Supplementary material

Pharmacological targets of kaempferol within inflammatory pathways – a hint towards the central role of tryptophan metabolism

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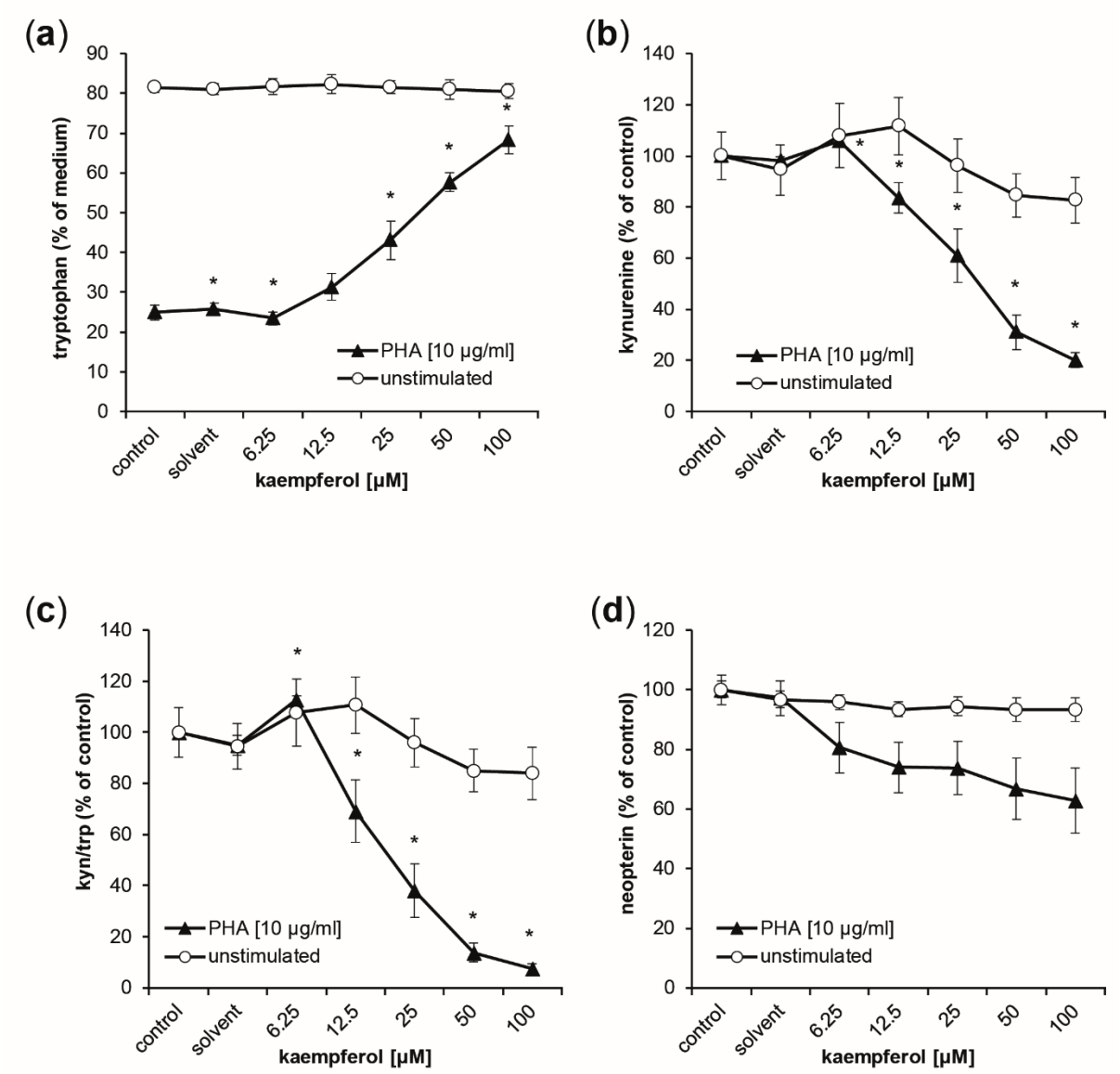

Figure S1: Kaempferol was added to unstimulated (white circles) or PHA-stimulated (black triangles) human PBMC. Its effect on tryptophan (**a**) and kynurenine (**b**) concentrations, the kyn/trp ratio (**c**) and neopterin levels (**d**) was determined in the cell supernatants after 48 h of incubation. Kynurenine and neopterin concentrations are expressed as % of baseline (control cells treated with or without PHA). Tryptophan concentrations are expressed as % of medium control. (Mean ± S.E.M, $N = 3$, $^*p < 0.05$, compared to baseline).

