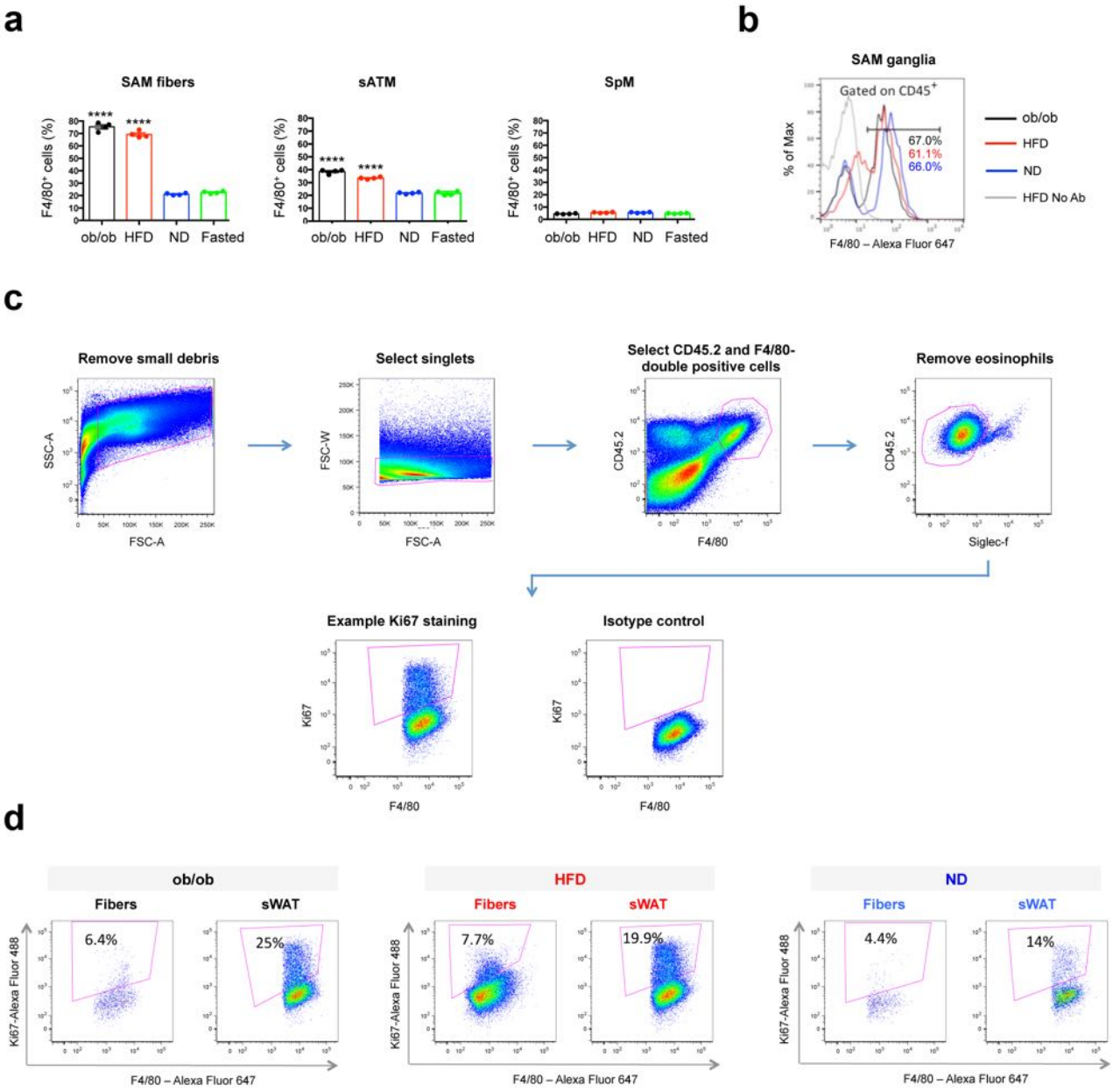
Supplementary Figure 8



Supplementary Figure 8. Obesity recruits macrophages to sympathetic nerve fibers but not to superior cervical ganglia. Obesity induces proliferation of macrophages in subcutaneous white adipose tissue but not in sympathetic nerve fibers.
(a) Percentages of totals cells that are F4/80-Alexa Fluor 647-positive in sympathetic nerve fibers (left panel), subcutaneous adipose tissue (middle panel) and spleen (right panel) in mice that were genetically obese (ob/ob; black), obese due to high fat diet (HFD; red), fed normal diet (ND; blue) or food-deprived for 24 hours (Fasted; green). Cells were gated on CD45.2-PE-positive population.. *n* = 4 experiments per group, ****$P < 0.0001$. **(b)** Representative histograms showing percentages of total cells that were F4/80-Alexa Fluor 647-positive in superior cervical ganglia of mice that were genetically obese (*ob/ob*; black), obese due to high fat diet (HFD; red), or fed normal diet (ND; blue). Cells were gated on CD45.2-PE-positive population. Histograms are representative of 4 independent experiments. **(c)** Representative gating scheme for identification of macrophages expressing Ki67 proliferation marker in the subcutaneous adipose tissue. **(d)** Percentages of Ki67-positive cells in sympathetic nerve fibers and subcutaneous adipose tissue (sWAT) in mice that were genetically obese (*ob/ob*; black), obese due to high fat diet (HFD; red) or fed normal diet (ND; blue). Results are representative of 2 experiments. Data in panel **a** were analyzed by one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni multiple comparison test with ND as a control group and are shown as average ± SEM.