

## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Venereau et al., <http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20120189/DC1>

## Summary of HMGB1 redox status vs. activities

Molecule / Cysteine redox level	Schematic molecular overview	Cytokine-inducing activity	Chemoattractant activity
all-thiol-HMGB1		No	Yes
disulfide-HMGB1		Yes	No
HMGB1 terminally oxidized by ROS		No	No

**Figure S1. Summary of HMGB1 redox status vs. activity.** Mutually exclusive redox forms of HMGB1 promote cell recruitment or proinflammatory cytokine release: reduced cysteines make HMGB1 a chemoattractant, a disulfide bond makes it a proinflammatory cytokine, and further oxidation of its cysteines to sulfonates by reactive oxygen species abrogates both activities.

## Redox status of intracellular and extracellular HMGB1 in THP-1 cells

Intracellular				Extracellular	
Nucleus		Cytosol		Supernatant	
Untreated	LPS	Untreated	LPS	Necrotic medium	LPS
all-thiol-HMGB1				all-thiol-HMGB1 + disulfide-HMGB1	

**Figure S2. Redox status of intracellular and extracellular HMGB1 in THP-1 cells.** Mass spectrometric characterization of the redox state of HMGB1 cysteines in the nucleus, the cytosol, and the supernatant of THP-1 cells. HMGB1 from cells treated or not with LPS and from the supernatant of cells mechanically necrotized with freeze-thaw cycles was analyzed by LC-MS/MS.