

NOX1 plays a crucial role in hyperoxia-induced acute lung injury in mice

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Online data supplement

Figure Legends

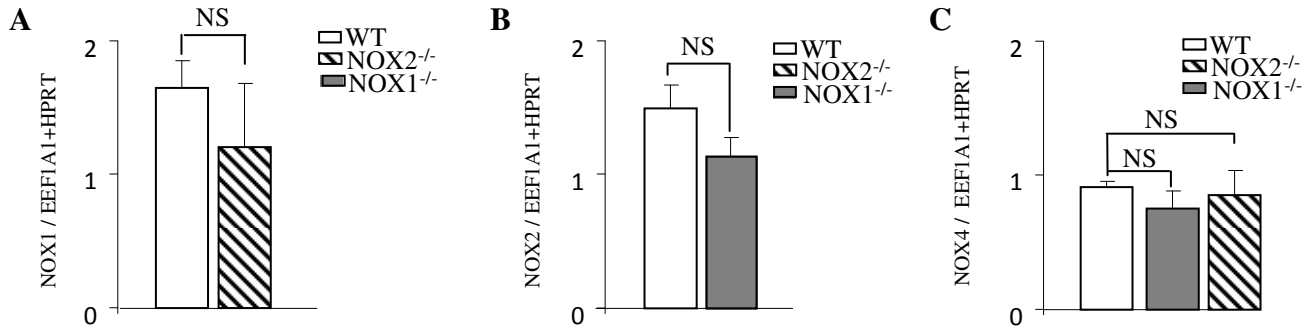
Figure E1. Expression of NOX isoforms in NOX1- and NOX2-deficient mice. NOX1 (A), NOX2 (B) and NOX4 (C) lung mRNA expression was measured in NOX1^{-/-}, NOX2^{-/-} and WT mice by real time RT-PCR in air condition. (n=3 mice in each group, P=NS, NOX2 and NOX4 mRNA expression in NOX1^{-/-} versus WT mice, and NOX1 and NOX4 mRNA expression in NOX2^{-/-} versus WT mice. To notice that there is no compensatory expression of NOX isoforms in all deficient mice.

Figure E2. Negative and positive controls for DHE measurement in lung sections. Representative fluorescence images of DHE-loaded lung sections. Frozen lung sections (20µm) were prepared from WT mice. Lung sections loaded with H₂O₂ (100 µM) and DHE (10µM) were used for positive control and without DHE for negative control. Fluorescence of lung sections was visualized by confocal microscopy (pseudocolor). Original magnification, x63.

Figure E3. Positive control for TUNEL staining in lung sections. Representative merged images of lung sections (WT) treated with TACS DNase nuclease (R&D system) and stained

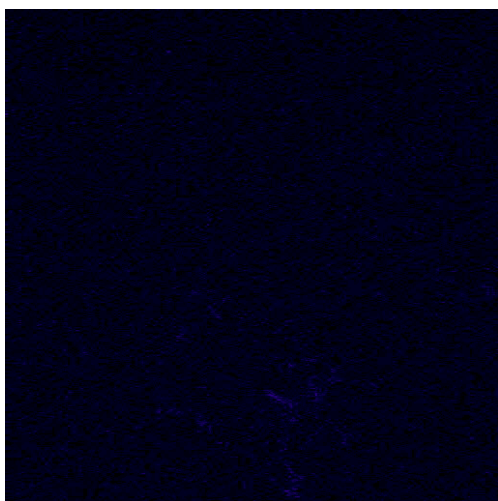
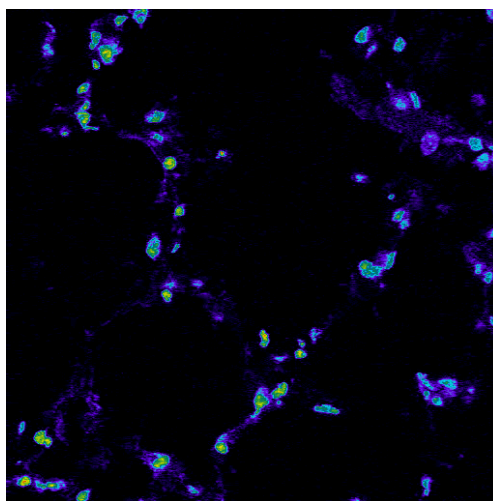
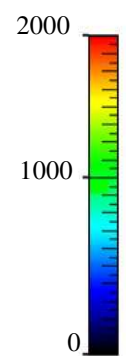
with TUNEL (pink) and Dapi (Blue) according to the manufacturer's instruction. Lung sections were visualized by confocal microscopy. Original magnification, x40.

Supp. Figure E1



Supp. Figure E2

Negative control

Positive control (H_2O_2)fluorescence
intensity

Positive control (DNase)

