

Supplementary material

WKYMVm hexapeptide, a strong formyl peptide receptor 2 agonist, attenuates hyperoxia-induced lung injuries in newborn mice

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Supplemental Figure Legends.

Figure S1. Full-length RT-PCR gels shown in Figure 1A and full-length Western blots shown in Figure 1B.

Figure S2. The purities of murine pulmonary endothelial cells and epithelial cells were determined with CD31 and SP-C, respectively, in FACS analysis

Figure S3. Full-length RT-PCR gels shown in Figure 3A and full-length Western blots shown in Figure 3B

Figure S4. WKYMVm did not significantly affect the expression levels of formyl peptide receptor (FPR) 1, FPR2 and phosphorylated (p)-ERK in the lungs under normoxic condition. (A) mRNA levels of FPR1 and FPR2, normalized to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH), measured using reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). (B) Protein levels of FPR2 and p-ERK, normalized to GAPDH, measured using western blot. Data are presented as mean \pm SD.

Figure S5. WKYMVm did not significantly affect alveolarization, pulmonary vascular remodelling and angiogenesis in the lungs under normoxic condition. (A and B) Representative photomicrographs of mice lungs stained with haematoxylin and eosin at a magnification of 200 \times and 400 \times , respectively (scale bar, 100 μ m). (D and E) Morphometric evaluation of mean linear intercept (MLI) and mean alveolar volume (MAV), respectively. (F) Pulmonary vascular remodelling measured as a percentage of medial wall thickness. (C and G) Representative photomicrographs of von Willebrand factor (vWF, green) and its light intensity per high-power field (HPF), respectively. Cell counter-staining was performed using 4',6-diamidino-2'-phenylindole dihydrochloride (DAPI, blue). Images were taken at a magnification of 100 \times (scale bar, 100 μ m). Data are presented as mean \pm SD.

Figure S6. WKYMVm did not significantly affect the numbers of TUNEL-, CD68 and MPO-positive cells in the lungs under normoxic condition. Representative photomicrographs of TUNEL-, CD68- and myeloperoxidase (MPO)-positive cells (green; upper, middle and lower panels, respectively) with the respective quantitative bar graphs. Cell counter-staining was performed with DAPI (blue). Images were taken at a magnification of 200× (scale bar, 50 μm). Data are presented as mean ± SD.

Figure S7. WKYMVm did not significantly affect the levels of growth factors, such as VEGF and HGF, and inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1α and IL-6, in the lungs under normoxic condition. Data are presented as mean ± SD.

Figure S8. Double-immunostaining of FPR2 with the markers of each pulmonary cells, such as vWF (a marker of vascular endothelial cells), aquaporin-5 (AQP5) (a marker of type I pulmonary epithelial cells), pro-surfactant protein-C (SP-C) (a marker of type II pulmonary epithelial cells) and CD68 (a marker of alveolar macrophages)

Figure S9. Double-staining of TUNEL-positive cells with the markers of each pulmonary cells, such as vWF (a marker of vascular endothelial cells), AQP5 (a marker of type I pulmonary epithelial cells) and SP-C (a marker of type II pulmonary epithelial cells)

