SUPPLEMENT

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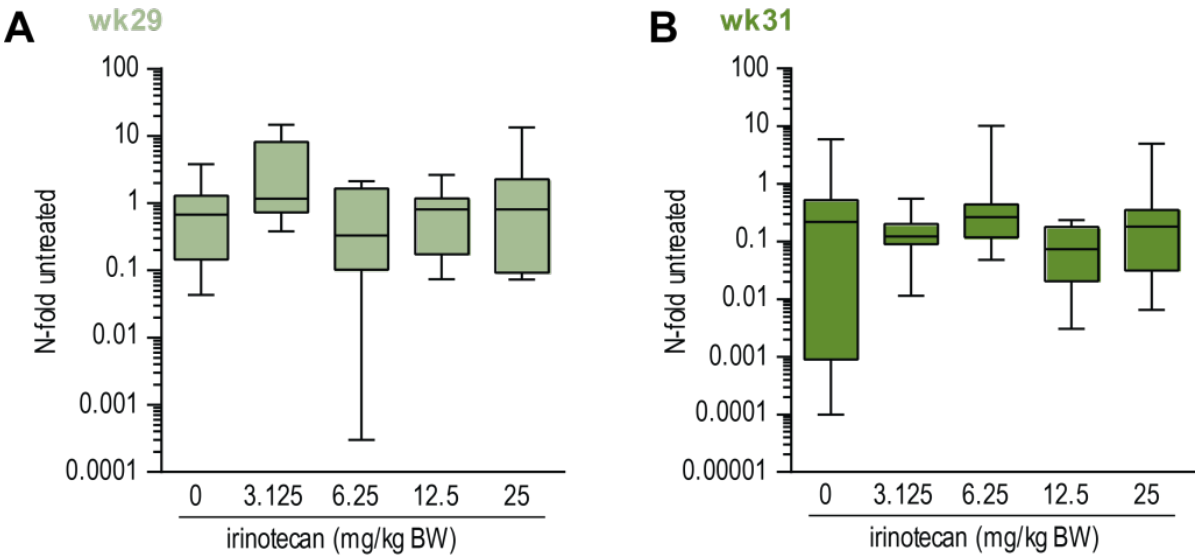
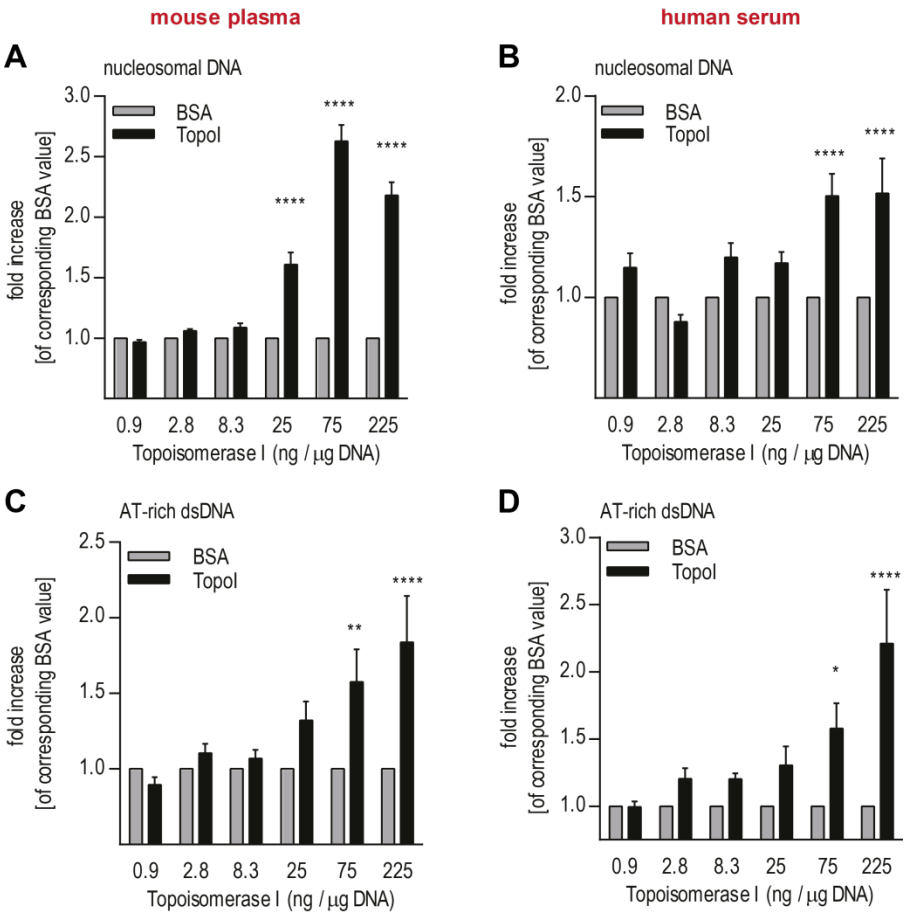
Low dose irinotecan improves advanced lupus nephritis in mice potentially by changing DNA relaxation and anti-dsDNA binding

Supplementary Figure 1



DNA sensing is not involved in irinotecan-mediated suppression of lupus nephritis. Type I interferon IFN-β mRNA levels were determined in splenoyctes of lupus-prone NZB/W F1 mice at 29 and 31 weeks of age which were treated with irinotecan using the indicated concentrations. n=8 per group. INF-β mRNA levels were determined by quantitative PCR. Data were normalized against the levels of β-actin which was used as internal control. Statistics was performed with Kruskal–Wallis test.

Supplementary Figure 2



Topoisomerase I induces increased binding of anti-dsDNA antibodies to ds nucleosomal or AT-rich DNA. Fifty µg per ml of DNA were treated with the indicated concentrations of recombinant topoisomerase I for 30 min at 37°C and then incubated on 'maxisorp' plates at 4° overnight. Bound anti-dsDNA antibodies from plasma of lupus-prone mice (n=10) or sera of lupus patients (n=14) were determined by ELISA. Values are expressed as fold increase of the respective control treated with the same amount of BSA. Two-way ANOVA. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ****P<0.0001. Representative results of two or three independent experiments.