Supplemental Material

Characterization of CYP2B6 in A CYP2B6-Humanized Mouse Model: Inducibility in the Liver by Phenobarbital and Dexamethasone and Role in Nicotine Metabolism in vivo

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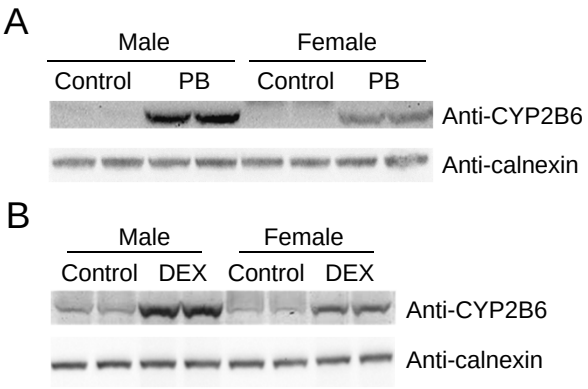
Supplemental Fig. 1. Effects of PB and DEX on hepatic CYP2B6 protein expression in TG mice. Mice (male, hemizygous, 2-month-old) were treated with PB (80 mg/kg/day; **A**) or DEX (80 mg/kg/day; **B**), or corresponding vehicle (saline or corn oil, respectively), by i.p. injection, once daily for 3 consecutive days. Livers from individual mice were obtained, 24 h after the last dose, for microsome preparation and immunoblot analysis. Microsomal proteins prepared from pooled tissues from 3-4 mice (40 μg per lane, PB-treated; 80 μg per lane, DEX-treated) were analyzed in duplicate, with use of an anti-CYP2B6 monoclonal antibody. Calnexin was detected as a loading control. The results, which were typical for three different sets of microsomes, confirmed inducibility of transgenic CYP2B6 by PB and DEX, as well as the sex difference in the levels achieved by the induction.

Fig. S1


A
Male
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B
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