

Supplemental Figure legends

Supplement Figure 1. Lung compliance after inhalation injury. Lung compliance (C) (A) and an estimate of inspiratory capacity (A) (B), were increased in C57BL/6 mice 14 and 21 days post Br₂ (400ppm, 30min) gas exposure (n=5-9). Values are means $\pm$ SEM. **P* < 0.05 versus air exposed mice by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey post hoc test.

Supplement Figure 2. Inhibition of ER stress prevents lung hyperinflation after inhalation injury. Lung compliance (C) (A) and an estimate of inspiratory capacity (A) (B) were measured in C57BL/6 mice 14 days post exposure to either air or Br₂ (400ppm, 30min) and then treated with either DMSO or the ER stress inhibitor, salubrial. (n=5-6). Values are means $\pm$ SEM. **P* < 0.05 versus air + DMSO treated mice and [†]*P* < 0.05 versus Br₂ + DMSO treated mice by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey post hoc test.

Supplement Figure 3. ATF4^{+/-} mice have lower lung volumes after inhalation injury. Lung compliance (C) (A) and an estimate of inspiratory capacity (A) (B), were measured in wild type (WT) or ATF4 haplo-deficient (ATF4^{+/-}) mice 14 days post exposure to either air or Br₂ (400ppm, 30min). (n=5). Values are means $\pm$ SEM. **P* < 0.05 versus WT+air, [†]*P* < 0.05 versus WT+Br₂ by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey post hoc test.

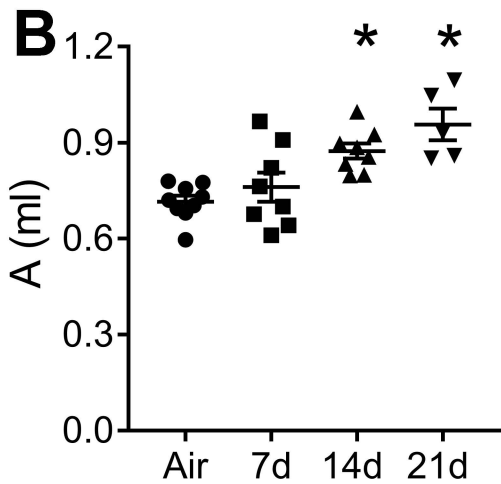
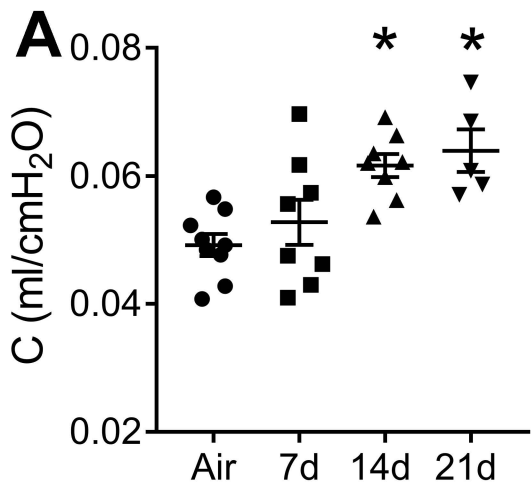
Figure 4. Endoplasmic reticulum stress (ER stress) *in vitro* post Br₂ exposure. Immunoblot analysis showed that exposure of the human bronchial epithelial cells to Br₂

