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Supporting Information

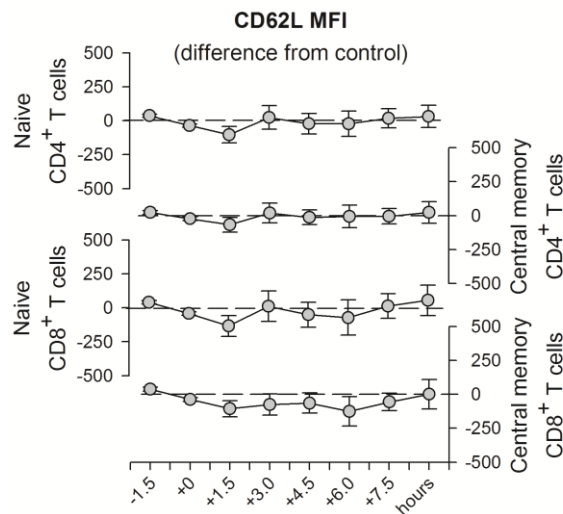
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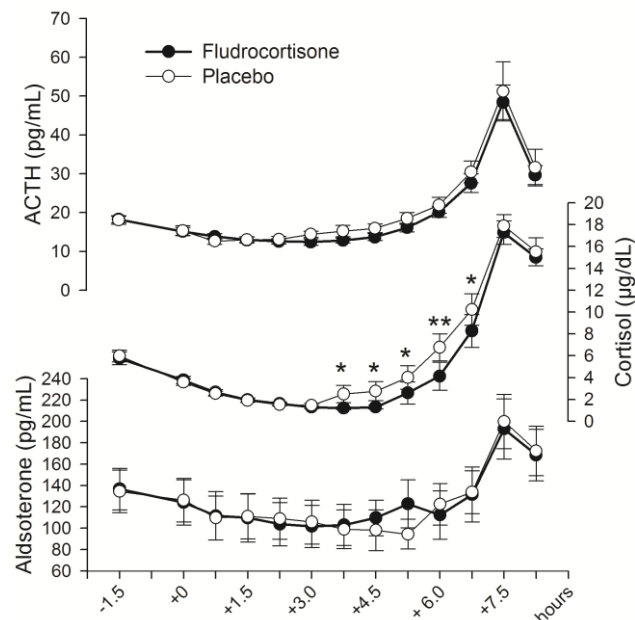
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Mineralocorticoid receptor signaling reduces numbers of circulating human naïve T cells and increases their CD62L, CCR7, and CXCR4 expression

Supporting Information



Supporting Information Figure 1. CD62L expression on circulating naïve and central memory CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T-cell subsets after fludrocortisone administration. CD62L expression was assessed by flow cytometry on naïve (CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺) and central memory (CD45RA⁻CD62L⁺) CD4⁺ (left) and CD8⁺ (right) T cells before (-1.5 and 0 hours) and between 1.5 and 8.25 hours after oral administration of fludrocortisone (0.2 mg) or placebo. Values for the fludrocortisone condition are indicated as difference from the placebo condition. All values are adjusted to baseline measures (i.e., the first two samples before drug administration) based on covariance analyses and are expressed as mean \pm SEM of median fluorescence intensity (MFI) of 13 healthy male subjects.



Supporting Information Figure 2. ACTH, cortisol, and aldosterone concentrations in blood after fludrocortisone administration. Concentrations of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) in plasma, cortisol in serum and aldosterone in serum were measured before (-1.5 and 0 hours) and between 1.5 and 8.25 hours after oral administration of fludrocortisone (0.2 mg) or placebo. Values shown as mean \pm SEM of 13 healthy male subjects are adjusted to baseline measures (i.e., the first two samples before drug administration) based on covariance analyses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, for pairwise comparisons between the effects of fludrocortisone and placebo at single time points (paired t -tests).