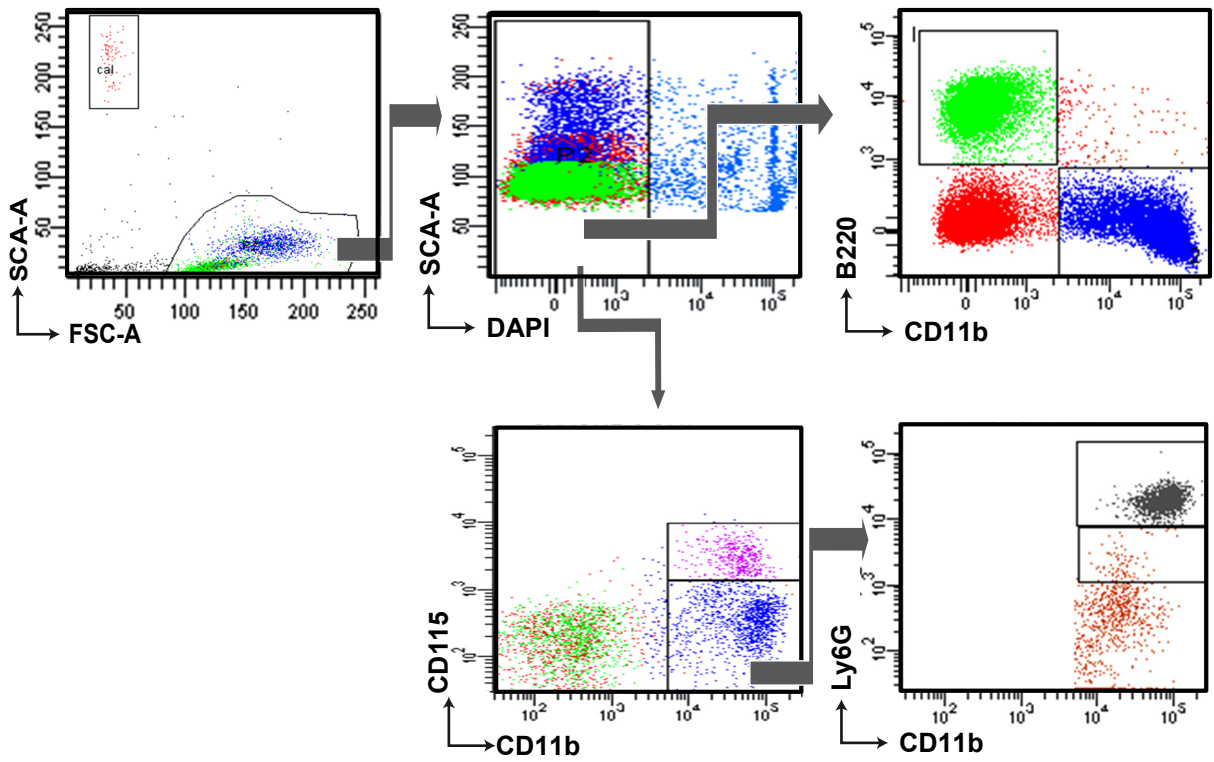
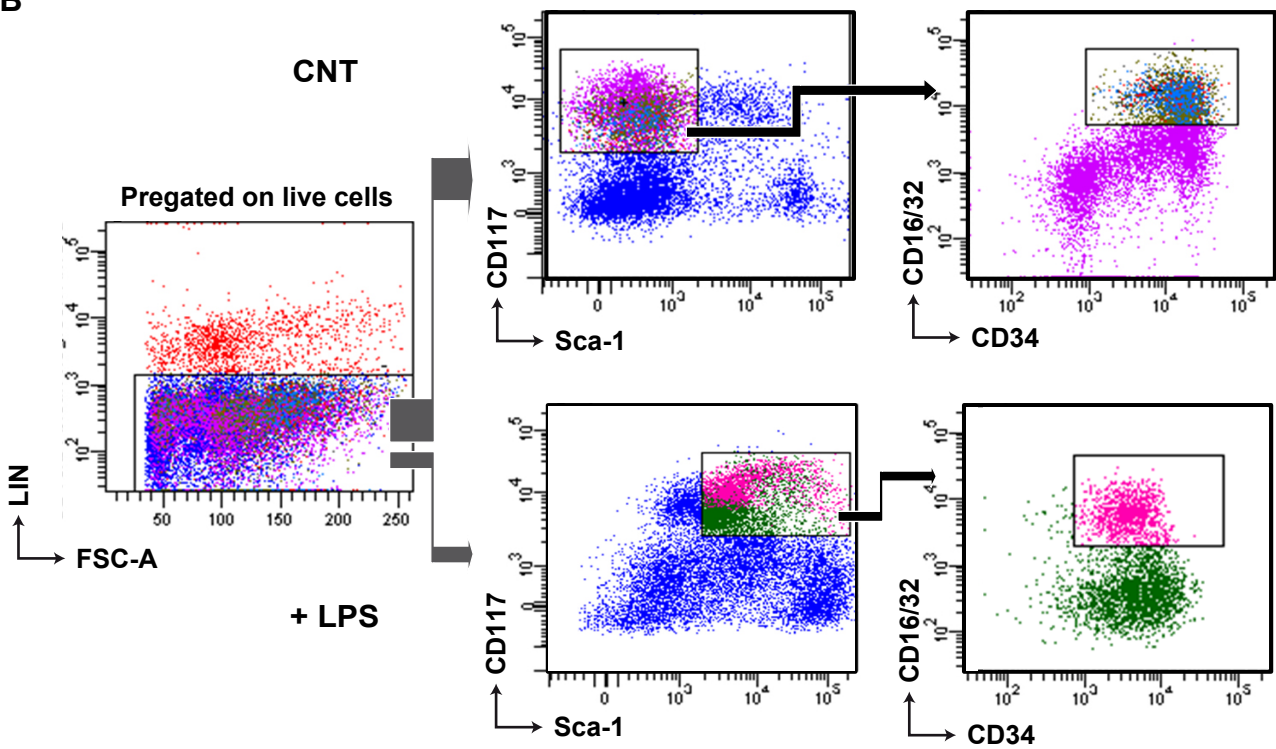
