

Pressure Overload-induced Cardiac Remodeling and Dysfunction in the Absence of Interleukin 6 in Mice

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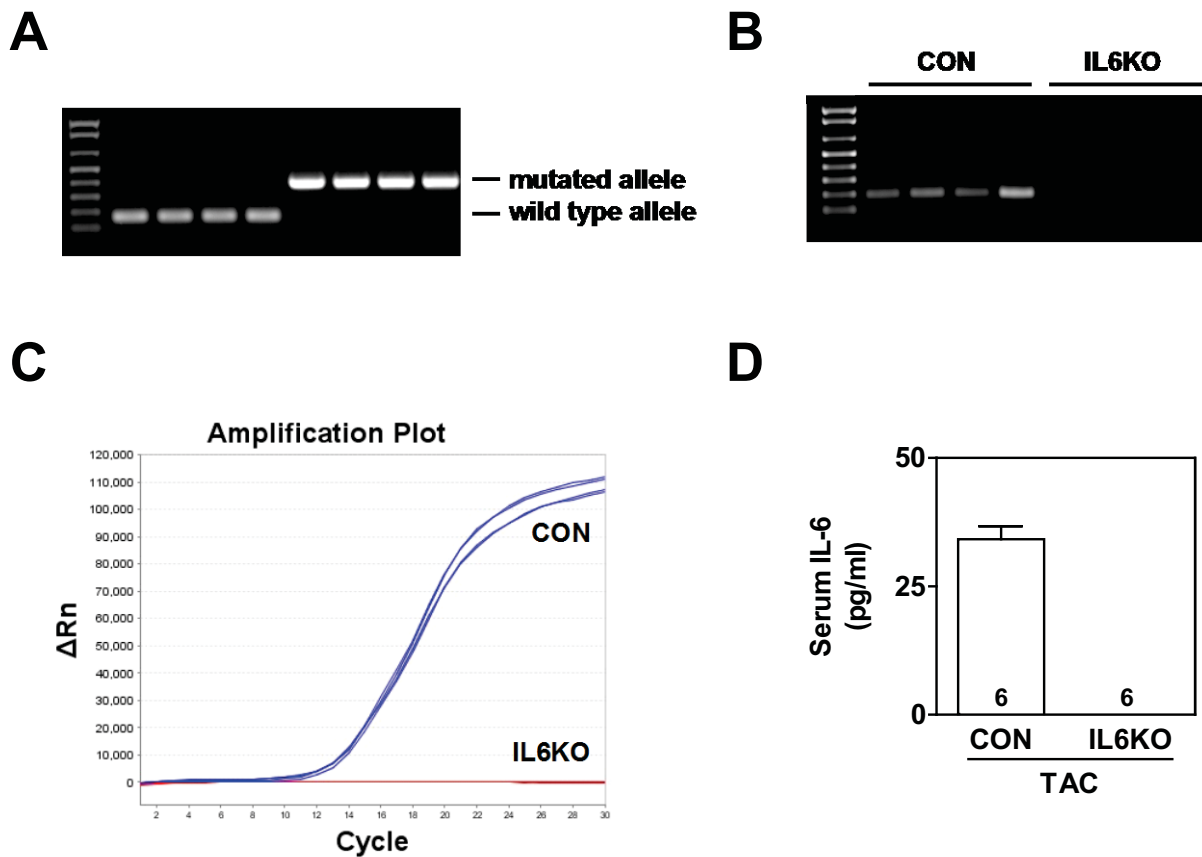


Figure S1. Confirmation of IL6 deficiency in IL6KO mice. (A) PCR analysis of tail genomic DNA shows mutated allele in IL6KO mice. (B) Agarose gel electrophoresis of RT-PCR reaction mix shows no IL-6 mRNA expression in LV samples from IL6KO mice. (C) Amplification plot from quantitative real-time RT-PCR shows no IL-6 mRNA expression in LV samples from IL6KO mice. (D) Pressure overload increased serum IL-6 levels in C57BL/6J mice to 34 pg/ml [serum IL-6 levels in normal C57BL/6J mice are below detection limit of the IL-6 ELISA kit (eBioscience, Inc., San Diego, CA)]. There is no detectable serum IL-6 in IL6KO mice 2 weeks after TAC. Error bars denote 1 SEM; numbers in bars indicate group size.

