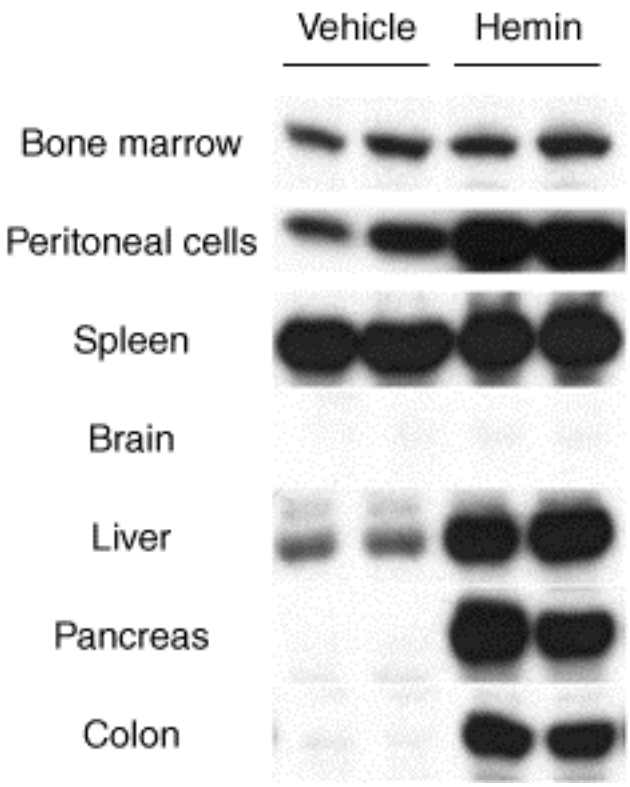
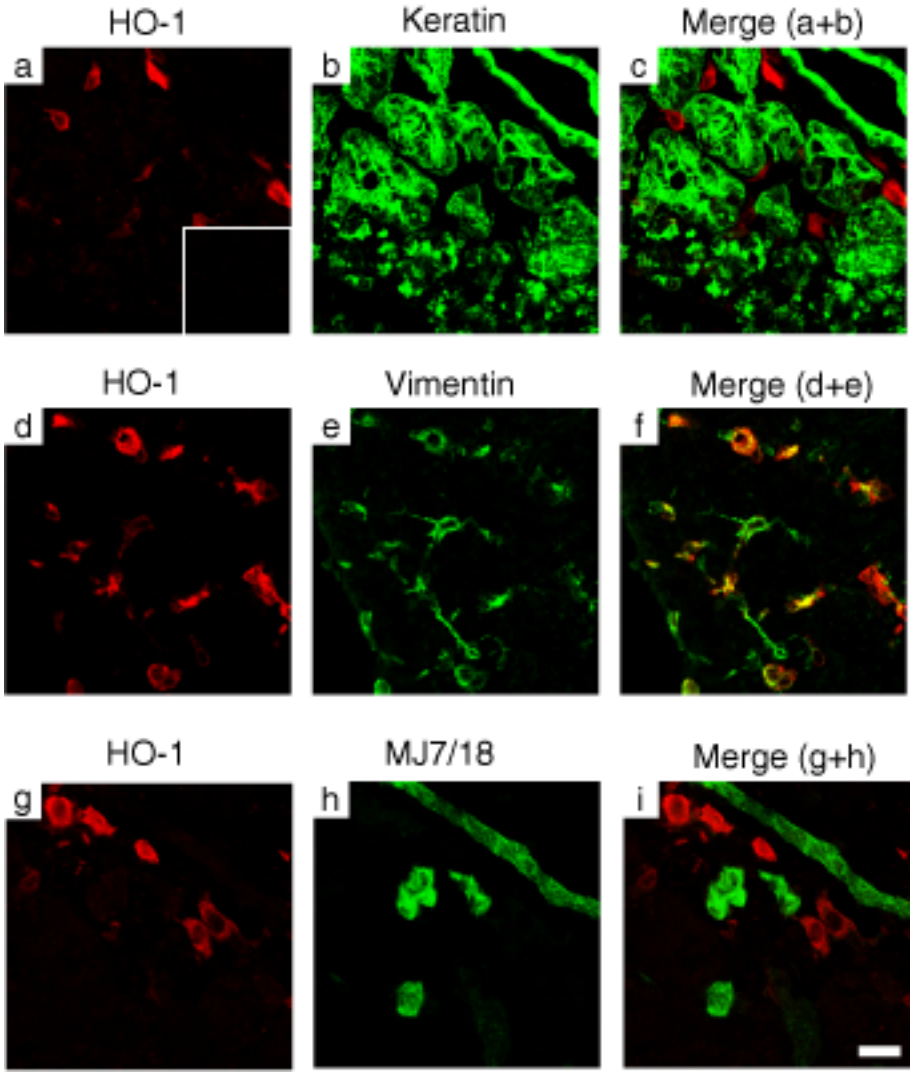


Supplemental Fig. 1: HO-1 expression and hemin-mediated induction in mouse tissues and cells. Mice were injected 3x during 7d with vehicle or hemin (2 mice/group) followed by harvesting of the indicated organs and cells then preparation of total tissue/cell homogenates. Protein concentrations of the homogenates were measured followed by SDS-PAGE separation (40 μg of protein/lane) then blotting using anti-HO-1 antibodies. Note the induction of HO-1 in peritoneal cells, liver, pancreas and colon (most prominent change being in pancreas) but not in bone marrow, spleen or brain. HO-2 levels did not change after hemin administration in any of the tissues (not shown).



Supplemental Fig. 2: Hemin induction of pancreatic HO-1 occurs in non-epithelial cells of mice fed CDD. Pancreata of mice pretreated with hemin followed by 3 days of CDD feeding were isolated, sectioned, then double-stained using antibodies to HO-1 (a, d and g) and keratin polypeptide 8 (epithelial marker, b), vimentin (mesenchymal marker, e) or MJ7/18 (endothelial marker, h). Merging of the indicated images is shown in the right panels. Scale bar in panel i = 20 μm. HO-1 staining of pancreas from mice treated with vehicle alone (without CDD) afforded background staining (inset of panel a).

	Vehicle treated	Hemin treated	p-value
Total cell number	$3.1 \pm 1.0 \times 10^6$	$7.3 \pm 2.1 \times 10^6$	0.06
% Mac-1^+ and F4/80^+	$14.7 \pm 2.5\%$	$26.6 \pm 3.5\%$	0.02

Supplemental Table 1: Effect of hemin or vehicle on peritoneal cell number. Mice (3 per group) were injected with vehicle or hemin during a 7-day period. Peritoneal cells were then isolated followed by counting. Cell viability was greater than 98% using trypan blue exclusion. The number of cells that were double positive for Mac-1^+ and F4/80^+ was then determined using flow cytometry. P-values compare the hemin treated versus the vehicle treated groups.