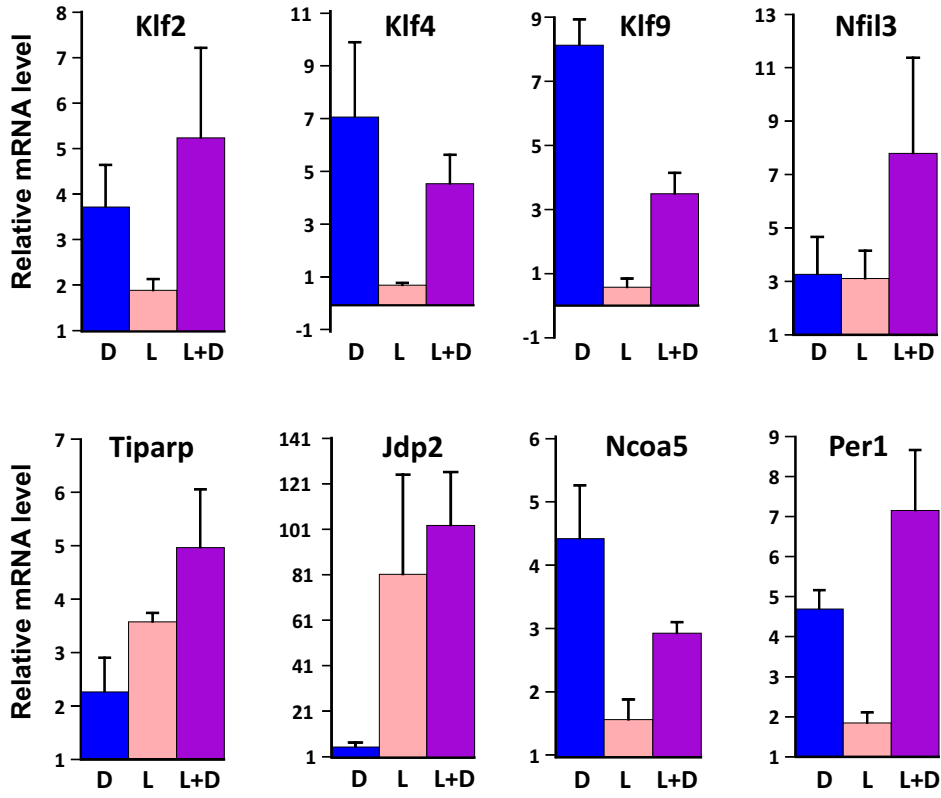
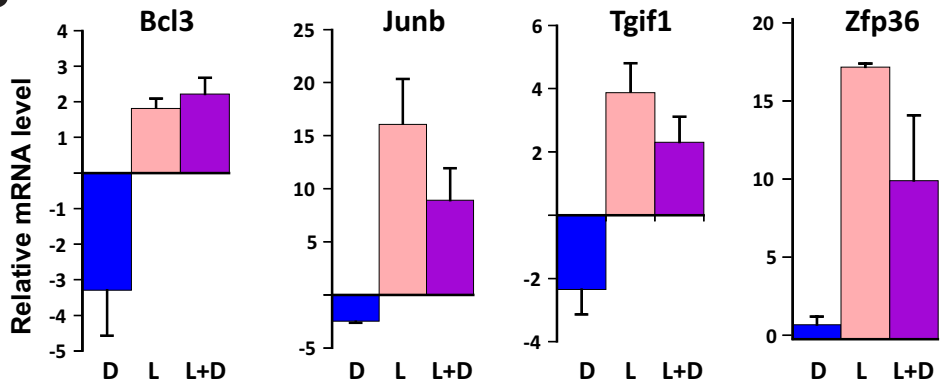
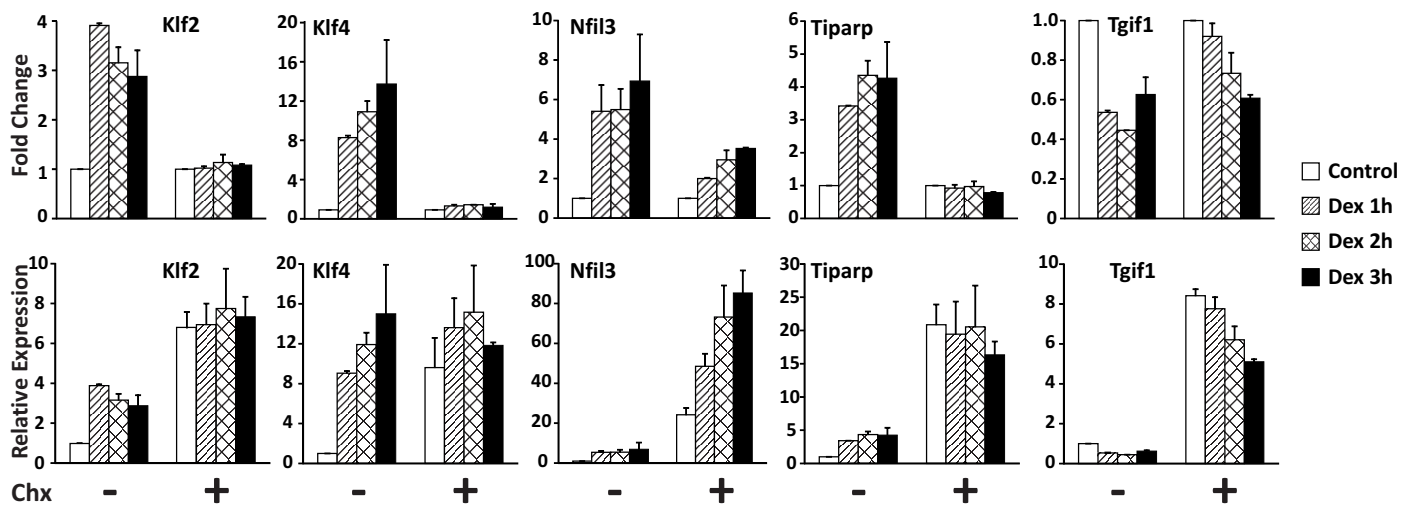
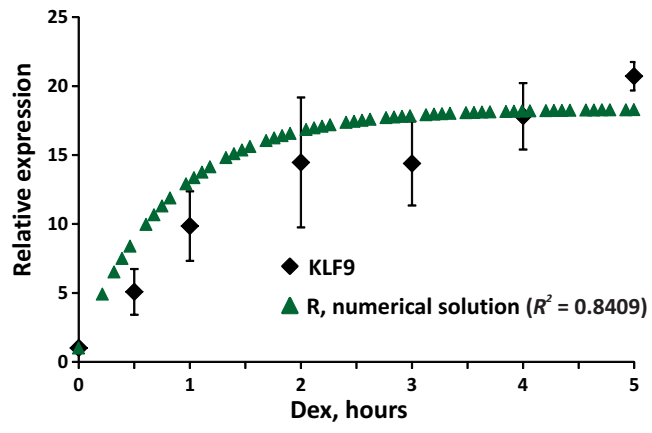
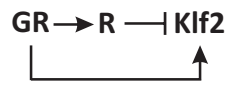
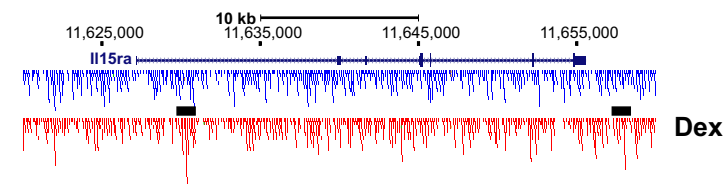
