Figure S1. Distal lung inflammation in silica-treated mice. Representative hematoxylin and eosin staining in (A) terminal bronchiole and (B) alveolar region. Black and red arrows, histopathological changes in the Silica and Silica + MCC950 groups, respectively. Scale bar, 50 μm. NS, normal saline.

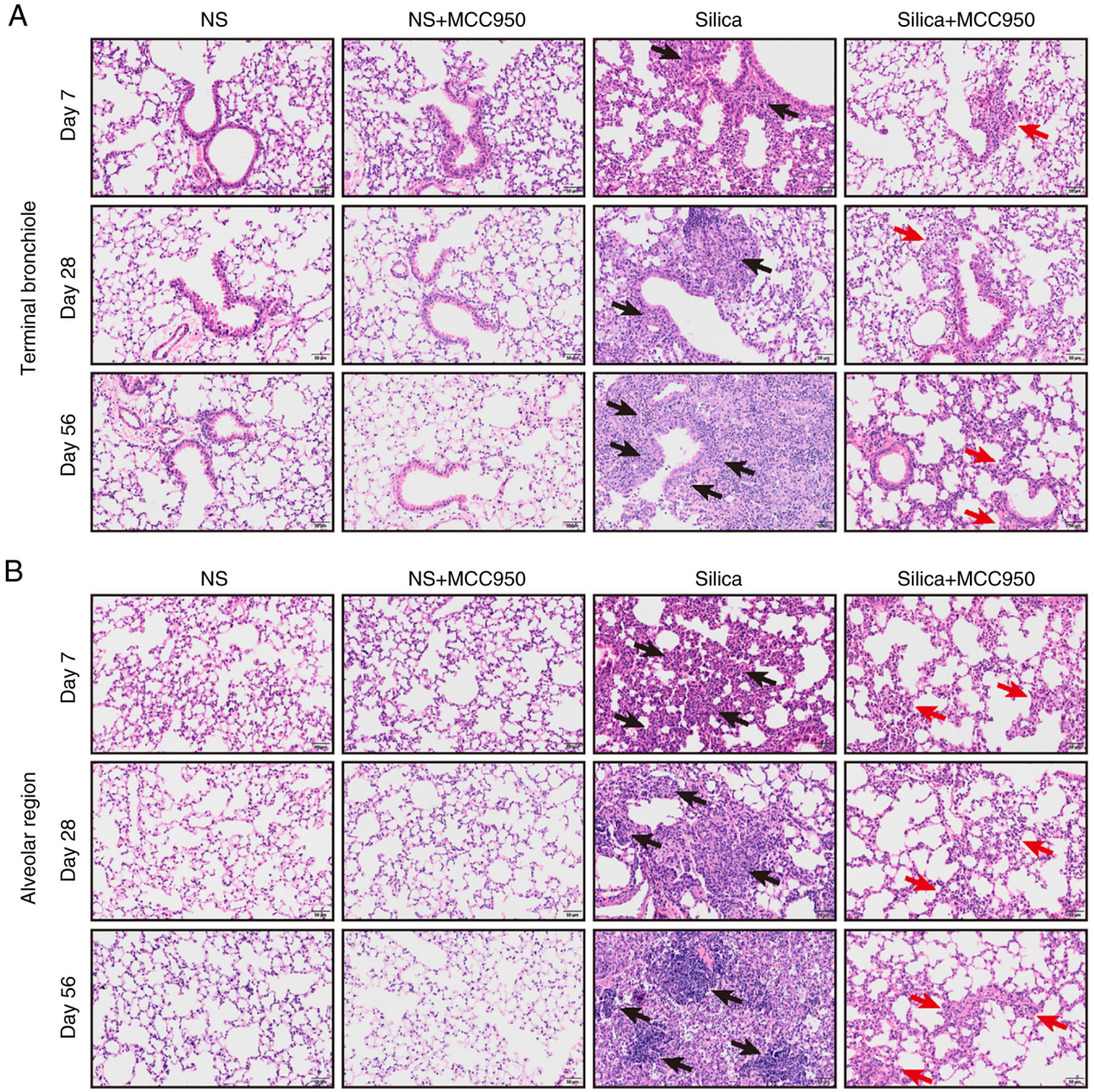

Figure S2. NLRP3 inflammasome activation in the terminal bronchiole. Representative immunohistochemistry for (A) NLRP3, (B) Caspase-1 and (C) IL-1β. Scale bar, 20 μm. NS, normal saline.

