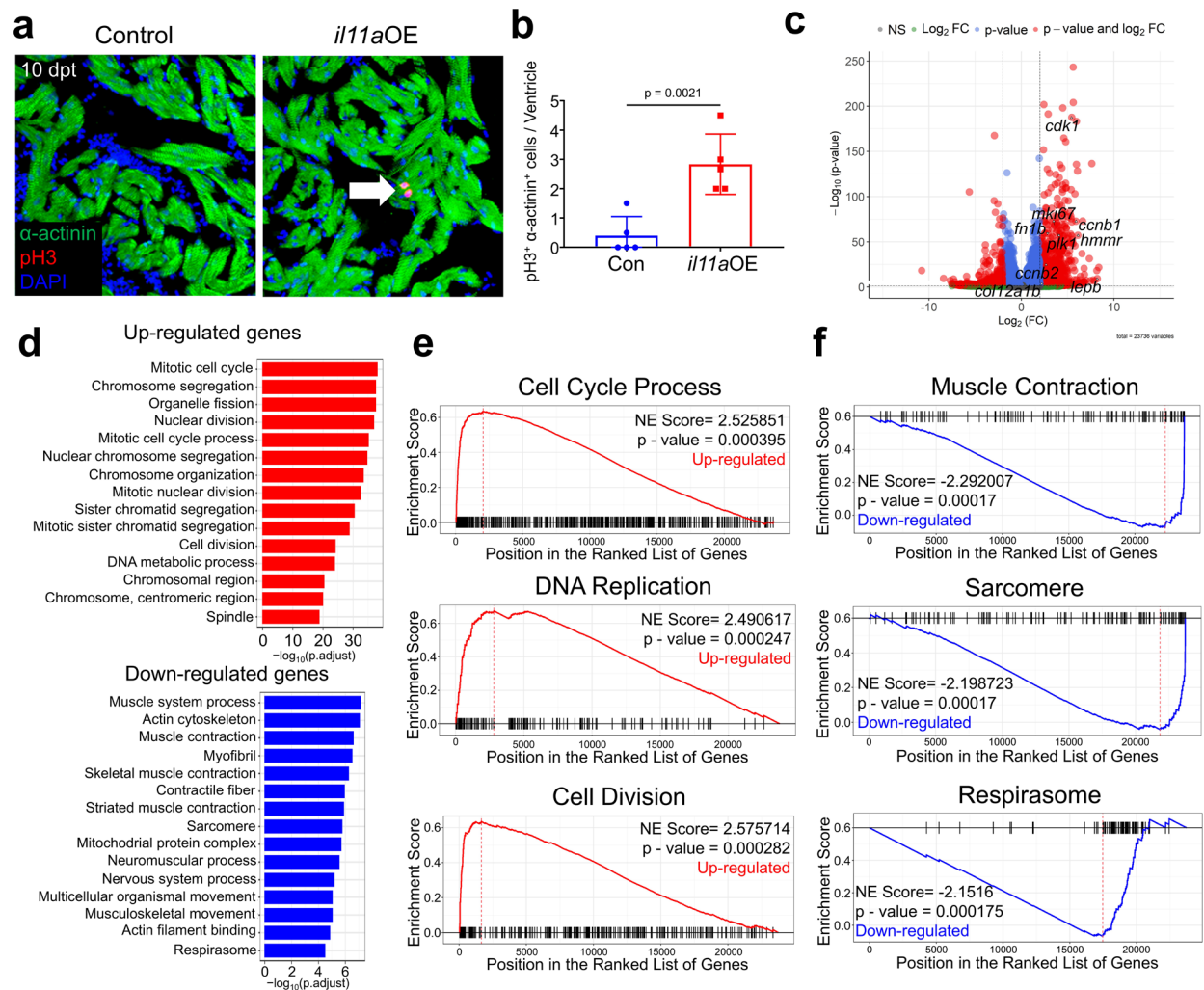


**Supplementary Figure 1. *il11a* is not expressed at the early development, but during regeneration in zebrafish heart.**

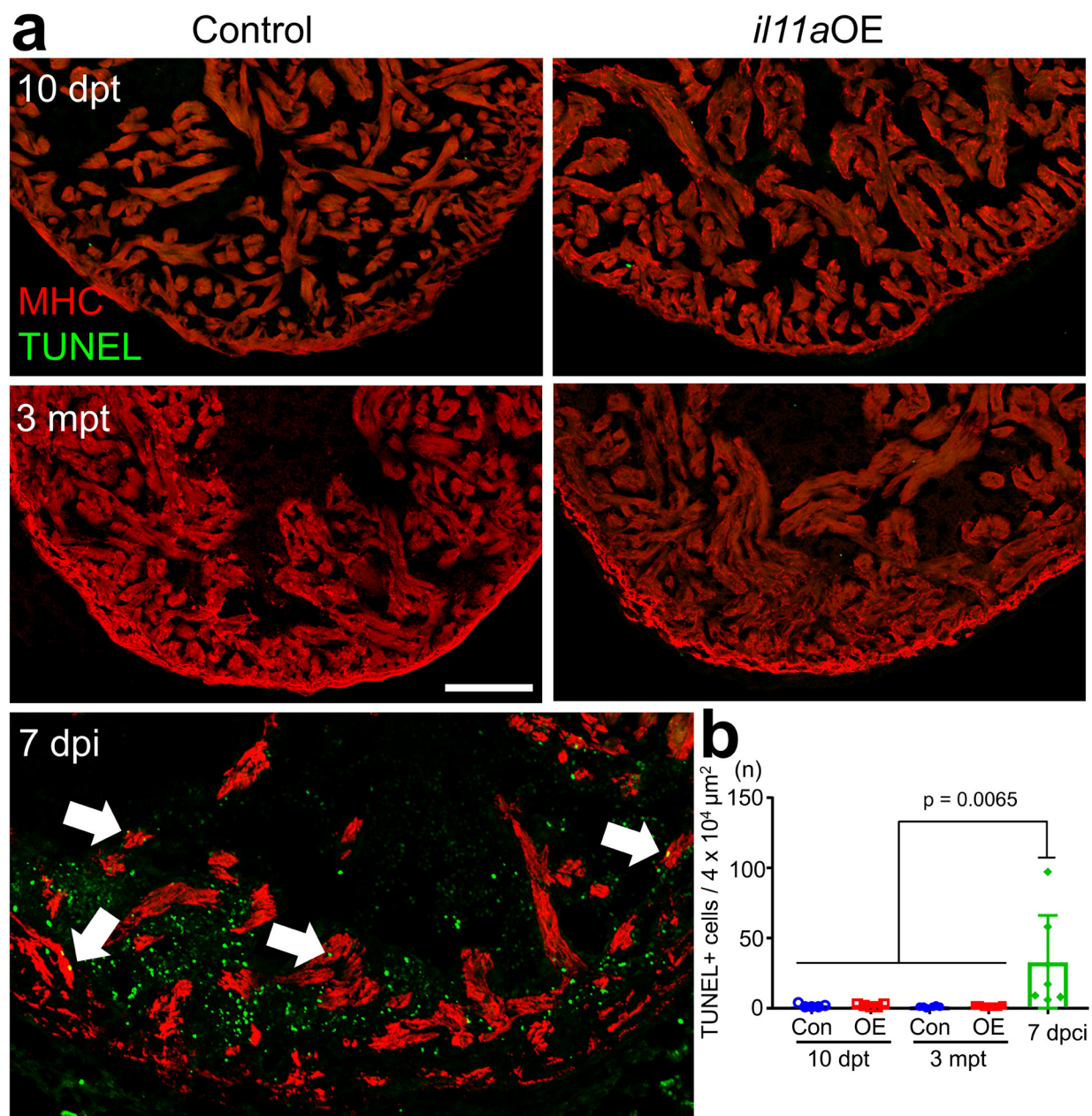
(a) Genomic structure of the endogenous *il11a* gene and the reporter gene. sgRNA and the *EGFP* reporter gene together with Cas9 protein were injected into embryos, and a transgenic line containing the *EGFP* gene in the *il11a* locus was established. ATG, Transcription start site, HA, Homologous Arms, HR, Homologous Recombination. (b) Zebrafish strains and experimental design employed to examine *il11a<sup>EGFP</sup>* expression in uninjured and injured hearts of larvae. Het, Heterozygote. Homo, Homozygote. (c)

