

Supplemental Digital Content 1

METHODS

Western Blotting

Homogenates of cell pellets were centrifuged at 12,000 g at 4°C for 30 min. Proteins were separated in 4-20% gradient SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with 1:1000 diluted Toll-like receptor 4 antibody (Cell Signaling Tech, Danvers, MA).

Lactate assay

Plasma samples were harvested from MyD88-loxP control (MyD88^{fl/fl}) mice at 18 h after lipopolysaccharide or Saline administration. Blood level of lactate was measured using L-Lactate assay kit (Cayman Chemical, Ann Arbor, MI) following the instruction.

Generation of tamoxifen-inducible cardiomyocyte-specific MyD88 gene deletion model

Targeted cells constitutively express Cre recombinase flanked by Mutated estrogen receptor (MerCreMer, MCM) ligand-binding domains insensitive to endogenous estrogen but sensitive to tamoxifen. Linkage of MCM under the control of α -myosin heavy chain (α -MHC) promoter (α -MHC-MCM) creates inducible target gene deletion specifically in adult cardiomyocytes (CM). To generate inducible CM-specific MyD88 deletion mice (α -MHC-MCM-MyD88^{-/-}), α -MHC-MCM transgenic mice (purchased from Jackson Lab, Bar Harbor, ME) were cross-bred with mice with loxP sites flanking exon 3 of MyD88 gene (MyD88^{fl/fl}). Mice were genotyped by polymerase chain reaction using genomic DNA isolated from tail tips and the following primers: Transgenic (Tg) forward, 5'- ATACCGGAGATCATGCAAGC -3', Tg reverse, 5'-

AGGTGGACCTGATCATGGAG -3', Control forward, 5'-
CTAGGCCACAGAATTGAAAGATCT -3', and Control reverse, 5'-
GTAGGTGGAAATTCTAGCATCATCC -3'. To induce the deletion of MyD88 gene,
tamoxifen (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) suspension in peanut oil was administered to α -MHC-MCM-
MyD88^{-/-} and control mice (age 6-27 weeks) by intra-peritoneal injection (40 mg/kg/day) for 5
consecutive days.