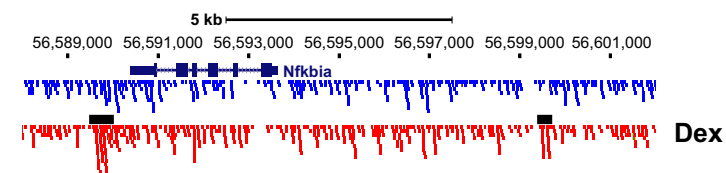
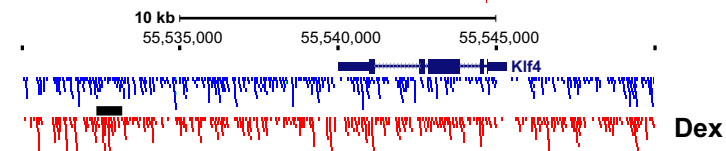
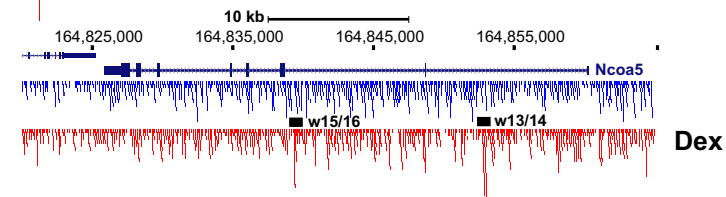
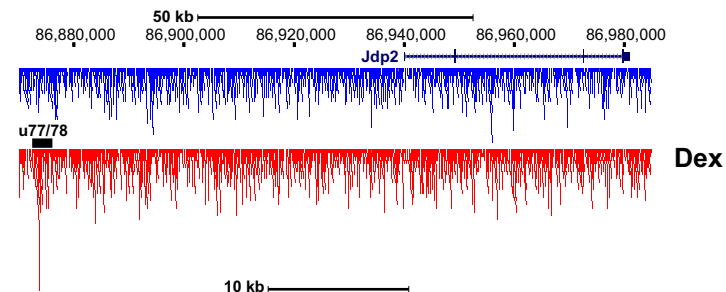
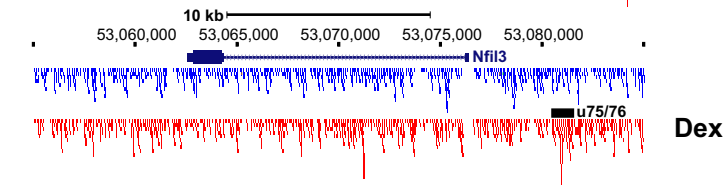
