

Supplementary Files

**A high-throughput chemical screen identifies
novel inhibitors and enhancers of anti-
inflammatory functions of the glucocorticoid
receptor**

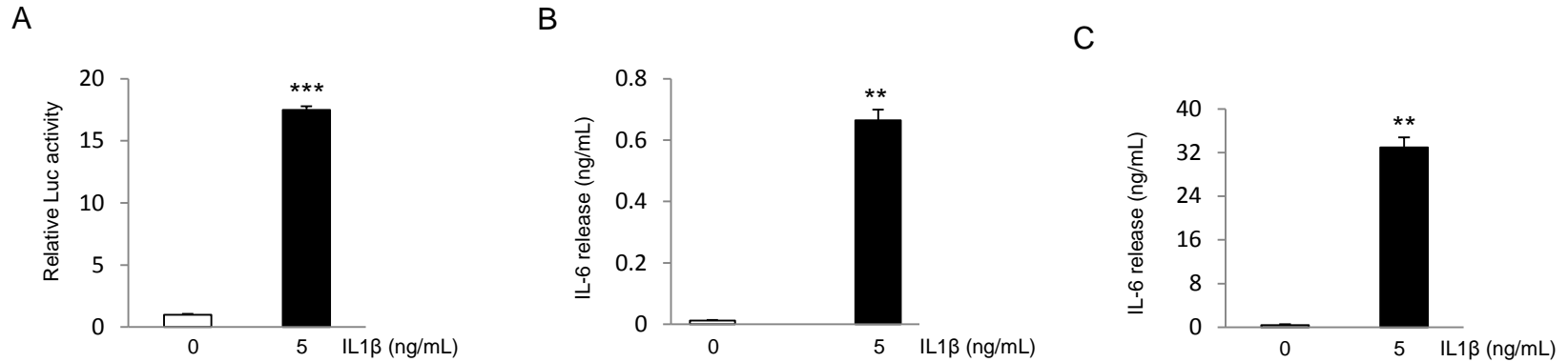
Xiaofeng Jiang¹, Amber Dahlin², Scott T. Weiss²,
Kelan Tantisira² and Quan Lu^{1*}

Supplementary Table 1: Bioactivities and assay II/I ratios of GR inhibitors and enhancers.

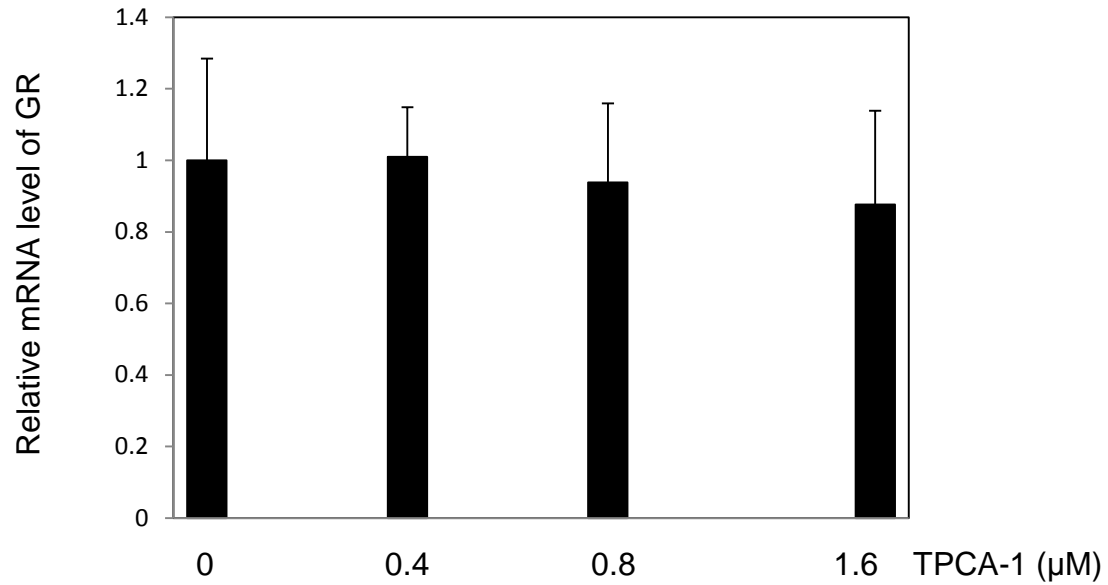
Compounds	Assay II/I ratio	Bioactivities
Alsterpaullone	0.70	GSK3 β , Cdk1/cylin B inhibitor
RO0275062	0.85	GSK3 β inhibitor
RO0317753	0.91	GSK3 β inhibitor
Pyrrromycin	0.77	DNA intercalation
Camptothecin	1.0	DNA topoisomerase I inhibitor
TPCA-1	0.28	IKK2 inhibitor
IKK2 inhibitor VI	0.30	IKK2 inhibitor