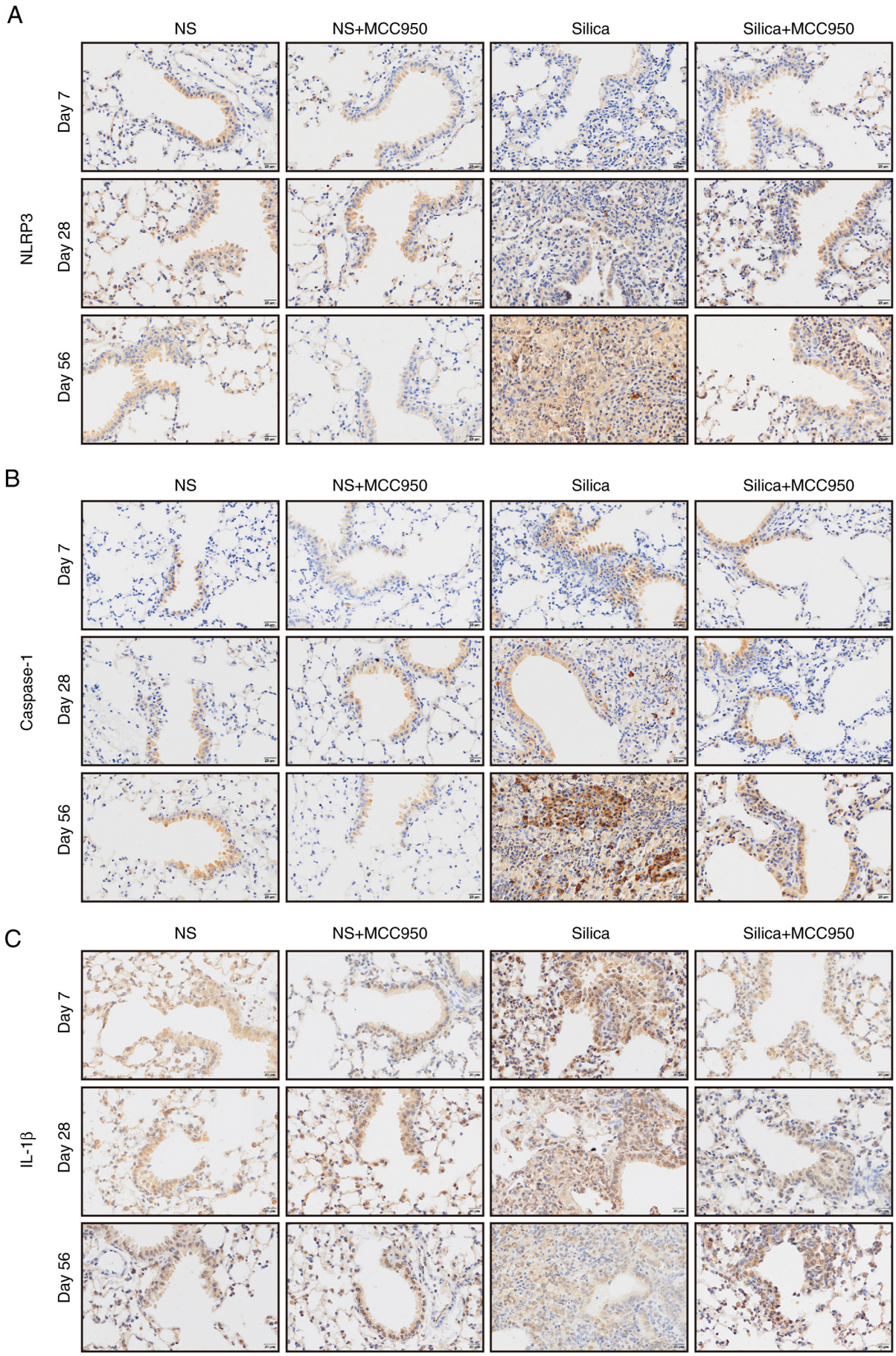

Figure S3. NLRP3 inflammasome activation in the alveolar region. Representative immunohistochemistry for (A) NLRP3, (B) Caspase-1 and (C) IL-1β. Scale bar, 20 μm. NS, normal saline.

