Acute effect of caffeine on the synthesis of pro-inflammatory cytokines in the hypothalamus and choroid plexus during endotoxin-induced inflammation in a female sheep model

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Figure S1: Body temperature and blood plasma cortisol concentration.

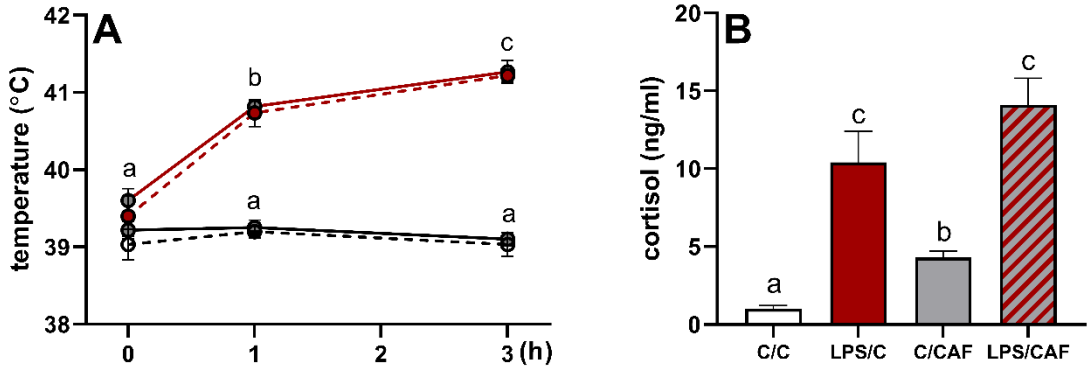


Figure S1. Mean (±SEM) body temperature (**A**) in saline- (black solid line), lipopolysaccharide- (LPS, 400 ng/kg iv., red solid line), caffeine-(CAF, 30 mg/kg bm., iv., black dotted line) and LPS/CAF- (red dotted line) treated animals. (**B**) Mean (±SEM) blood plasma cortisol concentration in saline (C/C, white bars), LPS (LPS/C, red bars), CAF (CAF/C, grey bars) and LPS/CAF (red-grey hatched bars) treated animals. Different letters indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$, according to a one -way ANOVA followed by Fisher's post hoc test comparing groups with each other.

Supplementary Figure S2: Pilot experiment.

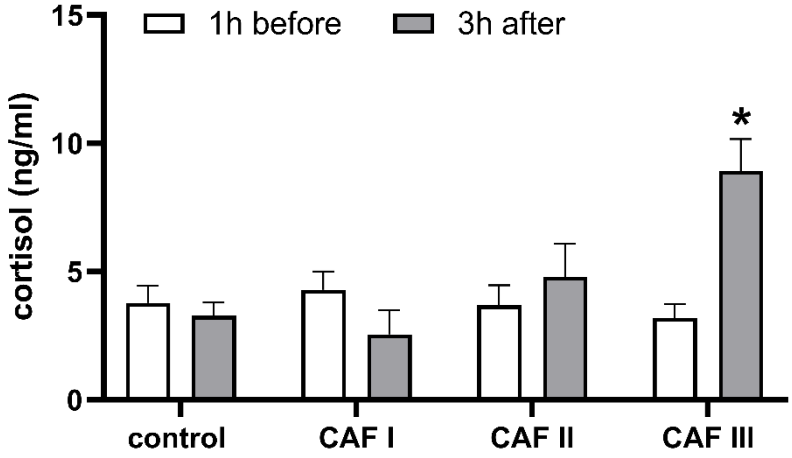


Figure S2. Mean (±SEM) blood plasma cortisol concentration in female sheep in the follicular phase of the estrous cycle treated with saline (control, *n*=6) or caffeine at doses of 10 mg/kg bm. (CAF I, *n*=6), 20 mg/kg bm. (CAF II, *n*=6) and 30 mg/kg bm. (CAF III, *n*=6). All experiments consisted of a baseline period when no treatment was given (1.5 to 0.5 h before; white bars) and a period after the treatment (2 to 3 h after; grey bars). * indicates significant differences at $p < 0.05$, according to two-way ANOVA followed by Fisher's post hoc test comparing groups with each other.