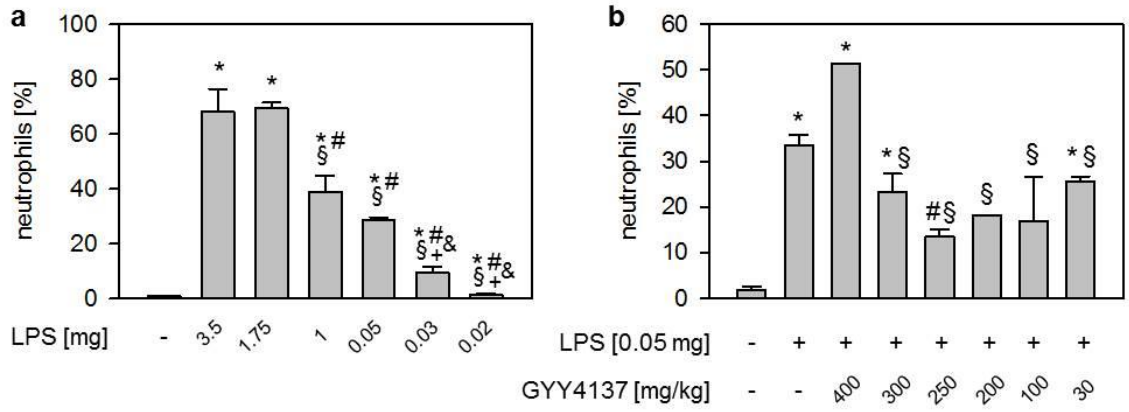
# Hydrogen sulfide limits neutrophil transmigration, inflammation, and oxidative burst in lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury

Simone Faller[+]*, Florian Hausler[+], Andreas Goeft, Marc-Nicolas André von Itter, Veronica Gyllenram, Alexander Hoetzel, and Sashko G Spassov

Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Medical Center – University of Freiburg, Faculty of Medicine, University of Freiburg, Germany

*corresponding author:
simone.faller@uniklinik-freiburg.de

[+]both authors contributed equally to the manuscript




**Supplementary Figure S1.**
**Effect of varying LPS and GYY4137 doses on neutrophil influx into the BAL.**
(a) Mice were nebulised with LPS (dissolved in 5 ml PBS) in concentrations ranging from 3.5 to 0 mg. All mice were euthanised after another 6 h. The relative amount of neutrophils in the bronchoalveolar lavage was determined by cytospin analysis. Data represent means ± SEM for n=2-6/group. ANOVA (Tukey´s post hoc test), *P<0.05 vs. control; #P<0.05 vs. LPS 3.5 mg; §P<0.05 vs. LPS 1.75 mg; +P<0.05 vs. LPS 0.1 mg; &P<0.05 vs. LPS 0.05 mg.
(b) Control mice received 25 µl/g PBS i.p. and were nebulised 1 h later with 5 ml PBS. The LPS treated mice received 25 µl/g PBS i.p. and were nebulised 1 h later with 0.05 mg LPS (dissolved in 5 ml PBS), while the LPS+GYY groups were treated with 400, 300, 250, 200, 100 and 30 mg/kg GYY4137 i.p. as indicated and were nebulised 1 h later with 0.05 mg LPS. All mice were euthanised 6 h after LPS treatment. The relative amount of neutrophils in the bronchoalveolar lavage was determined by cytospin analysis. Data represent means ± SEM for n=1-4/group. ANOVA (Tukey´s post hoc test), *P<0.05 vs. control; #P<0.05 vs. LPS; §P<0.05 vs. LPS+400mg/kg GYY.