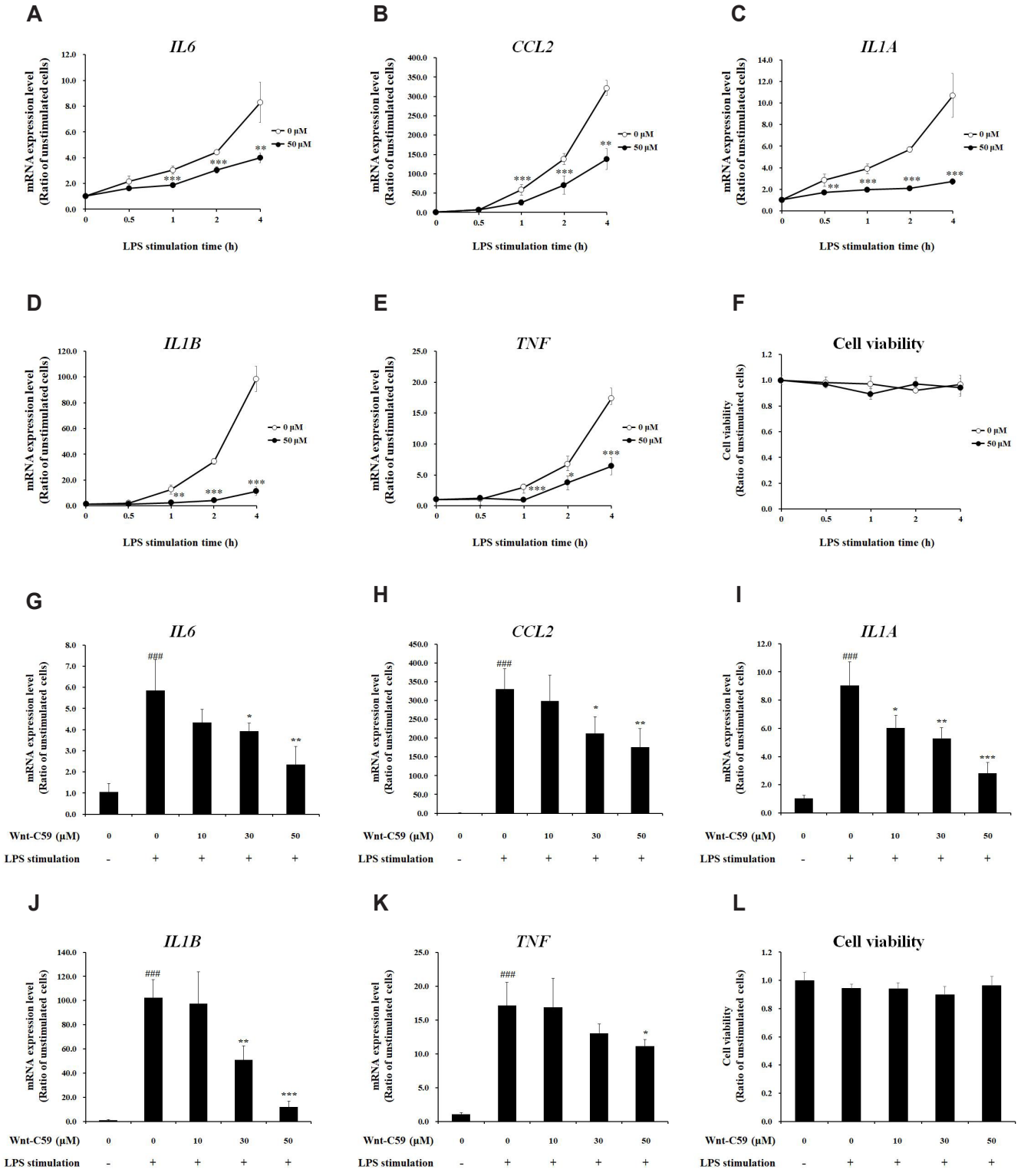
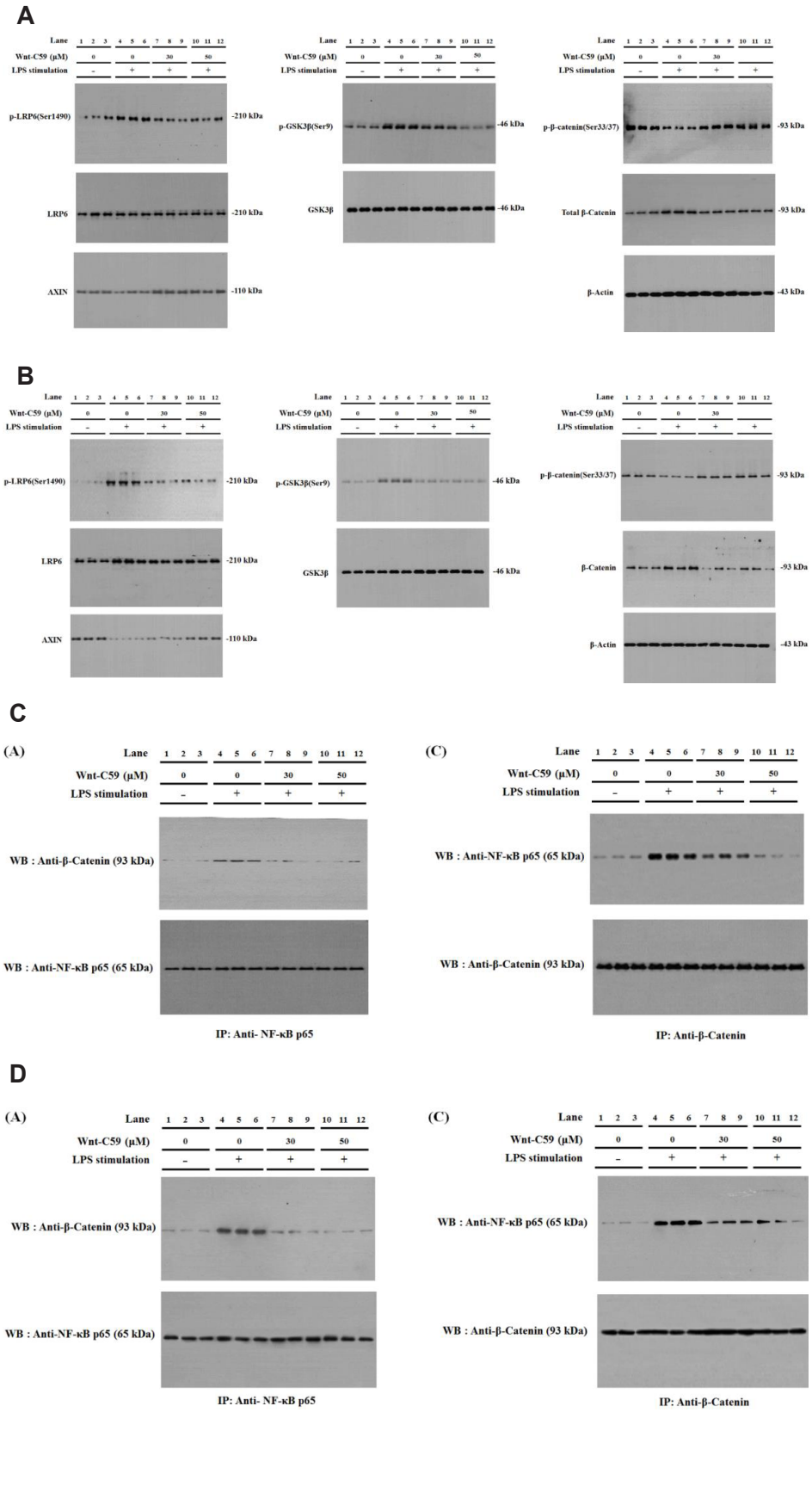
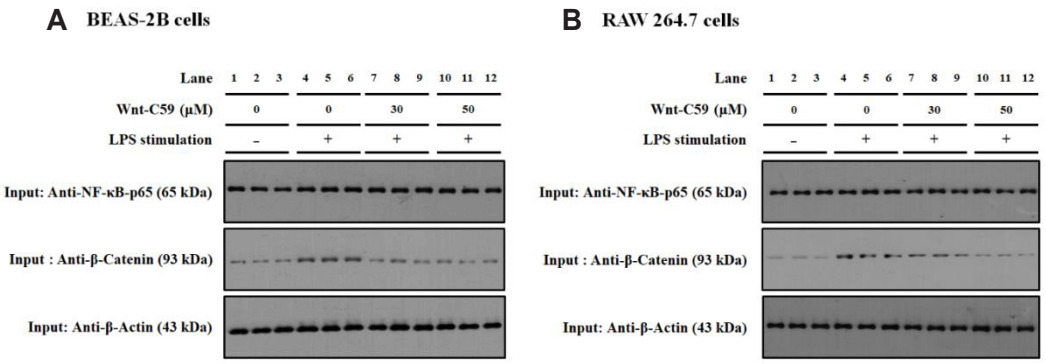