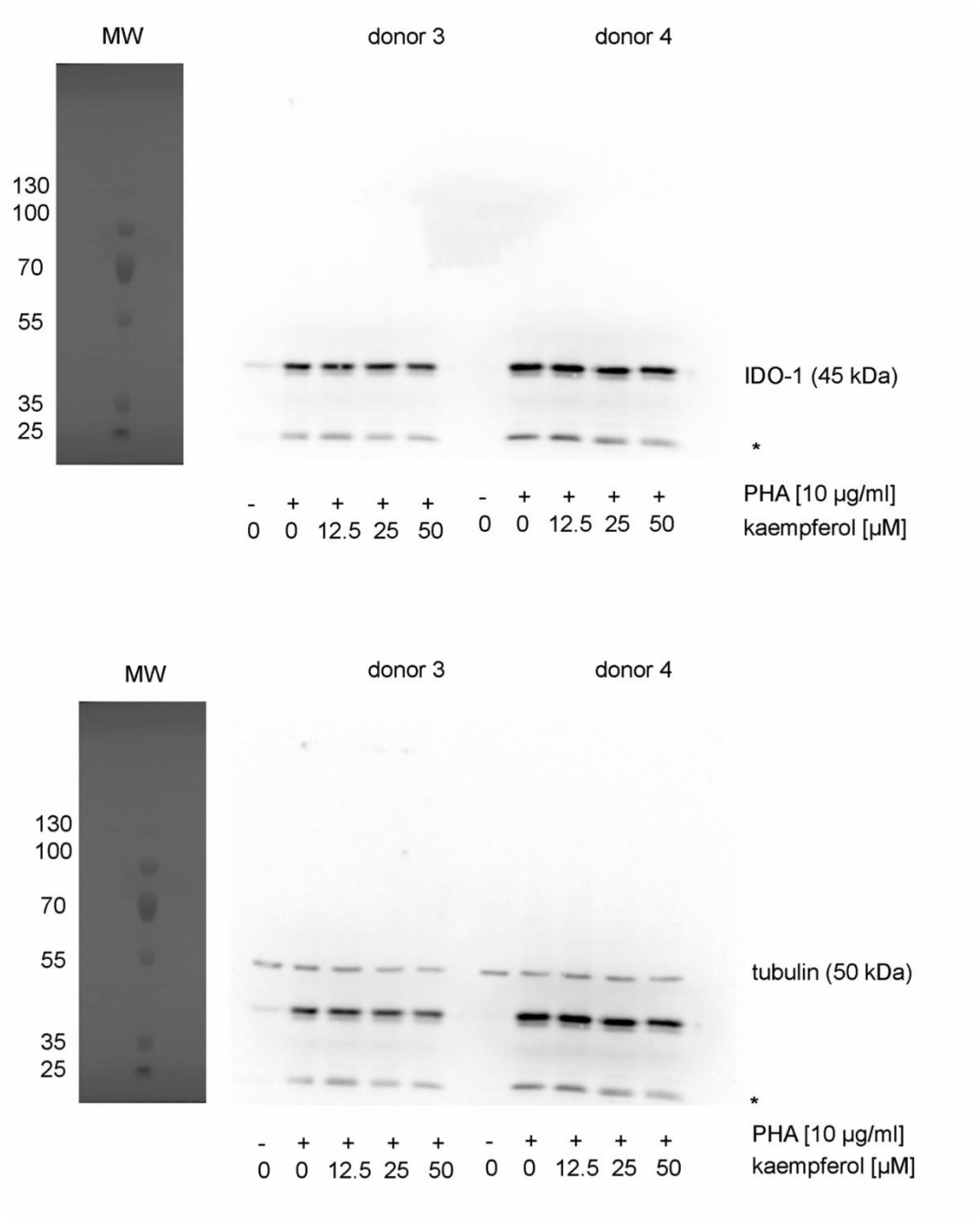

Figure S2: Western blots (full-size) of unstimulated, stimulated and kaempferol treated PBMCs incubated with antibodies against indoleamine dioxygenase 1 (IDO-1) protein (upper) and tubulin (lower blot). A representative of PBMC from two different donors is shown. An additional signal of yet unkown origin was observed at 25 kDa (indicated with an asterisk).

