## A Novel β-adaptin/c-Myc Complex Formation Modulated by Oxidative Stress in the Control of the Cell Cycle in Macrophages and its Implication in Atherogenesis

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## **Supplementary material**

**Supplementary fig. 1** | Treatment with increasing concentrations of oxLDL generates an oxidative state in macrophages. (a) Fluorescence values associated with the internalization of oxLDL labeled with DiI after 16 h. (b) Evaluation of ROS production under the same experimental conditions. (c) Cell viability through MTT assay. Confocal microscopy images of macrophages stimulated with 0 (d), 0.1 (e), 10 (f) and 100  $\mu$ g/ml (g) oxLDL. Nucleus stained with Hoechst. Mean values are presented (n=5, X ± SD) \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01.



Supplementary fig. 2 | Effect of pretreatment with  $\alpha$ -tocopherol in macrophages later stimulated with LMB, natLDL and oxLDL for 4 h. (a) Evaluation of particle internalization. (b) Characterization of ROS production. Mean values are presented (n=5, X ± SD) \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01.



**Supplementary fig. 3** | Effect of LPS treatment (100 ng/ml) in hepatocyte cultures stimulated with natLDL and oxLDL. (a) Evaluation of internalization. (b) Characterization of ROS production. Mean values are presented (n=5, X ± S.E.M.), \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01.



**Supplementary fig. 4** | SR-B1 expression under treatment with oxLDL (10  $\mu$ g/ml) in hepatocytes (**a**) and in macrophages (**b**).

