

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

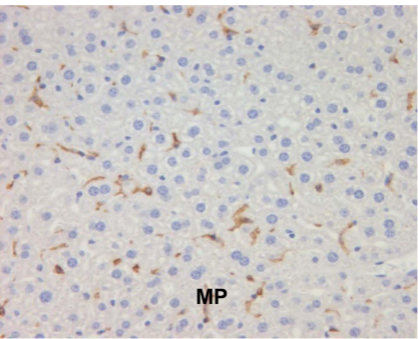
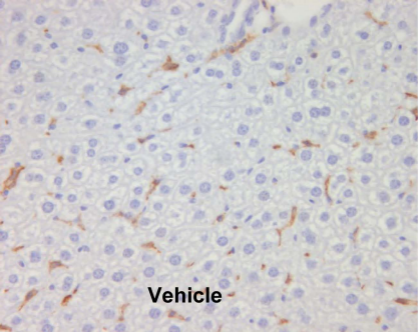
Table S1: Pharmacokinetics of JNJ 28307474 in mice. Single dose pharmacokinetics in mice of JNJ 28307474 was been evaluated in non-fasted BALB/c female mice. Compound was administered orally (in 20% hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin). Three mice were used per time point. LC/MS analysis was used to quantitate the plasma levels.

Dose	T_{max} (h)	C_{max} (μM)	AUC (h*μM)	t_{1/2} (h)
3 mg/kg	1.00	0.33	4.02	5.03
20 mg/kg	1.00	3.76	32.59	4.30

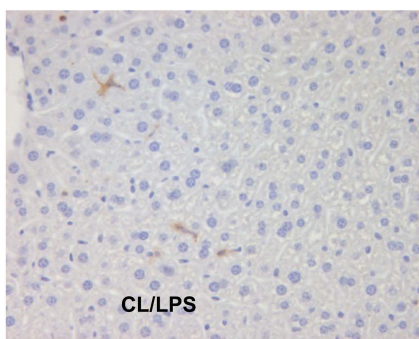
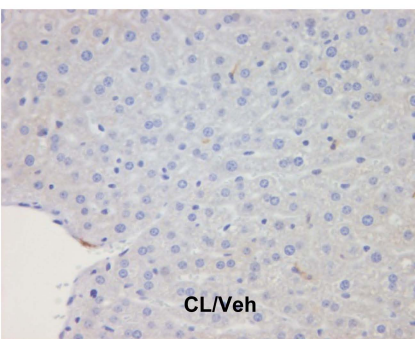
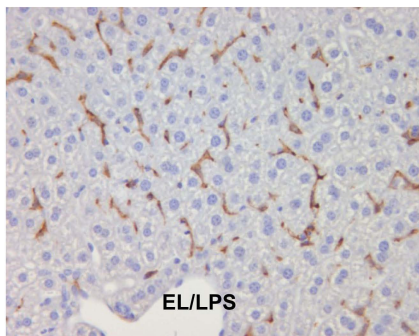
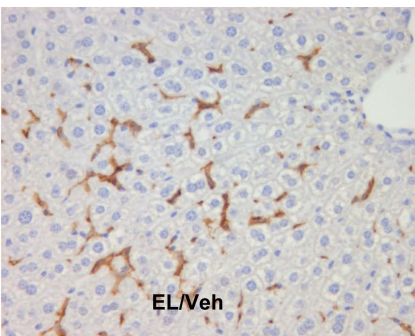
Figure S1. Inactivation of liver macrophages by MP. Female wild-type mice (7-8 mice per group) were treated with 2 g/kg MP or vehicle by tail vein injection. Forty-four hours later, the livers were collected and stained with F4/80 to visualize the number of macrophages.