RESULTS

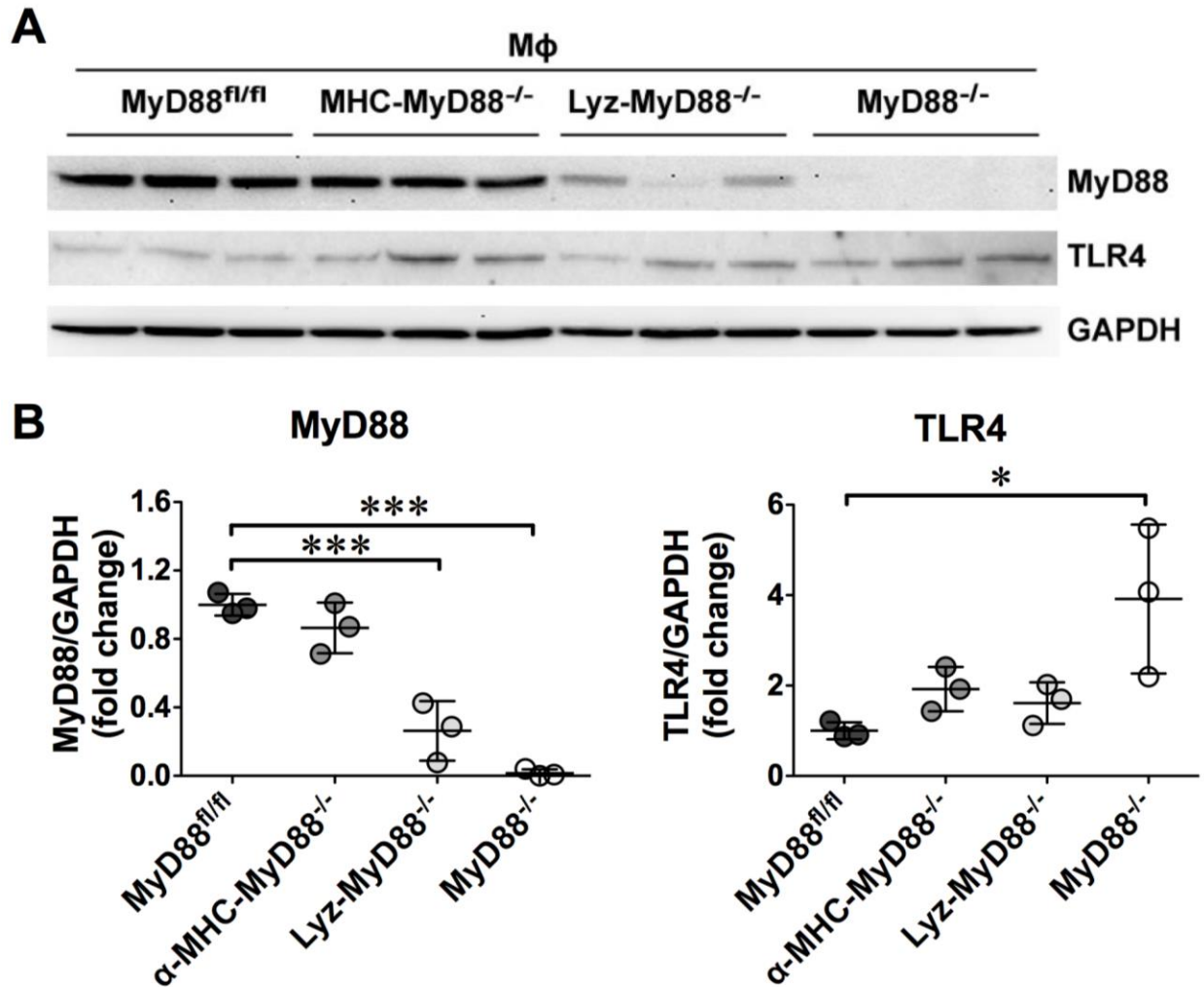


Figure 1. TLR4 expression on M ϕ . Western blot was used to detect MyD88 and TLR4 protein expression on M ϕ isolated from MyD88^{fl/fl}, α -MHC-MyD88^{-/-}, Lyz-MyD88^{-/-} and systemic MyD88^{-/-} mice. **A**, Representative picture of Western blot. **B**, Quantitative data of Western blot. Each error bar represents mean \pm SD. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, $n = 3$ in each group. GAPDH = glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; Lyz-MyD88^{-/-} = myeloid-specific MyD88 knockout mice; M ϕ = bone marrow-derived macrophage; (α -) MHC-MyD88^{-/-} = cardiomyocyte-specific MyD88 knockout mice; Mus = skeletal muscle; MyD88 = myeloid

differentiation factor 88; MyD88^{-/-} = MyD88 knockout mice; MyD88^{fl/fl} = MyD88-loxP control mice; TLR4 = Toll-like receptor 4.