Figure S1

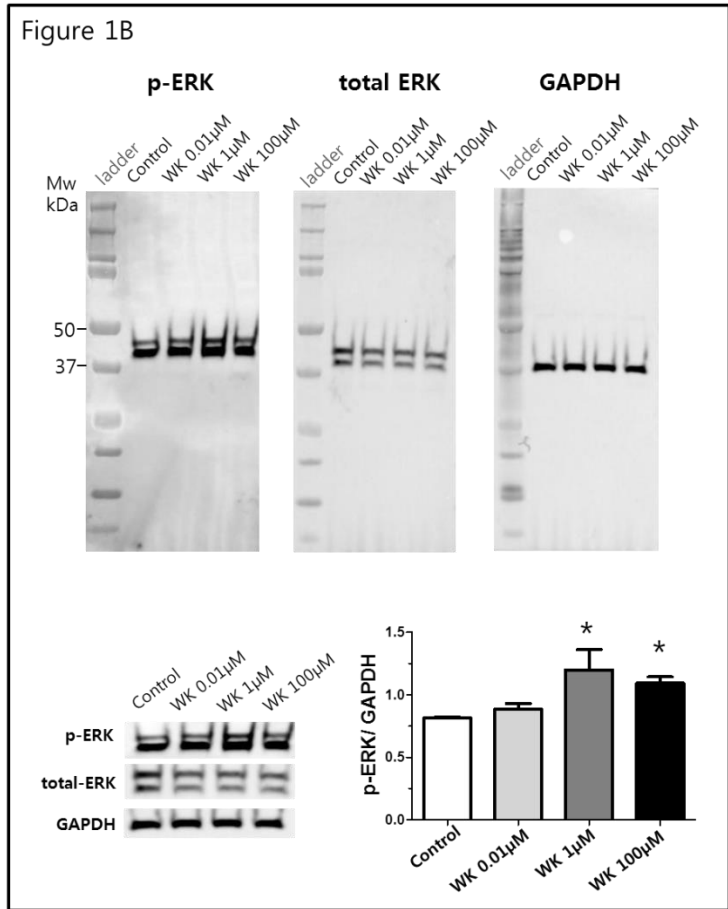
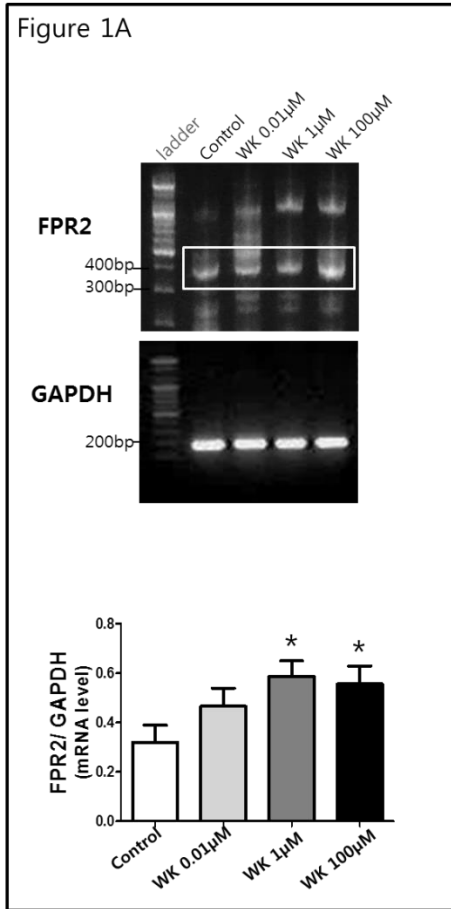
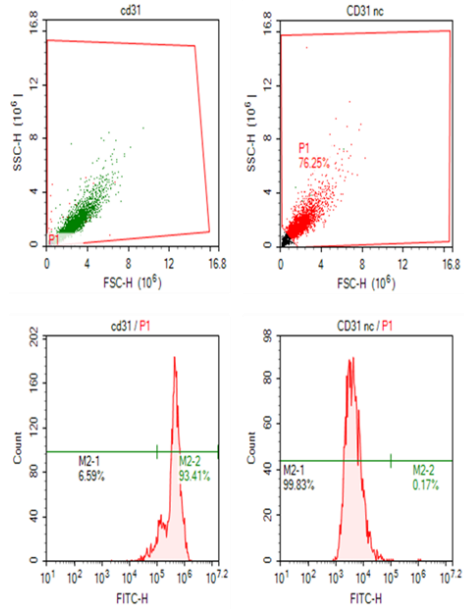


