Supplementary data

# The Thyroid Hormone Receptors Inhibit Hepatic Interleukin-6 Signaling During Endotoxemia

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### **Supplementary Materials and Methods**

#### Antibodies used

Antibody	Isotype	Dilution	Catalog number
Anti-P-STAT3Tyr <sup>705</sup>	Rabbit	1:1000	Cell Signaling 9145s
Anti-STAT3	Rabbit	1:1000	Cell Signaling C7907
Anti- P-ERK	Mouse	1:1000	Santa Cruz, sc-7383
Anti-ERK2	Rabbit	1:1000	Santa Cruz, sc-154
Anti-P-p65	Rabbit	1:500	Cell Signaling 3033
Anti-p65	Mouse	1:1000	Cell Signaling 6956P
Anti-IKBα	Rabbit	1:500	Santa Cruz, sc-371
Anti-IKBβ	Rabbit	1:500	Santa Cruz, sc-945

### List of primers used for real-time quantitative RT-PCR (qRT-PCR)

	Amplification primers		
	Sequence (5´-3´)		
GENE	Forward	Reverse	
Mouse IL6	GCTACCAAACTGGATATAATCAGGA	CCAGGTAGCTATGGTACTCCAGA	
Mouse IL10	TCCTCCTCCAGCTCTTACCTC	TGGCTTTCCCTAGGACTCTCT	
Mouse	CGATCACCCCGAAGTTCAGTA	GGTGCCTATGTCTCAGCCTCTT	
TNFα			
Mouse Socs3	ATTTTCGCTTCGGGACTAGC	AACTTGCTGTGGGTGACCAT	
Mouse	TTCACACCATGGAGAAGGC	CCCTTTTGGCTCCACCCT	
GAPDH			
Mouse Dio1	GTTGAACTTTGGCAGTTGCAC	GGCTGTGGAGGCAAAGTCATC	
Human	TCAACTTGGAGCCAGATTCC	CCCACTTGCTTCTTCACTCC	
Gp130			
Human Il6-r	TTGTTTGTGAGTGGGGTCCT	TGGGACTCCTGGGAATACTG	
Human CRP	CCCTGAACTTTCAGCCGAATACA	CGTCCTGCTGCCAGTGATACA	
Human	TTGCAGTGGACTCAGGCAAT	CAGCCGTCATCTGCTTCACAT	
Haptoglobin			
Human	CCCCACCCCTGAACACA	ACCGAGTGACAGTCGCTTTT	
Hepcidin			
Human	CTGCAGAAGTGATCAGCG	ATTGTGTACCCTCTCCCC	
SAA1			
Human	ATCCTGGTGACATGCTCCTC	GGCACCAGGTAGACTTTGGA	
Socs3			
Human β-	AGCAGCTGCCACTCAAAAGA	GAGGAGGTCTGGGAAACAGC	
fibrinogen			





**Fig. S1**. TR deficiency decreases hepatic and circulating levels of several cytokines and chemokines. A) Mouse Cytokine Arrays using pooled liver extracts from WT and TR KO mice (3-4 animals/point) treated with vehicle or with LPS (5mg/kg) for 4h as indicated. To better visualize the reduction in the intensity of the spots in the KO group two different exposures of the arrays (1 min and 6 min) are shown. B) Arrays exposed for 1 min or 3 min obtained from pooled serum samples of the same animals. The blue, red and green circles show the position of the duplicate spots corresponding to TNFα, IL-6 and IL-10, respectively.



**Fig. S2**. Thyroid hormone treatment increases liver *Dio1* mRNA levels. A) To prove that oral thyroid hormone treatment was sufficient to induce hyperthyroidism, *Dio1* transcripts were measured in livers from euthyroid and hyperthyroid mice untreated and treated with vehicle or LPS (5mg/kg) for 5h. Data (means± s.e) are expressed relative to the values obtained in untreated euthyroid controls. Statistically significant differences between euthyroid and hyperthyroid mice are shown with asterisks. B) Similar experiments performed in mice injected with LPS (20mg/kg) for the indicated time periods.



**Fig. S3**. Hepatic and circulating cytokines and chemokines in hyperthyroid mice. A) Liver extracts from euthyroid and hyperthyroid mice (pools from 4-6 animals) were used to detect cytokines and chemokines with Mouse Cytokine Arrays. Mice were treated with vehicle or with LPS (5mg/kg) for 5h. Two different exposures of the arrays (3 min and 5 min) are shown. The blue, red and green circles show location of the spots corresponding to TNFα, IL-6 and IL-10, respectively. Note that IL-6 is only clearly detectable at high exposures in hyperthyroid LPS-treated mice corresponding with the high IL-6 mRNA levels in the livers of these animals. B) Serum levels of cytokines and chemokines in the same animals. Arrays were exposed for 1 min and 3 min.



**Fig. S4**. Liver histology after LPS treatment of WT and TR KO mice. A) AST activity in serum of WT and TR KO mice treated with 5mg/kg LPS for the times indicated. B) Representative H&E staining of livers from mice treated with vehicle or LPS for 4h, showing an increased number of inflammatory cells within the vessels and absence of necrosis or inflammatory cell infiltration in the liver parenchyma. Scale bar: 100µm.



**Fig. S5**. Effect of hyperthyroidism in hepatic damage and immune cell infiltration in response to LPS. A) AST activity in serum of control and hyperthyroid mice treated with vehicle or 5mg/kg LPS for 5h. B) H&E staining of the livers of the different groups. Panel e shows the occasional appearance of necrotic foci with nuclei loss and inflammatory cell infiltration in LPS-treated hyperthyroid mice. Necrosis was not detected in the LPS-treated control mice. C) Immunohistochemistry of macrophages labeled with the F4/80 antibody in livers from the same animals, showing increased number of macrophages in hyperthyroid mice after LPS treatment. Panel e shows macrophage infiltration in the necrotic areas, which did not occur in euthyroid mice. Scale bars: 100µm.



**Fig. S6**. H&E staining of livers from euthyroid and hyperthyroid mice treated with vehicle or 20 mg/kg LPS for 5h. Panel e shows liver morphology post-mortem in a representative mice that died 2 h after injection, showing absence of liver damage. Scale bar: 100µm.



**Fig. S7**. T3 reduces signaling by IL-6 but not by TNFa in Hep3B cells. Western blots of tthe indicated proteins performed in cells treated with 5 nMT3 for 36 h and with IL-6 (10ng/ml) or TNFa (10ng/ml) for the indicated time periods in medium containing 0.5% thyroid hormone depleted serum.



**Fig.S8.** T3 inhibits signaling by IL-6 but not by TNF $\alpha$  in macrophages. RAW264.7 cells were treated with 5nM T3 for 36h before addition of 10ng/ml IL-6 (A) or 10 ng/ml TNF $\alpha$  (B) for times varying between 0 and 120 min in medium containing 10% thyroid hormone depleted serum. The levels of the indicated total and phosphorylated proteins were analyzed by western blot.

# Fig. S9 (blots)



FIGURE 3B

## FIGURE 3C





#### **FIGURE 5B**



## FIGURE 7A (primary macrophages)



## FIGURE 7ª (RAW264.7)



## FIGURE S7 (IL-6)



### FIGURE S7 (IL-6)





### FIGURE S8