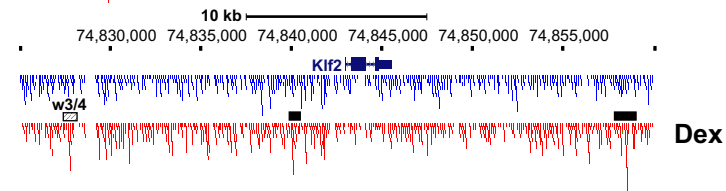
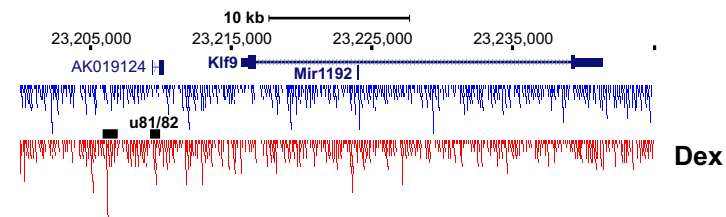
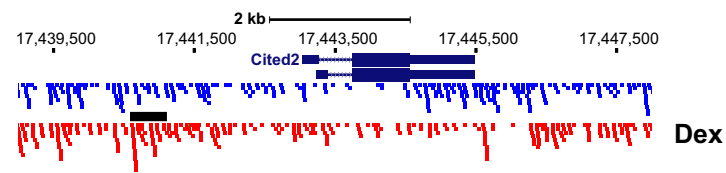
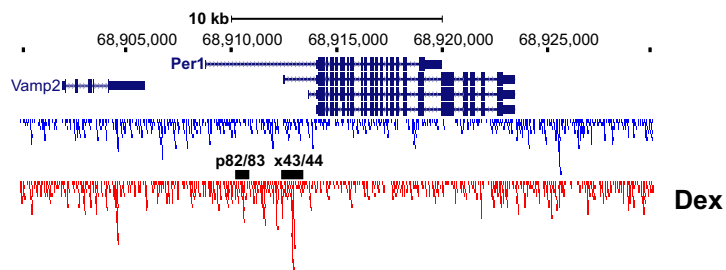
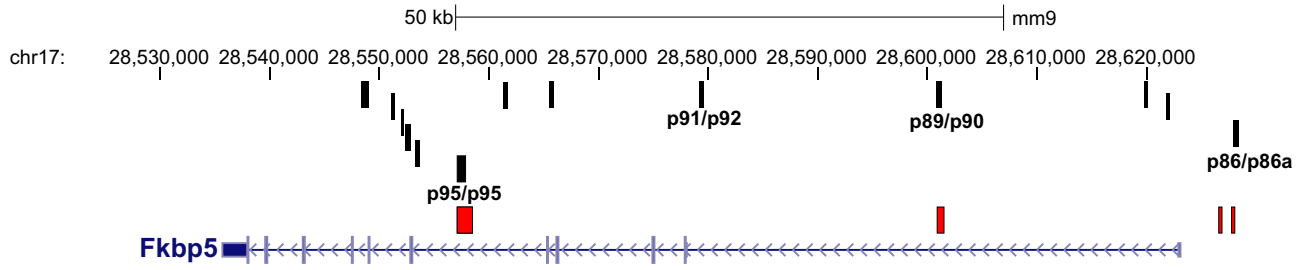
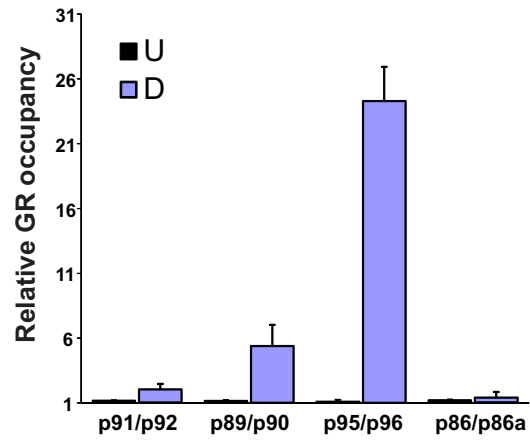


