levels (n>3/group). (B) Quantification of necrotic area in liver tissue of ConA challenged mice (n=3/group). ****P* < 0.001 by paired Student's *t* test. (C) Hepatic expression of *Mlkl* mRNA in unchallenged and ConA treated control (B6/J) and *Tnfr1*^{-/-} mice was analyzed by qPCR (n>3/group). ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001 by paired Student's *t* test. (D) Quantification of MLKL protein level in ConA challenged mice (n=3/group, relative to ACTIN). (E) Representative images of liver tissue sections of ConA challenged wildtype or *Tnfr1*^{-/-} mice stained for MLKL and RIPK1 alone or in combination with TUNEL by

immunohistochemistry. **(F)** Quantification of plasma membrane localized MLKL in ConA challenged mice (n=3/group).

Error bars indicate +SD, gene expression levels are shown relative to *Hprt*.

Supplemental Figure 11: Model of MLKL-dependent hepatocellular death

IFN-γ released by liver resident or recruited T lymphocytes, NKT cells and NK cells is strongly connected to induction of MLKL expression via activation of the transcription factor STAT1 in hepatocytes. Hepatocellular necrosis is driven by a previously unrecognized RIPK3-independent function of MLKL.

Supplemental Figure 12: MLKL dependent cell death in primary hepatocytes

Primary hepatocytes derived from C57BL/6 mice or $Mlkl^{-/-}$ mice were left unstimulated (saline) or were treated for 24 hours with indicated factors after initial incubation with IFN- γ for 24 hours. Cell death was measured by Cell death detection ELISA (relative to saline control, n=4/group).







Suppl. Fig.2











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	mock		ConA			
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RIPK1



















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ConA

lfnar^{/-} ll28ra^{-/-}