Representative images of uninjured and ablated hearts in *il11a<sup>EGFP</sup>* larvae at 5 days-post fertilization (dpf). Insets correspond to higher magnifications of dashed boxes. The number in the upper right corner of each image represents the fraction of the fish expressing EGFP. Biological replicates = 16 and 28 for uninjured control and genetic ablation, respectively. **(d)** Representative cardiac section images of *il11a<sup>EGFP</sup>* and *tcf21:mCherry* in 3 dpa (left) and 7 dpa (right) hearts. **(e)** Quantification of *EGFP* expression area in *tcf21<sup>+</sup>* epicardium (left) and at the wound area (right) at 3 dpa and 7 dpa. Biological replicates = 3 for 3 dpa and 7 dpa. **(f)** Representative images of *EGFP* expression at the injury site and remote zone in *il11a<sup>EGFP</sup>* hearts during heart regeneration. MHC (red) indicates myocardium. **(g)** Spatiotemporal expression and potential roles of *il11a*. *il11a* is strongly induced throughout the ventricle at the early stage of regeneration to activate non-cardiac muscle cells. At the intermediate stage, *il11a* expression is restricted to the wound area to promote CM proliferation. *il11a* expression returns to the basal level at the late stage of the regeneration. Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m in **c** and 50  $\mu$ m in **d** and **f**. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM in **e**. p-values were determined by unpaired two-tailed t-test in **e**.



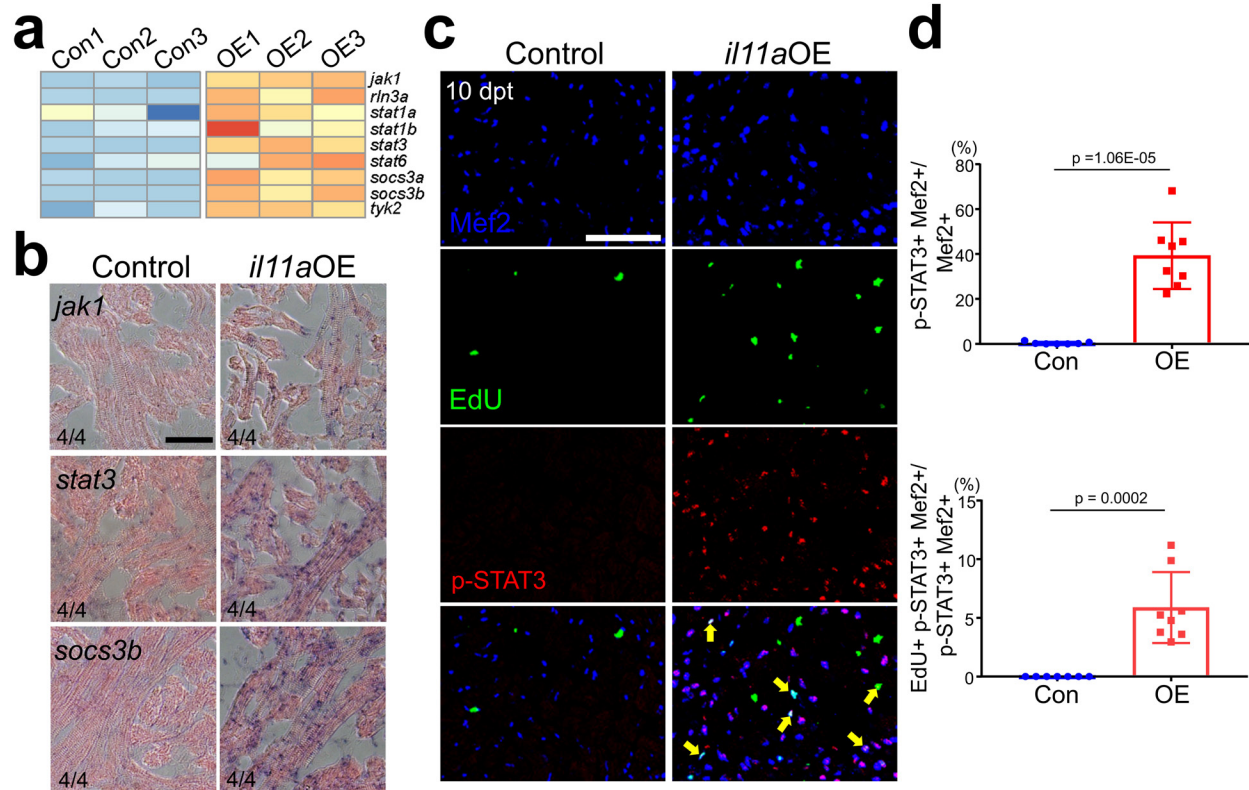
## Supplementary Figure 2. *il11aOE* triggers CM dedifferentiation and proliferation at transcriptomic level without injury signal.

(a) Representative image of cardiac sections stained with α-Actinin (green, CM) and phosphorylated-Histone3 (pH3, red) from control and *il11aOE* uninjured hearts at 10 dpt. An arrow indicates pH3<sup>+</sup> CMs. (b) Quantification of pH3<sup>+</sup> CMs in the whole ventricle. Biological replicates = 5 for control and *il11aOE*. (c) Differentially expressed genes between control and *il11aOE* ventricles shown as a volcano plot. (d) Gene ontology (GO) enrichment analysis of up- (top) and down- (bottom) regulated genes in the *il11aOE*. The bars indicate the adjusted P-value for the gene enrichment in our analysis. (e, f) Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) plots of the up-regulated (e) and down-regulated (f) genes from control and *il11aOE*. *il11aOE* upregulates gene expression associated with cell cycle activity, DNA replication, and cell division while downregulated genes are associated with cardiac muscle contraction, sarcomere, and respirasome. Scale bar, 50 μm in a. Data are mean ± SEM in b. p-value was determined by unpaired two-tailed t-test in b.



