

Gulf war illness-related chemicals increase CD11b/c⁺ monocyte infiltration into the liver and aggravate hepatic cholestasis in a rodent model

Supplementary information

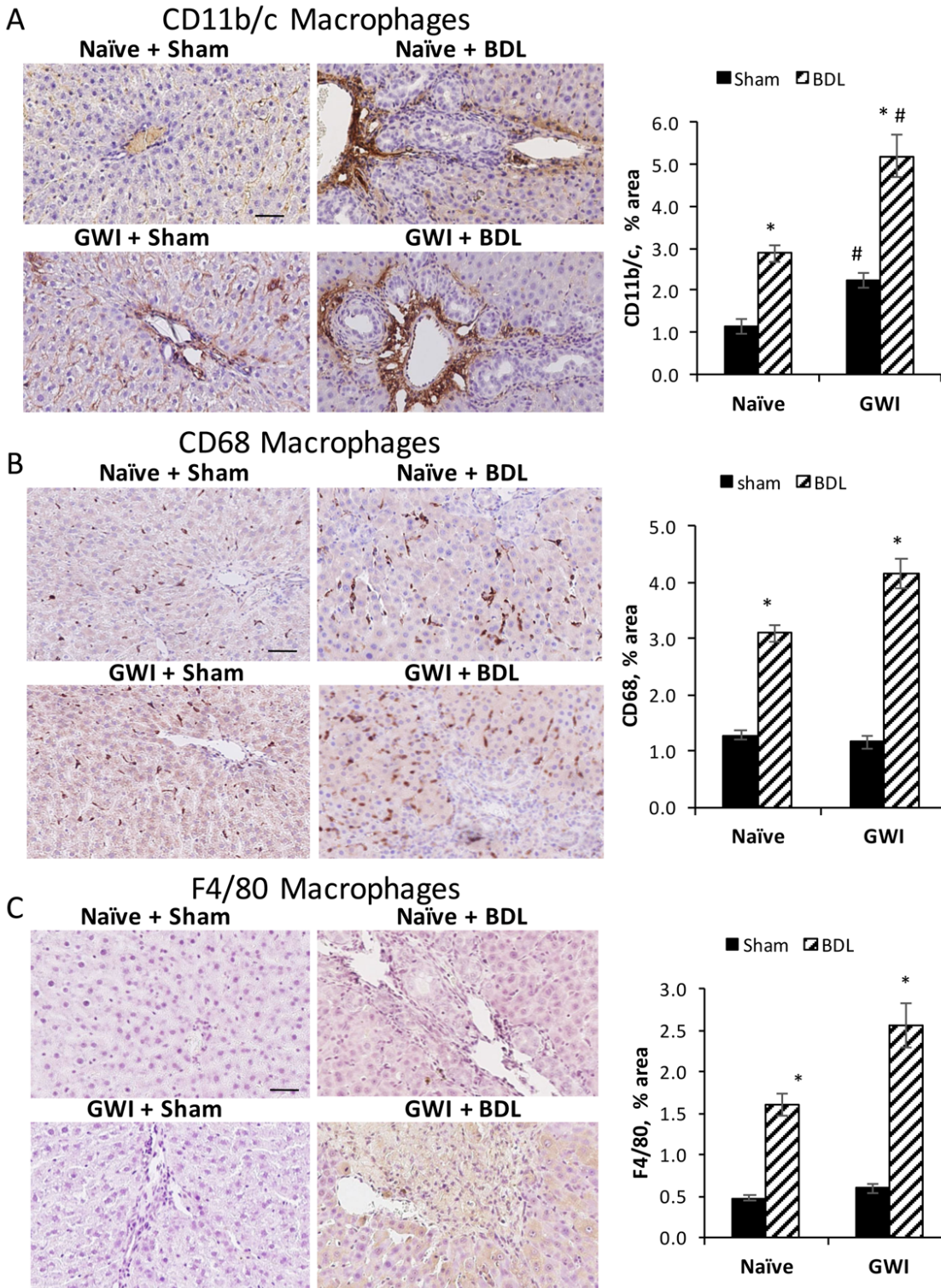
Anca D. Petrescu ^[1,2], Stephanie Grant ^[1,2], Gabriel Frampton ^[1,2], Matthew McMillin ^[2], Jessica Kain ^[1], Maheedhar Kodali ^[2,3], Ashok K. Shetty ^[2,3], Sharon DeMorrow ^{[1,2]*}

^[1] Department of Medical Physiology, Texas A&M College of Medicine, Temple, 76504, USA

