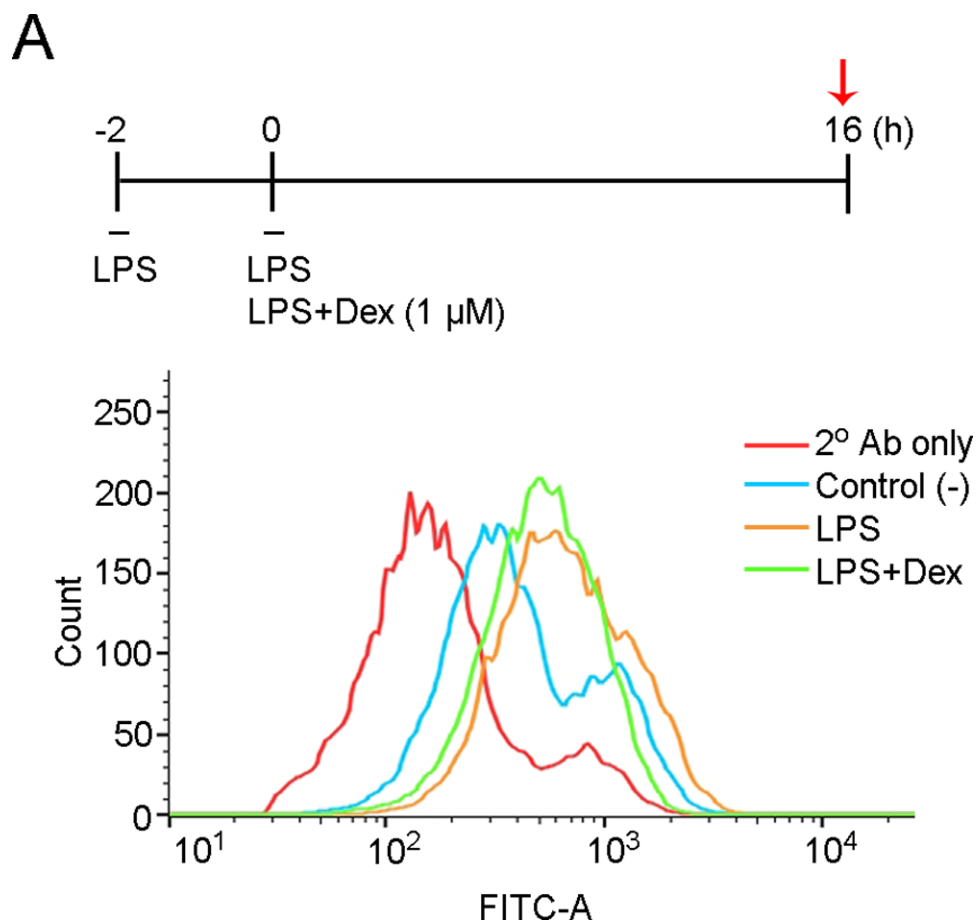


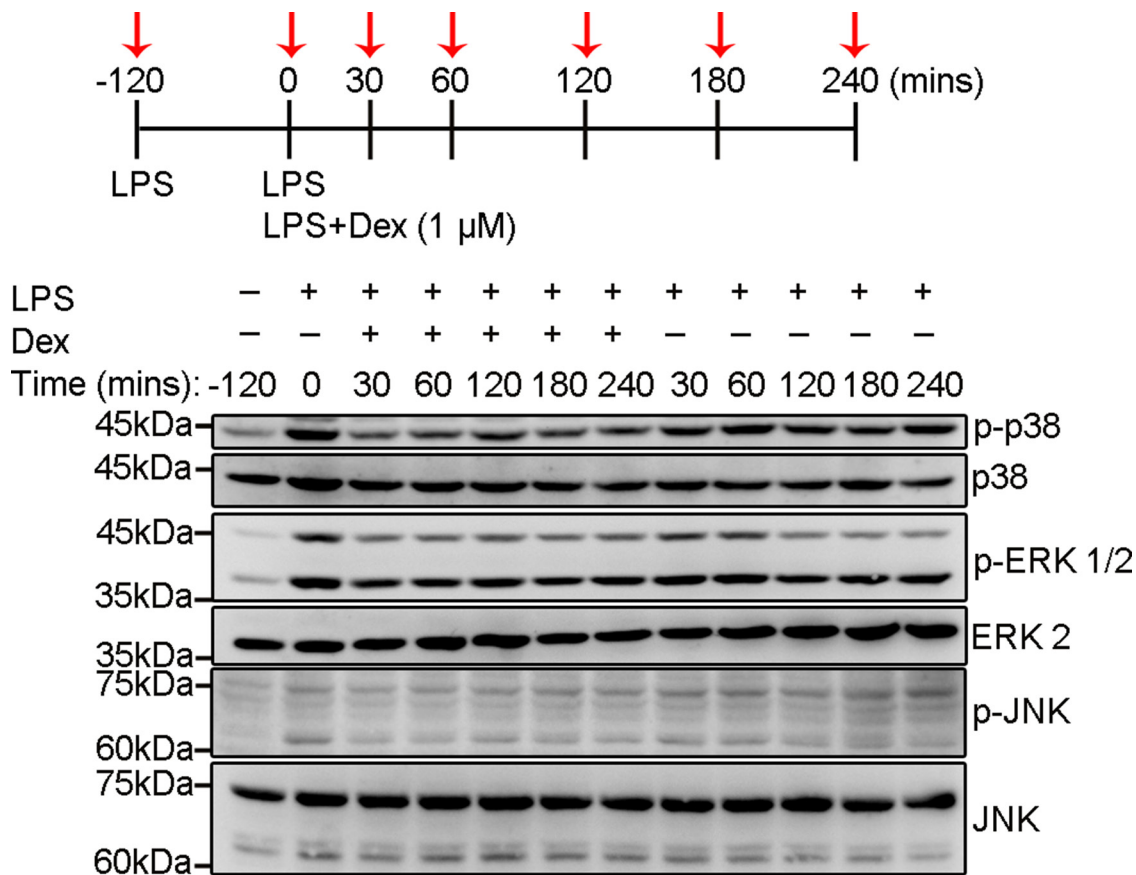
## Suppression of LPS-induced inflammatory responses by the hydroxyl groups of dexamethasone

### SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

### SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

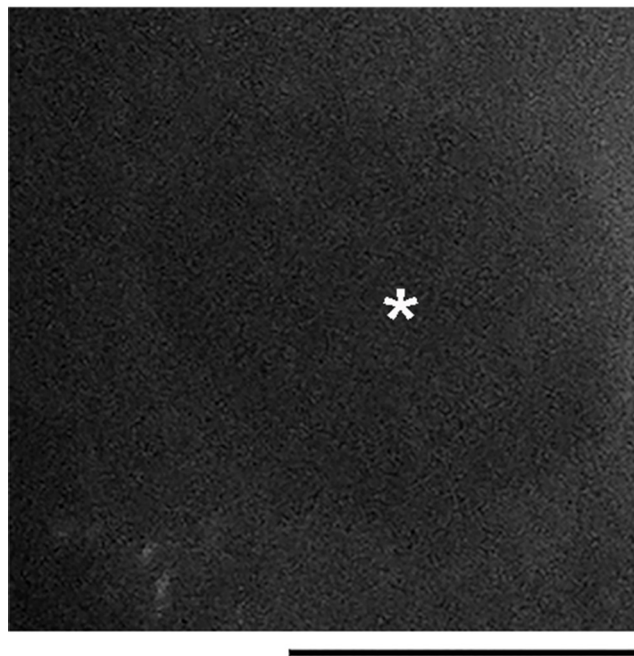


**Supplementary Figure 1: Dexamethasone does not influence the expression of TNF receptor 1 on the cell surface.** The effect of Dex on the cell surface expression of TNF receptor 1. RAW264.7 cells without (control) or with the indicated treatments were incubated with TNF receptor 1 antibody or buffer alone (2<sup>nd</sup> Ab only), followed by labeling with Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated secondary antibody. Fluorescence intensity was detected using flow cytometry and determined using FlowJo software. The results of a representative experiment from three independent experiments are shown.



**Supplementary Figure 2: Dexamethasone inactivates p38MAPK signaling.** Cell lysates from RAW264.7 cells after the indicated treatments at the seven time points highlighted with red arrows were analyzed by Western blotting using antibodies against ERK2, p-ERK1/2 [phospho-p44/42 ERK1/2 (Thr202/Tyr204)], p38 MAPK, p-p38 [phospho-p38 MAPK (Thr180/Tyr182)], JNK and p-JNK [phospho-JNK (Thr183/Tyr185)].

### FITC-Dex



**Supplementary Figure 3: FITC-Dexamethasone loses the ability to permeable cell membrane.** Confocal images of RAW264.7 cells treated with FITC-Dex. The star (\*) indicates the location of cell. FITC-Dex was distributed in the medium but not inside of a cell. Bar, 10  $\mu$ m.