Figure S2

A



B

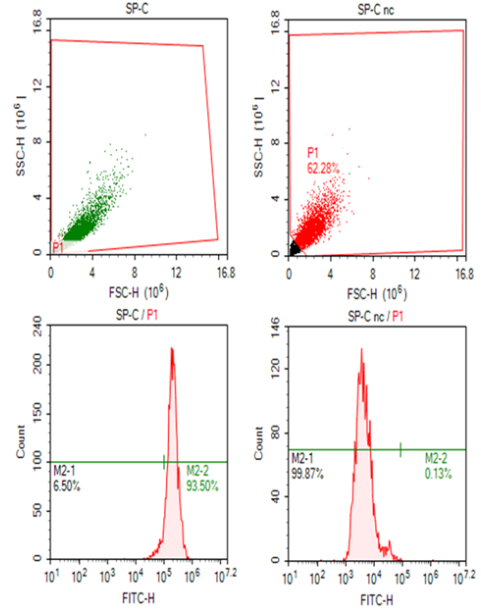


Figure S3

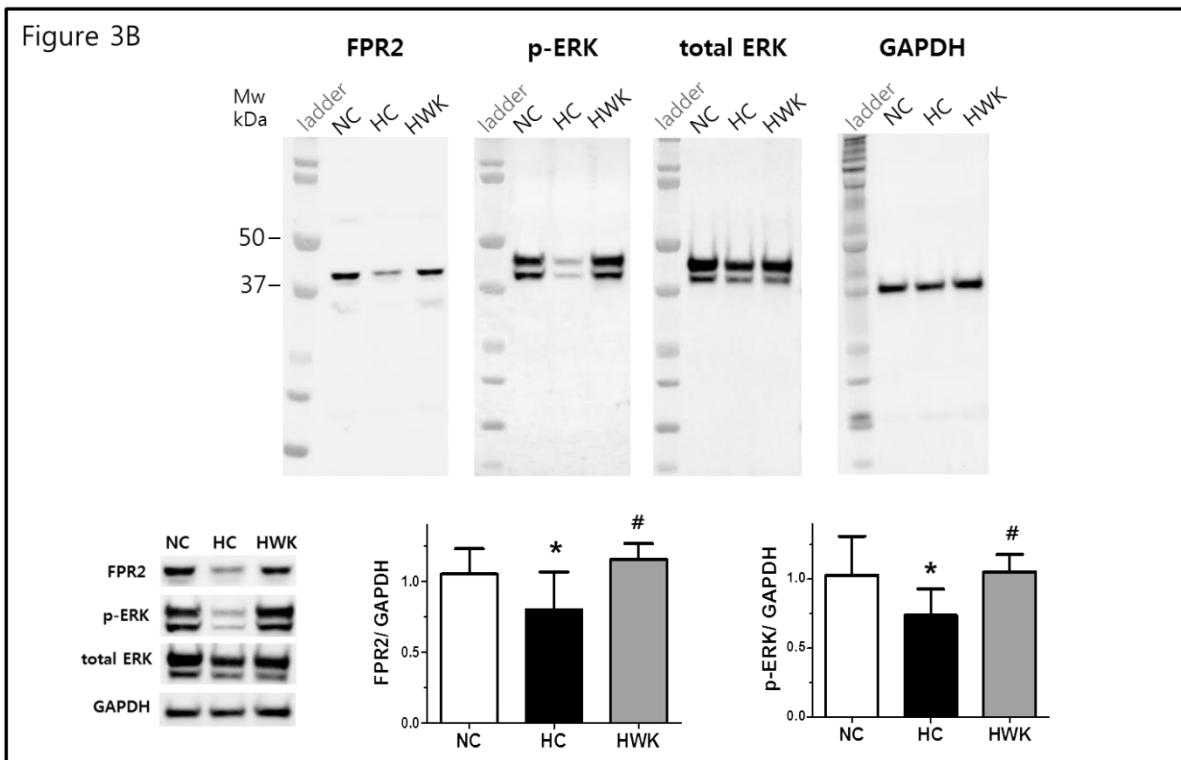
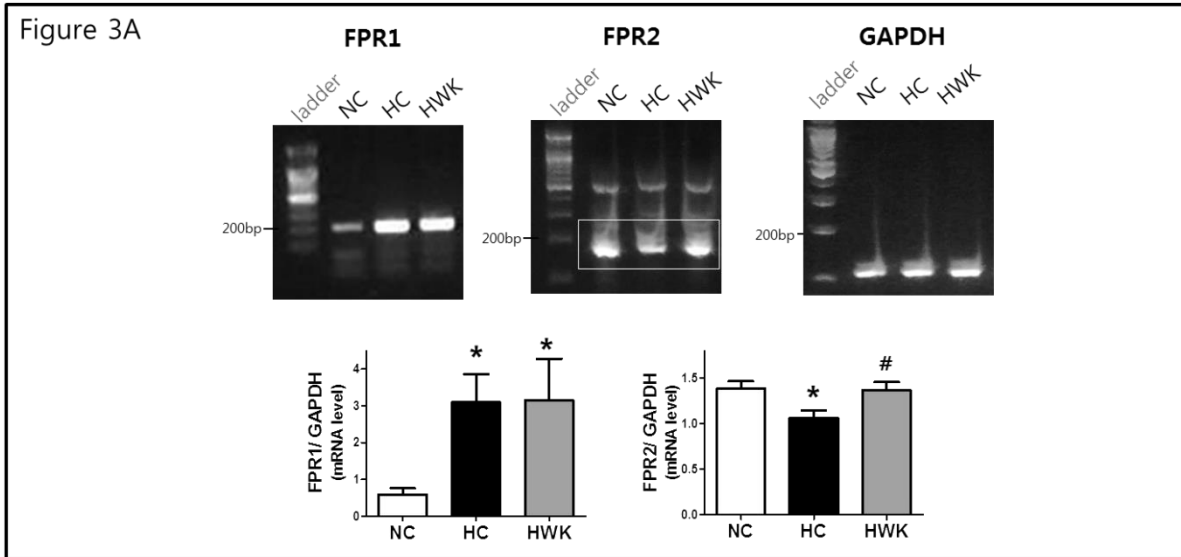