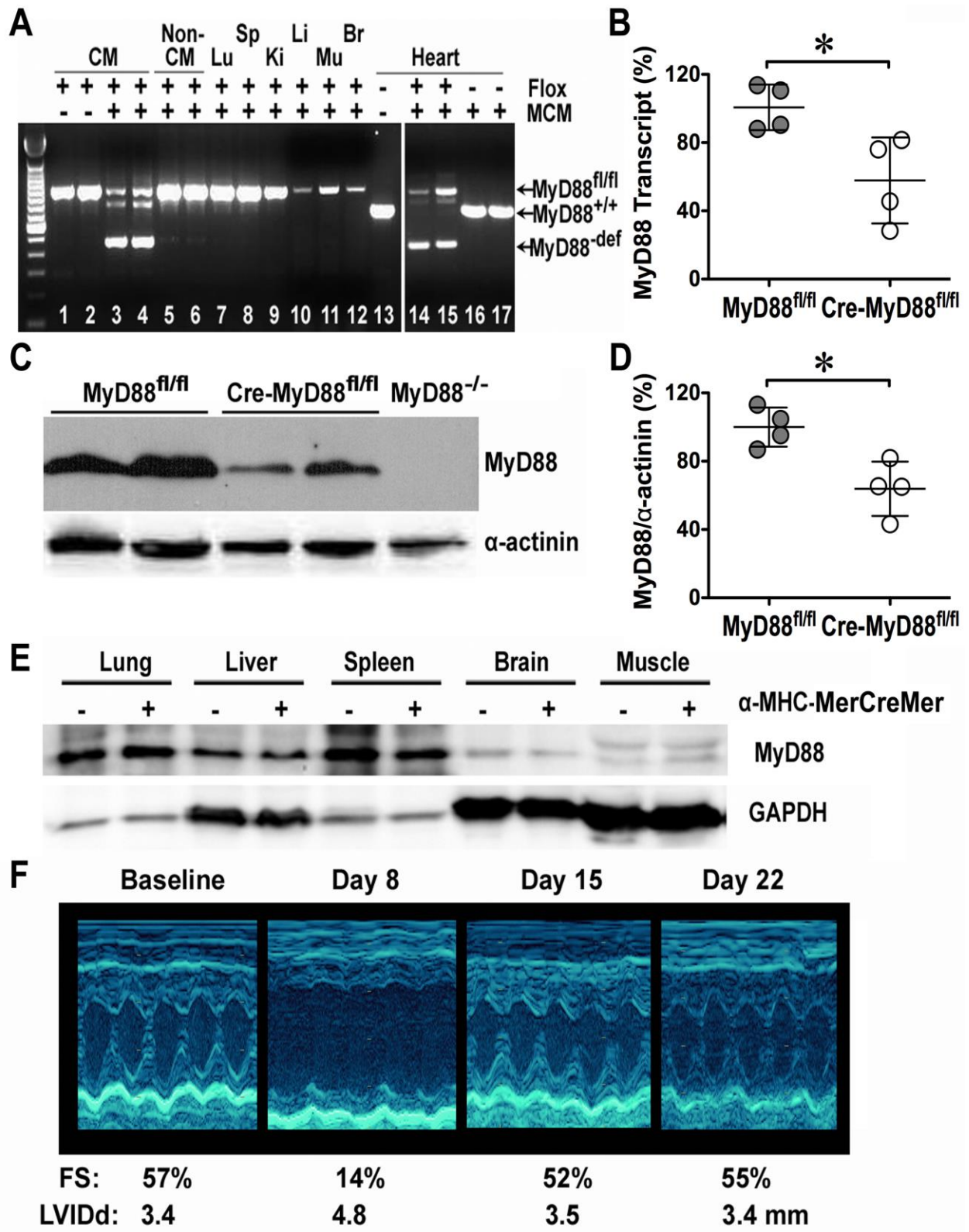


Figure 2. Inducible and cardiomyocytes-targeted MyD88 gene deletion. MyD88 deletion was induced by tamoxifen (40 mg/kg intraperitoneal injection for 5 consecutive days). 8 days after tamoxifen administration, adult cardiomyocytes (CM) were isolated from digested heart together with other non-cardiac tissues for MyD88 gene and protein expression detection **A.** polymerase chain reaction detecting of gene deletion. Constitutive Cre expression in Cre-MyD88^{fl/fl} mice caused deletion of MyD88 gene exon-3 flanked by loxP sites and thus resulted in a smaller size of MyD88 gene polymerase chain reaction product in CM (*lane 3-4*) but not in non-CM cells of cardiac tissue (*lane 5-6*) or in other non-cardiac tissues (*lane 7-12*). CM without Cre expression (MyD88^{fl/fl}, *lane 1-2*) or myocardium of MerCreMer (MCM)-expressing mice without loxP (*lane 16-17*) had no MyD88 gene deletion. **B and D.** Quantitatively, tamoxifen administration led to significant reduction in MyD88 transcripts (42% in **B**) and proteins (36% in **D**) in CM isolated from Cre-MyD88^{fl/fl} mice compared to that from MyD88^{fl/fl} control mice. Each error bar represents mean \pm SD. * $P < 0.05$, $n = 4$ in each group. **C.** Representative picture of MyD88 protein expression in CM of MyD88^{fl/fl} and Cre-MyD88^{fl/fl} mice treated with tamoxifen. **E.** There was no MyD88 protein reduction in non-cardiac tissues of Cre-MyD88^{fl/fl} and MyD88^{fl/fl} mice subjected to tamoxifen. **F.** Serial echocardiography images. Constitutive expression of Cre with or without loxP sites resulted in transient dilated cardiomyopathy within a week of tamoxifen injection but completely recovered by 22 days. α -MHC = α -myosin heavy chain; Br = brain; CM = cardiomyocyte; Cre-MyD88^{fl/fl} = inducible cardiomyocyte-specific MyD88 knockout mice; def = deficiency; Flox = flanked with loxP site; FS = fractional shortening; GAPDH = glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; Ki = kidney; Li = liver; Lu = lung; LVIDd = left ventricle internal dimension at the end of diastole. MCM = Mutated estrogen receptor (MerCreMer); Mu = skeletal muscle; MyD88 = myeloid differentiation factor 88;

