A Sexual Dimorphism Influences Bicyclol-Induced Hepatic Heat Shock Factor 1 Activation and Hepatoprotection

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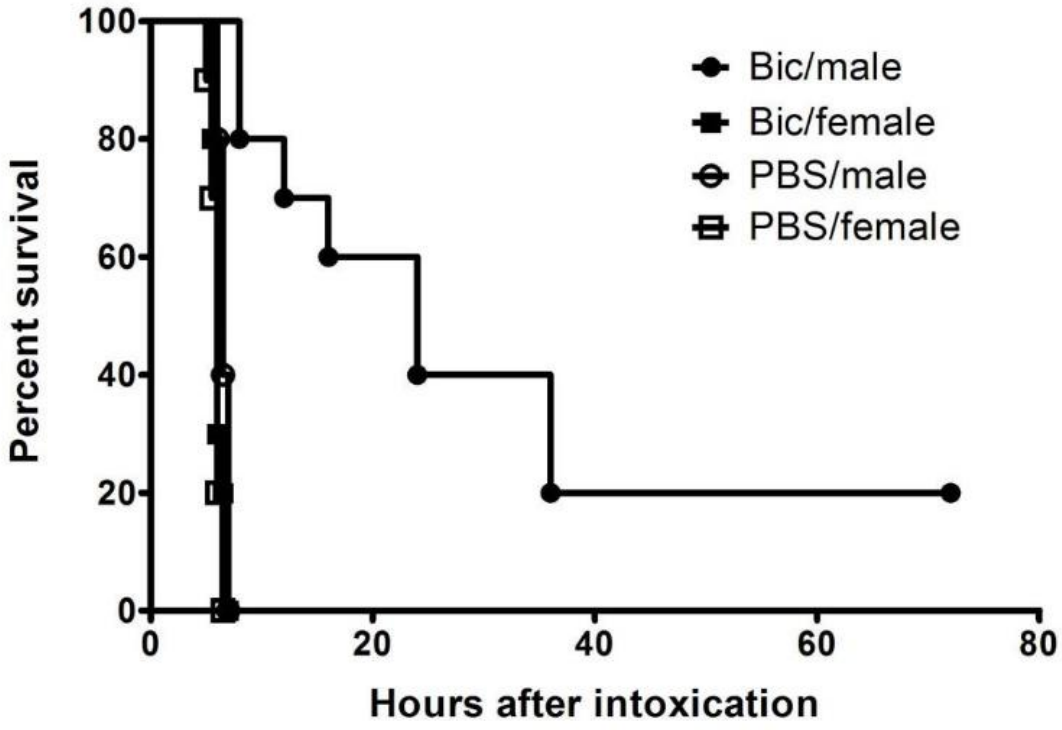
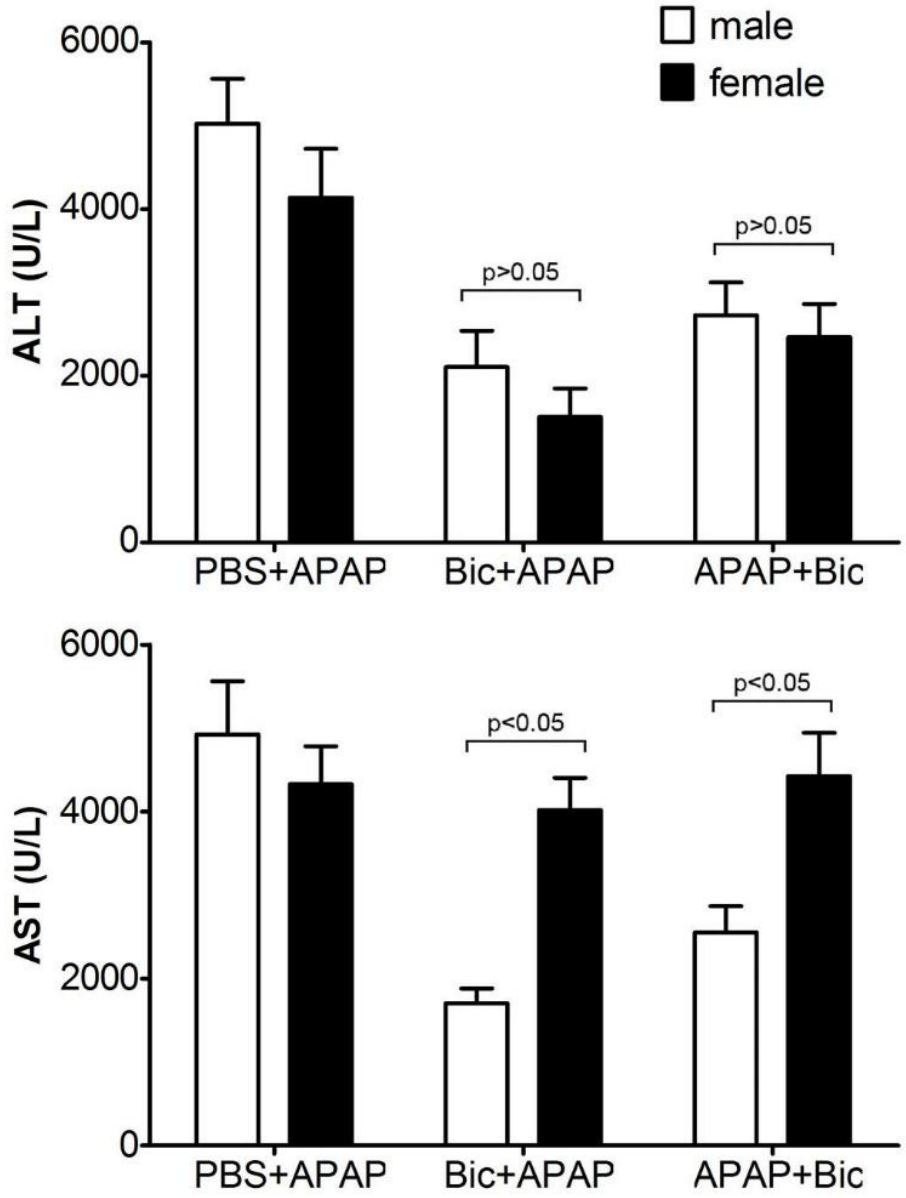
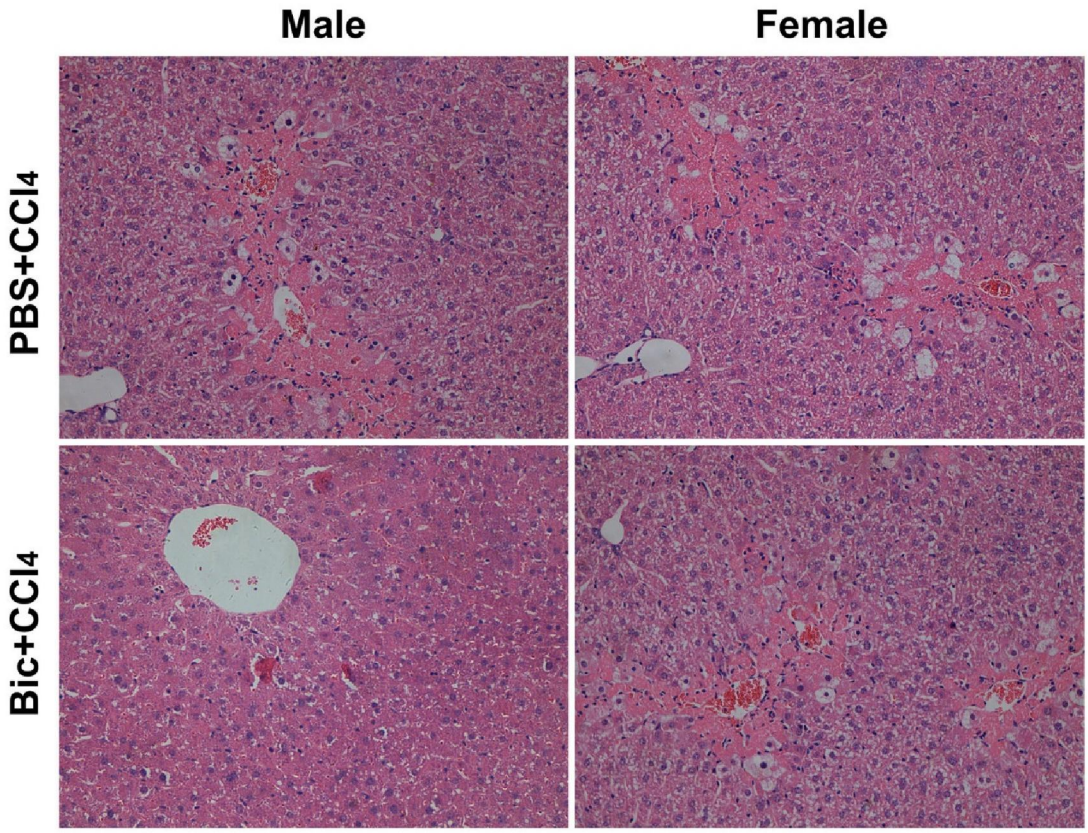
Molecular Pharmacology



