

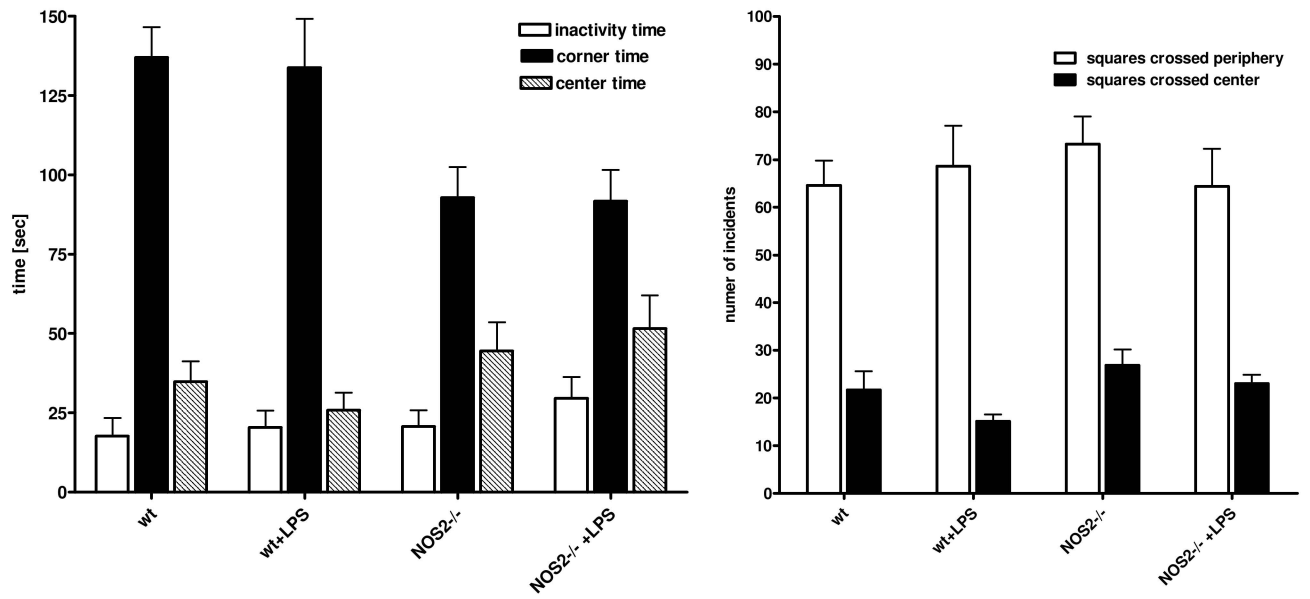
Suppl. Figure 1: Open field analysis of NOS2^{-/-} and wild type mice 2 month after sepsis. A) Locomotor activity: The activity of wild-type mice as well as NOS2 deficient mice was assessed in the open field environment for 15 minutes. Given is the time spent in defined areas of the open field as well as the inactivity time. Additionally, the number of crossed squares in the center and periphery were analyzed, without showing significant differences between groups. B) Rearing, grooming, urination and defecation are displayed as number of incidents during the observation period. No significant changes were detected between NOS2 deficient and wild type mice. LPS treatment, 2 month prior to the test did neither affect locomotion or any other of the determined open field behaviour parameters.

Suppl Figure 2: LPS induced inflammatory gene transcription 2 month after sepsis. A) RT-PCR analysis of RANTES transcripts in wild type and NOS2^{-/-} mice in the frontal cortex (FC), hippocampus (HC) and cerebellum (Cb) showed a significant reduction in NOS2^{-/-} mice challenged with LPS compared to wild type LPS treated mice in the FC and HC. (mean±SEM, n=5, ANOVA, F=5.3 for FC, F=2.45 for HC, and F=1.78 for Cb, Tukey post hoc analysis, *p<0.05 wt or NOS2^{-/-}+LPS vs wt+LPS). B) No significant changes were observed between NOS2^{-/-} and wild type mice with or without LPS treatment for GFAP mRNA levels in the same brain regions.

