SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The Mincle ligand trehalose dibehenate differentially modulates M1-like and M2-like

macrophage phenotype and function via Syk signalling.

Kristel Kodar, ^{1,2} Jacquie L. Harper, ² Melanie J. McConnell, ³ Mattie S. M. Timmer, ^{1,*} Bridget

L. Stocker^{1,2,*}

¹School of Chemical and Physical Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600,

Wellington, New Zealand

²Malaghan Institute of Medical Research, PO Box 7060, Wellington, New Zealand

³School of Biological Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington,

New Zealand

*Corresponding authors: Mattie S. M. Timmer and Bridget L. Stocker, School of Chemical and

Physical Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand

Phone: +644 463 6529, +644 463 6481

Fax: +64 4 463 5241

E-mail: mattie.timmer@vuw.ac.nz, bridget.stocker@vuw.ac.nz

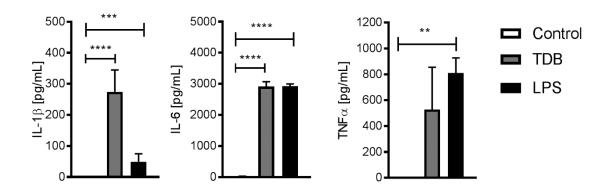


Figure SI1. TDB induces the production of cytokines in M-CSF differentiated bone marrow macrophages. BMMs from WT bone marrow were differentiated over 8 days using M-CSF followed by stimulation with 40 μ g/mL TDB, or 100 ng/mL LPS as positive control. Levels of IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF α were measured by the ELISA from supernatant at 48 h. Mean \pm SEM of triplicate samples from one experiment are shown. * P \leq 0.05; **** P \leq 0.001 (1-way ANOVA).