Fig. S3: End-tidal carbon-dioxide content reflects lung physiology. A: End-tidal carbon-dioxide ($p_{et\text{-}CO}_2$) of mice during 7 h of pressure unlimited mechanical ventilation (series_1). Data are shown as mean ± SD from groups 10 cmH$_2$O (p10) and 24 cmH$_2$O (p24); n = 6 each. Groups 27 cmH$_2$O (p27) and 30 cmH$_2$O (p30) are shown as single curve for each replicate and time of death is indicated (†). B: End-tidal carbon-dioxide ($p_{et\text{-}CO}_2$) of mice during 7 h of pressure-limited mechanical ventilation (series_2). Animals randomly received dexamethasone (D, 1 mg/kg i.v.) directly after start of mechanical ventilation including pressure release valve (I, $p_{plat\text{max}}$ 34 cmH$_2$O). Data are shown as mean ± SD from groups 10 cmH$_2$O (p10), 24 cmH$_2$O (p24 I) and 24 cmH$_2$O + dexamethasone (p24 I D); n = 6 each. Groups 27 cmH$_2$O (p27 I), 27 cmH$_2$O + dexamethasone (p27 I D), 30 cmH$_2$O (p30 I) and 30 cmH$_2$O + dexamethasone (p30 I D) are shown as single curve for each replicate and time of death is indicated (†).