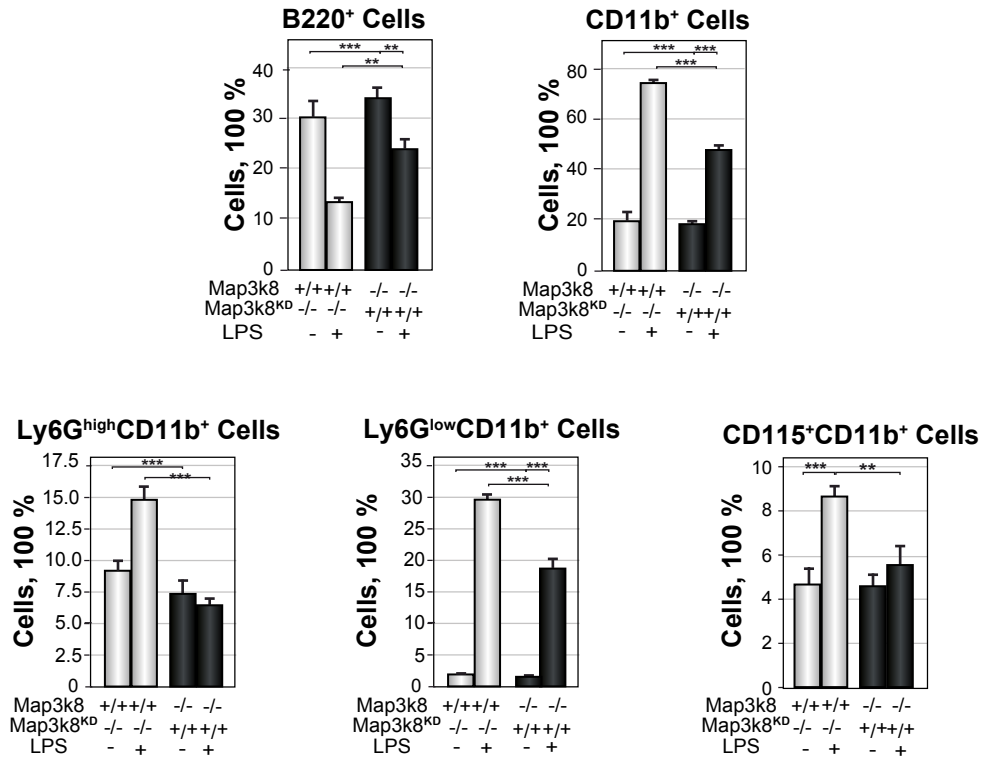


