

**Supplemental Figure 1.** The antifibrotic activity of pirfenidone in preclinical models of cardiac fibrosis. **3A)** Experimental design and effects of pirfenidone in a dog model of heart failure induced by ventricular tachypacing [2]. **3B)** The effects of pirfenidone in a rat model of myocardial infarction-induced ventricular fibrosis [3]. **3C)** The effects of pirfenidone on cardiac fibrosis and function in a DOCA-salt hypertension model in rat [33]. Abbreviations: DOCA: deoxycorticosterone acetate; MMP-9: matrix metalloproteinase 9; TGF- $\beta$ : transforming growth factor beta; TNF- $\alpha$ : tumour necrosis factor alpha.

**Supplemental Figure 2.** The antifibrotic activity of pirfenidone in preclinical models of renal fibrosis. **4A)** The effects of pirfenidone treatment in a unilateral ureteral obstruction model [48]. **4B)** The effects of pirfenidone in a rat subtotal nephrectomy model [49]. Abbreviations: MMP-2: matrix metalloproteinase 2; TGF- $\beta$ : transforming growth factor beta.

**Supplemental Figure 3.** The antifibrotic activity of pirfenidone in preclinical models of hepatic fibrosis. **5A)** The experimental design and effects of pirfenidone in an 8 week model of carbon tetrachloride-induced liver fibrosis and in the bile duct ligation model of liver fibrosis in rats [52]. **5B)** The effects of pirfenidone in an 11 week model of carbon tetrachloride induced liver fibrosis and in the bile duct ligation model [53]. **5C)** Experimental design and effects of pirfenidone in a model of DMN-induced hepatic fibrosis in rats [54]. Abbreviations: ALT: alanine aminotransferase; DMN: dimethylnitrosamine; HSC: hepatic stellate cell; MMP: matrix metalloproteinase; TIMP: tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase; TGF- $\beta$ : transforming growth factor beta.