

The role of obesity and plasma adipocytokines in immune dysregulation in sepsis patients

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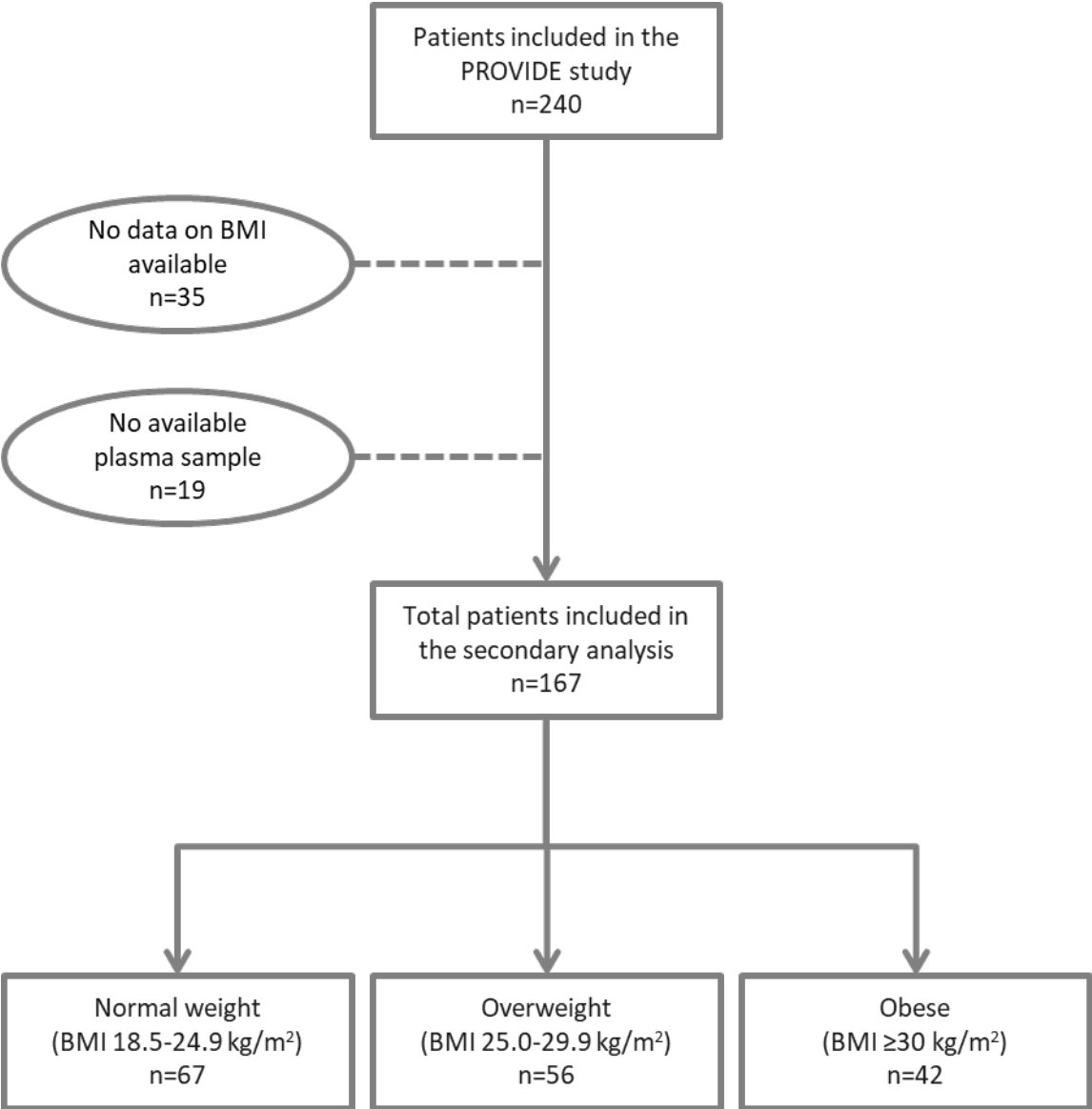
Prof. Mihai G. Netea, PhD, MD