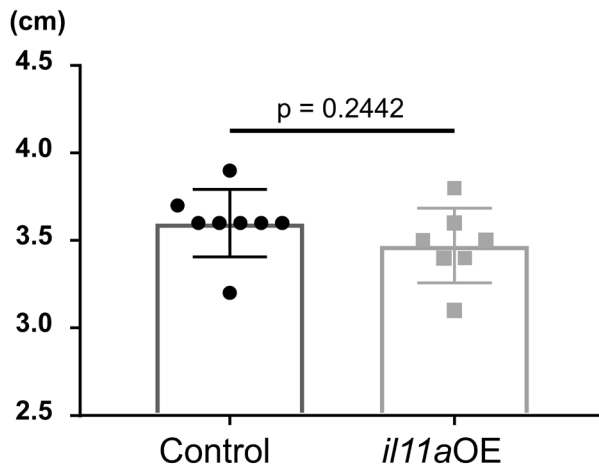
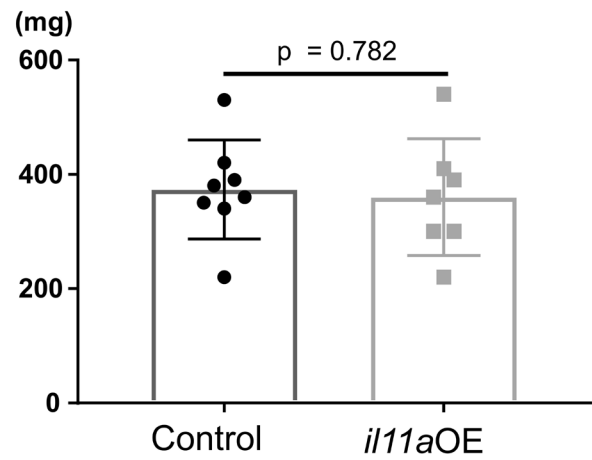
**Supplementary Figure 3. *il11aOE* does not induce apoptosis and cell death in CMs.** (a) Representative cardiac section images stained with MF20 (Red) from Control (Con) and *il11aOE* at 10 days post-treatment (dpt) and 3 months post-treatment (mpt). Apoptotic cells are detected by TUNEL assay (Green). 7 days post-cryoinjury (dpi) hearts are used as a positive control. Arrows indicate apoptotic CMs. (b) Quantification of the number of apoptotic cells. Biological replicates = 5, 5, 6, 7, and 7 for 10 dpt Con, 10 dpt OE, 3 mpt Con, 3 mpt OE, and 7 dpi injured hearts, respectively. Scale bars, 100 μm in a. Data are mean ± SEM in b. p-value was determined by one-way ANOVA in b.





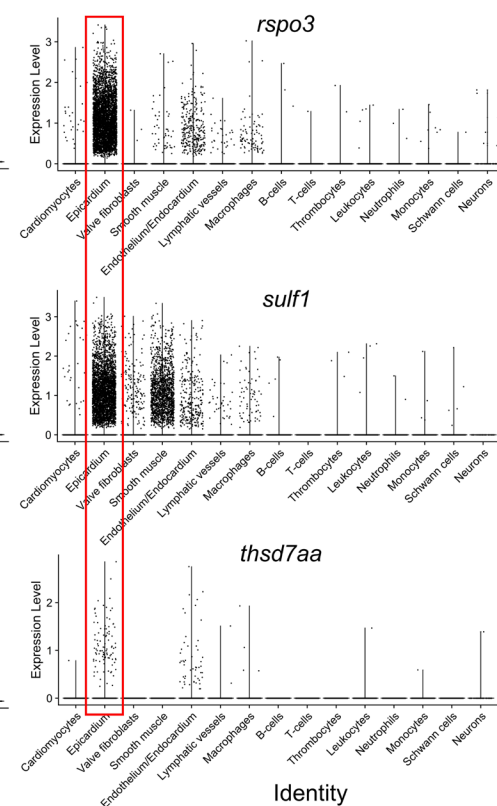
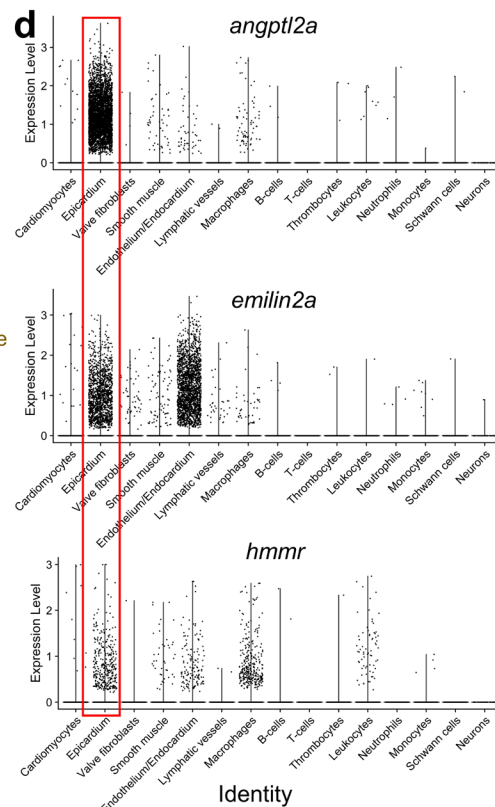
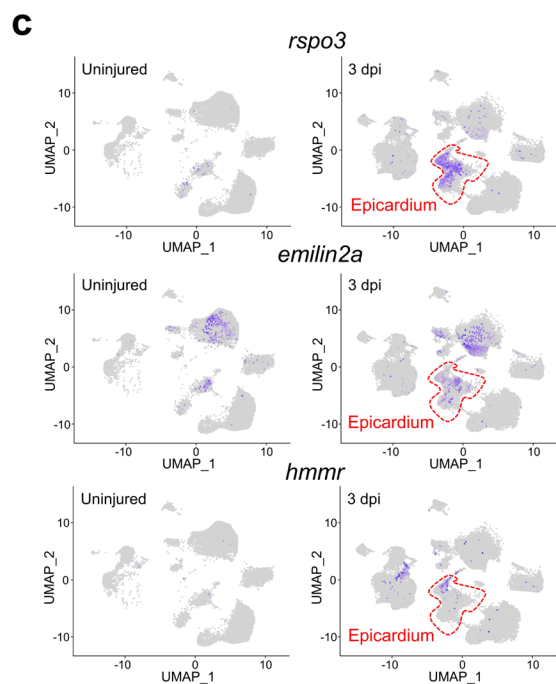
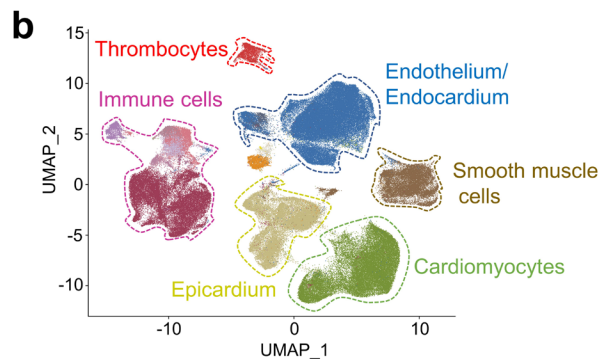
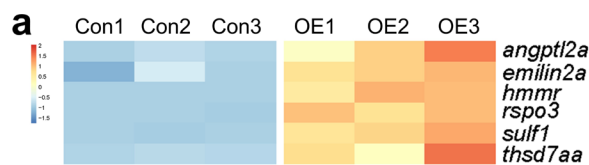
**Supplementary Figure 4. *il11aOE* activates JAK/STAT pathway in CMs to induce proliferation.**

