# P21 Regulates TGF-$\beta_1$-Induced Pulmonary Responses via a TNF-$\alpha$–Signaling Pathway

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Online Data Supplement

# Online Supplemental Materials

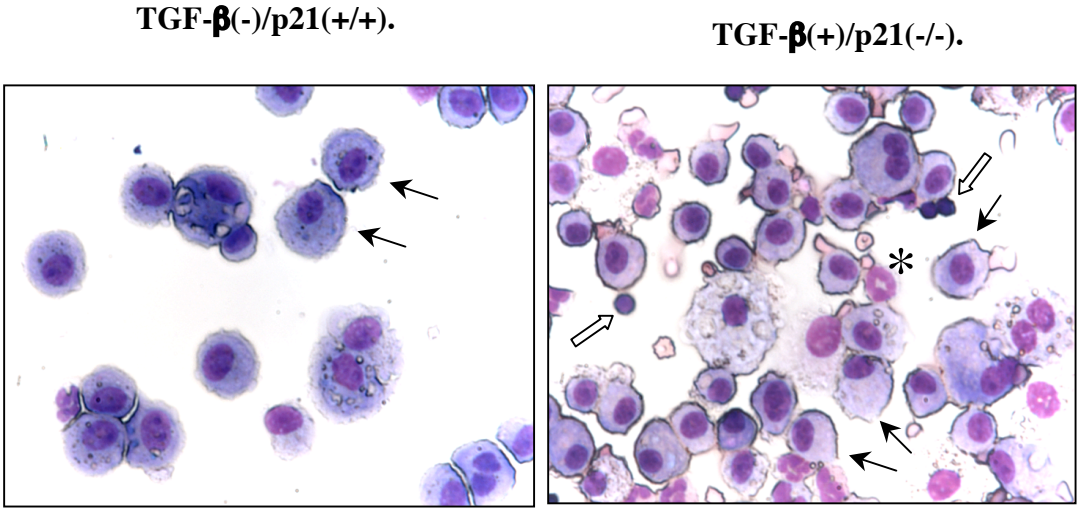


**Figure E1. BAL cytologies of TGF-β(-)/p21(+/+) and TGF-β(+)/p21(-/-).** After 1 month of Dox induction, BAL cytology was prepared. TGF-β(+)/p21(-/-) mice demonstrates macrophage dominant inflammation with minor infiltration of lymphocytes (open arrow) and eosinophil (*).

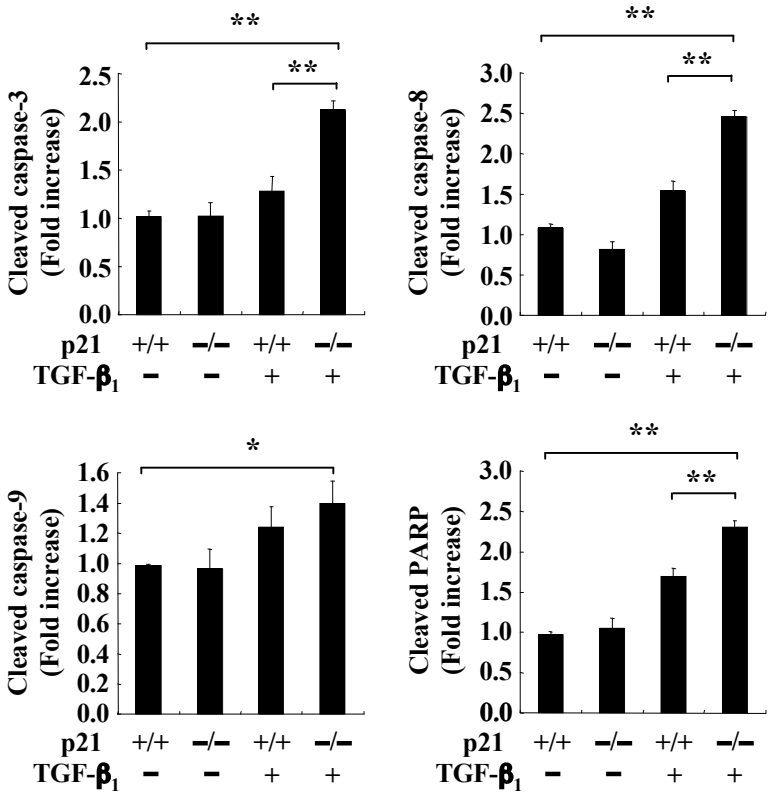


**Figure E2. Caspase activation in the lung of TGF-$\beta_1$ transgenic mice with and without p21 null mutation**. Relative fold induction of each cleaved fragments were evaluated by Western analysis and subsequent densitometrical quantitation. The values represent the mean±SEM of evaluations in a minimum of 5 animals (*p<0.05, **p<0.01).

