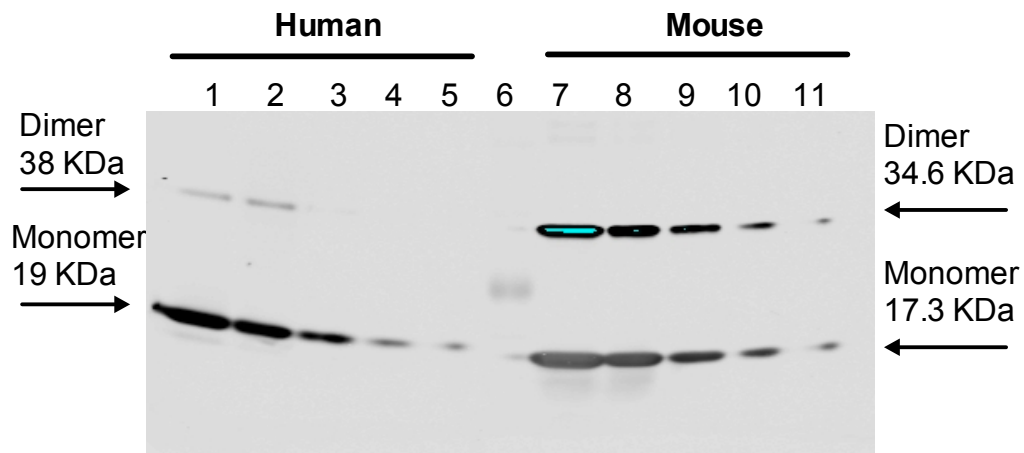
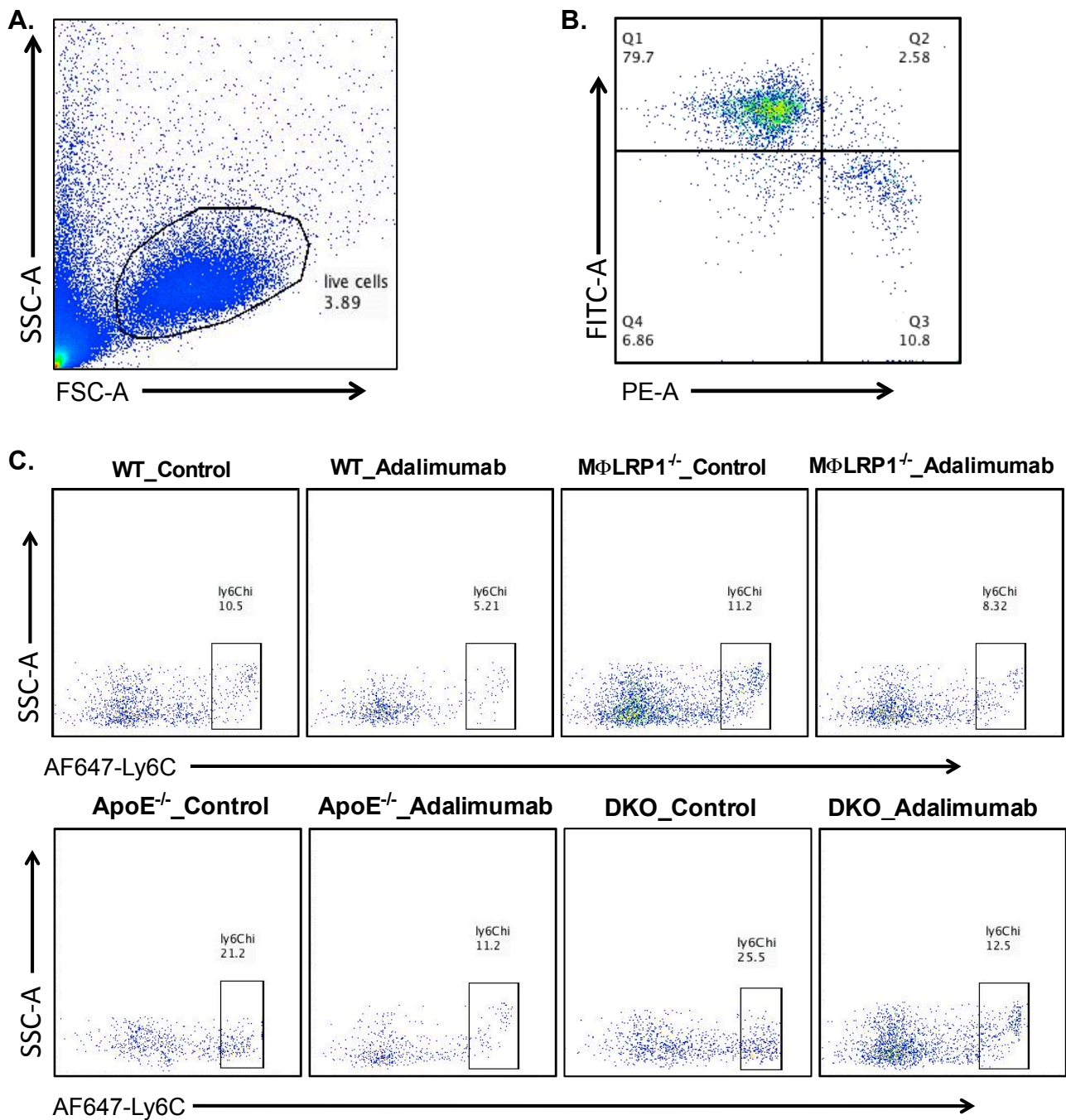