(a) Heatmap of differential gene expression associated with JAK/STAT pathway for control and *il11aOE*. (b) Representative images of *in situ* hybridization (ISH) on cardiac sections of control and *il11aOE*. The number in the lower left corner of each image represents the fraction of the analyzed hearts with displayed phenotype. Biological replicates = 4. (c) Representative images of cardiac sections stained with Mef2 (Blue), EdU (Green), and p-STAT3 (red) from control and *il11aOE* uninjured hearts at 10 dpt. Arrows indicate p-STAT3<sup>+</sup> EdU<sup>+</sup> CMs. (d) (Top) The quantification graph of p-STAT3<sup>+</sup> Mef2<sup>+</sup> CMs out of all Mef2<sup>+</sup> CMs. (Bottom) The quantification graph of EdU<sup>+</sup> p-STAT3<sup>+</sup> Mef2<sup>+</sup> CMs out of p-STAT3<sup>+</sup> Mef2<sup>+</sup> CMs. Biological replicates = 7 and 8 for control and *il11aOE*, respectively. Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m in **b** and 50  $\mu$ m in **c**. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM in **d**. p-values were determined by unpaired two-tailed t-test in **d**.

**a****3 mpt body length****b****3 mpt weight**

**Supplementary Figure 5. *il11aOE* adult fish have similar body length and weight to control.**

(a, b) The measurement of adult zebrafish body length (a) and body weight (b) 3 months after 4-HT treatment yielded no significant difference between control and *il11aOE*. Biological replicates = 8 and 7 for control and *il11aOE*, respectively. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM in a and b. p-values were determined by unpaired two-tailed t-test in a and b.



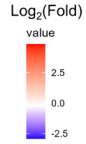
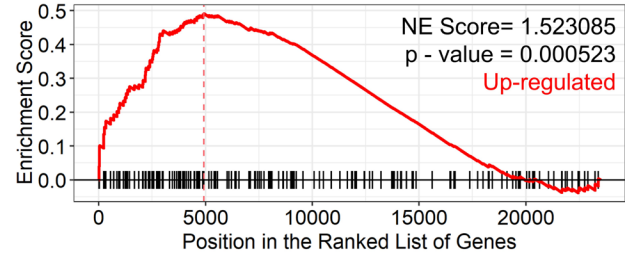
**Supplementary Figure 6. *il11a*OE stimulates coronary growth by EPC-mediated angiogenic factors.**

(a) Heatmap of differential gene expression responsible for vascularization from control and *il11a*OE. (b) Uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP) plot of zebrafish regenerating hearts and cell cluster analysis. (c) Gene expression plots of *rspo3*, *emilin2a*, and *hmmr* induced in epicardium at 3 days post injury (dpi). Cells expressing indicated genes are colored purple, and the relative intensity indicates relative expression levels. Arrows indicate epicardium-specific expression of indicated genes. (d) Violin plots showing expression of angiogenic factors in the cell populations of the hearts. Red boxes indicate the expression of the indicated genes in epicardium.

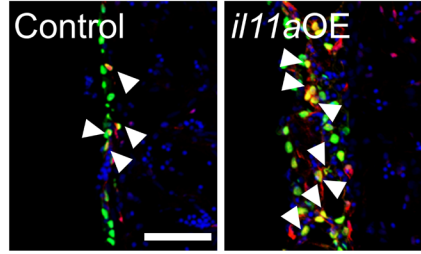
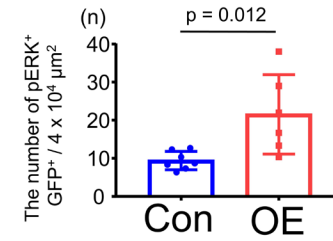
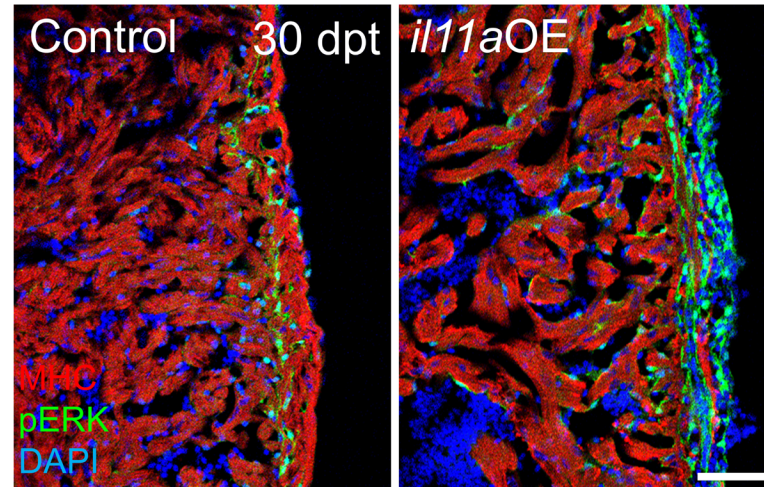


**a****Regeneration**

	7 dpt	7 mpt
Re ECM	<i>lepb</i> (8.217)	(9.108)
	<i>fn1b</i> (2.857)	(4.793)
	<i>col12a1b</i> (2.246)	(4.086)
Cell cycle	<i>hmmr</i> (6.108)	(1.714)
	<i>plk1</i> (3.763)	(1.345)
	<i>cdk1</i> (5.451)	(1.24)
	<i>ccnb1</i> (5.901)	(1.898)
	<i>ccnb2</i> (2.701)	(1.939)
	<i>mki67</i> (3.583)	(2.141)
CM diff	<i>nppa</i> (0.954)	(0.951)
	<i>nppb</i> (1.458)	(0.754)
	<i>desma</i> (1.122)	(0.247)
	<i>ankrd1a</i> (2.12)	(1.899)
	<i>osmr</i> (1.269)	(1.563)