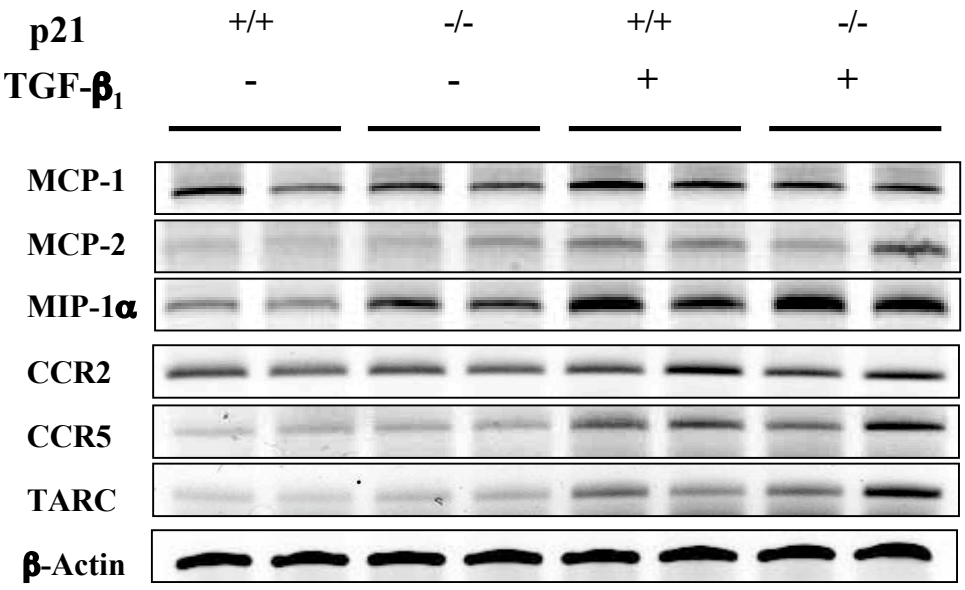


**Figure E3. mRNA expression of selected chemokines and chemokine receptors in wild type and TGF-$\beta_1$ transgenic mice with and without p21 null mutation.** The relative mRNA expression was evaluated using semiquantitative RT-PCR.

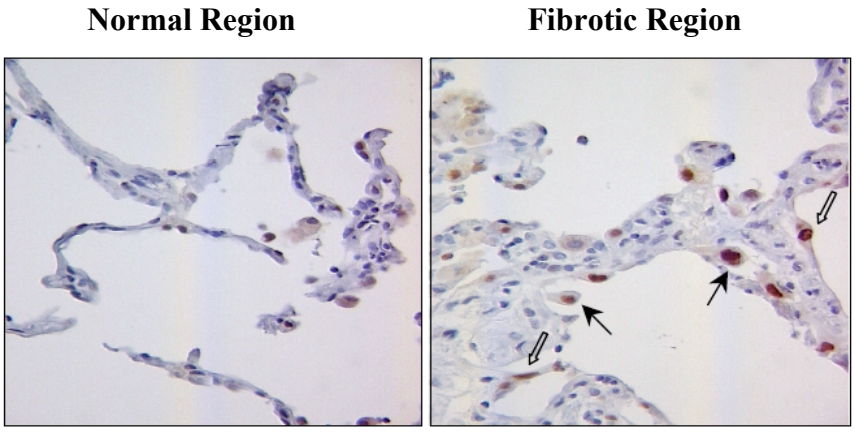


**Figure E4. Immunohistochemical localization of p21 in lungs frompatients with pulmonary fibrosis.** P21 positive cells were stained with brown colors. Closed and open arrows indicate macrophages and epithelial cells, respectively (10X original magnification).