Supplemental Figure 1. The sex difference remained when bicyclol was administered after GalN/LPS intoxication. A single dose of bicyclol (300 mg/kg) was administered at 1 h after GalN/LPS intoxication and survival of mice was observed thereafter (n=10 per group). The treatment led to a significant survival advantage only in male mice by Kaplan-Meier analysis (log-rank test, $P < 0.05$ between Bic/male and other groups).



Supplemental Figure 2. The sex difference in bicyclol-induced hepatoprotection against APAP toxicity. Male or female mice were orally administered with three doses of bicyclol (300 mg/kg) or PBS, followed by intraperitoneal injection of 300 mg/kg of APAP (Bic+APAP). Separate groups received one dose of bicyclol at 1 h after APAP treatment (APAP+Bic). Serum ALT and AST concentrations at 6 h after APAP injection were shown (n=4 per group). Statistical significance or insignificance were indicated.



Supplemental Figure 3. The sex difference in bicyclol-induced hepatoprotection against CCl4 toxicity. Male or female mice were orally administered with three doses of bicyclol (300 mg/kg) or PBS, followed by intraperitoneal injection of carbon tetrachloride (0.4% diluted in olive oil) at a single dose of 10 ml/kg. Representative HE-stained sections from post-intoxication livers harvested at 48 h. (original magnification, ×200). There were 4 mice in each group and different individuals in the same group showed consistent results.