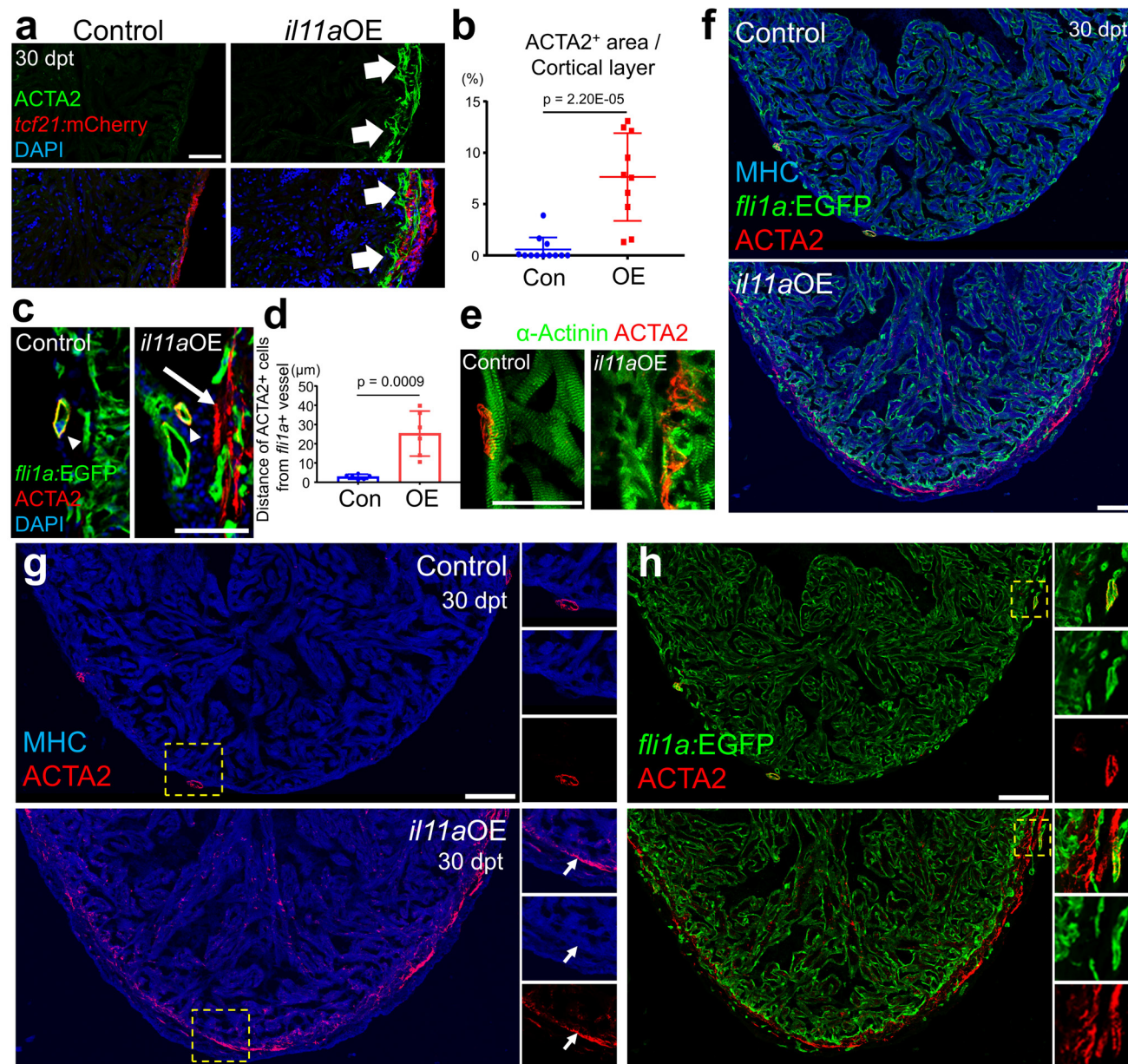
**b****Extracellular Matrix Organization****Fibrosis**

	7 dpt	7 mpt
TF	<i>sox9a</i> (-0.479)	(1.207)
	<i>sox9b</i> (-1.733)	(1.127)
	<i>meox2b</i> (-0.894)	(1.027)
	<i>postnb</i> (-0.062)	(4.658)
	<i>spon1a</i> (0)	(4.632)
	<i>ccn2b</i> (-1.194)	(4.343)
Fibroblast marker	<i>hmcn2</i> (1.157)	(2.445)
	<i>ccn4b</i> (-0.01)	(1.76)
	<i>thbs1b</i> (-0.133)	(1.667)
	<i>dcn</i> (0.054)	(1.162)
	<i>uts2r3</i> (-1.055)	(4.828)
	<i>ddr2b</i> (0.861)	(4.033)
	<i>cthr1a</i> (-2.281)	(2.986)
	<i>thbs4b</i> (-1.411)	(1.454)
ECM matu	<i>bgna</i> (-2.919)	(3.163)
	<i>sparc</i> (-0.672)	(2.19)
	<i>mgp</i> (-1.107)	(1.065)
ECM linking	<i>loxa</i> (0.69)	(2.564)
	<i>lox1</i> (0.209)	(1.97)
	<i>lox12b</i> (0.395)	(1.577)
	<i>lox12a</i> (0.301)	(2.564)
	<i>lox13a</i> (0.04)	(3.439)
	<i>lox13b</i> (-0.243)	(0.547)
	<i>lox15a</i> (-0.561)	(0.586)
ECM protein	<i>col1a1a</i> (0.183)	(2.841)
	<i>col1a1b</i> (-0.133)	(2.74)
	<i>col5a1</i> (0.378)	(1.423)
	<i>col6a3</i> (0.197)	(1.989)
	<i>col6a4a</i> (0.261)	(2.407)
	<i>col14a1a</i> (-1.923)	(2.291)
TGF beta	<i>tgfb1a</i> (0.367)	(0.172)
	<i>tgfb1b</i> (0.614)	(0.962)
	<i>tgfb2</i> (-0.667)	(-0.578)

