## Regulation of the IL-6 mediated fever response to LPS in murine monocytes is regulated by CEACAM1 and the RP105 receptor

Zhifang Zhang\*, Deirdre La Placa, Tung Nguyen, Maciej Kujawski, Keith Le, Lin Li, and John E. Shively\*

Department of Molecular Imaging and Therapy, Beckman Research Institute of City of Hope 1500E Duarte Road, Duarte, CA91010, USA \*Correspondence: <u>zzhang@coh.org</u> ; jshively@coh.org

**Supplementary Figures and Figure Legends** 



**Figure S1.** *IL-6* mRNA expression in peritoneal cavity tissues after LPS challenge. *IL-6* mRNA expression levels of indicated tissues by RT-PCR after i.p. injection of LPS (10 mg/kg) for 2 hours (n=4). AT= adipose tissue.



Figure S2. Intracellular IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  staining of hepatocytes and Kupffer cells in response to LPS in *Ceacam1-/-* mice.

(A) Intracellular IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  staining of hepatocytes after treatment with Brefeldin A plus LPS (500ng/mL) or LPS+TNF $\alpha$  (20ng/mL) for 5 hours (n=3).

(B) Intracellular IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  staining of Kupffer cells after treatment with BFA plus LPS (500ng/mL) or LPS+TNF $\alpha$  (20ng/mL) for 5 hours (n=3).



## Figure S3. IL-6 and TNFα levels of liver cells after LPS treatment in vitro and IL-6 receptor downstream signaling activation after i.p. LPS in vivo

(A) IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  release from liver cells after treatment with LPS (500ng/mL) over time in vitro (n=3).

(B) immunoblot of pGP130, pSTAT3, pSTAT1 and pSOCS1 in small intestine (Int), liver and spleen (Spl) after i.p. 10mg/mL LPS treatment for 2 hours in vivo (n=3).





(A) Surface CEACAM1 staining of monocytes (Mo), common monocyte progenitors (cMoP), monocyte-macrophage DC progenitors (MDP) and common DC precursors (CDP) of CD115+ bone marrow cells in WT and *Ceacam1-/-* (KO) mice (n=4).

(B) Flow analysis of CD115, CD117, and CD135 of bone marrow cells treated with LPS +BFA for 5 hours in vitro (n=3).



**Figure S5. Macrophages are not involved in the early IL-6 response (<2 hours) to LPS.** (A) *IL-6* mRNA and *TNFα* mRNA expression levels in peritoneal cavity macrophages treated with 500ng/mL LPS in vitro (n=3).

(B) Intracellular staining of IL-6 in the splenocytes of  $Ceacam1^{-/-}$  mice treated with Brefeldin A (BFA) plus LPS for 5 hours in vitro (n=3).

(C) Intracellular staining of IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  in RAW264.7 cells treated with BFA plus LPS for 5 hours in vitro (n=3).

(D) *IL-6* mRNA and *TNFa* mRNA expression levels in RAW264.7 cells treated with 500ng/mL LPS over time (n=3).

(E) IL-6 protein level in supernatant of RAW264.7 cells treated with 500ng/mL LPS in vitro (n=3).



Figure S6. RAW264.7 cells start to produce IL-6 after treatment with LPS+BFA for 11 hour, while silencing of CEACAM1 does not affect IL-6 production in murine macrophage RAW264.7 cells at the 2 hour and 24 hour time points.

(A) Intracellular IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  staining of RAW264.7 cells after treated with LPS over time shown in the figure (n=3).

(B) Silencing of CEACAM1 by RNAi does not affect IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  production in murine macrophage RAW264.7 cells at the 2 hr and 24 hr time points (n=3).





(A) IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  mRNA expression after treatment with LPS (n=3).

(B) IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  level after treatment with LPS (n=3).

(C) Intracellular staining of IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  of J774A.1 cells treated with LPS plus BFA for 5 hours (n=3)

(D) IL-6 levels of J774A.1 cells treated with LPS over time in which CEACAM1 was silenced by RNAi (n=3).



## Figure S8. PTP inhibitor III, a SHP1 inhibitor, increases levels of phospho-VAV1 in bone marrow monocytes of WT mice.

Immunoblot analysis of pVAV1 and VAV1 in WT and CEACAM1 KO bone marrow monocytes pretreated with 193uM PTP inhibitor III for 20 minutes following 500ng/mL LPS treatment for 15 minutes.



## Figure S9. CEACAM1, TLR4 and RP105 expression on human peripheral blood monocytes.

Surface CD8 (negative control), CEACAM1, TLR4 and RP105 staining of CD14 positive monocytes of peripheral blood.