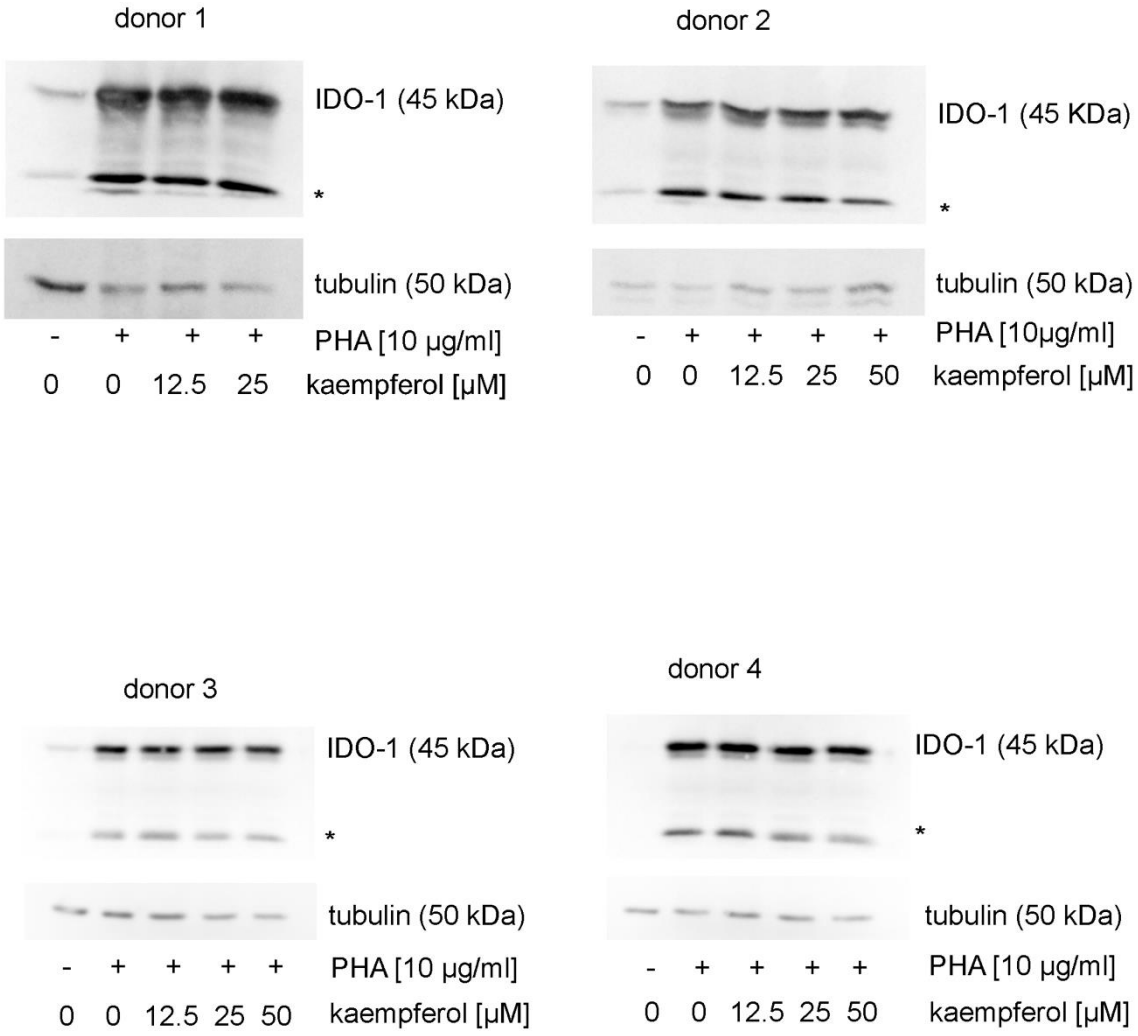

Figure S3: PBMC were isolated in four independent experiments from different healthy donors to analyse indoleamine dioxygenase 1 (IDO-1) expression after treatmen t of the cells with PHA and kaempferol. An additional signal of yet unknown origin was observed at 25 kDa (indicated with an asterisk).

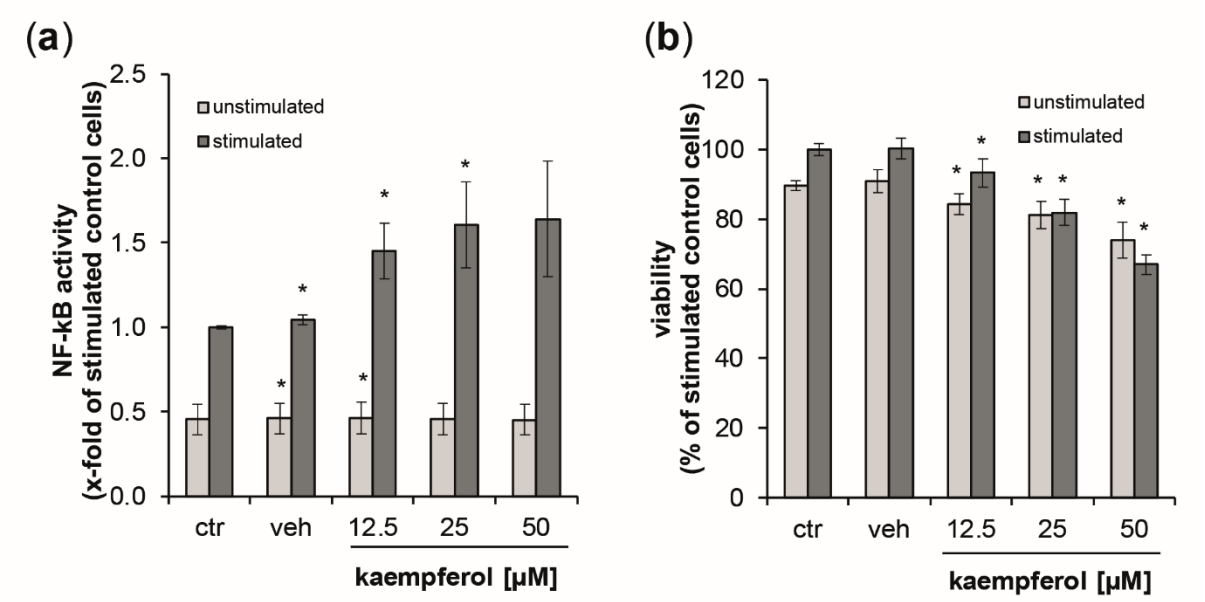

Figure S4: (**a**) NF-κB/AP-1 activation was estimated in unstimulated (light grey) and stimulated (100 ng/mL LPS, dark grey) THP1-Blue-CD14 reporter cells. Cells were left either untreated, or were incubated with increasing concentrations of kaempferol, or the solvent control (veh) for 24 h. (**b**) Effect of kaempferol on THP1-Blue-CD14 viability at 24 h post-treatment. Cell viability is shown in comparison to the stimulated buffer control (ctr, set to 100%). Shown are mean values of three independent experiments performed in triplicates (mean ± S.E.M). **p*-values < 0.05 indicate significant changes compared to the respective unstimulated or LPS-stimulated solvent control.