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Supplementary information

Colchicine acts selectively in the liver to induce hepatokines that inhibit myeloid cell activation

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Colchicine acts selectively in the liver to induce hepatokines that inhibit myeloid cell activation

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This file includes supplementary information figures and legends.

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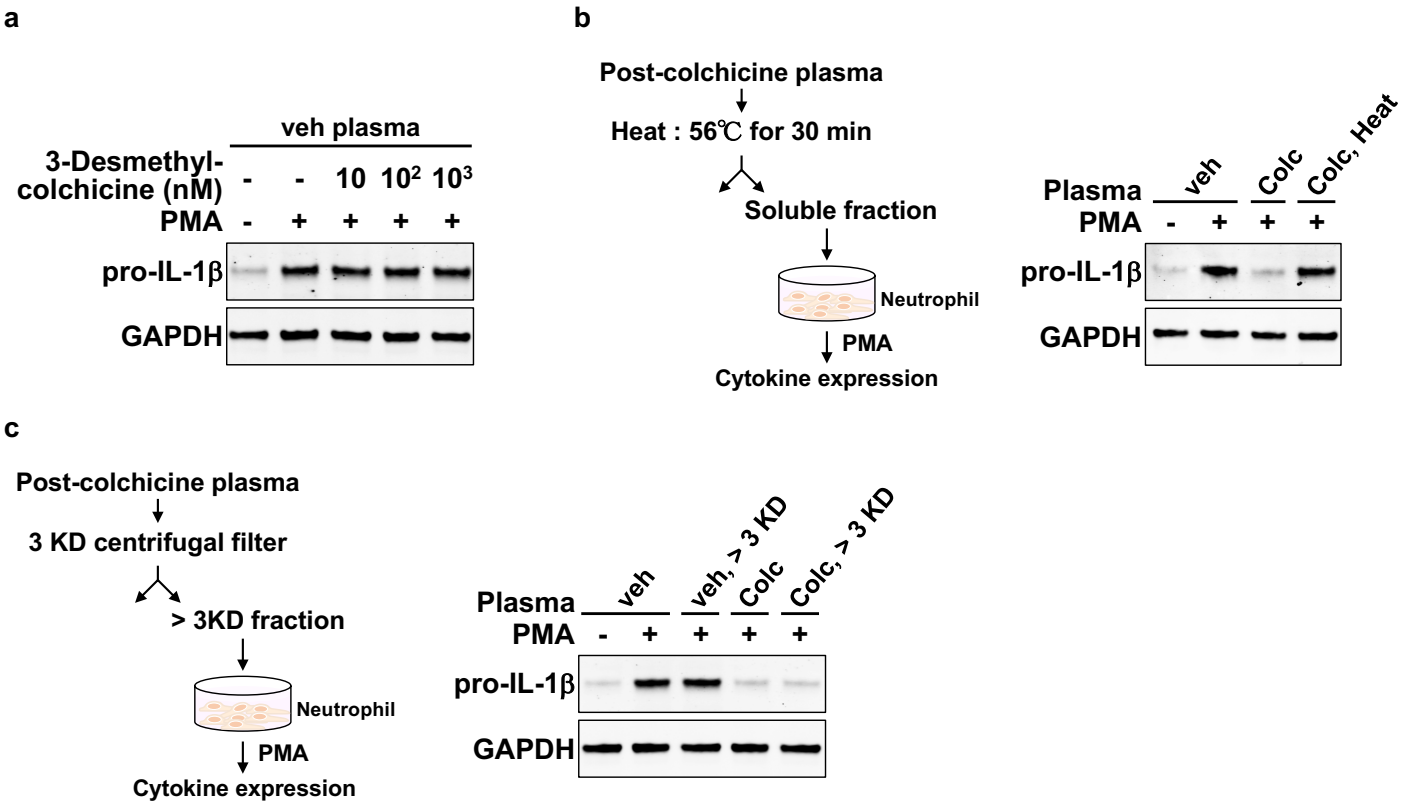
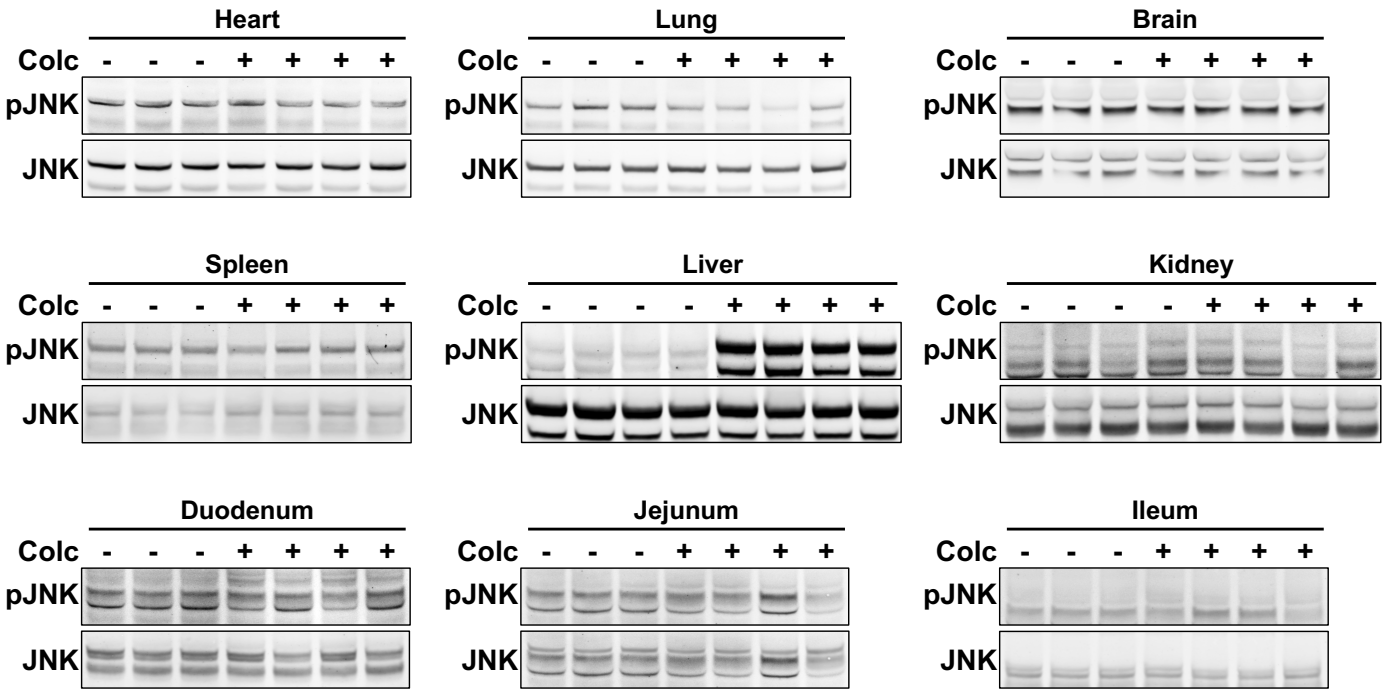
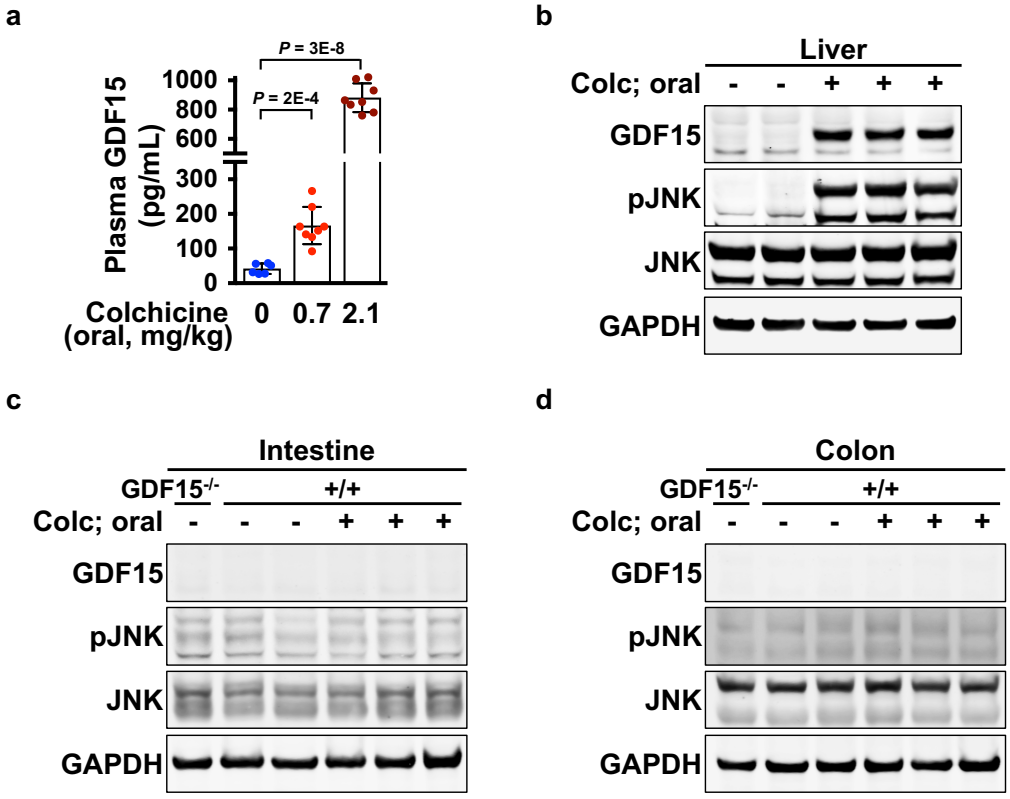