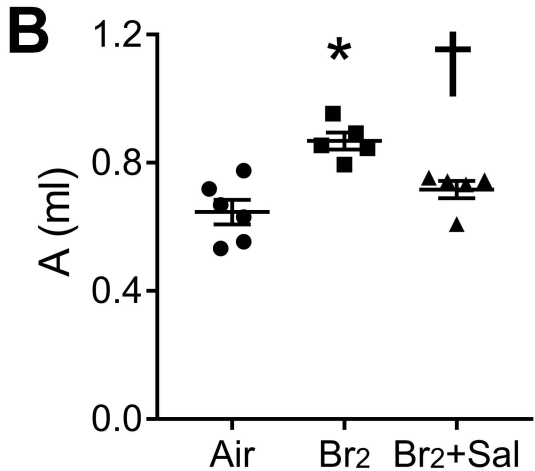
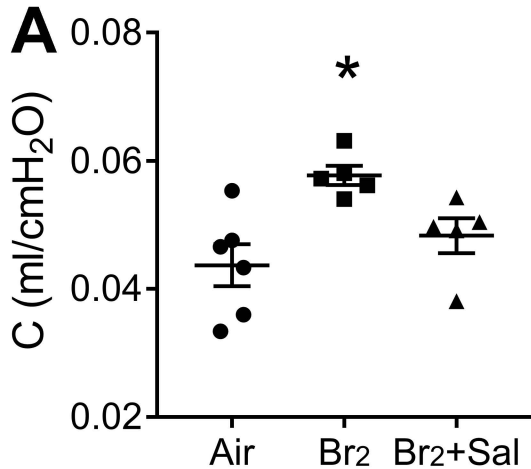
(100ppm, 10 min), increased ER stress marker, ATF4, at 6 and 24 hours post exposure, but did not alter cellular Grp78 or CHOP levels (n=3).

Supplement Figure 5. Plasma hemopexin (Hx) levels in mice. Male C57BL/6 mice were injected with purified human Hx (4 μ g/g BW for a total of 100 μ g, IM, BW was 25gm) 1hr post air or Br₂ exposure. Plasma bioavailability of **human Hx** at different times after injection was same after air or Br₂ (n=3) **(A)**. Male C57BL/6 mice were exposed to air or Br₂ gas (400ppm, 30mins) and returned to room air. Plasma levels of **mouse Hx** were measured in mice on days 1, 7, 14, or 21 post Br₂ exposure (n=6-16) **(B)**. Male C57BL/6 mice were exposed to air or Br₂ gas (400ppm, 30mins) and then returned to room air. Some Br₂ exposed mice were given an intraperitoneal injection of purified human hemopexin (Hx) (4 μ g/g BW) 1 hour post Br₂ exposure. All air exposed mice and some Br₂ exposed mice received saline injection as an appropriate control. Fourteen days post Br₂ exposure, **mouse Hx** levels were measured in the plasma. Endogenous **mouse Hx** levels were elevated in mice that received an injection of human Hx (n=8-16) **(C)**. Values are means $\pm$ SEM. **P* < 0.05 versus Air, †*P* < 0.05 versus Br₂ exposed mice by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey post hoc test.

Supplement Figure 6. Heme scavenging reduces lung compliance after inhalation injury. Lung compliance (C) **(A)** and an estimate of inspiratory capacity (A) **(B)**, were measured in C57BL/6 mice 14 days post exposure to either air or Br₂ (400ppm, 30min) and then treated with either saline or the heme scavenging enzyme, hemopexin (Hx) 1

hour or 5 days post exposure. (n=6-10). Values are means $\pm$ SEM. * P < 0.05 versus air + saline; $^{\dagger}P$ < 0.05 versus Br₂ + saline; and $^{\#}P$ < 0.05 versus Br₂ + Hx (1h post) by one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey post hoc test.

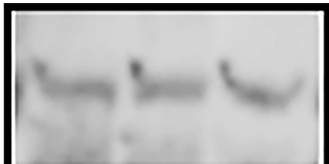




0hr 6hr 24hr

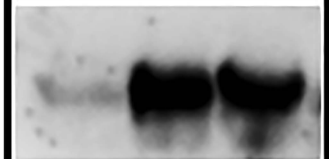
Br_2
(100ppm, 10min)

78kDa



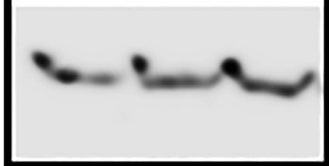
Grp78/Bip

49kDa



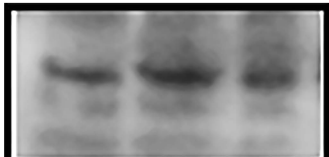
ATF4

42kDa



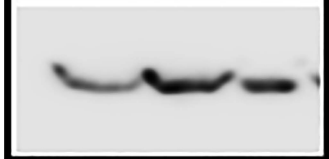
β -actin

27kDa



CHOP

42kDa



β -actin

