Hyperthermia Promotes and Prevents Respiratory Epithelial Apoptosis through Distinct Mechanisms[1]

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ONLINE DATA SUPPLEMENT

Supplementary Figure Legends:

Figure S1. HS preconditioning protects against cell death induced by high dose TNFα without concurrent HS MLE15 cells were pre-conditioned with 2h 42°C HS beginning at the indicated time then incubated for 24h at 37°C with or without 8 ng/ml TNFα and survival was assessed by crystal violet staining. Mean ± SE of four experiments. * denotes $p<0.05$ vs. TNFα without HS preconditioning.

Figure S2. IκB^{SR} expression blocks nuclear translocation of NFκB p65. NFκB activation was compared in an MLE15 cell clone stably transfected with IκB^{SR} and control MLE15 cells stably transfected with empty expression plasmid by treating with 2ng/ml TNFα, sequentially immunostaining for p65 (red), counterstaining with DAPI and imaging with fluorescent confocal microscopy to detect p65 nuclear translocation.

Figure S3. HS preconditioning protects against cell death induced by Fas activation and FRH. MLE15 cells were pre-conditioned with 2h 42°C HS beginning at the indicated time then incubated with 2.5 μg Jo2 anti-Fas for 24h at 37°C or 39.5°C and survival was assessed by crystal violet staining. Mean ± SE of four experiments. † and ¶ denote $p<0.05$ vs 37°C and 39.5°C without HS, respectively.

Figure S4. Pro-apoptotic effect of FRH persists when NFκB signaling is blocked. IκB^{SR}-expressing MLE15 cells were treated with 2 ng/ml TNFα at 37°C or 39.5°C, sequentially lysed and immunoblotted for active caspase-3.

Figure S1

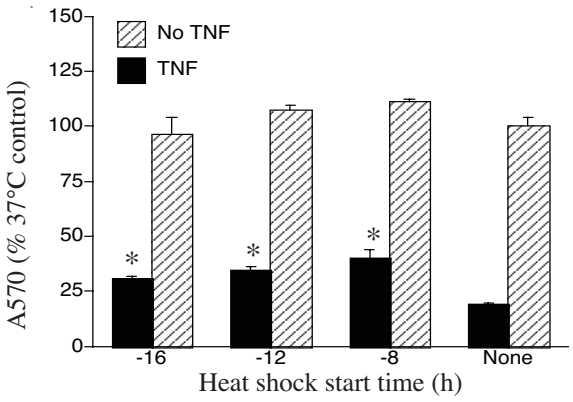

Figure S2

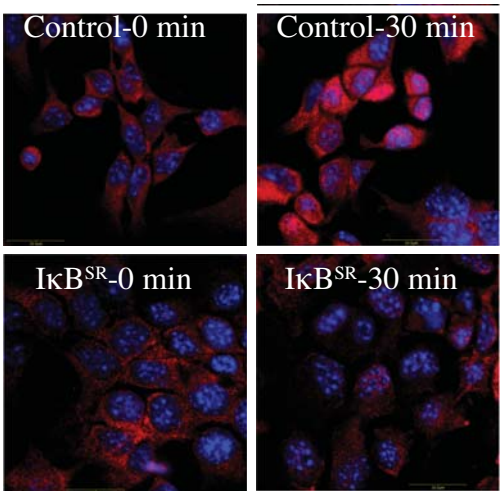

Figure S3

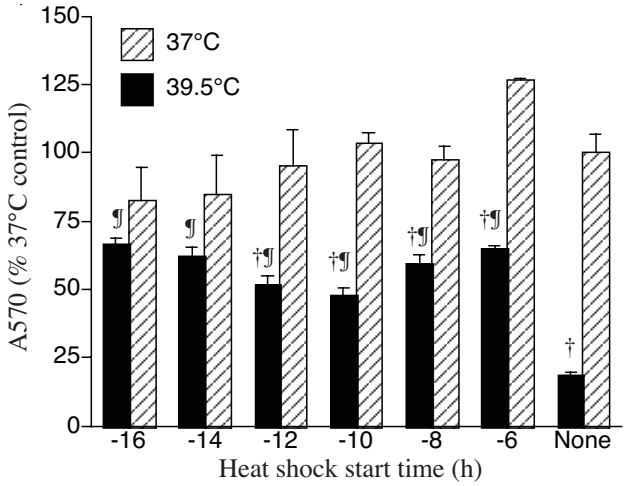

Figure S4