

Subanesthetic isoflurane relieves zymosan-induced neutrophil inflammatory response by targeting NMDA glutamate receptor and Toll-like receptor 2 signaling

Supplementary Material

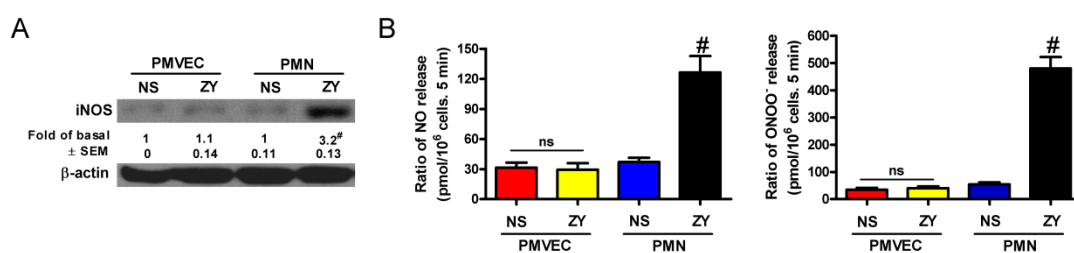


Figure S1: Zymosan induced iNOS expression and activation in PMN but not in PMVEC. (A) PMN or PMVEC was treated with NS or zymosan for 8 h before Western blot analysis. β -actin was used as an inner control for whole cell lysates. (B) PMN or PMVEC was treated with NS or zymosan for 12 h, followed by measurement of NO and ONOO⁻ production. Data are represented as the mean \pm SEM of 3 replicates. [#]P < 0.01, as compared with PMVECs exposed to NS or zymosan (A-C), or PMN exposed to NS. ns = Not significantly.

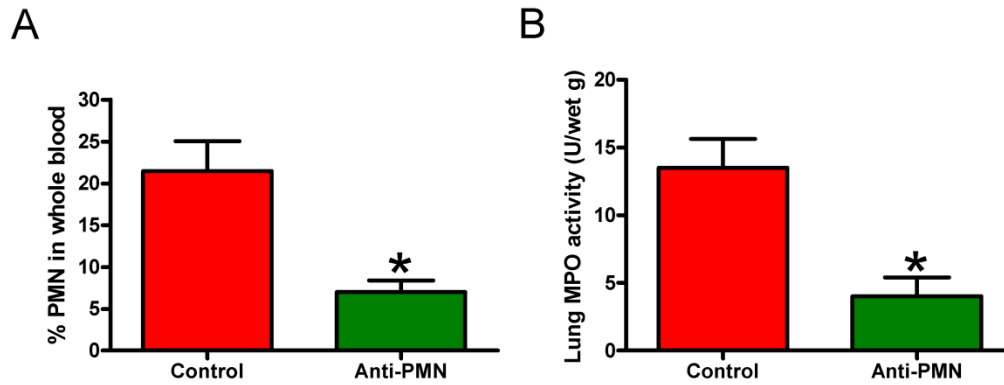


Figure S2: Treatment with anti-PMN antibody reduces the percentage of circulating neutrophils and lung MPO activity. Animals were treated with normal rabbit serum (Control) or anti-PMN antibody as described in the ‘Establishment and assessment of neutrophil depletion in mice’ method section. (A) Anti-PMN treatment significantly reduced circulating neutrophils compared to normal rabbit serum treatment. (B) Lung MPO activity was used as an indicator of the number of neutrophils in the lung. Anti-PMN treatment significantly reduced MPO activity compared to normal rabbit serum treatment. Data are represented as the mean \pm SEM of 3 replicates or representative of 3 independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$, as compared with the control groups.