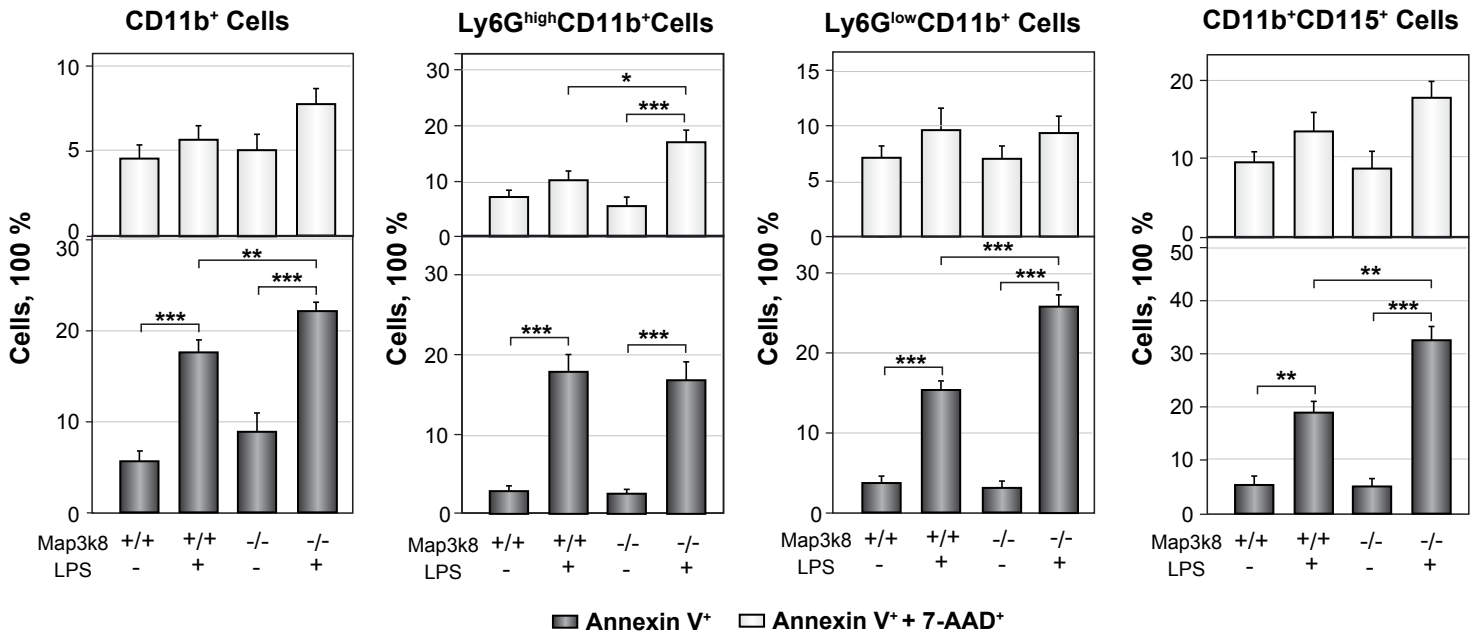
**Map3k8 controls granulocyte colony-stimulating factor production and neutrophil precursor proliferation in lipopolysaccharide-induced emergency granulopoiesis**