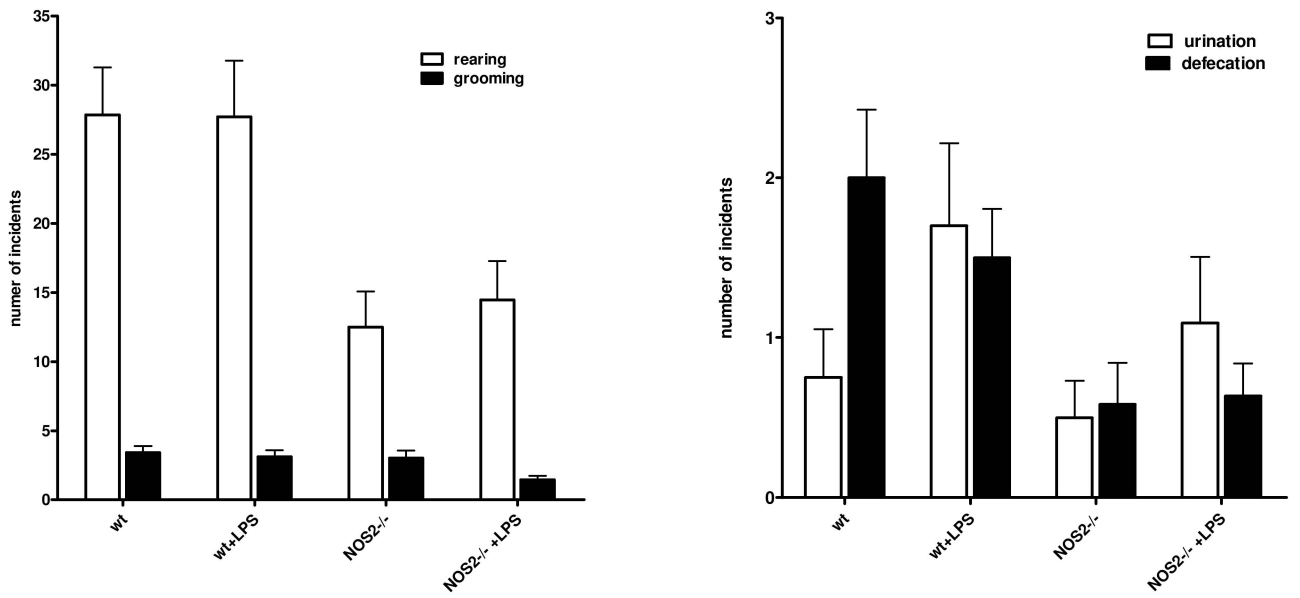
Suppl. Figure 3: LPS induced inflammatory gene transcription and animal survival 24 hr after LPS challenge. A) RT-PCR analysis of TNF α and Il-1 β transcripts in wt and NOS2^{-/-} mice in the frontal cortex (FC) and the Hippocampus (HC) revealing no significant changes between NOS2^{-/-} and wild type mice with or without LPS treatment. B) LPS challenge led to the death of 2 animals in wild type and NOS2^{-/-} mice.