* Assay II/I ratio for DMSO is 0.4

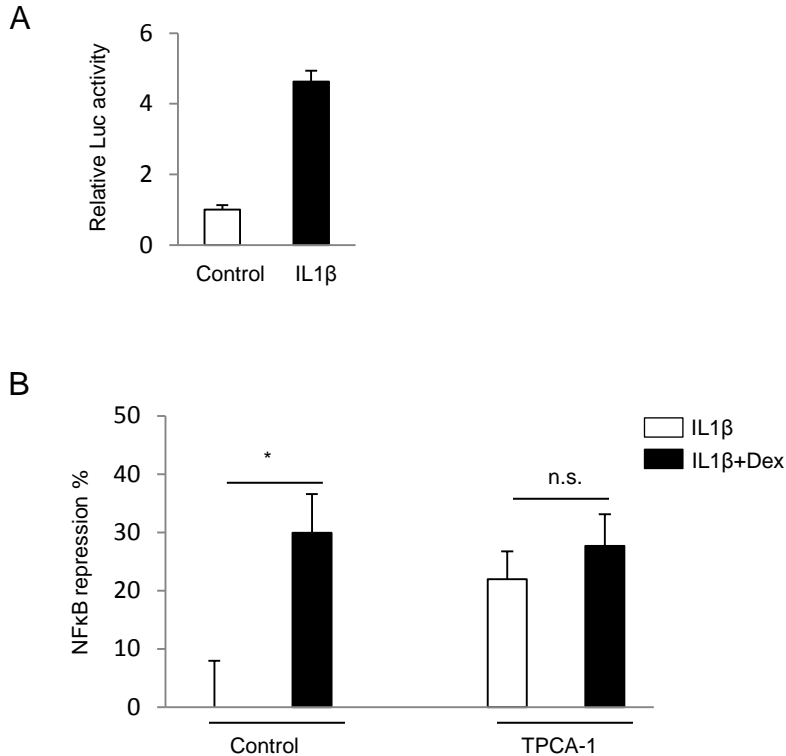
Supplementary Figure S1: Effects of IL1 β on NF κ B activation in A549 cells (A), on IL-6 release in A549 cells (B), and on IL-6 release in human airway smooth muscle cells (C).



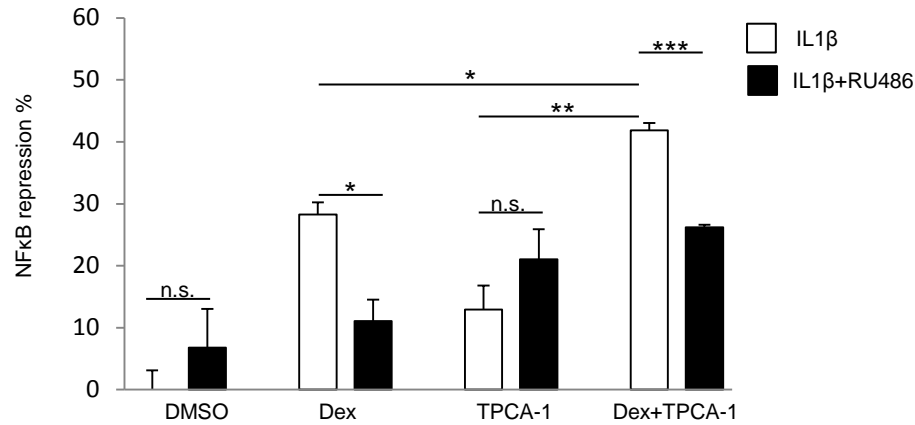
Supplementary Figure S2: Effects of TPCA-1 on GR mRNA expression. A549 cells were treated with different concentrations of TPCA-1 for 48 h, and qPCR was used to measure GR mRNA level.



Supplementary Figure S3: A: Effect of IL-1 β (5 ng/mL) treatment on NF- κ B activation. B: Effect of TPCA-1 (0.8 μ M) on NF- κ B repression by Dex (0.5 nM) in A549/NF- κ B-luc cells. All treatments were done for 4 h. Luciferase assays were performed after 4 h treatment.

