

Figure S1. Lung tissue innate immune cell flow cytometry gating strategy. Gating was determined based on population identification and fluorescence-minus-one controls. Gating strategy generated using lung tissue collected from a room air exposed female control mouse. Lineage gate contains B220+, CD3e+, and EpCAM+ cell populations.

Figure S2. Acute cannabis smoke exposure increases plasma carboxyhemoglobin, THC, and carboxy-THC. Male and female 6–8 week old BALB/c mice were exposed to room air (RA) or the smoke of 6 cannabis cigarettes (CS) twice in a day. Whole blood was collected via retro-orbital bleed 60 min following the second exposure session. (A) Carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) percentage was quantified via CO-oximetry. (B) Plasma tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), cannabidiol (CBD), and carboxy-tetrahydrocannabinol (COOH-THC) were quantified via mass spectroscopy. Dotted lines represent the limit of detection for specific cannabinoid. Data points at 0 ng/mL represent values below the limit of detection in cannabinoid analysis. Data represent mean \pm SEM; n = 3–5/group; *P<0.05, unpaired t-test within each sex in COHb analysis.

Table S1. Multiplex analysis of immune mediator expression in the lungs of male and female cannabis smoke exposed mice. Experimental and lower limit of detection (LLD) values are represented in pg/mL. Bolded factors have quantities above the LLD and contain statistical significance in at least one sex. n = 5/group.