MyD88^{-/-} = MyD88 knockout mice; MyD88^{+/+} = wild type mice; MyD88^{fl/fl} = MyD88-loxP control mice; Sp = spleen.

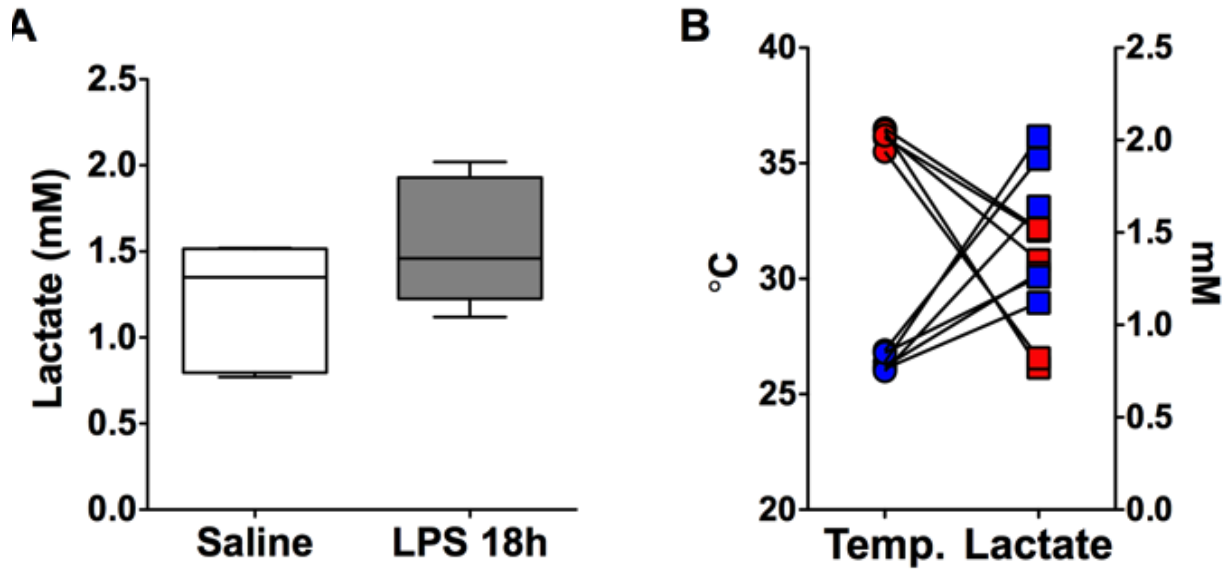


Figure 3. Blood lactate detection during endotoxemia. MyD88^{fl/fl} mice were injected with 15 mg/kg LPS or Saline. Eighteen hours later, body temperature was measured and plasma was harvested for lactate measurement using an L-Lactate assay kit. **A**, Blood lactate level in Saline- or LPS -injected MyD88^{fl/fl} mice. Each box and whiskers represents median with minimal to maximal. n = 5 in Saline group, n = 6 in LPS group. **B**, The relationship between body temperature and lactate level. n = 5 in Saline group (shown in red), n = 6 in LPS group (shown in blue). LPS = lipopolysaccharide; MyD88 = myeloid differentiation factor 88; MyD88^{fl/fl} = MyD88-loxP control mice; Temp. = body temperature.