Ángela Sánchez, Carlos Relano, Araceli Carrasco, Constanza Contreras-Jurado, Antonio Martín-Duce, Ana Aranda, and Susana Alemany

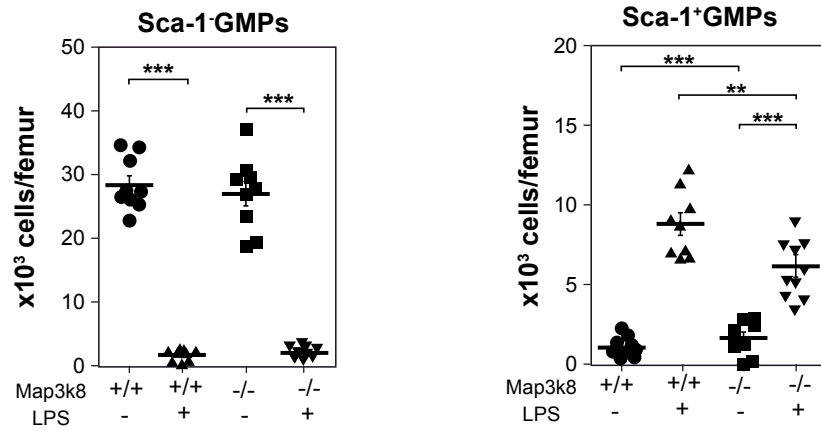
**A****B**



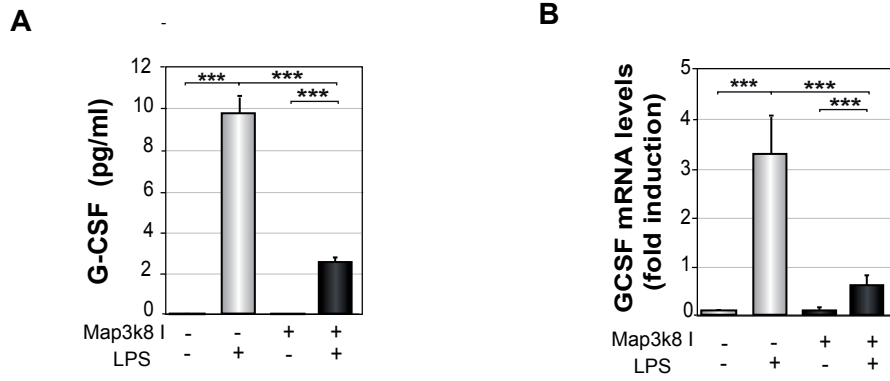
**Supplementary Figure 2. Map3k8 activity is required for full LPS-induced emergency myelopoiesis.** Wt and Map3k8<sup>KD</sup> mice received two injections of LPS or PBS and, 24 h after the last injection, circulating B220<sup>+</sup> B and CD11b<sup>+</sup> myeloid cells, CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>high</sup> mature CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>low</sup> immature neutrophils, and CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD115<sup>+</sup> monocytes were analysed. The frequency of each subset of cells relative to the total circulating cells is shown (mean ± SEM, n=6). One-way ANOVA with Newman-Keuls correction was used to compare groups. Statistical significance is shown as \*\**p*<0.01, \*\*\**p*<0.001.



**Supplementary Figure 3. Analysis of apoptosis in circulating myeloid cells from LPS-treated Wt and Map3k8<sup>-/-</sup> mice.** Wt and Map3k8<sup>-/-</sup> mice received two injections of LPS or PBS and, 24 h later, the percentage of Annexin V<sup>+</sup> and Annexin V<sup>+</sup> + 7-aminoactinomycin D<sup>+</sup> cells among CD11b<sup>+</sup> myeloid cells, Ly6G<sup>high</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup> mature CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>low</sup> immature neutrophils, and CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD115<sup>+</sup> monocytes was determined. Graphs show means ± SEM (*n*=6). One-way ANOVA with Newman-Keuls correction was used to compare groups. \**p*<0.05, \*\**p*<0.01, \*\*\**p*<0.001.



**Supplementary Figure 4. Map3k8 deficiency decreases the number of Sca-1<sup>+</sup>GMPs in LPS-treated mice.** Wt and Map3k8<sup>-/-</sup> mice received injections of LPS and PBS at 0 and 24 h. BM LIN<sup>-</sup> cells were isolated 24 h after the last injection and subjected to FACS analysis, and the numbers of Sca-1<sup>-</sup>GMPs and Sca-1<sup>+</sup>GMPs per femur were determined. The data shown are means ± SEM (*n*=9). One-way ANOVA with Newman-Keuls correction was used to compare groups. \**p*<0.05, \*\**p*<0.01, \*\*\**p*<0.001.



**Supplementary Figure 5. LPS-induction of G-CSF is mediated by Map3k8 in endothelial cells.** **A)** G-CSF levels in immortalized murine endothelial cells treated for 4 h with LPS (300 ng/ml) and/or the Map3k8 inhibitor, C1 (5 h, 10  $\mu$ M). Means  $\pm$  SEM of 4 different samples each derived from triplicate cultures are shown. **B)** G-CSF transcripts were determined by quantitative reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain in human endothelial cells (HMEC-1) treated with LPS and/or the Map3k8 inhibitor for 6 h. Means  $\pm$  SEM are shown ( $n=4$ ). **A,B)** One-way ANOVA with Newman-Keuls correction was used to compare groups.  $**p<0.01$ ,  $***p<0.001$ .

### SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S1

| <b>Genes</b>  |       | <b>Forward Primer (5'-3' sense)</b> | <b>Reverse Primer (5'-3' sense)</b> |
|---------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Catepsin G    | mouse | CAACGGTTCTGGAAAGATGC                | CTTCTCGGCCTCCAATGAT                 |
| C-EBP $\beta$ | mouse | ATCGACTTCAGCCCCTACCT                | TAGTCGTCGGCGAAGAGG                  |
| G-CSF         | mouse | ATGGCTCAACTTTCTGCCAG                | CTGACAGTGACCAGGGGAAC                |
| 18-S          | mouse | CCAGTAAGTGCGGGTCATAAGC              | CCTCACTAAACCATCCAATCGG              |
| G-CSF         | human | GAGTGTGCCACCTACAAGCTGTGCC           | GGAGAAGCTGGTGAGTGAGTGT              |
| 18-S          | human | GGGACTTAATCAACGCAAGC                | GCAATTATCCCCATGAACG                 |