Figure S4

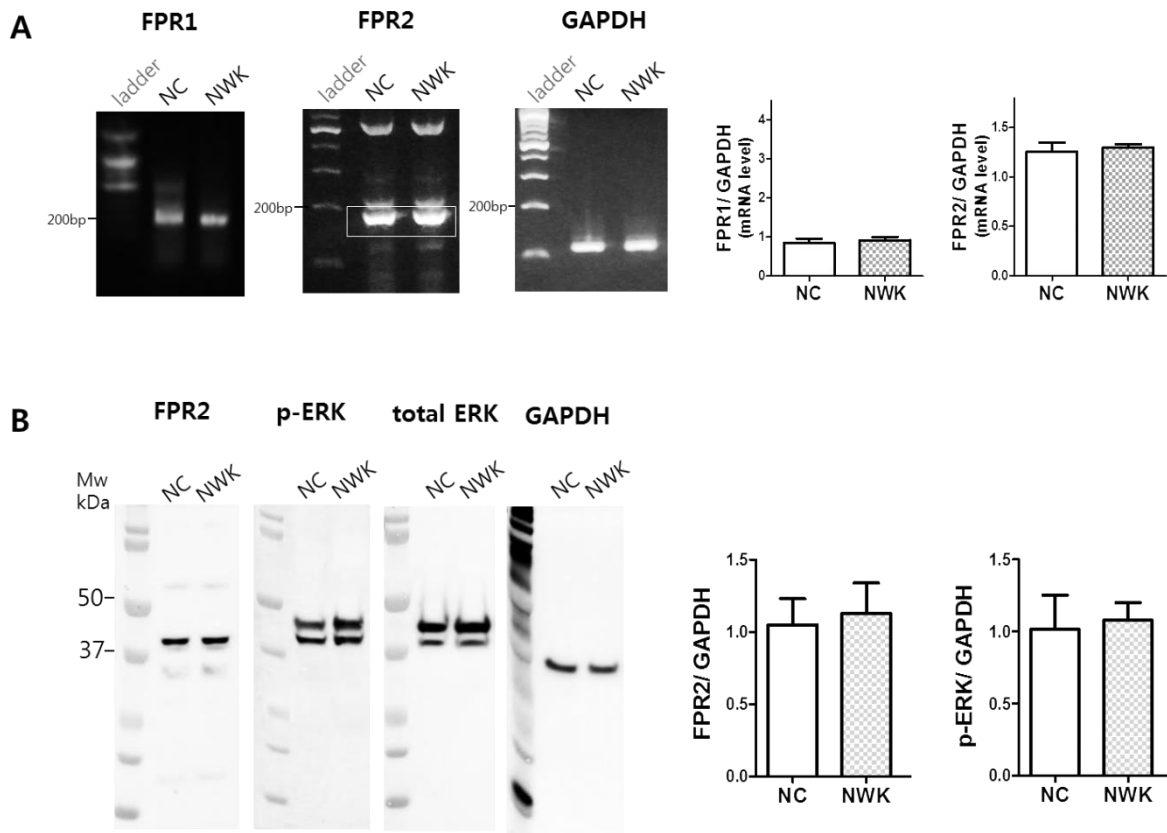


Figure S5

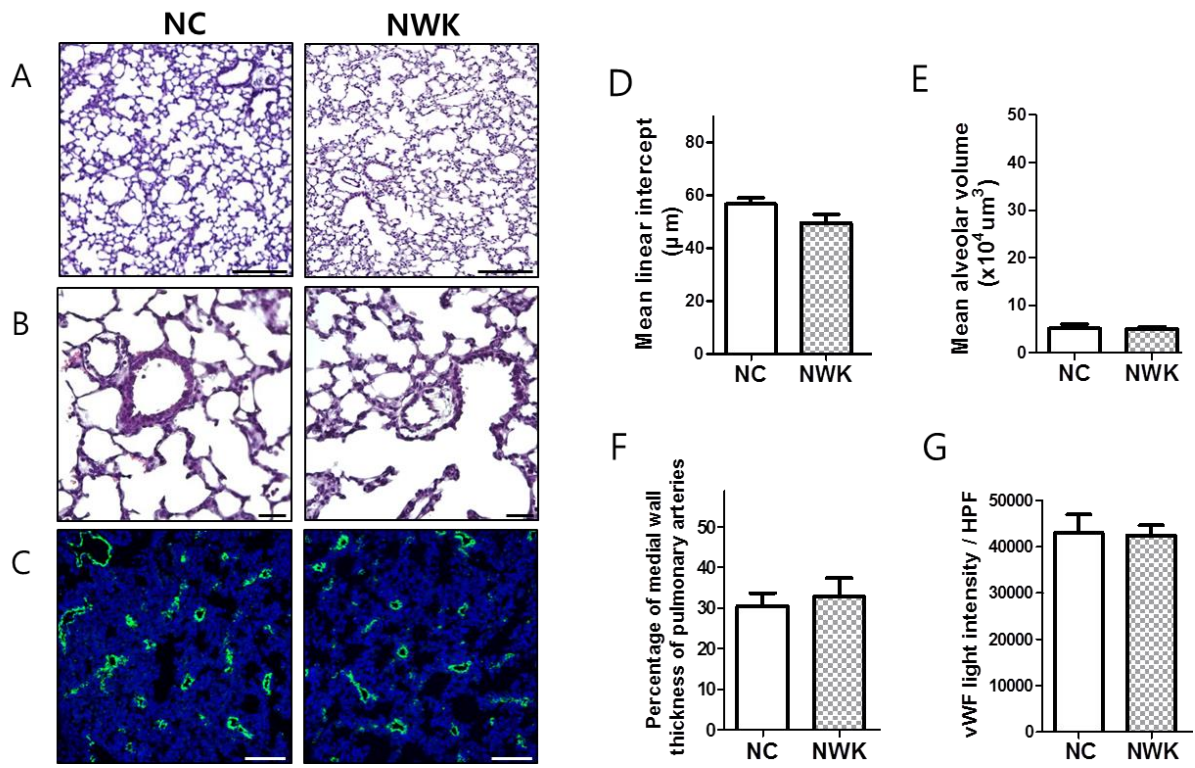