**c**pERK *tcf21*:nucEGFP DAPI**d****e**

**Supplementary Figure 7. pERK-mediated epicardial activation ultimately results in fibrosis in *il11aOE* hearts.**

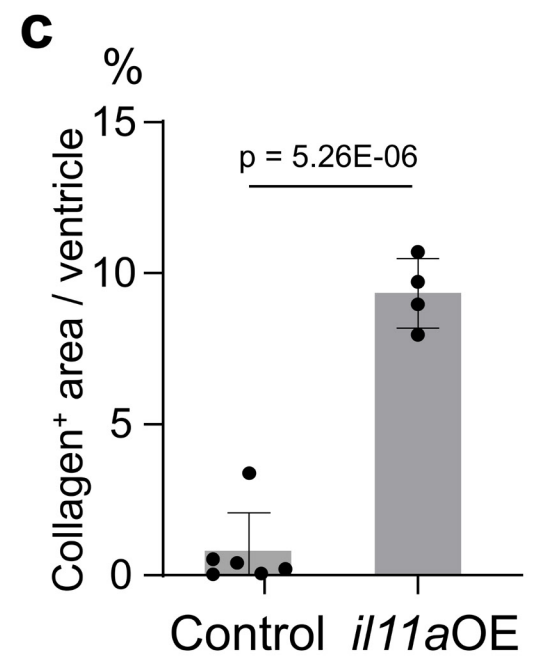
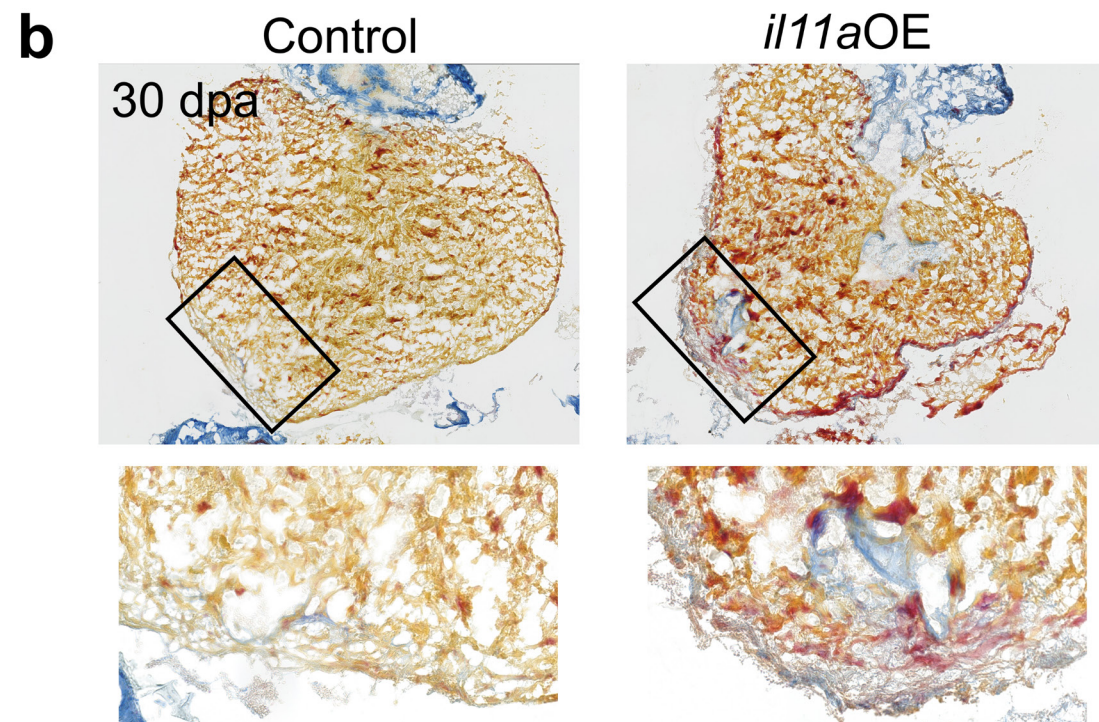
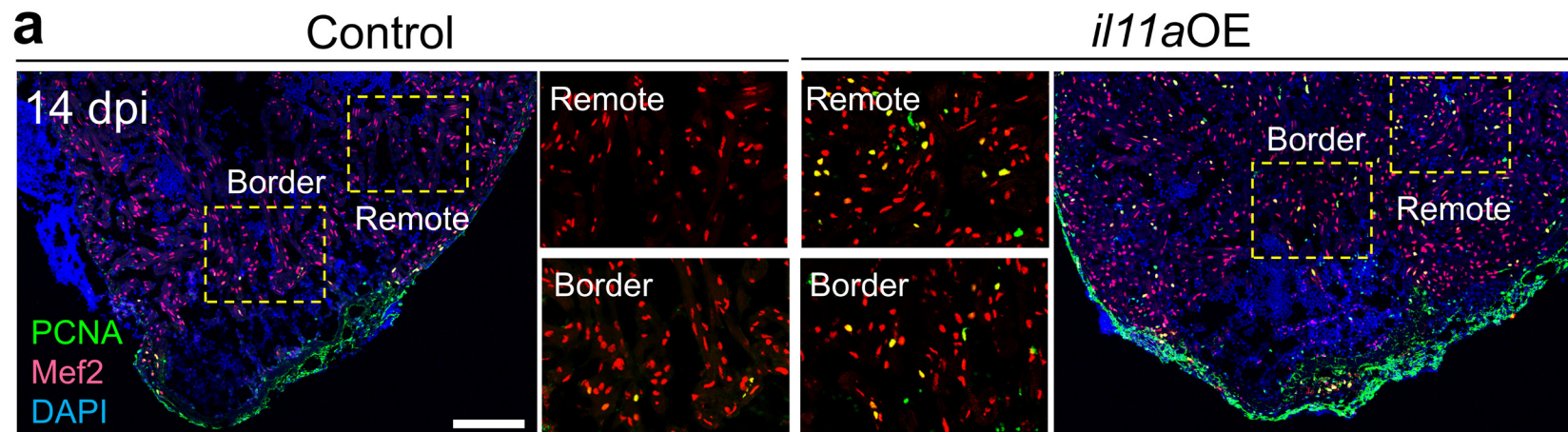
(a) Differential expression of genes associated with regeneration (top) and cardiac fibrosis (bottom) between 7 dpt and 7 mpt. Genes associated with cardiac fibroblasts and pathological fibrosis are significantly upregulated in 7 mpt, but not 7 dpt, *il11aOE*, compared to control. In contrast to that, pro-regenerative genes, such as cell cycle and regenerative ECM, are highly upregulated in both 7 dpt and 7 mpt *il11aOE*. Re-ECM, regenerative ECM; CM dediff., CM dedifferentiation; TF, transcription factor; ECM matu., ECM maturation. (b) GSEA plots of the extracellular matrix organization from control and *il11aOE*. At 7 mpt, ECM organization-related genes are noticeably upregulated in *il11aOE*, compared to control. (c) Representative cardiac section images of 30 dpt Con and *il11aOE* hearts. Green and red indicate *tcf21:nucEGFP* and pERK, respectively. Arrowheads represent pERK<sup>+</sup> *tcf21:nucEGFP*<sup>+</sup> epicardial cells. (d) The number of pERK<sup>+</sup> *tcf21:nucEGFP*<sup>+</sup> epicardial cells between Con and *il11aOE*. Biological replicates = 7 and 6 for control and *il11aOE*, respectively. (e) Representative image of heart sections stained with CM (MHC, red) and pERK (green) from Con and *il11aOE* at 30 dpt. Biological replicates = 3 for control and *il11aOE*. pERK is significantly induced in ventricular wall, but not in MHC<sup>+</sup> myocardium by *il11aOE*. Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m in c and e. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM in d. p-value was determined by unpaired two-tailed t-test in d.