A**B**







A**B**

Supplemental Figure Legends

Figure S1 RT-qPCR confirmation of RNA-seq expression data for Dex-responsive genes encoding TFs. BMM Φ were treated with Dex (D), LPS (L) or LPS+Dex (L+D) for 1 h, and transcript abundance for indicated (A) Dex-induced and (B) Dex-downregulated genes was assessed by RT-qPCR with Act1 mRNA as an internal control. The data are expressed relative to mRNA levels in untreated BMM Φ as fold over 1 for up- and fold over -1 for downregulated genes. Note that for Zfp36, the repressive effect of Dex is only detectible in LPS-treated BMM Φ . Shown is the average of 2 or 3 independent experiments, error bars are SD.

Figure S2 The effect of Chx on the basal and Dex-regulated levels of GR-responsive transcripts. BMM Φ were treated with Dex either alone or in the presence of the protein synthesis inhibitor Chx for 1-3 h; the expression of indicated genes were determined by RT-qPCR and expressed relative to transcript levels in the absence of Dex ('control') with or without Chx (top panel), or to 'control' without Chx only (bottom panel).

Figure S3 The dynamics of Klf9 induction by Dex compared to the predicted expression of a putative Klf2 repressor in the GR-induced I1-FFL. Klf9 expression data (black diamonds) collected over 5 h were compared to the kinetics of an intermediate repressor "R" (green triangles) in the I1-FFL regulating Klf2 expression (equation (3) in Additional file 3: Supplemental Methods). Expression data for Klf2 and Klf9 were derived from the same experiments. As Klf9 expression declines at later time points, only data representing a monotonous phase were used for the analysis. The quality of the fit has been evaluated by calculating the coefficient of determination R², as described in Supplemental Methods (Additional file 3). The R² for curve fitting analyses are shown in the plot legend.

Figure S4 Acute Dex-induced GR recruitment to genomic binding sites in mouse macrophages. BMM Φ were treated for 40 min +/- Dex, as indicated, and genomic GR occupancy was assessed by ChIP-seq as described in Supplemental Methods (Additional file 3). A subset of Dex-induced GR binding peaks that were identified using CLC Bio Genomic Workbench (black bars) were individually validated by ChIP using pairs of primers listed in Additional file 1: Table S3.

Figure S5 GR binds to multiple sites within the Fkbp5 gene in response to Dex. (A) Chip-seq data from preadipocytes (black bars) and macrophages (red bars) revealed multiple GR binding peaks in the mouse Fkbp5 gene. The numbers under the putative GR binding sites indicate primer pairs used in ChIP experiments in M Φ (Additional file 1: Table S3). The gene annotation is according to the mm9 version of the mouse genome. (B) GR occupancy at putative GR binding sites indicated in (A) prior (U) and upon (D) a 1-h stimulation with 100 nM Dex as determined by ChIP.