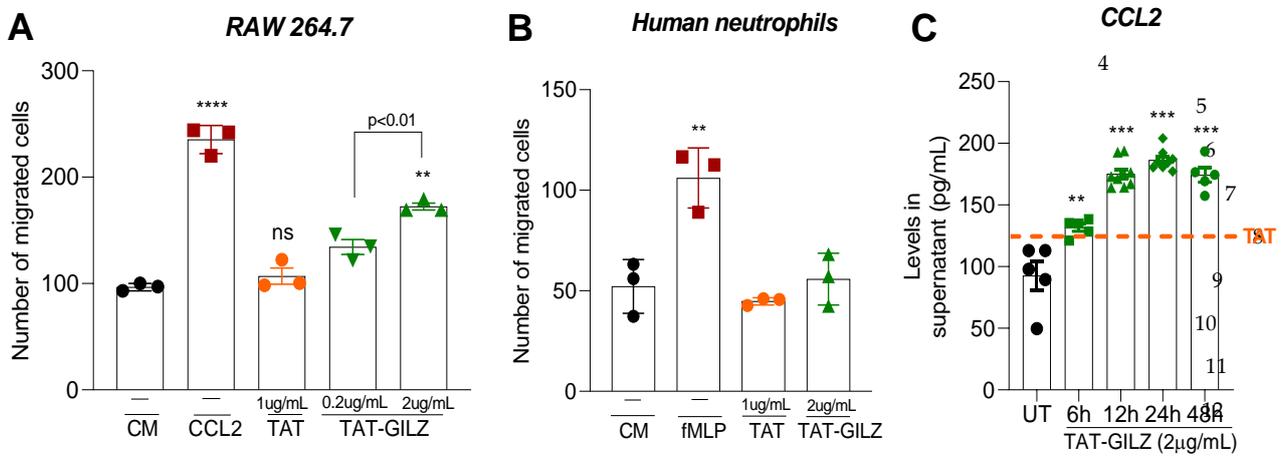
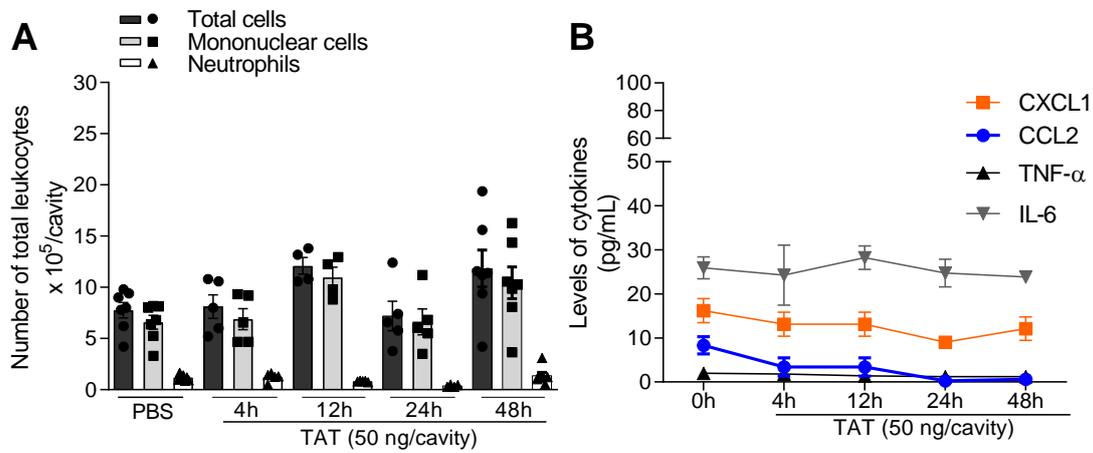


## Supplementary material



**Supplementary Figure S1.** TAT-GILZ induces macrophage migration and CCL2 production *in vitro*. **(A)** RAW 264.7 cells were incubated for 4 h and allowed to migrate through polycarbonate membranes (pore size 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) using TAT (1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ) or TAT-GILZ at different concentrations at the lower chamber (0.2 and 2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ). The CCL2 chemokine (100  $\text{ng}/\text{ml}$ ) was used as a positive chemoattractant control for macrophages. **(B)** Human neutrophils were isolated from human peripheral blood and then allowed to migrate on polycarbonate membranes (pore size 3  $\mu\text{m}$ ) for 4 h, using TAT (1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ), TAT-GILZ (2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) or fMLP ( $10^{-9}\text{M}$  - positive chemoattractant control for neutrophils). **(C)** Levels of CCL2 in BMDMs supernatants at different time points upon TAT-GILZ treatment. \*\* Denotes  $p<0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p<0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p<0.0001$  when comparing to the CM (control medium) or untreated cells, by one-way ANOVA. Statistical difference among the groups are depicted in the figure A. Results in A and B are expressed as the number of migrated cells counted in five random fields using light microscope, after membrane staining and are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. A and C are representative results of two independent experiments performed in biological triplicates ( $n = 3$ ) or quintuplicates (C). Graphs B represent data collected from different healthy volunteers ( $n = 3$ ).

***In vivo***



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Effects of TAT injection into the pleural cavity of mice. **(A)** Represents the counting of leukocyte into the pleural cavity of C57BL/6 mice after TAT injection (50 ng). **(B)** Inflammatory cytokines and chemokines were measured by ELISA in cell free pleural exudates at different time points. Results are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM of 5-7 mice per group.