miR-155 acts as an anti-inflammatory factor in atherosclerosis-associated foam cell formation by repressing calcium-regulated heat stable protein 1

Xiaoyi Li^{a,b1}, Deyong Kong^{a1}, Heming Chen^{c1}, Shuiyi Liu^{a,d}, Hui Hu^a, Tangwei Wu^a, Jing Wang^a, Weiqun Chen^{a,d,e}, Yong Ning^b, Yong Li^{a,f*}, Zhongxin Lu^{a,b,d*}

^a Department of Medical Laboratory, Central Hospital of Wuhan, Wuhan 430014, China

^b School of Laboratory Medicine, Hubei University of Chinese Medicine, Wuhan 430065, China

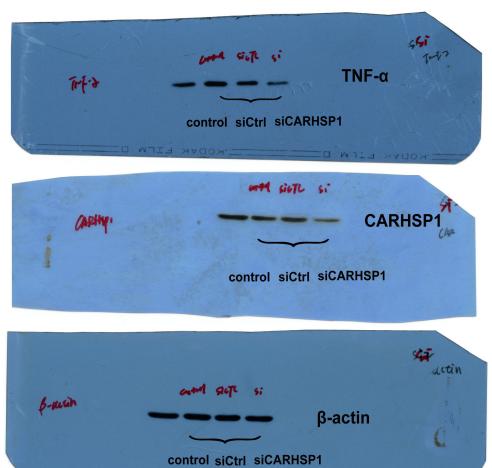
^c Department of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China

^d Cancer Research Institute of Wuhan, Wuhan 430014, China

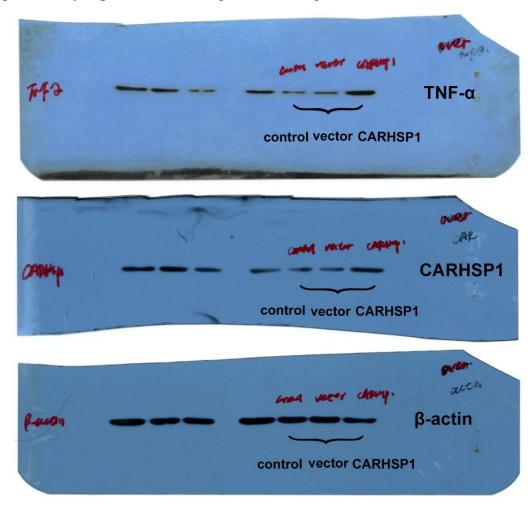
^e Department of Central Laboratory, Central Hospital of Wuhan, Wuhan 430014, China

^f Department of Cancer Biology, Lerner Research Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH 44195, USA

Supplementary Figure S1: Full-length blots for Figure 3D



Supplementary Figure S2: Full-length blots for Figure 3H

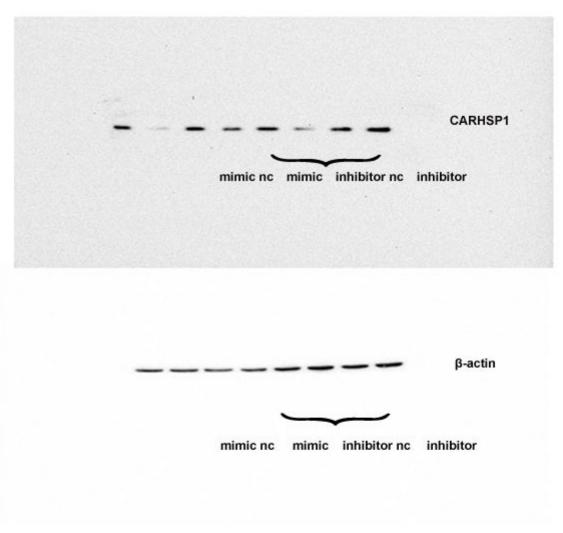


Supplementary Figure S3: The conservation of the binding site of miR-155 in CARHSP1

miR-155	UUAA <mark>UGCUAAU</mark> CGUGAUAGGGGU
Hsa	GAAGAGCAUUAAAAGCAUUUAAAA
Mmu	GAAAAGCAUUAAAAGCAUUUGAAA
Rno	GAAAAGCAUUAAAAGCAUUUGAAA
Ocu	GAAAAGCAUUAAAAGCAUUGAAAA
Eca	GAAAAGCAUUAAAAGCAUUGCAAA

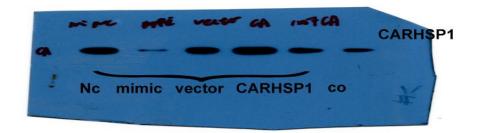
Figure S3. The nucleotides complementary to the miR-155 seed sequences are highly conserved in human, mouse, rat, rabbit and horse. he miR-155 seed sequeces are in red and the complementary nucleotides in the 3'UTR of CARHSP1 are gray shade.

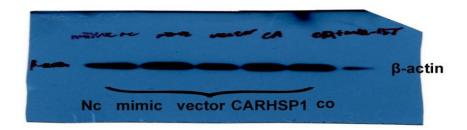
Supplementary Figure S4: Full-length blots for Figure 4D



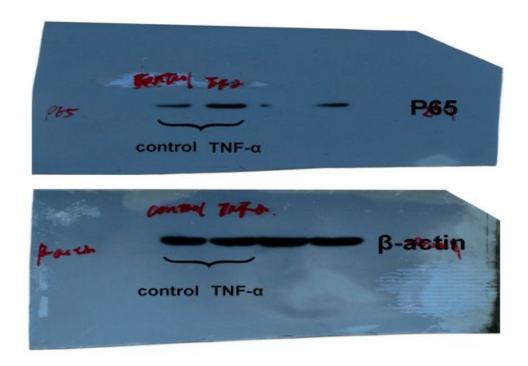
Supplementary Figure S5: Full-length blots for Figure 4H







Supplementary Figure S6: Full-length blots for Figure 5B



Supplementary Figure S7: Full-length gels for Figure 5C

