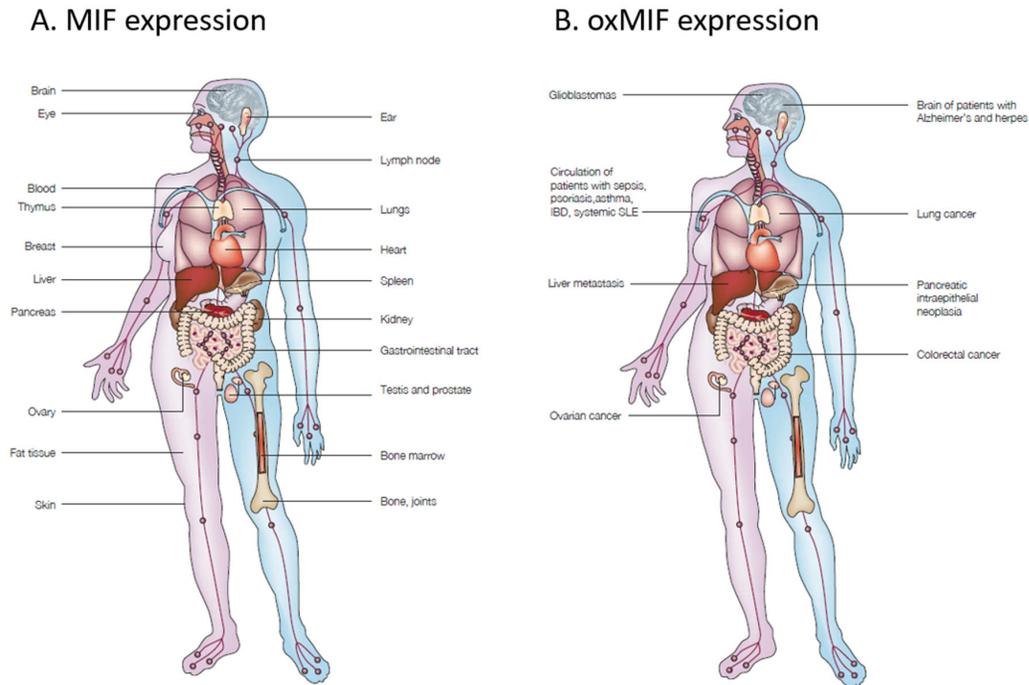


### Supplemental Figure 1. Pattern of MIF in healthy tissue and oxMIF expression in disease tissue



The tissue distribution and cellular sources of macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF) are shown. MIF is expressed in the brain (by the cortex, hypothalamus, and cerebellum neurons, hippocampus, pons, glial cells, ependyma, and astrocytes); in the eye (by the lens and epithelial cells of the cornea, iris, and ciliary body, endothelial cells, and cells of the retina including epithelial cells, Muller cells, and astrocytes); in the ear (by middle ear effusion); in the immune system (in the thymus, spleen, lymph nodes, blood, and bone marrow, by monocytes/macrophages, T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, eosinophils, basophils, neutrophils, and mast cells); in the lungs (by macrophages and epithelial cells); in the heart and vasculature (by endothelial cells); in the breast; in the endocrine system (by the pituitary gland, adrenal cortex, and  $\beta$ -islet cells of the pancreas); in the liver (by Kupffer cells, hepatocytes, and endothelial cells); in the testes, prostate, and ovaries (by Leydig cells, epithelial cells, and granulosa cells of the follicles); in the gastrointestinal tract (by epithelial cells of the esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and neurons); in the kidney (by epithelial cells, endothelial cells, and mesangial cells); in fat tissue (by adipocytes); in the skin (by keratinocytes, sebaceous glands, hair follicles, endothelial cells, and fibroblasts); and in bone and joints (by osteoblasts, fibroblasts, and synoviocytes). Figure has been modified from Calandra T, Roger T. Macrophage migration inhibitory factor: A regulator of innate immunity. *Nature Reviews Immunology*. European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery; 2003; 3:791–800.