SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supporting Information For:

Trimethylamine-N-oxide induces vascular inflammation by activating the NLRP3 inflammasome through the SIRT3-SOD2-mtROS signaling pathway

Ming-liang Chen PhD[1,2], Xiao-hui Zhu PhD[1], Li Ran MPH[1], He-dong Lang MPH[1], Long Yi PhD[1], Man-tian Mi PhD[1#]

[1]Research Center for Nutrition and Food Safety, Institute of Military Preventive Medicine, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing 400038, P. R.China

[2]Institute of Toxicology, Institute of Military Preventive Medicine, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing 400038, P. R.China

[#]*Corresponding author:* Man-tian Mi.

Research Center for Nutrition and Food Safety, Institute of Military Preventive Medicine, Third Military Medical University, 30th Gaotanyan Main Street, Shapingba District, Chongqing 400038, P. R. China;

Telephone: +86 2368772305; Fax number: +86 2368772305;

E-mail: mantianmi2012@163.com.

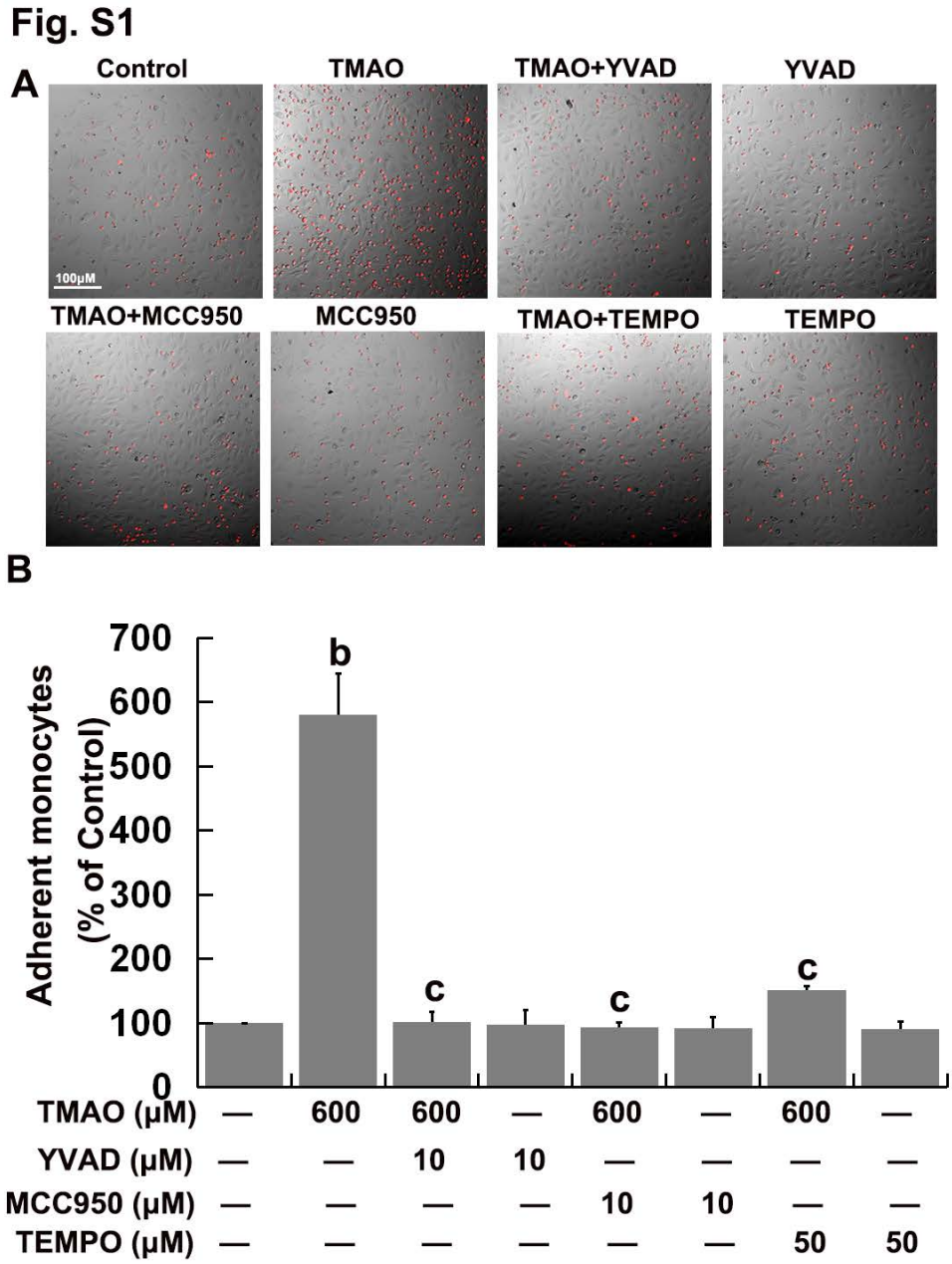

Figure S1. The effect of trimethylamine-N-oxide (TMAO) on the adhesion of monocytes to endothelial cells. (A) Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were pretreated with YVAD (10 μM), MCC950 (10 μM) or TEMPO (50 μM) for 2 h followed by the addition of TMAO (600 μM) for a further 24 h. Monocyte adhesion to endothelial cells was measured using fluorescently labeled monocytic THP-1 cells as described in the Materials and methods section. **(B)**

Quantification of adhered monocytes of panel A. Values are expressed as means ± SE (n = 3); $^{b}p < 0.01$ versus the vehicle-treated control group; $^{c}p < 0.01$ versus TMAO-treated group; AU indicates arbitrary units.