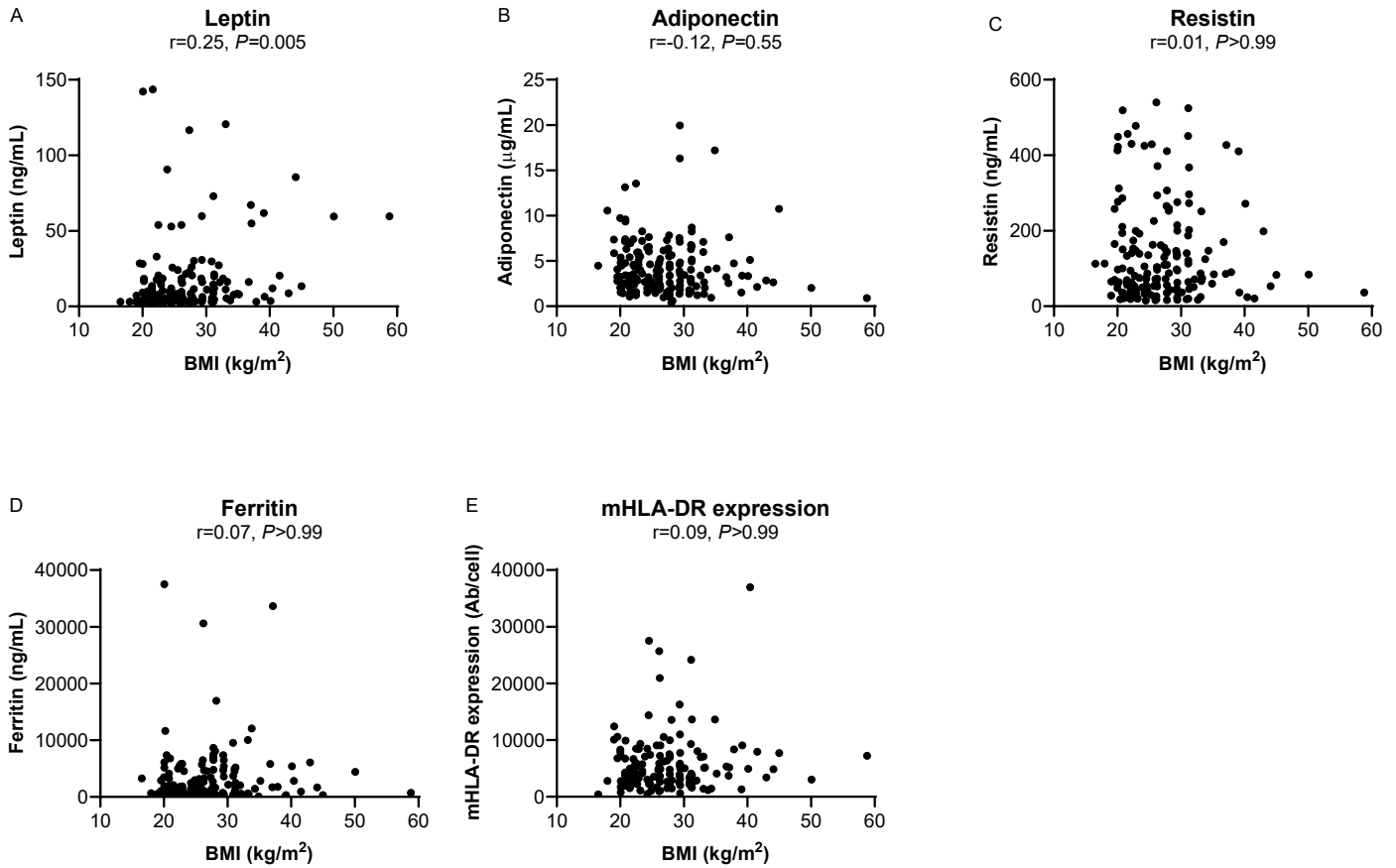
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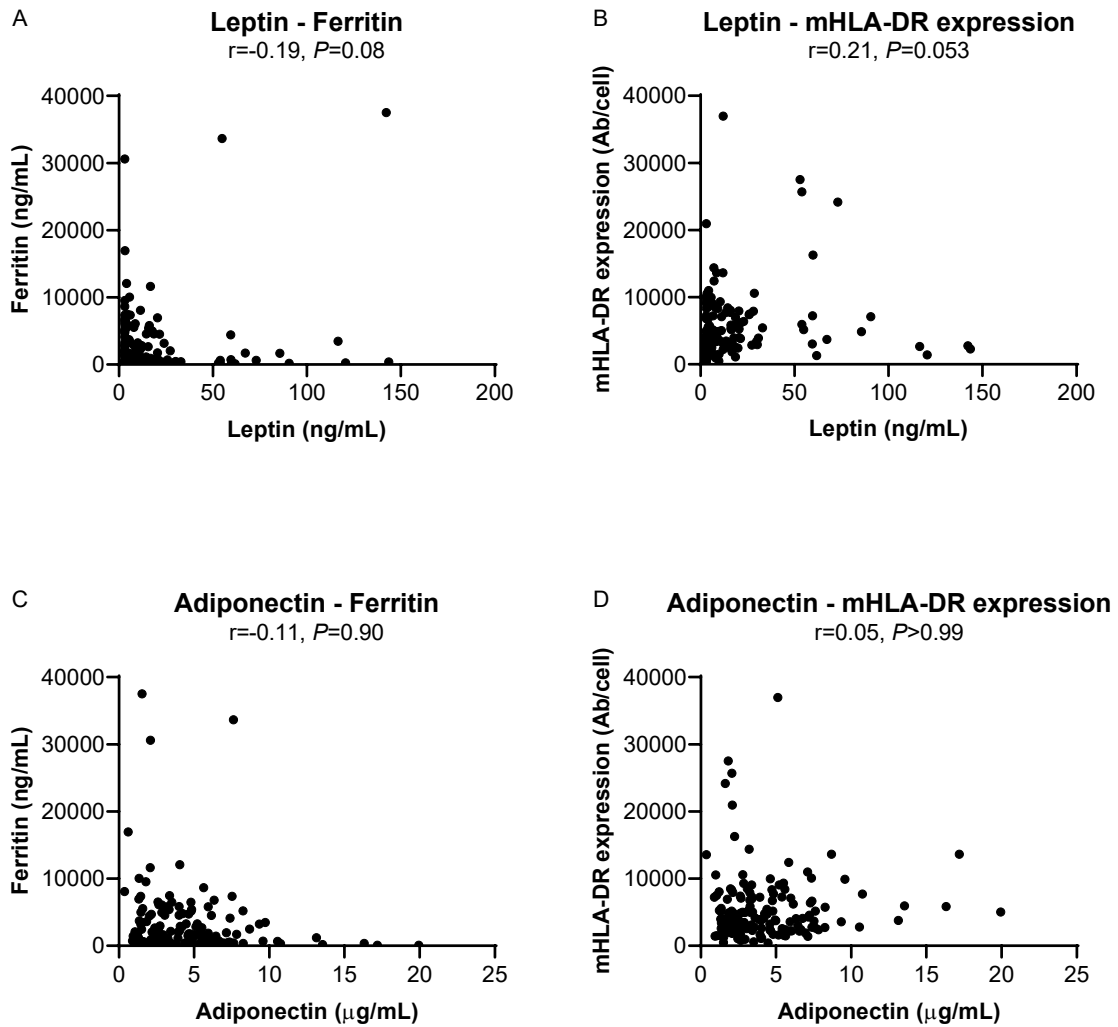
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Supplementary Figure 1. Flowchart of the study.



