

The alarmin IL-1 α is a master cytokine in acute lung inflammation induced by silica micro- and nanoparticles

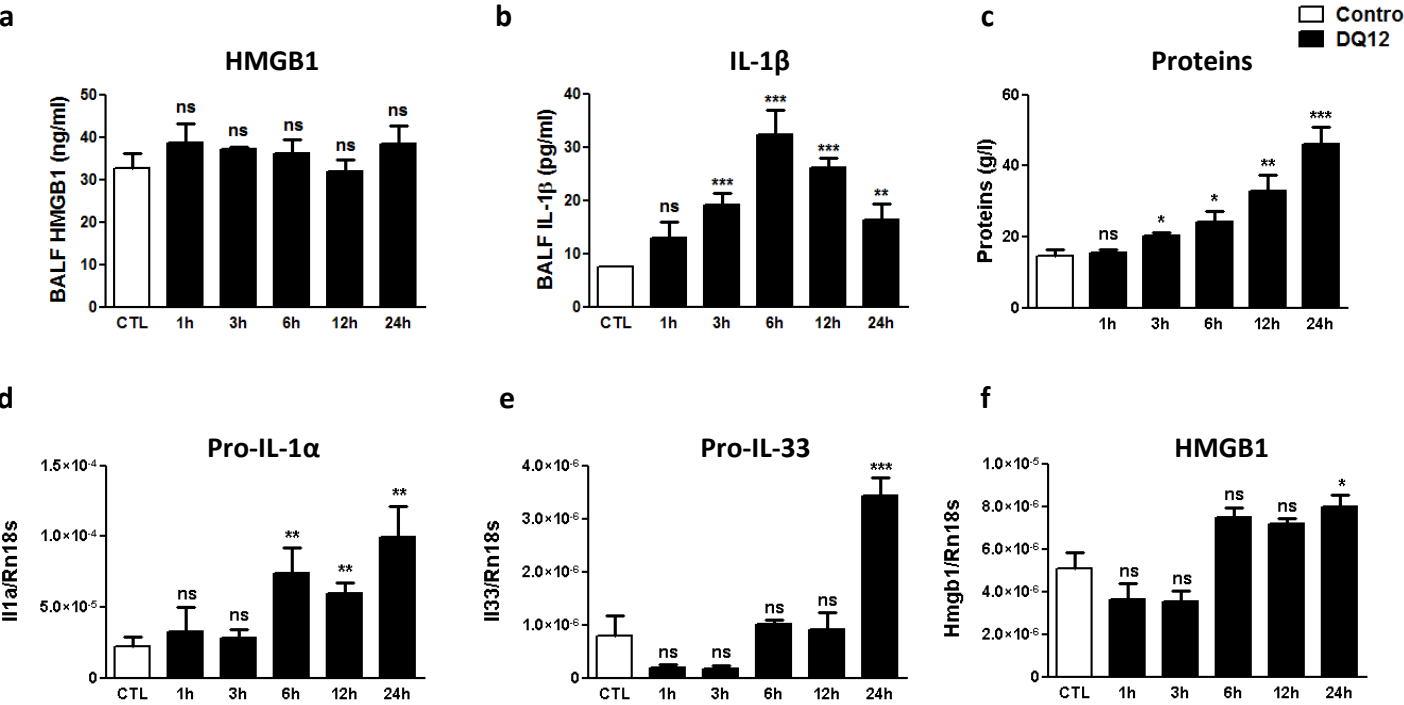
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Supplemental legends

Supplemental figure 1 : Levels of **(a)** HMGB1, **(b)** IL-1 β and proteins **(c)** in BAL fluid collected at different time points after silica (Crystalline DQ12, 2.5 mg) or not (control). Pulmonary expression of **(d)** pro-IL-1 α , **(e)** pro-IL-33 and **(f)** HMGB1 quantified by qRT-PCR at different time points after instillation of silica or not. Values are means $\pm$ SEM of 3 to 8 animals. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ denote significant difference between animals treated with silica or not; ns, denotes no significant difference. P-values are estimated by t-test.

Supplemental figure 2 : **(a)** Intracellular levels of pro-IL-1 β in primary cultured alveolar macrophages exposed overnight to LPS (0.1 μ g/ml) or recombinant TN- α . $n = 3$ to 5. **(b)** Western blot analysis of intracellular pro-IL-1 β and β -actin in primary cultured lung macrophages exposed during 18 hours to LPS (0.1 μ g/ml) or recombinant TNF- α . Values are means $\pm$ SEM. ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$ denotes significant difference between cells in DMEM and cells exposed to LPS or recombinant TNF- α . P-values are estimated by t-test.

Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 2