**Supplementary Figure 8. ACTA2 is expressed in vascular smooth muscle cells and dedifferentiating cardiomyocytes.**

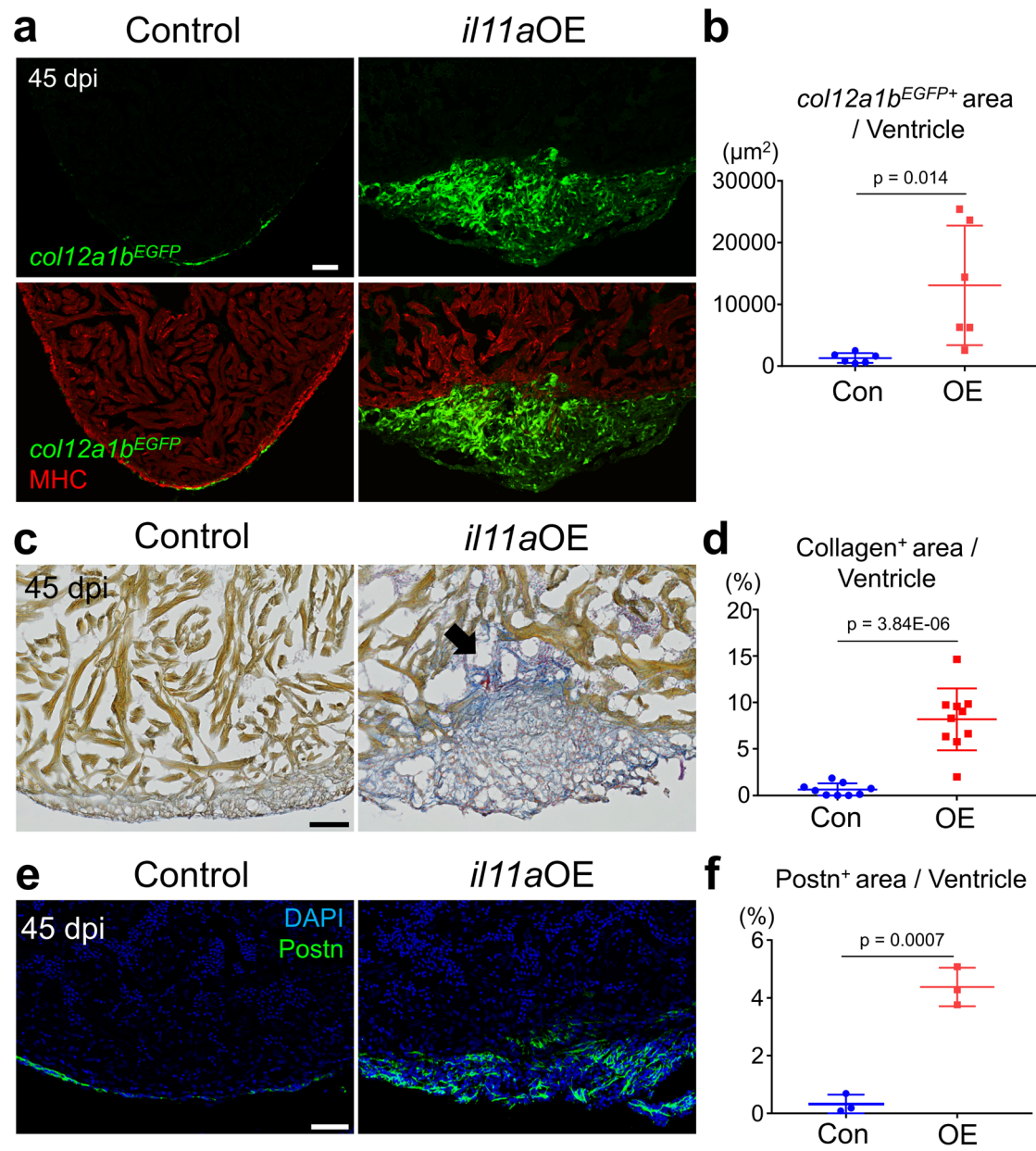
(a) Representative cardiac section images of 30 dpt control and *il11aOE* hearts. Green and red indicate ACTA2<sup>+</sup> cell layer and *tcf21*<sup>+</sup> epicardium, respectively. Arrows represent ACTA2<sup>+</sup> area. (b) Quantification of ACTA2<sup>+</sup> area in the cortical layer of the uninjured hearts between Con and *il11aOE* at 30 dpt. Biological replicates = 12 and 10 for control and *il11aOE*, respectively. (c) Representative cardiac section images of 30 dpt Con and *il11aOE* hearts. Green and red indicate *fli1a*:EGFP and ACTA2, respectively. *il11a*-induced ACTA2<sup>+</sup> cells are localized distantly to *fli1a*:EGFP<sup>+</sup> area in *il11aOE*. Encircling ACTA2<sup>+</sup> in control and *il11aOE* hearts display close proximity to *fli1a*:EGFP<sup>+</sup> endothelial cells in a coronary vessel, indicating VSMCs. (d) Quantification of distance between ACTA2<sup>+</sup> cells and *fli1a*:EGFP<sup>+</sup> area for Con and *il11aOE*. Biological replicates = 6 for Con and *il11aOE*. (e) Representative cardiac section images of 30 dpt control and *il11aOE* hearts stained with  $\alpha$ -actinin (CM, green) and ACTA2 (red), respectively. Biological replicates = 6 for control and *il11aOE*. *il11aOE* shows distinct ACTA2<sup>+</sup> cell populations from  $\alpha$ -actinin<sup>+</sup> CMs although partial overlapping of ACTA2 signal with  $\alpha$ -actinin<sup>+</sup> CMs are observed. (f) Cardiac section images of 30 dpt control and *il11aOE* hearts stained with *fli1a*:EGFP (green), ACTA2 (red), and MHC (blue), respectively. (g) and (h) show double channel images for green ACTA2 (red); MHC (blue) and *fli1a*:EGFP (green); ACTA2 (red), respectively. Insets on the right side correspond to higher magnifications of dashed boxes. Arrows indicate colocalization of MHC<sup>+</sup> CM and ACTA2<sup>+</sup> cells. Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m in a, c, and e and 100  $\mu$ m in f, g, and h. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM in b and d. p-values were determined by unpaired two-tailed t-test in b and d.