Figure S6

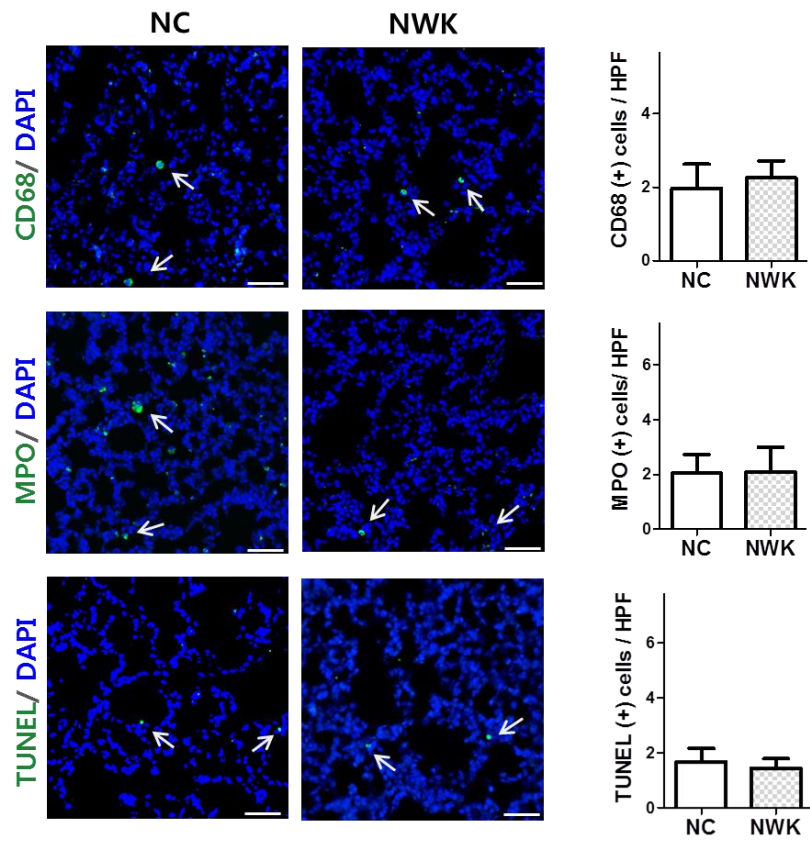


Figure S7

