Pentraxin 3 deficiency enhances features of chronic rejection in a mouse orthotopic lung transplantation model

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



Supplementary Figure 1: Genotyping of PTX3 KO mice. (A) Schematic diagram of design of PCR primers for genotyping. (B) Example of PCR blots for genotyping.



Supplementary Figure 2: Masson Trichrome staining on Day 28 after left lung transplantation. (A–C) x40 original magnification. (D–F) x100 original magnification. (A, D) Lung graft from WT recipient; (B, E) graft from KO recipient with less lung consolidation on CT; and (C, F) graft from KO recipient with severe lung consolidation based on Micro-CT.



Supplementary Figure 3: No differences in neutrophil and macrophage infiltration in the lung tissues. Neutrophils (A) and macrophages (B) were stained with antibody against MPO or F4/80, respectively, and counterstained with DAPI for cell nuclei. There was no difference in the % of MPO positive cells or F4/80 positive cells, or total number of cells, between the two groups.



Supplementary Figure 4: No significant differences in multiple cytokine levels in lung graft tissue lysates. (A) Early response cytokines (IL-1 α , IL-1 β , TNF α , and IFN γ); (B) IL-6, G-CSF, GM-CSF; and (C) IL-17, IL-7.



Supplementary Figure 5: No significant differences in multiple chemokine levels in lung graft tissue lysates. (A) CC chemokines: MCP-1 (CCL2), MIP-1 alpha (CCL3), MIP-1beta (CCL4) and RANTES (CCL5); (B) CXC chemokines: KC (CXCL1), MIP-2 (CXCL2) and IP-10 (CXCL10).

Supplementary	Table 1:	PCR	primer seq	uences for	PTX3	transgenic mouse	genotyping

Targets	Forward primer (5'-3')	Reversse primer (5'–3')
Murine PTX3 exon 2	ACCTGAGCGCCGTGCAGA	TGTTAAACACCTGCCAATGG
Human HPRT	ACCCCACGAAGTGTTGGATA	TGTTAAACACCTGCCAATGG