Supplemental Figures



Fig. S1: Plasma and lung myeloperoxidase and leukocytes after short- and long-term hypoxia. Hypoxia induces myeloperoxidase (MPO) secretion and neutrophil recruitment. (A) MPO plasma levels in WT mice after normoxia (NOX) or 2 h or 28 d of hypoxia (HOX) were assessed by ELISA. n = WT NOX 12, WT HOX 2 h/ 28 d 8 mice. (B) MPO concentration was determined by ELISA in lung homogenates of WT mice after NOX or 2 h or 28 d of HOX. n = WT NOX 5, WT HOX 2 h 8, 28 d 9 mice. (C) Total leukocyte counts were determined. n = WT NOX 5, $Mpo^{-/-}$ NOX 6, WT and $Mpo^{-/-}$ HOX 2 h 8 mice. (D) Infiltration of polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN) in lung sections of WT and $Mpo^{-/-}$ mice as assessed by Ly6G staining. n = WT NOX/ $Mpo^{-/-}$ HOX 2 h 8, $Mpo^{-/-}$ NOX 5, WT HOX 2 h 7, WT HOX 28 d 6, $Mpo^{-/-}$ HOX 28 d 4 mice. * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, *** P < 0.001. All data are presented as median with interquartile range, whiskers indicate minimum to maximum. Statistical analysis was performed with ANOVA followed by LSD post hoc test.

Figure S1

Figure S2



Fig. S2: Pulmonary mRNA levels of inflammation-related genes. Hypoxia for 2 hours increased mRNA for molecules related to inflammation in WT and $Mpo^{-/-}$ mice. Change in mRNA for inducible NO-synthase (Inos), TNF-alpha (Tnf), CC-chemokine ligand 5 (Ccl5), Il23a, Cxcl10, Ccr2, Vegfa, placental growth factor (Pgf) and endothelin-1 (Edn1) relative to WT NOX mice in lung homogenates of WT and $Mpo^{-/-}$ mice after normoxia (NOX) or 2 h of hypoxia (HOX). n = WT and $Mpo^{-/-}$ NOX 3, HOX 10 mice. * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01, *** P < 0.001. All data are presented as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was performed with ANOVA followed by LSD post hoc test.

Figure S3



Fig. S3: Concentration of cytokines in lung homogenates. Pulmonary cytokine levels were not influenced by myeloperoxidase (MPO). Concentration of TNF-alpha, IL-23, monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), IL-1a, IL-1b, IL-10, IL-27 and granulocyte monocyte colony-stimulating factor (GMCSF) in lung homogenates of WT and $Mpo^{-/-}$ mice after normoxia (NOX) or 2 h, 4 h, or 28 d of hypoxia (HOX). *n* = WT and $Mpo^{-/-}$ NOX 4, WT HOX 2 h 6, $Mpo^{-/-}$ HOX 2 h 7, WT HOX 4 h 8, $Mpo^{-/-}$ HOX 4 h 5, WT HOX 28 d 11, $Mpo^{-/-}$ HOX 28 d 6 mice. * *P* < 0.05, ** *P* < 0.01. All data are presented as mean ± SEM. Statistical analysis was performed with ANOVA followed by LSD post hoc test.





Fig. S4: Pulmonary infiltration of neutrophils upon infusion of myeloperoxidase. Myeloperoxidase (MPO) induces increase in neutrophil infiltration in lungs of WT and $Mpo^{-/-}$ mice. (A) MPO was infused to the jugular vein of WT and $Mpo^{-/-}$ mice for 7 d using osmotic minipumps connected to a jugular vein catheter. Neutrophils were stained in lung sections using an antibody to Ly6G (brown). Representative images are shown. Scale bar = 50 µm. (B) Neutrophil infiltration was quantified. $n = WT/Mpo^{-/-}$ ctrl 2; WT MPO i.v. 7; $Mpo^{-/-}$ MPO i.v. 6 mice, ** P < 0.01, *** P < 0.001. Data are presented as median with interquartile range, whiskers indicate minimum to maximum. Statistical analysis was performed with ANOVA followed by LSD post hoc test.