DNMT1-PPARγ pathway in macrophages regulates chronic inflammation and atherosclerosis development in mice

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Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Fig. 1



Fig. 1 Increased DNMT1 mRNA levels in the peritoneal macrophages of ApoE^{-/-} mice

mRNA levels of DNMT1, DNMT3a and DNMT3b in the peritoneal macrophages (PMs) of male wild-type (WT) or ApoE-knockout (ApoE^{-/-}) mice fed an atherogenic diet (AD) for 12 weeks (n=5, *P<0.05).

Supplementary Fig. 2





(a) Relative CD68 mRNA levels in the arterial plaques from the ApoE^{-/-} or macrophage DNMT1 transgenic (Tg^{DNMT1}) ApoE^{-/-} mice, which were fed an AD for 12 weeks (n=5, *P<0.05).

(b) Percentage of CD11c+ cells in F4/80+ cells in the arterial plaque from the

mice described in (a) (n=5, **P<0.01).

Supplementary Fig. 3





(a) Percentage of CD16+ cells in CD14+ cells in the peripheral blood monocytes isolated from the patients with AS or healthy donors (n=10, *P<0.05).

(b) Relative DNMT1 mRNA levels in the CD14+CD16- cells or CD14+CD16+ cells from peripheral blood cells of patients with AS or healthy donors (n=10, *P<0.05).