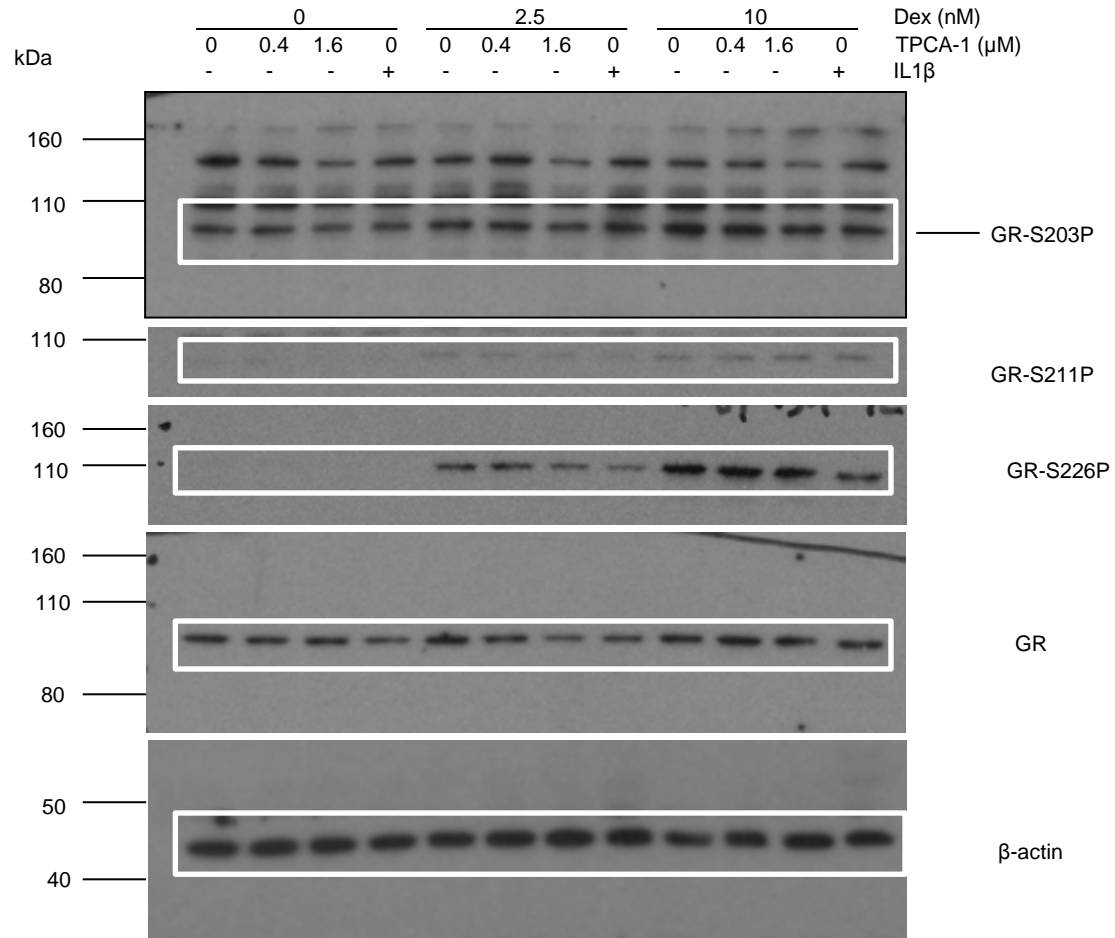


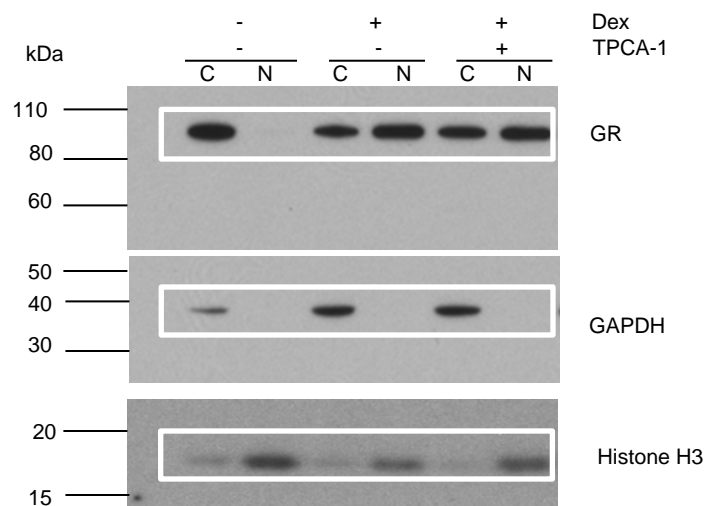
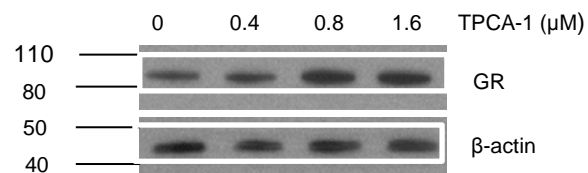
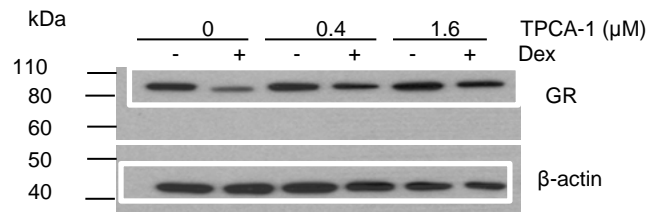
Supplementary Figure S4: GR antagonist RU486 attenuates the effect of Dex and TPCA-1 on NFκB repression. The reporter cells were treated with 5ng/mL IL-1β ± 0.5 nM Dex, 0.4 μM TPCA-1 or 5 nM RU486 as indicated for 18 h. Luciferase assays were performed, and NF-κB repression was calculated relative to the cells treated with IL1β. n.s., no significance. *, P < 0.05. **, P < 0.01, ***P < 0.005.



Supplementary Figure S5: Full-length blots for Fig.4

A



B**C****D****E**