Supplementary Data 1. Suppressive effect of Wnt-C59 on lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced proinflammatory cytokine expression in human umbilical vein endothelial cells. (A–F) Cells were treated with 0 or 50 μM of Wnt-C59, followed by stimulation with 0.1 μg/ml of LPS for various time periods of 0.5 to 4 h. (A–E) Messenger RNA levels of proinflammatory cytokines were measured by RT-qPCR. (F) Cell viability was measured. Cells treated with 0 or 50 μM of Wnt-C59 with the same duration of LPS stimulation were compared. **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001. (G–L) Cells were treated with 0 to 50 μM of Wnt-C59, followed by stimulation with 0.1 μg/ml of LPS for 4 h. (G–K) Messenger RNA levels of proinflammatory cytokines were measured by RT-qPCR. (L) Cell viability was measured. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001 compared with cells stimulated with LPS with 0 μM of Wnt-C59. ###p < 0.001 compared with unstimulated cells. Experiments were conducted in triplicate. Data are shown as mean ± standard deviation, and statistical significance was measured by unpaired t-test.



Supplementary Data 2. Original uncut Western blot images. (A) Original image of Fig. 3A. (B) Original image of Fig. 4A. (C) Original image of Fig. 7A and 7C. (D) Original image of Fig. 8A and 8C.



Supplementary Data 3. Input samples of co-immunoprecipitation experiments. Input samples of the co-immunoprecipitation experiments of Fig. 7A–D and Fig. 8A–D were analyzed by Western blotting with anti-NF-κB p65 and anti-β-catenin antibody. β-Actin was used as an equal loading control. The total amount of NF-κB showed no variation and the amount of β-catenin showed same patterns with Figs. 3F and 4F.