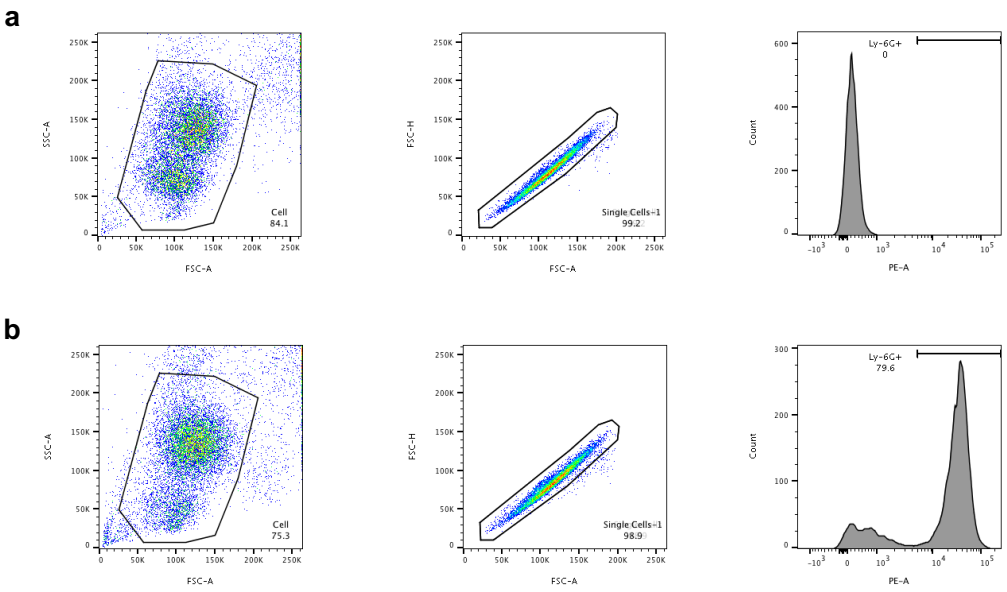
Supplementary Figure 1. Colchicine induces anti-inflammatory mediators.
Ex vivo expression of pro-IL-1β in primary neutrophils comparing effects of (**a**) the colchicine metabolite, 3-desmethylcolchicine, (**b**) heat-inactivated, and **(c)** size-fractionated plasma from colchicine-treated mice. veh plasma, plasma from vehicle-treated mice. Colc plasma, plasma from colchicine-treated mice.



Supplementary Figure 2. Colchicine activates JNK selectively in the liver.
Tissues were collected 6 hours after vehicle or colchicine treatment. Phosphorylated and total JNK were detected by immunoblotting.



Supplementary Figure 3. Oral colchicine administration induces GDF15 in the liver. Mice received vehicle or colchicine via the oral route and samples were collected 8 hours after administration. (**a**) Plasma GDF15 measured by ELISA analysis. Each dot represents one mouse. Data are represented as mean ± s.d. Induction of GDF15 and phosphorylated JNK in mouse (**b**) livers, (**c**) intestines, and (**d**) colons detected by immunoblotting.



Supplementary Figure 4. The gating strategies for flow cytometry data analysis. (**a**) The negative control using unstained cells. (**b**) The positive control.