Supplementary Figures

Figure A.

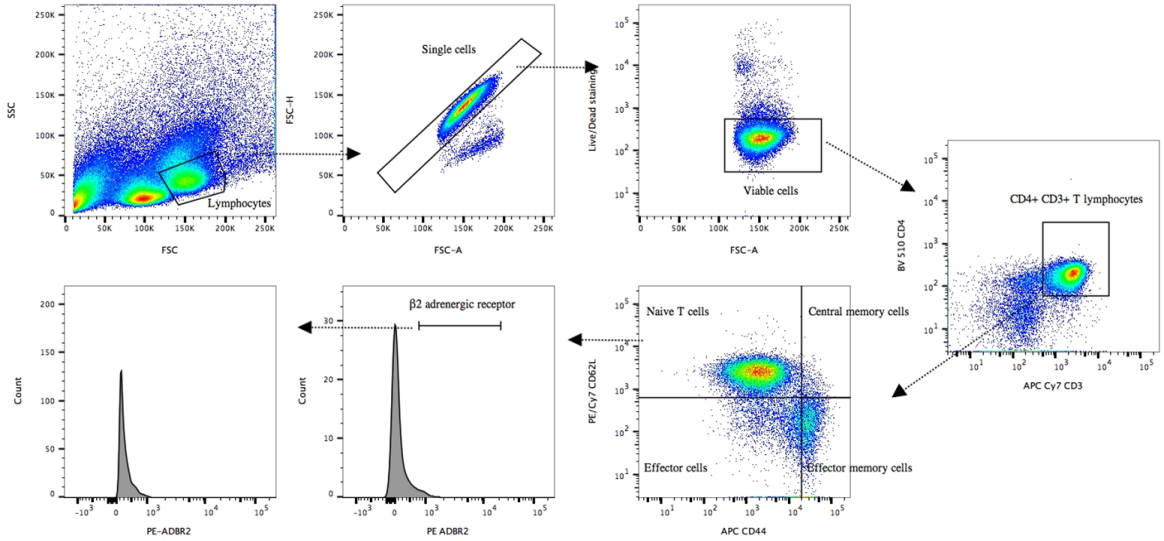

Fig A. Gating strategy for $CD4^+$ $CD3^+$ T lymphocytes and their different subsets.

Lymphocytes were gated using SSC-A and FSC characteristics followed by stepwise exclusion of non-single cells and non-viable cells. In viable, single CD4 T lymphocytes ($CD4^+$ $CD3^+$) CD44 and CD62L were used to distinguish between different CD4+ T cell subsets. Corresponding β_2 expression on these subsets were measured as % β_2^+ cells of parent population or mean fluorescence intensity using histograms.