Suppl. Fig.1

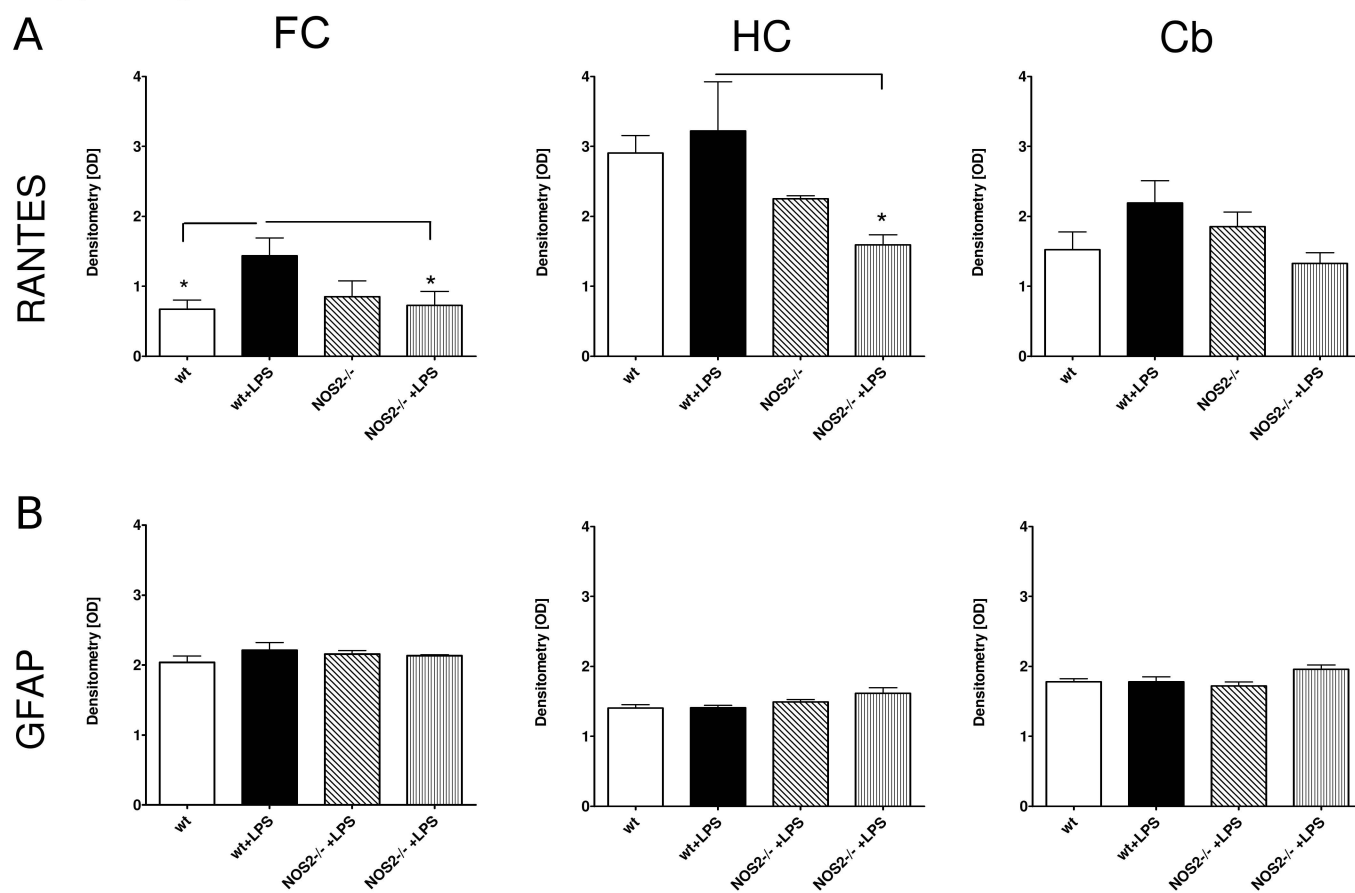
A



B

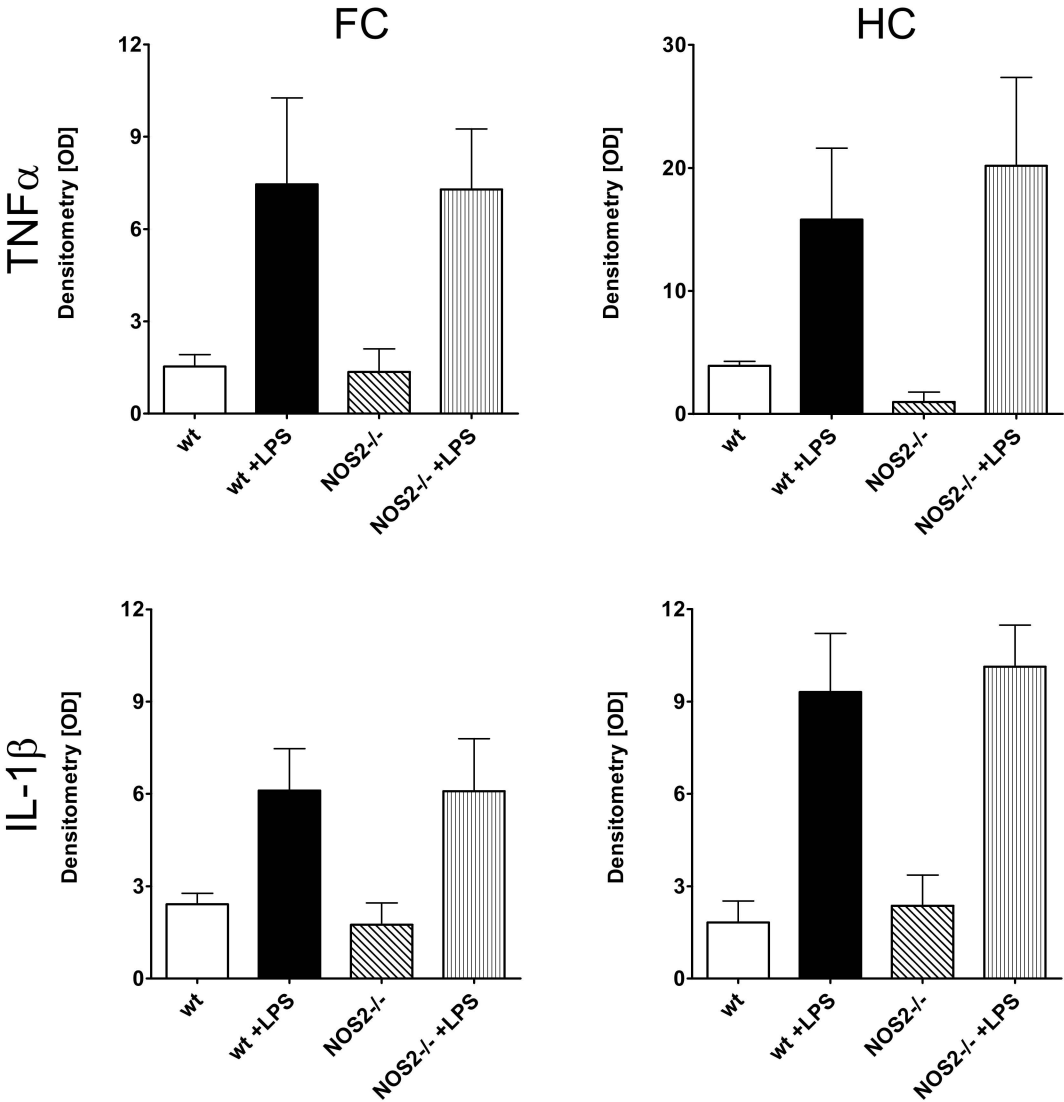


Suppl. Fig. 2



Suppl. Fig. 3

A



B