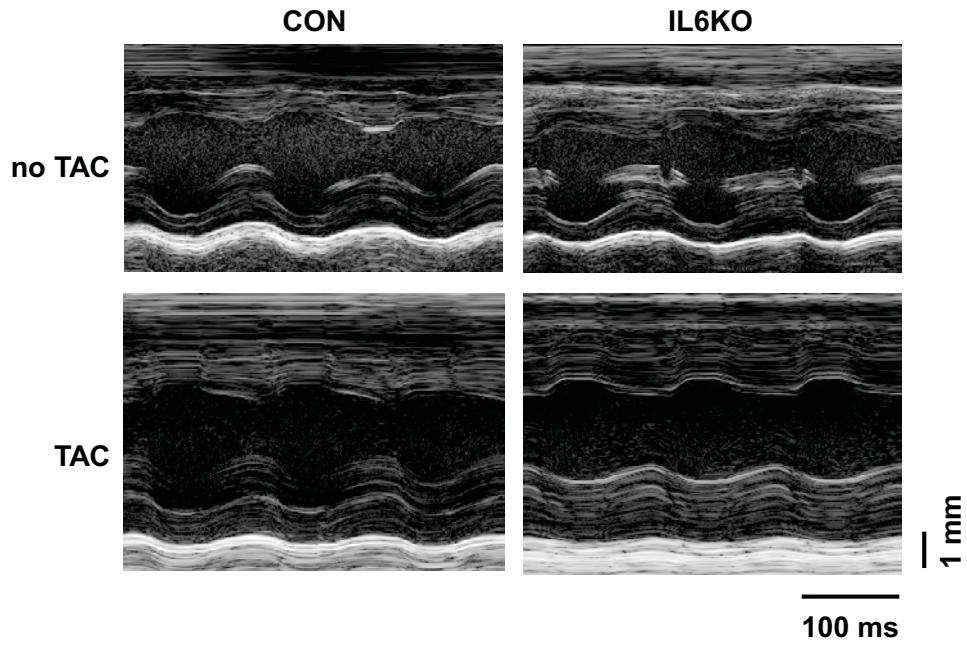


Figure S2. Representative echocardiograms of CON and IL6KO mice before and 2 weeks after pressure overload.

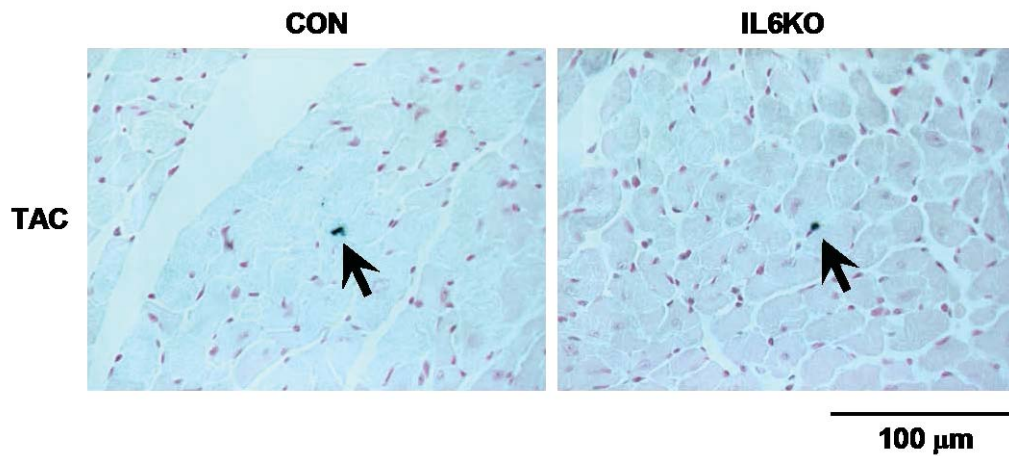


Figure S3. Representative photomicrographs showing TUNEL⁺ cells in LV samples from CON and IL6KO mice 2 weeks after pressure overload.

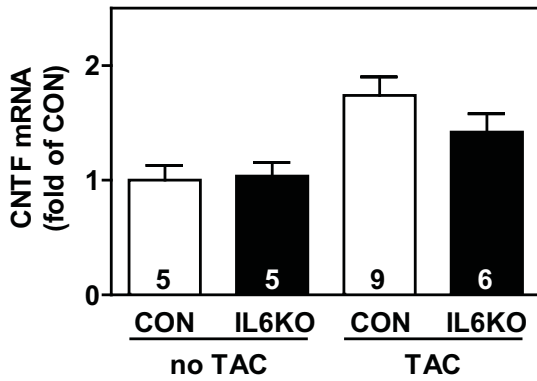
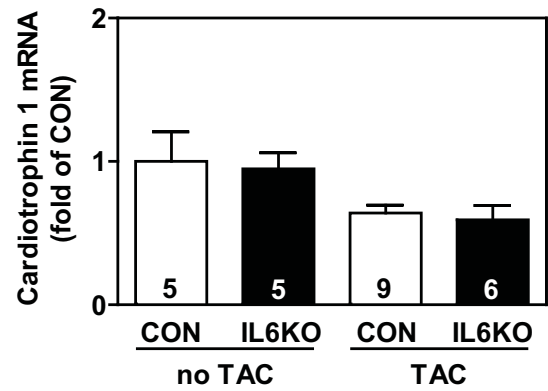
A**B**

Figure S4. There was no group difference in mRNA content of ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF; $P=0.20$) (A), and cardiotoxin 1 ($P=0.65$) (B) in LV samples from CON and IL6KO mice 2 weeks after TAC. Probability values are from Bonferroni *post hoc* test (CON *vs* IL6KO, 2 weeks after TAC) after 2-way ANOVA. Error bars denote 1 SEM; numbers in bars indicate group size.