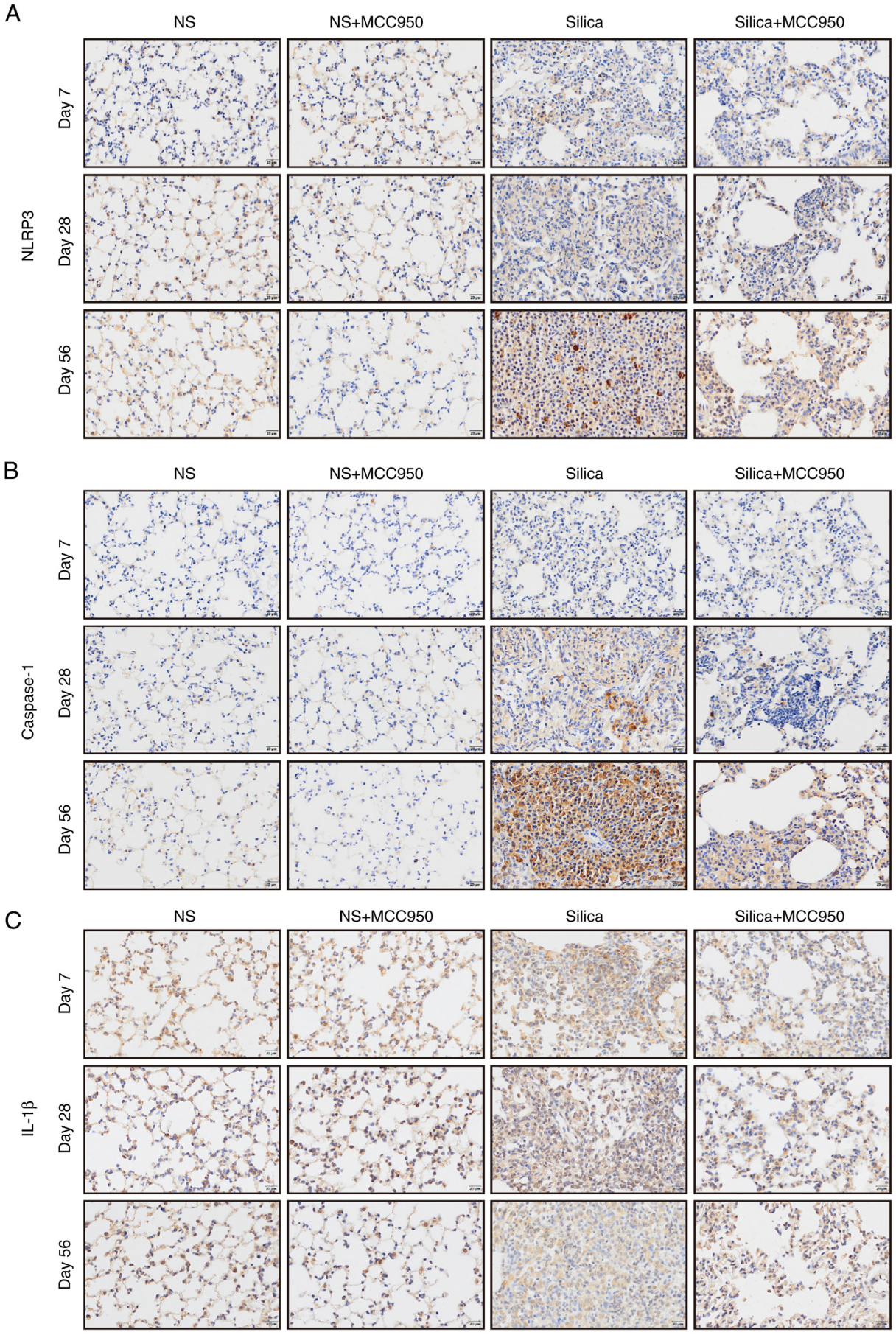

Figure S4. Membrane-distributed GSDMD^{+} cells in the silica-treated mice. (A) Representative immunostaining of GSDMD (red) and (A) CC10 (green) in the terminal bronchiole and (B) NGFR (green) in the alveolar region. Scale bar, 50 μm. GSDMD, gasdermin D; CC10, club cell 10 kDa protein; NGFR, nerve growth factor receptor.

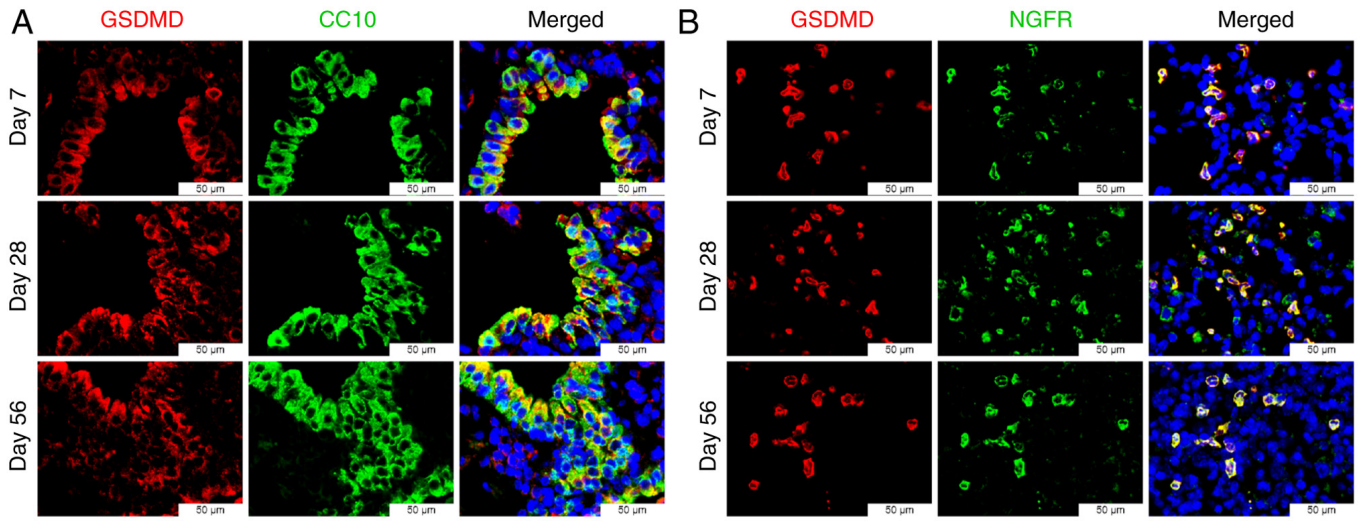

Figure S5. Ki67^{+} cells in silica-treated mice. Representative immunostaining of Ki67 (red) and Vimentin (green) in terminal bronchiole. Scale bar, 50 μm.