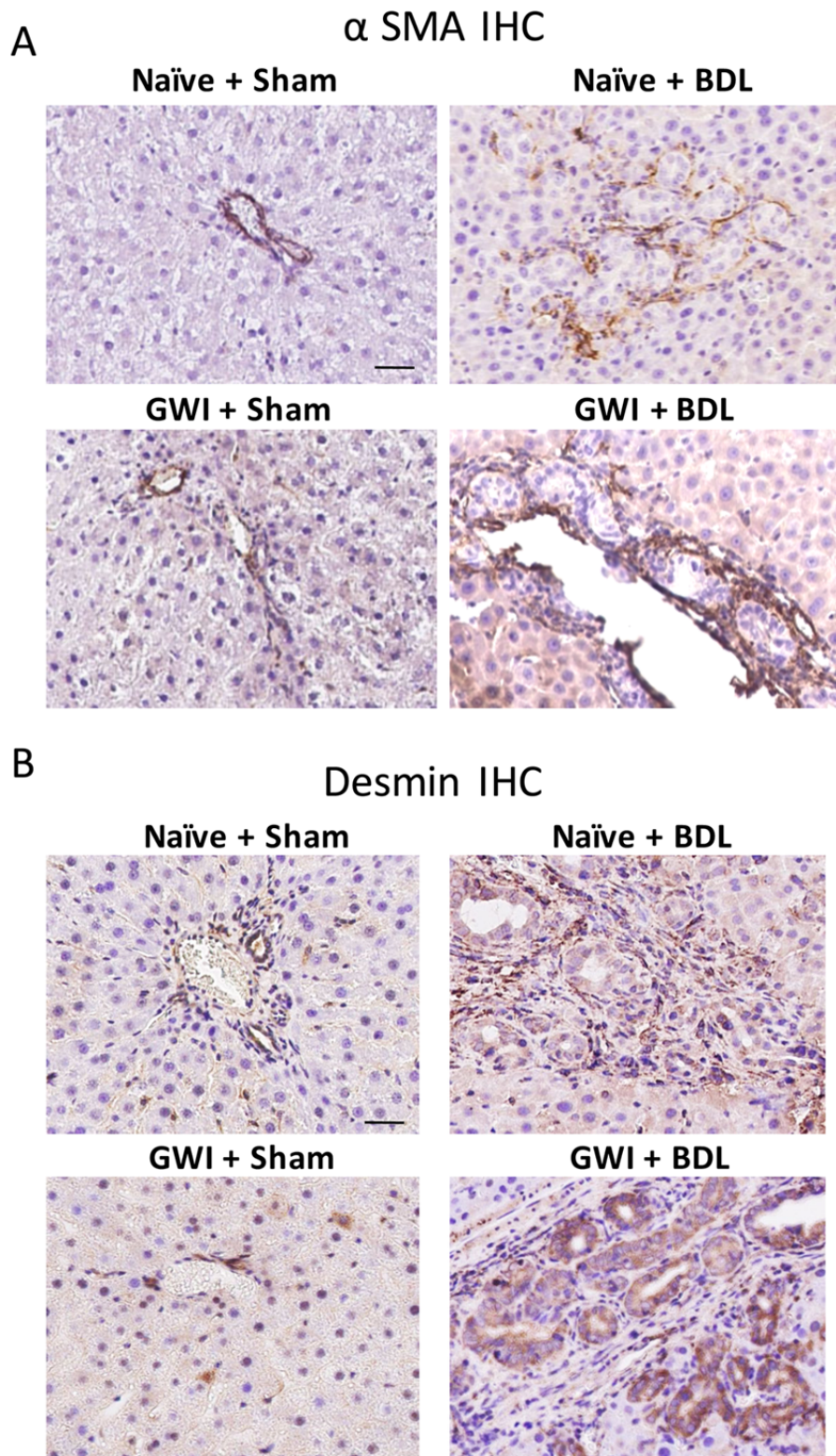
^[2] Central Texas Veterans Healthcare System, Temple 76504, USA

^[3] Institute for Regenerative Medicine, Department of Molecular and Cellular Medicine, Texas A&M College of Medicine, College Station, 77843, USA

^[*] demorrow@medicine.tamhsc.edu



Supplementary Figure 1. IHC pictures and quantifications of CD11b/c⁺ (panel A), CD68⁺ (panel B) and F4/80⁺ (panel C) macrophages in the livers of naïve and GWI rats subjected to sham or BDL surgery. $p < 0.05$. * BDL vs Sham; #, GWI vs Naïve. Scale bar, 100 μ M.



Supplementary Figure 2. Representative images of IHC of α SMA (panel A) and desmin (B) in the livers of naïve and GWI rats subjected to sham or BDL surgeries. Scale bar, 100 μ M.