

**The Cannabinoid receptor 2 protects against alcoholic liver disease via a macrophage
autophagy-dependent pathway**

Timothé Denaës^{1,2}, Jasper Lodder^{1,2}, Marie-Noële Chobert^{1,2}, Isaac Ruiz^{1,2}, Jean-Michel Pawlowsky^{1,2}, Sophie Lotersztajn^{1,2,3,4,*}, Fatima Teixeira-Clerc^{1,2,*}

¹ INSERM U955, Institut Mondor de Recherche Biomédicale, Créteil, F-94000 France

² Université Paris-Est, Faculté de Médecine, UMR-S955, Créteil, F-94000 France

³ INSERM U1149, Center for Research on Inflammation, Paris, F-75018, France

⁴ Université Paris Diderot, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Laboratoire d'Excellence Inflammex, Faculté de Médecine, Site Xavier Bichat, Paris, F-75018, France

* corresponding authors

Correspondence:

Dr. Fatima Teixeira-Clerc

INSERM U955, Institut Mondor de Recherche Biomédicale

Hôpital Henri Mondor, 94000 Créteil, France

Tel: +33 (0)1 49 81 35 37; Fax: +33 (0)1 48 98 48 44;

e-mail: fatima.clerc@inserm.fr

or

Dr Sophie Lotersztajn

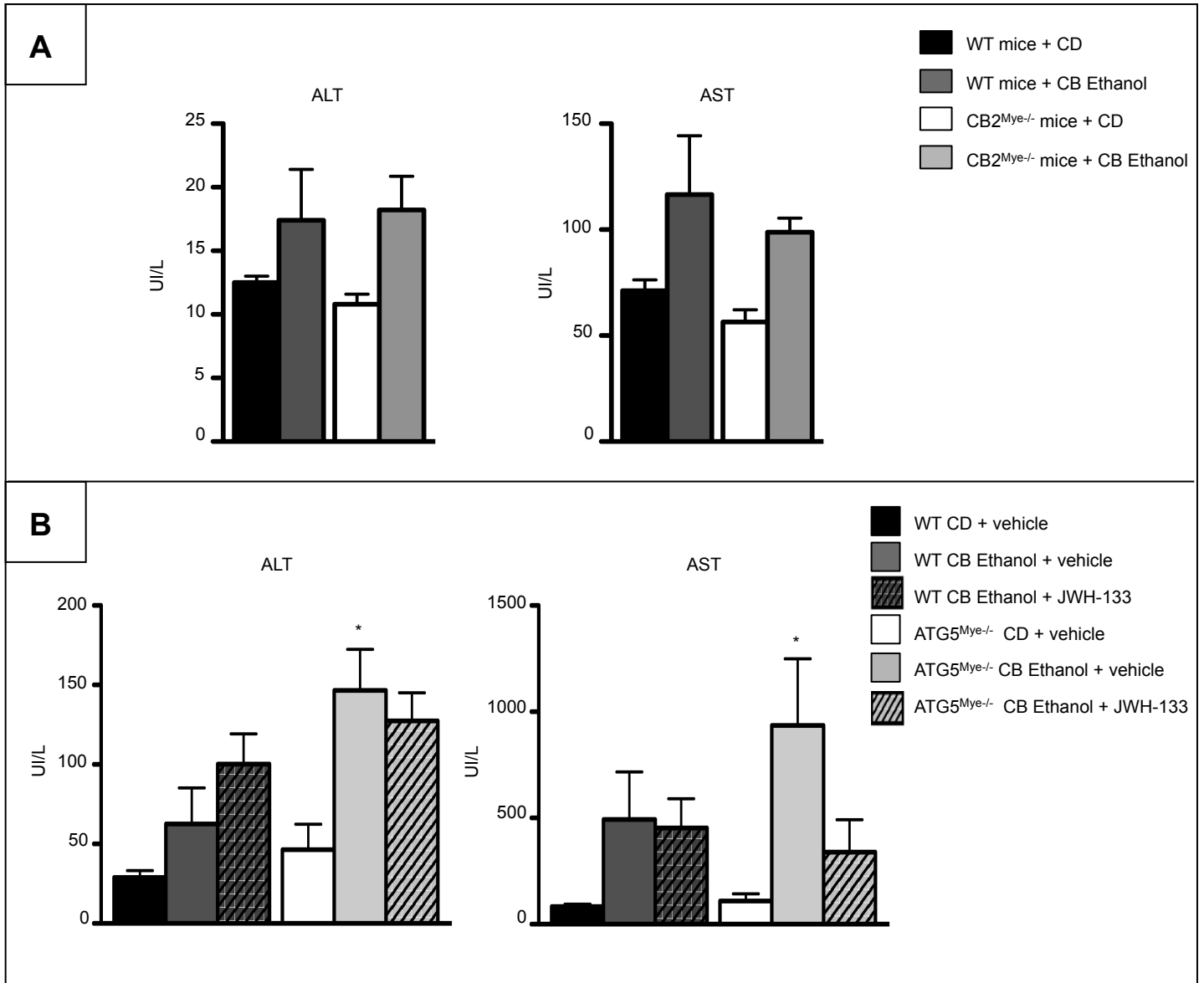
INSERM U1149, Center for Research on Inflammation

Faculté de Médecine Xavier Bichat

16 rue Henri Huchard, 75018 Paris, France

Tel: +33 (0)1 57 27 74 35

e-mail: sophie.lotersztajn@inserm.fr



Supplementary Figure S1. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels (A) in CD- and chronic-plus-binge ethanol-fed WT and CB2^{Myc-/-} mice and (B) in CD- and chronic-plus-binge ethanol-fed WT and ATG5^{Myc-/-} mice treated with 3 mg/kg of JWH-133 or its vehicle. Data are mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$ for CD vs chronic-plus-binge ethanol.