

Figure S1. Toxicity of different concentrations of KA on macrophages. A range of concentrations (0-500 μ M) KA was used to treat macrophages for 24 h, after which CCK-8 assays were used to evaluate cell viability. *** $P < 0.001$ vs. 0 μ M KA. $n = 5$ per group. KA, Kynurenic acid.

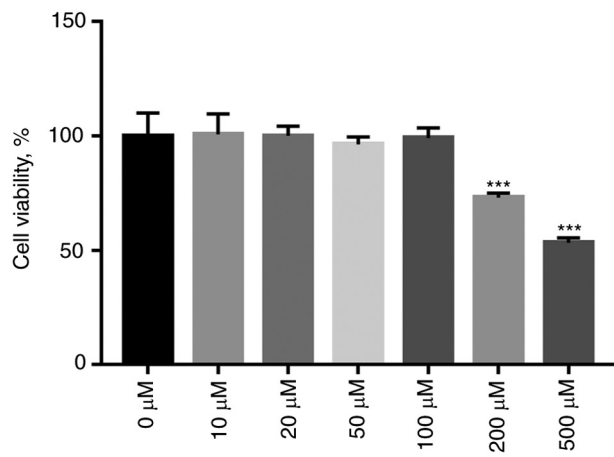


Figure S2. VX-765 inhibits LPS-induced macrophage pyroptosis. A total of 2 μ M VX-6765 was used to pre-treat macrophages for 30 mins, followed by 200 ng/ml LPS for 24 h. (A) CCK-8 assay. (B) LDH assay. (C and D) GSDMD levels. n=3. *P<0.05 vs. CTRL group; #P<0.05 vs. LPS group.

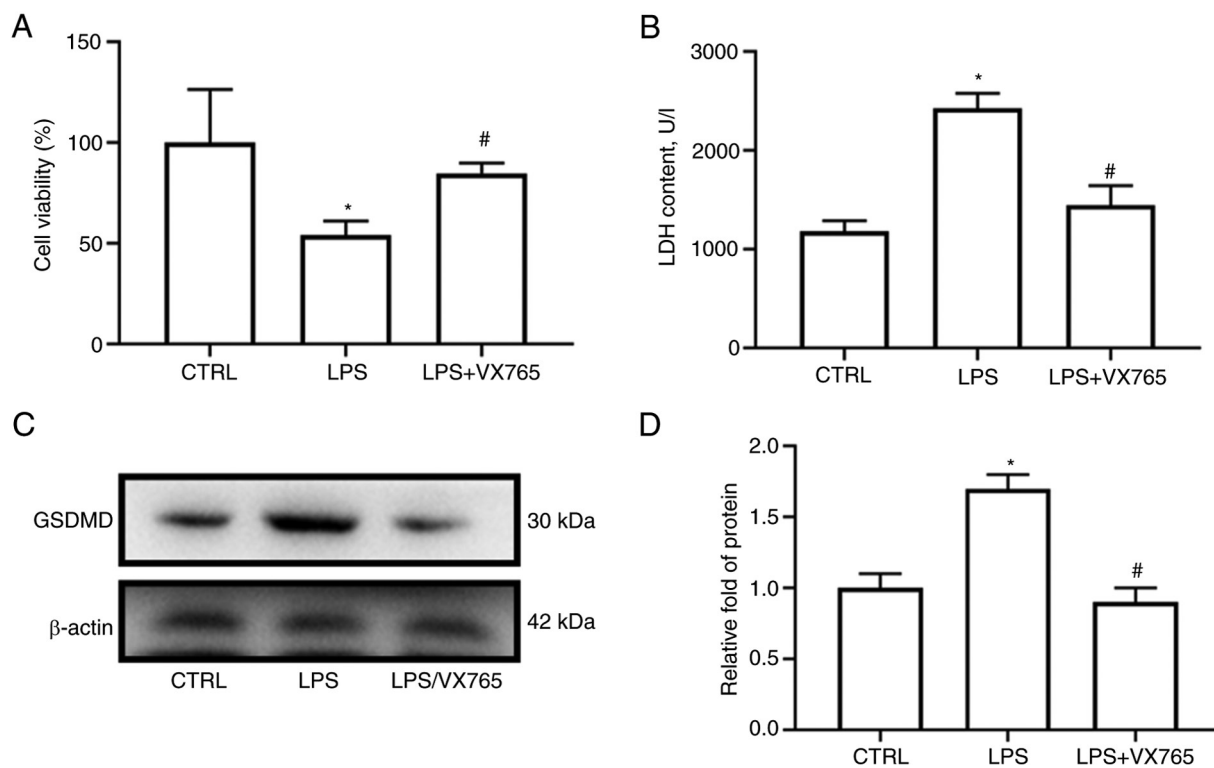


Figure S3. KA alone does not affect total NRF2 levels. Macrophages were divided into three groups. CTRL group; LPS group, macrophages were treated with 200 ng/ml LPS for 24 h, and the KA/LPS group, macrophages were treated with 100 μ M KA for 0.5 h followed by 200 ng/ml LPS for 24 h, after which the NLRP3, Caspase1 and GSDMD levels was measured. NLRP3, NOD-like receptor protein 3; GSDMD, Gasdermin-D; KA, Kynurenic acid.

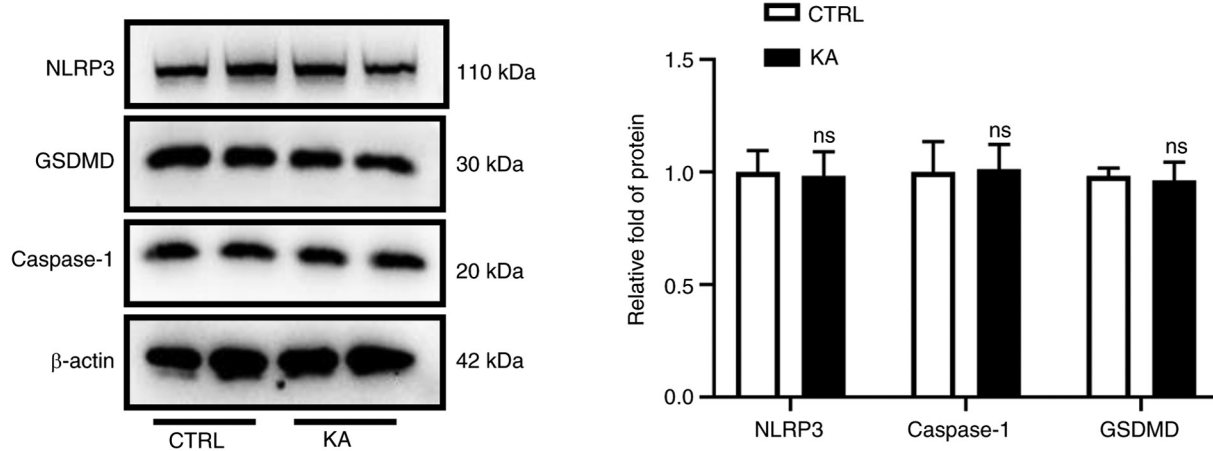


Figure S4. KA does not affect the total NRF2 levels. Macrophages were divided into three groups. CTRL group; LPS group, macrophages were treated with 200 ng/ml LPS for 24 h, and the KA/LPS group, macrophages were treated with 100 μ M KA for 0.5 h followed by 200 ng/ml LPS for 24 h, after which the NRF2 levels were measured. NRF2, nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2; KA, Kynurenic acid.