Figure B

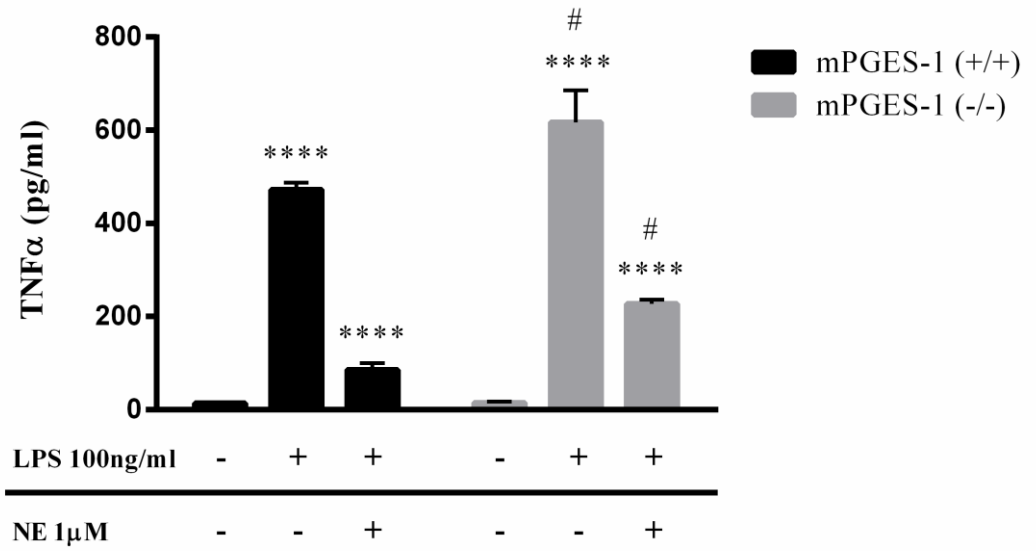

Fig B. Cytokine profiling of activated mPGES-1 (-/-) splenocytes in response to NE stimulation. Primary splenocyte cultures established from mPGES-1 (+/+) and (-/-) mice were pre-treated with norepinephrine (NE) at 1μM concentration for 30 mins followed by LPS (100ng/ml) activation. Cell supernatants were analyzed for cytokine production following 3 hours of treatment. (****$p<0.0001$; LPS versus LPS+NE). ($^{\#}p<0.05$; mPGES-1(+/+) versus (-/-) within LPS+NE treatment; student's T-test). Each sample was run as duplicates during the assay and values are represented as mean ±SEM from 3 independent experiments. Statistical analysis was done using One-way ANOVA unless otherwise indicated.

Figure C.

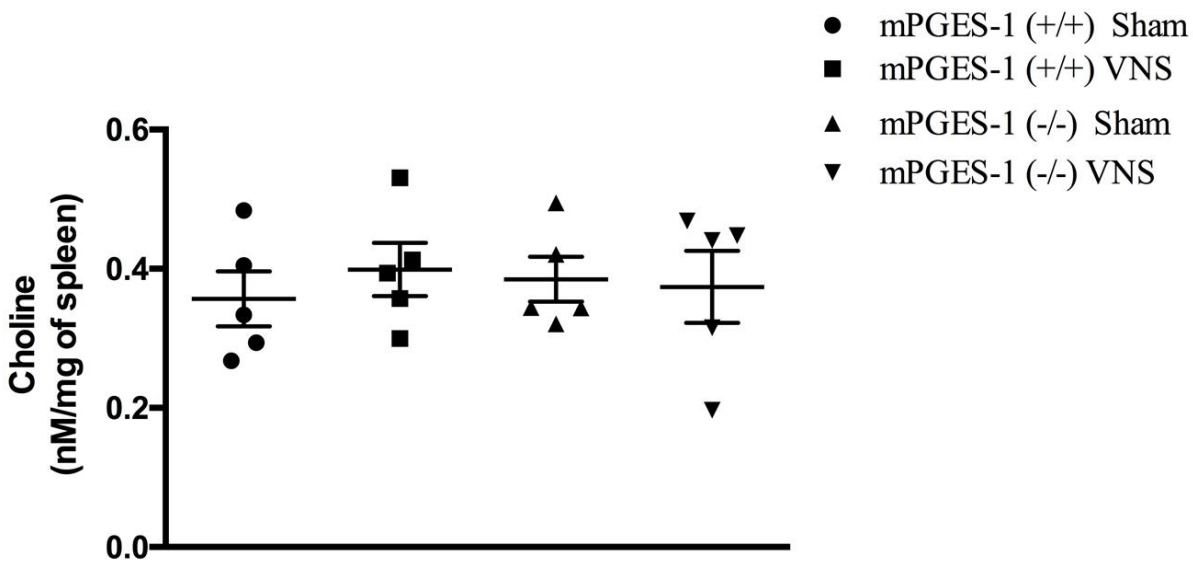

Fig C. Choline measurement in mouse spleen following SHAM and VNS treatment.

mPGES-1 (+/+) and (-/-) mice underwent SHAM and VNS for 30 minutes and spleens were homogenized for choline measurement. No differences were observed between both treatment groups and mPGES-1 depletion does not affect the choline levels. Samples were run as duplicates during the choline assay and values are represented as mean ±SEM from 5 individual animals per treatment group $p>0.05$; One-way ANOVA)