Supplementary Online Content

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**eFigure 1.** Supplement to text Figure 1, whole panel.
**eFigure 2.** Supplement to text Figure 2, whole panel.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
**eFigure 1.** Supplement to text Figure 1, whole panel. A (i-xiii), Gross images of cross-sections of airways 3 weeks after subglottic injury caused by the carbon dioxide laser (dissecting microscope, original magnification 10X). B (xiv-xxvi), Morphologic characteristics in cross-sectioned area of lumen with Masson’s trichrome (TRI) staining. The thickness of posterolateral mucosa in the wounded airway was reduced with short duration systemic celecoxib treatment in comparison with vehicle (dissecting microscope, original magnification ×10). C (xxvii-xxxix) and D (xl-lii), TRI and Hematoxylin and Eosin staining (H&E) staining (×40 magnification), respectively. Vehicle specimens displayed disrupted epithelium (E), thickened lamina propria (LP) and involvement of cartilage (C). In treatment group, lamina propria thickness was reduced and re-epithelialization was almost complete. E (liii-lxv), Picrosirius (PSR), staining viewed using polarized light microscopy (×40). Vehicle treatment showed well aligned collagen fibers, characteristic of scar tissue, in posterolateral subglottic mucosa and systemic celecoxib showed reduced collagen deposition compared with vehicle.
eFigure 2. Supplement to text Figure 2, whole panel. A (i-xi), Gross images of cross-section of airways 8 weeks after subglottic injury caused by the carbon dioxide laser (dissecting microscope, original magnification ×10). B (xii-xxv), Gross pictures with TRI staining 8 weeks after subglottic injury caused by the CO2 laser displaying a narrowed lumen in vehicle alone compared with treatment (dissecting microscope, original magnification ×10). The thickness of posterolateral mucosa was reduced with systemic celecoxib compared with vehicle treatment alone. C (xxvi-xxxix) and D (xl-liii), TRI and H&E (×40 magnification), respectively, displayed epithelial disruption especially in vehicle treatment alone and almost completely healed epithelium with treatments. Lamina propria thickness was reduced markedly with celecoxib compared with vehicle alone. E (liv-lxvii), PSR staining (×40) by polarized light microscopy showed well aligned collagen fibrils in vehicle alone and a significant reduction in collagen deposition with treatments.