Figure S2. Depletion of liver macrophages by CL. A) Female wild-type mice (7-8 mice per group) were treated with 10 mg/kg CL or vehicle (empty liposomes; EL) by tail vein injection 44 h before administration of 20 μg LPS or vehicle i.p. Two hours later, the livers were collected and stained with F4/80 to quantitate the number of macrophages (A). The number of F4/80 positive cells was quantitated and the data presented as the average along with SEM (B).

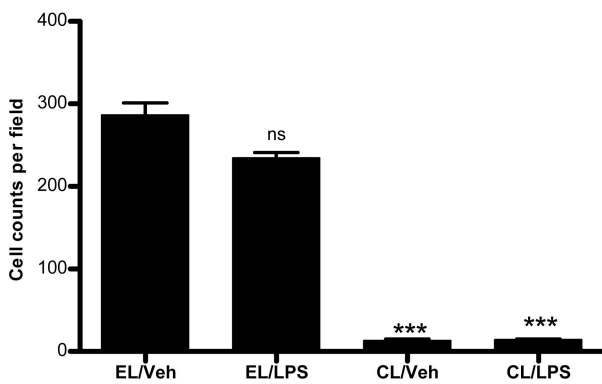
Figure S3. LPS induces TNF production from F4/80⁺ cells in the liver. Livers were collected from untreated mice (A), mice treated with 20 μg LPS i.p. (B), or mice treated with with 20 μg ng/mL LPS i.p. and 20 mg/kg JNJ 7777120 (C). Frozen sections were stained with F4/80 (green) and anti-TNF (red) and detected by immunofluorescence.



A)



B)



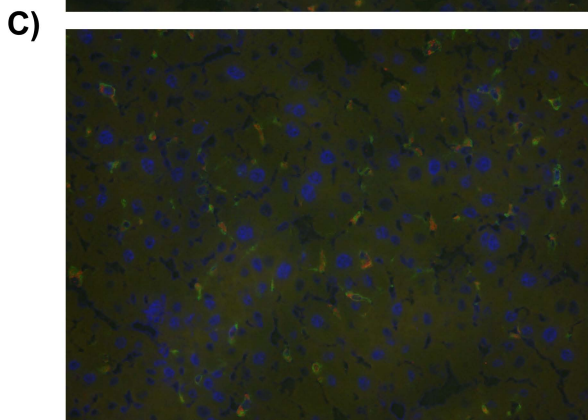
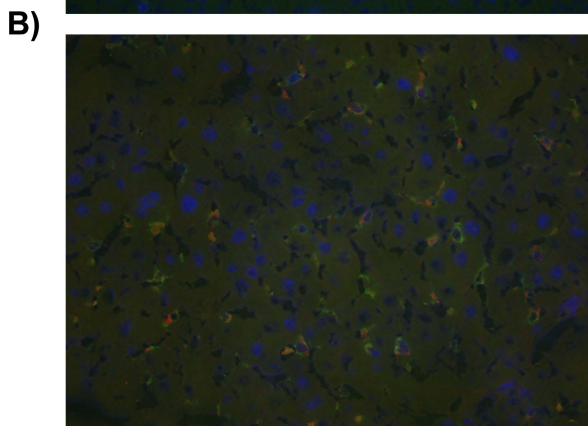
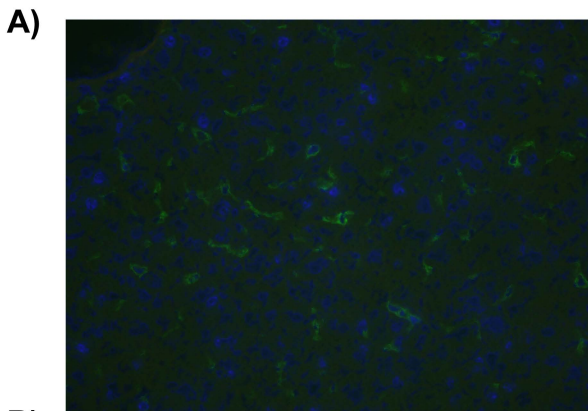


Figure S3