**Supplementary Figure 9. Dual roles of *il11a* in injured hearts.**

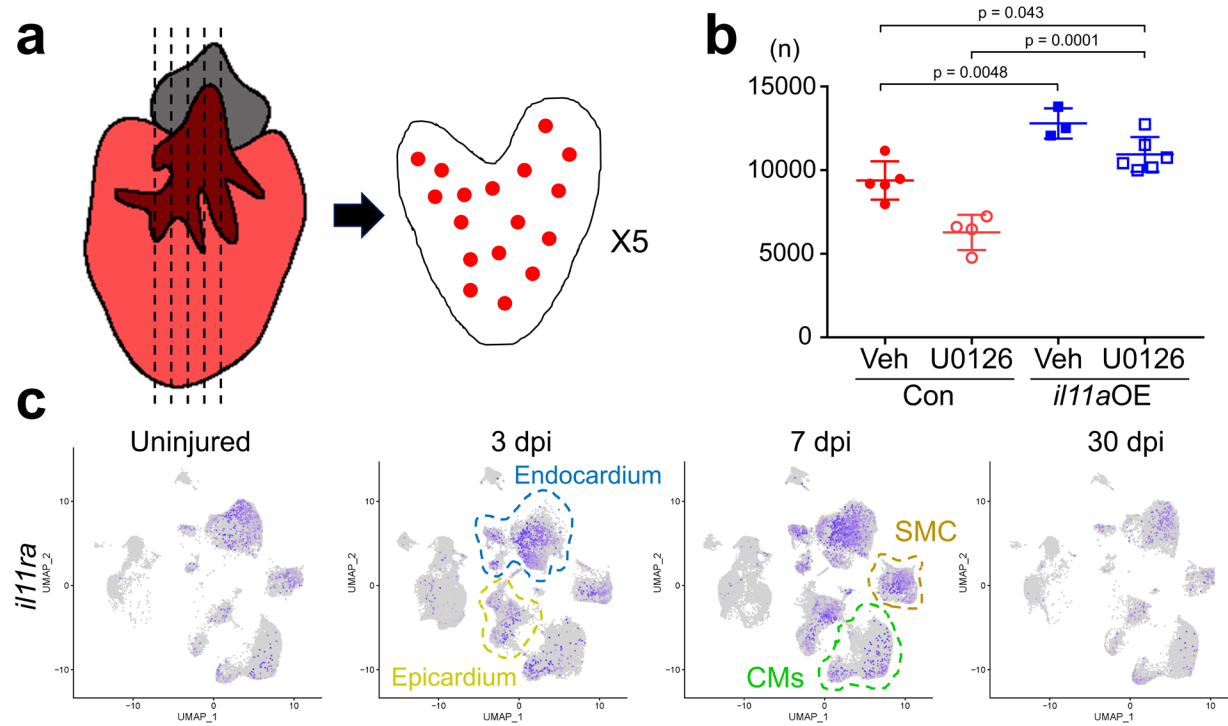
**(a)** CM proliferation in the regenerating hearts is enhanced by *il11a*OE. Representative image of 14 dpi heart sections stained with Mef2 (red) and PCNA (green) from control and *il11a*OE following 4-HT treatment. dpi, days post cryoinjury. Yellow dash boxes correspond to the region magnified in the border zone and remote area from control and *il11a*OE. **(b)** Representative AFOG staining images of control and *il11a*OE ventricles at 30 dpa. Bottom images correspond to higher magnifications of boxes. **(c)** Quantification of collagen<sup>+</sup> area in the ventricle of control and *il11a*OE at 30 dpa. Biological replicates = 6 and 4 for control and *il11a*OE, respectively. Scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m in **a**. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM in **c**. p-value was determined by unpaired two-tailed t-test in **c**.



**Supplementary Figure 10. *il11a*OE leads to the persistence of EPC-derived fibroblasts and collagen deposition at the injury site after cryoinjury.**

(a) Representative cardiac section images of 45 dpi control and *il11a*OE expressing *col12a1b:EGFP*. Green and red indicate *col12a1b:EGFP* and MHC, respectively. (b) Quantification of EGFP<sup>+</sup> area at the injury site from Con and *il11a*OE. Biological replicates = 6 for control and *il11a*OE. (c) Representative AFOG staining images of control and *il11a*OE hearts at 60 dpi. (d) Quantification of collagen<sup>+</sup> area in the ventricle of Con and *il11a*OE at 60 dpi. The arrow indicates the presence of scar tissue near the injury site. Biological replicates = 9 and 10 for control and *il11a*OE, respectively. (e) Representative cardiac section images of 45 dpi control and *il11a*OE. Green represents Postn<sup>+</sup> fibroblasts at the injury site. (f) Quantification of Postn<sup>+</sup> area at the injury site from Con and *il11a*OE. Biological replicates = 3 for control and *il11a*OE. Scale bars, 50μm in a, c, and e. Data are mean ± SEM in b, d, and f. p-values were determined by unpaired two-tailed t-test in b, d, and f.





**Supplementary Figure 11. Combinatorial treatment enhances cardiac regeneration in the zebrafish hearts.**

(a) Experimental design for counting CMs. 5 cardiac sections are selected (left) and Mef2<sup>+</sup> cells (red dots in cartoon) are quantified. (b) The total number of Mef2<sup>+</sup> cells in the entire ventricular region of 5 serial cardiac sections from veh or U0126-treated control and *il11aOE* hearts. Biological replicates = 5, 4, 3, and 6 for con\_DMSO, con\_U0126, OE\_DMSO, and OE\_U0126, respectively. (c) Gene expression plots of *il11ra* displayed epicardial and endocardial expression at 3 days post injury (dpi), then expression in CMs and SMCs at 7 dpi. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM in b. p-values were determined by two stage step-up multiple t-test in b.

### Supplementary Table 1. Primer list

#### *il11a* overexpression line generation

il11a ATG XmaI -f	cga cccggg atgaaattgctgggtgactcctcc
il11a stop NotI -r	aac gcggccgc ctatttccccacaattcgaatc

#### *il11a* knock-in reporter line generation

il11a 5' HM HindIII -f	cgg aagctt acagactgctgtctcaggac
il11a 5' HM EcoRI -r	gcc gaattc caagtccttgttttaaaggt
il11a 3' HM NotI -f	tcc gcggccgc gctctgttatattgtttacatttagt
il11a 3' HM KpnI -r	ctt ggtacc tgagtgtggtgtagcagca
il11a start GG-2 sgRNA template	GCG TAATACGACTCACTATA GG atc aagtg ttact cgctc GTTTTAGA GCTAGAAAtagc
3' universal primer	AAAGCACCGACTCGGTGCCACTTTTTCAAGTTGATAACGGACTAGCCTTATTTTA ACTTGCTATTTCTAGCTCTAAAAC

#### *In situ* hybridization primers

socs3b ISH -f	CTTTCTCCTGGAAGGATGGAGCA
socs3b ISH -r	TCAGTGAATAGCAGACGTCCTG
jak1 ISH -f	ACTCTGCTCAACTATTCTGTGCA
jak1 ISH -r	TGTCAAGCATCTGCTGAAAGTT
stat3 qPCR -f	TGGGTCGAGAAGGACATCA
stat3 ISH -r	TTTGGCTCGGAGAGAGAAAG
angptl2a ISH -f	GGAGCCAGAGGCAGATTTCTACAA
angptl2a ISH -r	TGGAAAGTGTTGGGATTTGGTCGG
sulf1 ISH -f	CTATGGAAATCAAGCAGCTGGAGT
sulf1 ISH -r	CAGCTTTCAAAAAGGGCAAAATCC

thsd7aa ISH -f	AGTGTTACCTGACAGACTGGACGA
thsd7aa ISH -r	TTTCCCATCGGGACCAAAGGTTG

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