Supplemental Figure I



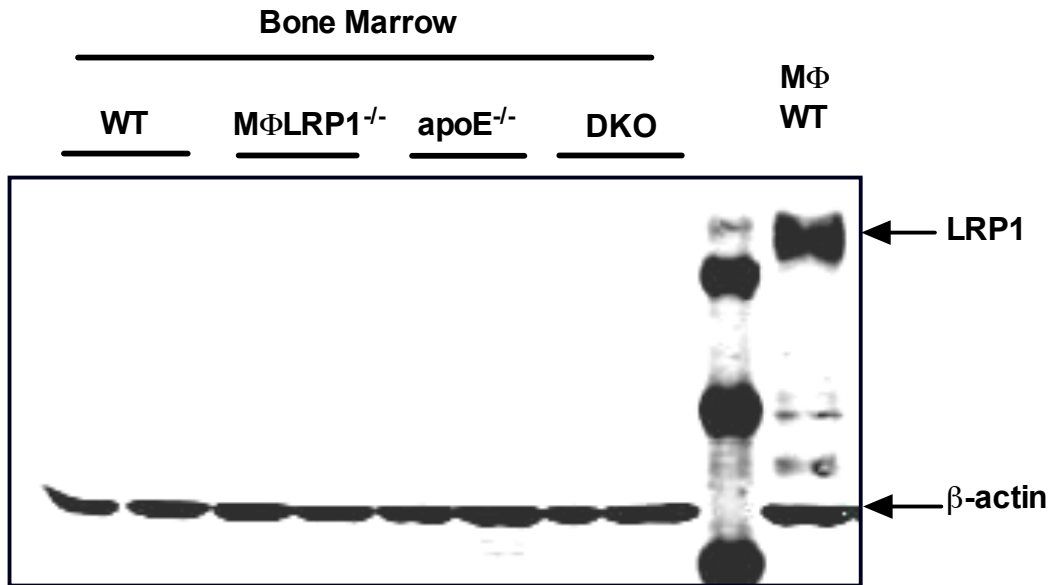
Supplemental Figure I. Adalimumab binds to mouse $\text{TNF}\alpha$. Immunoblotting of human (abcam, ab157349) and mouse (abcam, ab9740) $\text{TNF}\alpha$ active fragments to adalimumab. Protein amount from lane 1 to lane 5: 500ng, 250ng, 100ng, 50ng and 20ng; lane 6 is the protein marker; the protein amount from lane 7 to lane 11: 2500ng, 1250ng, 500ng, 250ng and 100ng.

Supplemental Figure II



Supplemental Figure II. Adalimumab decreases Ly6^{hi} monocytes in blood. One hundred microliters of blood were blocked with Fc receptor block (BD Biosciences). Monocytes were fluorescently labeled with rat anti-mouse CD11b-PE (Pharmingen) and rat anti-mouse Ly6C conjugated to biotin (Pharmingen) for 20 min at room temperature in the dark. FITC fluorochrome tagged rat anti-mouse CD90.2, B220, GR1 (Pharmingen) and NK cells (Caltag) were used to discriminate other cell populations from monocytes. Cells were washed and then incubated with streptavidin-linked AlexaFluor 647 (Invitrogen). **A.** First gate: live cells. **B.** Secondary gate: FITC-negative and PE-positive for monocytes (Q3). **C.** Representative graphs for the gate on AlexaFluor 647-high (AF647) for Ly6C^{high}.

Supplemental Figure III



Supplemental Figure III. LRP1 is not expressed in bone marrow. Proteins isolated from bone marrow of WT, MΦLRP1^{-/-}, apoE^{-/-}, and DKO mice and from peritoneal macrophages from WT mice (n=5) were used for immunoblotting with anti-mouse LRP1 antibody (Novus, NBP1-40726). β-actin was used as the internal control.