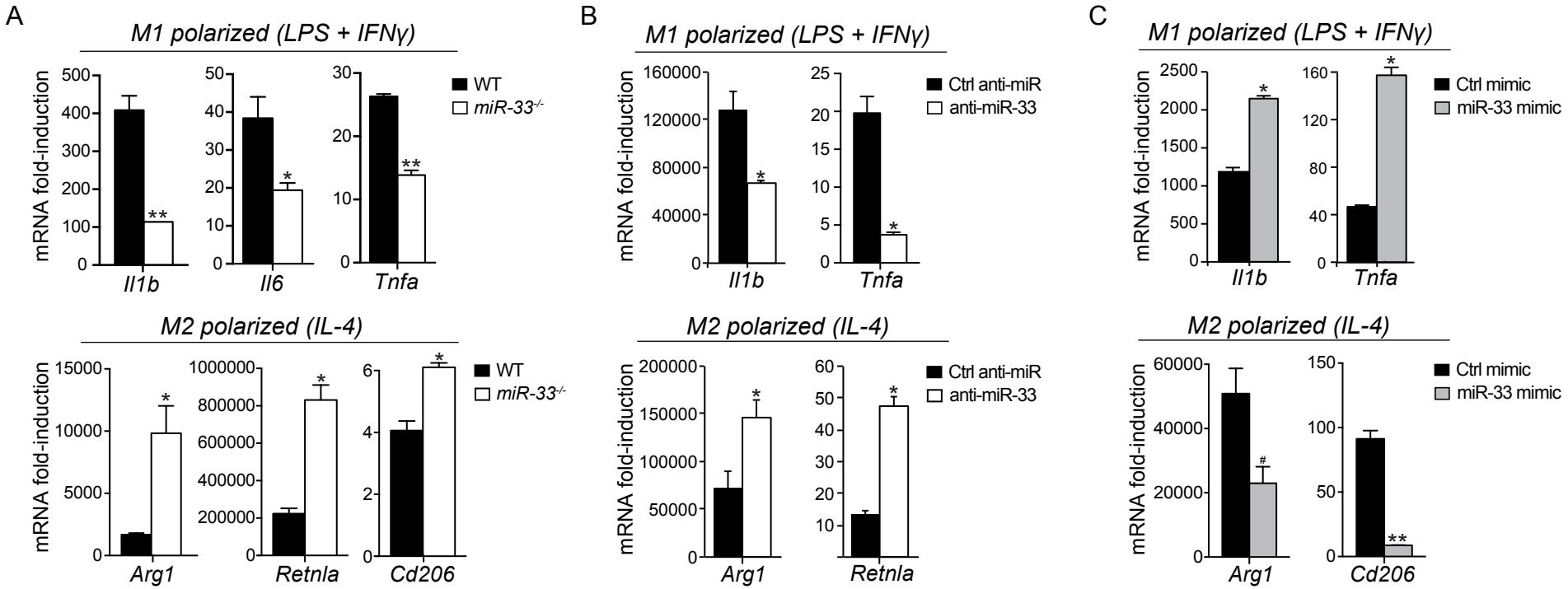
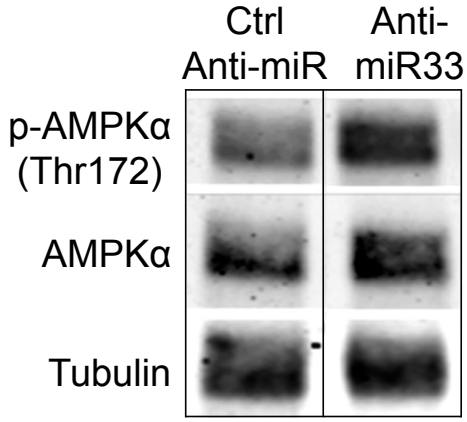
Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 1. miR-33 expression modulates macrophage M1/M2 polarization.
(A) Real time PCR analysis of M1 and M2 marker gene expression in wild type or miR-33–/– bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs) treated with LPS and IFNγ (top panel) or IL-4 (bottom panel) for 24h to polarize macrophages to M1 or M2, respectively. (B-C) Real time PCR analysis of M1 and M2 marker gene expression in BMDMs first treated with (B) control or miR-33 inhibitors or (C) control or miR-33 mimics for 48 h and then treated with LPS and IFNγ (top panel) or IL-4 (bottom panel) for 24h to polarize macrophages to M1 or M2, respectively. Data are from one experiment (mean ± s.e.m.) representative of 4 independent experiments (A) or of 3 independent experiments (B, C). Statistical comparisons were made using a two-tailed Student's t-test *P≤0.05, **P≤0.005, compared to controls.

Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 2. miR-33 inhibition increases AMPK activation and signaling. Immunoblot of lysates from BMDMs treated with anti-miR33 or ctrl anti-miR. Lysates were probed for total AMPKα and phosphorylated AMPKα (p-AMPKα). Tubulin is shown as an internal control. Data are from one experiment representative of 3 independent experiments.