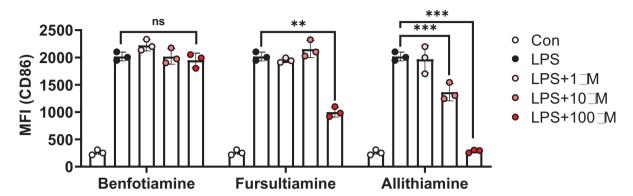
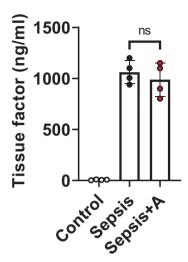
Molecules and Cells



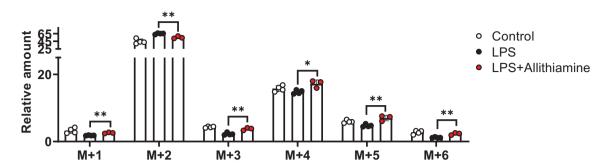


Supplementary Fig. S1. Inhibitory effect of thiamine derivatives on LPS-induced dendritic cell activation. BMDCs (1×10^6) were treated with thiamine derivatives and were stimulated with LPS. 16 h after treatment, CD86 on DCs were measured using flow cytometry. The scatter plot with bar graphs illustrates the mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of the surface marker. **P < 0.01; ***P < 0.001; ns, not significant.

Allithiamine Inhibits Inflammation via Metabolic Regulation Eun Jung Choi et al.



Supplementary Fig. S2. Allithiamine does not alter tissue factor during sepsis. Mice were challenged with 50 mg/kg LPS, followed by 5 mg/kg allithiamine. 12 h after the treatment, serum concentrations of tissue factor was determined using ELISA. Data represent the mean \pm SEM of three independent experiments. ns, not significant.



Supplementary Fig. S3. Allithiamine facilitates glucose oxidation via TCA cycle in dendritic cell. Allithiamine effect on the relative amounts of ¹³C labeled glucose in TCA cycle intermediates; n = 3 to 4 per group. Asterisk indicates significant differences *P < 0.05 and **P < 0.01 from data obtained during the LPS only challenge. The values represent mean \pm SEM from three independent experiments performed in triplicate.