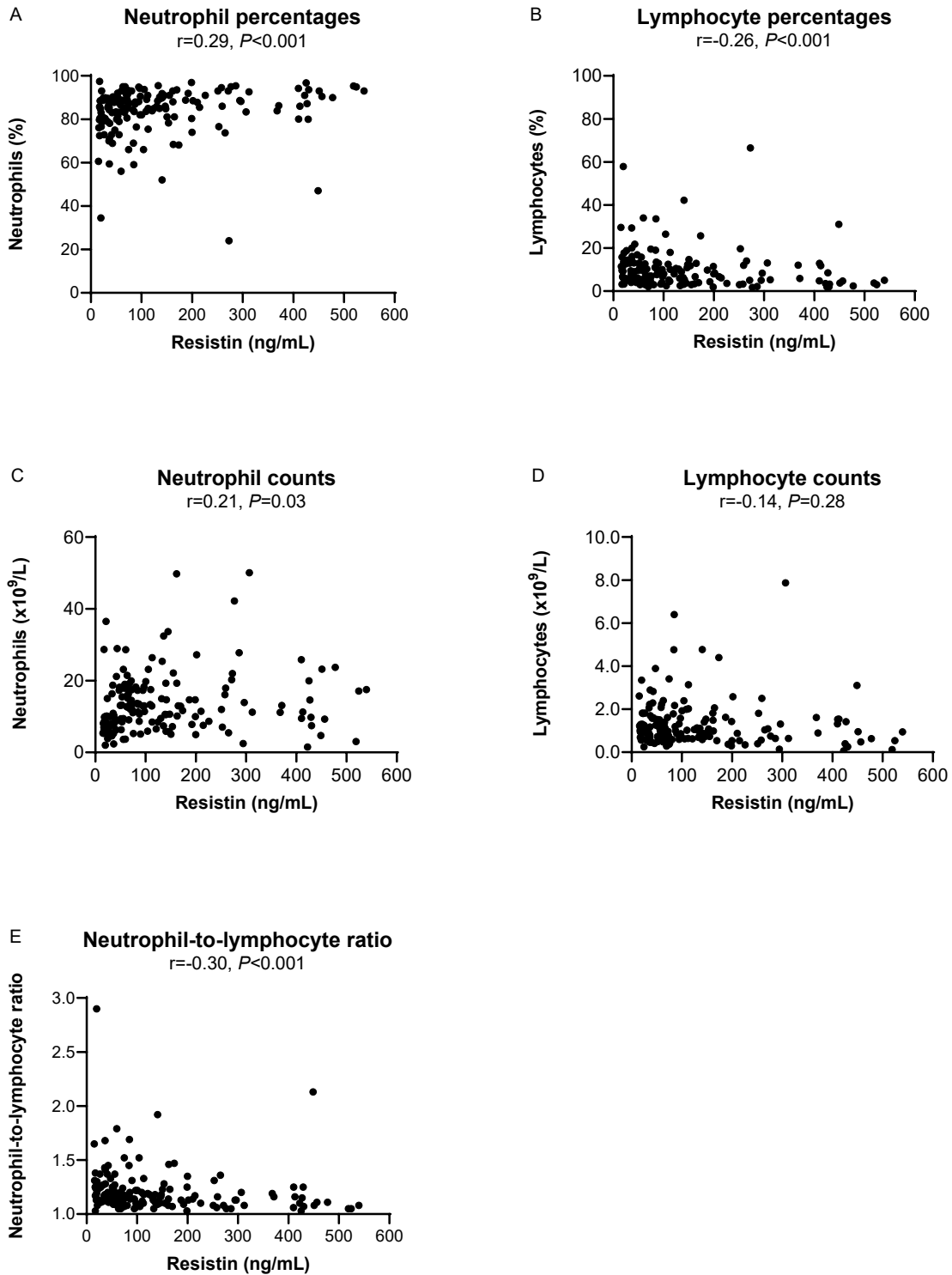


Supplementary Figure 2. Correlations between BMI and adipocytokines and inflammatory markers in sepsis patients. Scatterplots of the correlations between BMI and concentrations of (A) leptin, (B) adiponectin, (C) resistin, (D) ferritin, and (E) mHLA-DR expression in sepsis patients. Correlation coefficients and *P*-values are presented in the panels and were calculated with Spearman rank correlation tests with Bonferroni correction for multiple testing.



Supplementary Figure 3. Correlations between adipocytokines and inflammatory parameters in sepsis patients.

Scatterplots of the correlations between (A) leptin and ferritin concentrations, (B) leptin concentrations and mHLA-DR expression, (C) adiponectin and ferritin concentrations, and (D) adiponectin concentrations and mHLA-DR expression in sepsis patients. Correlation coefficients and *P*-values are presented in the panels and were calculated with Spearman rank correlation tests with Bonferroni correction for multiple testing.



Supplementary Figure 4. Correlations between resistin and white blood cells in sepsis patients. Scatterplots of the correlations between resistin and (A) neutrophil percentages of total leukocyte counts, (B) lymphocyte percentages of total leukocyte counts, (C) absolute neutrophil counts, (D) absolute lymphocyte counts, and (E) neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio in sepsis patients. Correlation coefficients and *P*-values are presented in the panels and were calculated with Spearman rank correlation tests.