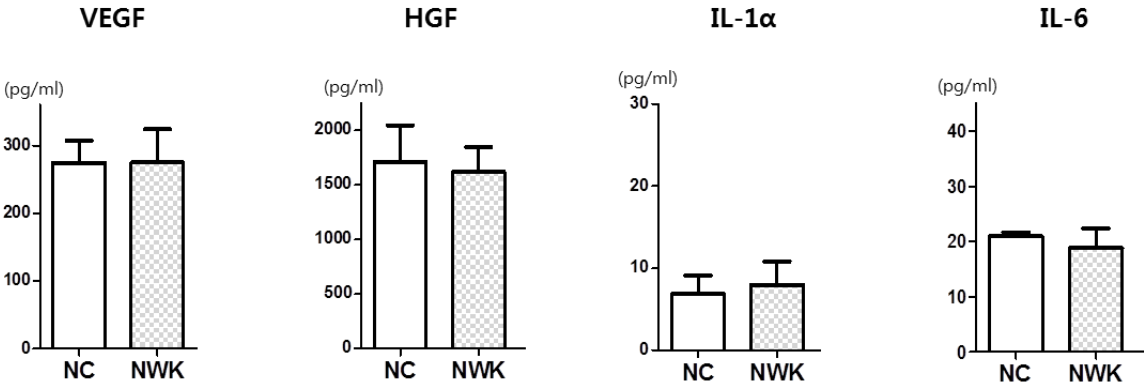


Figure S8

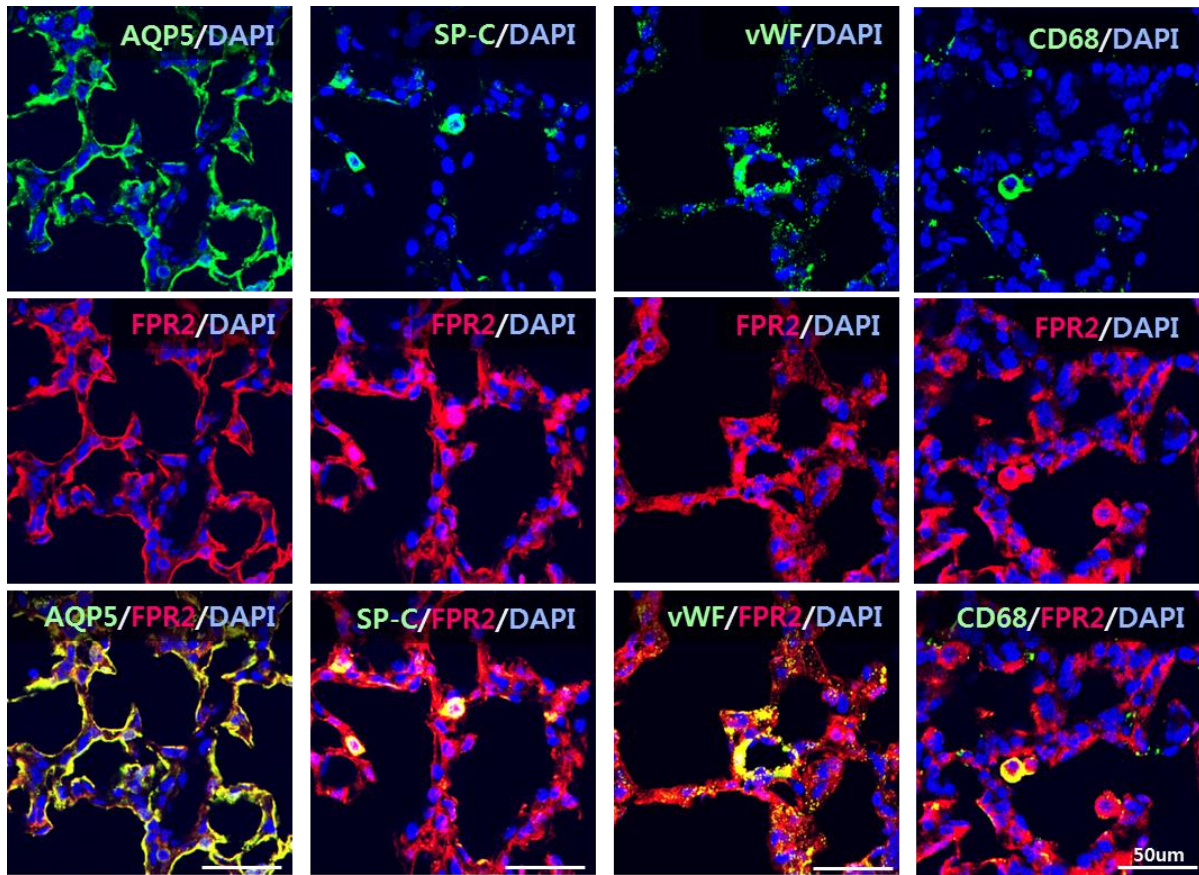


Figure S9

