Resveratrol inhibits IL-33–mediated mast cell activation by targeting the MK2/3–PI3K/Akt axis

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Abbreviations: AMPK, AMP-activated protein kinase; ERK, extracellular-signal-regulated kinase; IKK, I κ B kinase; IL-33, interleukin-33; JNK, c-Jun NH₂-terminal kinase; MAPK, mitogen-activated protein kinase; NF- κ B, nuclear factor- κ B; PI3K, phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase; PLC, phospholipase C; TAK1, transforming growth factor β -activated kinase 1; TNF, tumor necrosis factor

Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary Figure 1. Effect of resveratrol on cell survival and mRNA expression in BMMCs. (A) Flow cytometry analysis of Annexin V and 7-AAD in BMMCs treated with 10–100 μ M resveratrol for 6 h (n=3). (B) WST assay of BMMCs treated with the indicated concentrations of resveratrol for 6 h (n=3). Data were represented as OD. (C) qPCR of IL-6, IL-13, and TNF- α in BMMCs stimulated with IL-33 for 1 h in the presence or absence of 25 μ M resveratrol (n=3). (D) Flow cytometry analysis of FccRI and c-kit in FSMCs. **P*<0.05, ***P*<0.01, *****P*<0.0001.

Supplementary Figure 2. Effect by resveratrol on estrogen receptor–mediated inhibition of cytokine expression by IL-33 in BMMCs. qPCR of IL-6, IL-13, and TNF- α in BMMCs stimulated with antigen for 1 h in the presence or absence of 25 μ M resveratrol and/or ICI 182,780 (n=3). **P*<0.05, *****P*<0.0001.

Supplementary Figure 3. Effect by combination of resveratrol and PF on IL-33-

triggered cytokine expression in BMMCs. ELISA of IL-6 and IL-13 in BMMCs stimulated with IL-33 for 6 h in the presence or absence of 10 μ M PF or combination of PF and 25 μ M resveratrol (n=3). ****P*<0.001, *****P*<0.0001; n.s., not significant.

Supplementary Figure 4. Effect of resveratrol on SCF–mediated activation of Akt in BMMCs. (A) Western blot analysis of phospho–Akt, phospho–p70S6K, and phospho–p38 in BMMCs stimulated with 1 ng/ml IL-33 or 100 ng/ml SCF for 15 min in the presence or absence of 25 μ M resveratrol. The level of β -actin is shown at the bottom as a loading control.

Supplementary Figure 5. Effect of resveratrol on IgE–mediated mast cell activation. (A) Intracellular Ca²⁺ mobilization in BMMCs stimulated with antigen for up to 180 sec in the presence or absence of resveratrol (n=3). (B) Flow cytometry analysis of CD63 in BMMCs treated with antigen for 40 min in the presence or absence of 25 μ M resveratrol (n=3). (C) Release of β-hexosaminidase from BMMCs stimulated with antigen in the presence or absence of resveratrol (n=3). (D) ELISA of IL-6, IL-13,

and TNF- α in BMMCs treated with antigen for 6 h in the presence or absence of resveratrol (n=3). (E) Passive cutaneous anaphylaxis in dorsal skin of mice treated orally with 10 mg/kg resveratrol or 2% cyclodextrin in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (as a control) (n=4). The bottom panel shows the density of blue-stained in the upper panel. (F) Serum histamine levels after passive cutaneous anaphylaxis reaction in mice treated orally with 10 mg/kg resveratrol (n=3–4). **P*<0.05, ***P*<0.01, ****P*<0.001.

Supplementary Figure 6. Effect of resveratrol on basal and antigen-induced phosphorylation of AMPK in BMMCs. (A) Western blot analysis of phospho-AMPK in BMMCs treated with 25 μ M resveratrol or 0.5 mM AICAR for up to 12 h. The level of β -actin is shown at the bottom as a loading control. (B) Western blot analysis of phospho–AMPK, phospho–Akt, and phospho–p38 in BMMCs stimulated with antigen for up to 10 min in the presence or absence of resveratrol or AICAR. The level of β -actin is shown at the bottom as a loading control.

Supplementary Figure 7. Full-length blots shown in figures and supplementary figures.











(Thr180/Tyr182)

P-Akt (Ser473)

β-actin

β-actin

