Multiple system organ response induced by hyperoxia in a clinically relevant animal model of sepsis

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RESULTS

TABLE S1. Cytokine serum levels of sham-operated rats after 24 hours exposure to different oxygen concentrations. Data are presented as mean ± SD. BDL: below detection limit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(a) IL-6 (pg/mL)</th>
<th>(b) TNF-α (pg/mL)</th>
<th>(b) IL-10 (pg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21% O₂</td>
<td>49.84 ± 11.51</td>
<td>1.44 ± 2.88</td>
<td>55.23 ± 1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% O₂</td>
<td>47.59 ± 11.23</td>
<td>BDL</td>
<td>82.88 ± 53.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60% O₂</td>
<td>58.15 ± 8.59</td>
<td>BDL</td>
<td>75.01 ± 32.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% O₂</td>
<td>63.31 ± 7.04</td>
<td>3.55 ± 7.11</td>
<td>77.20 ± 32.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE S1. Effects of 24 h of exposure to oxygen in sham (control) animals on changes in: (a) blood leukocyte and (b) platelet counts, compared to baseline. Leukocyte decreased with every increasing oxygen concentration (p for trend =0.009), suggesting a dose-dependent effect that led to leukocytosis in 100%O₂ sham rats. No significant differences in platelet counts among groups were found.
FIGURE S2. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) serum levels in sham (control) animals after 24h of exposure to different oxygen concentrations. No statistically significant effects were found. DCF: 2′, 7′-dichlorodihydrofluorescein.