SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Uric acid formation is driven by crosstalk between skeletal muscle and other cell types

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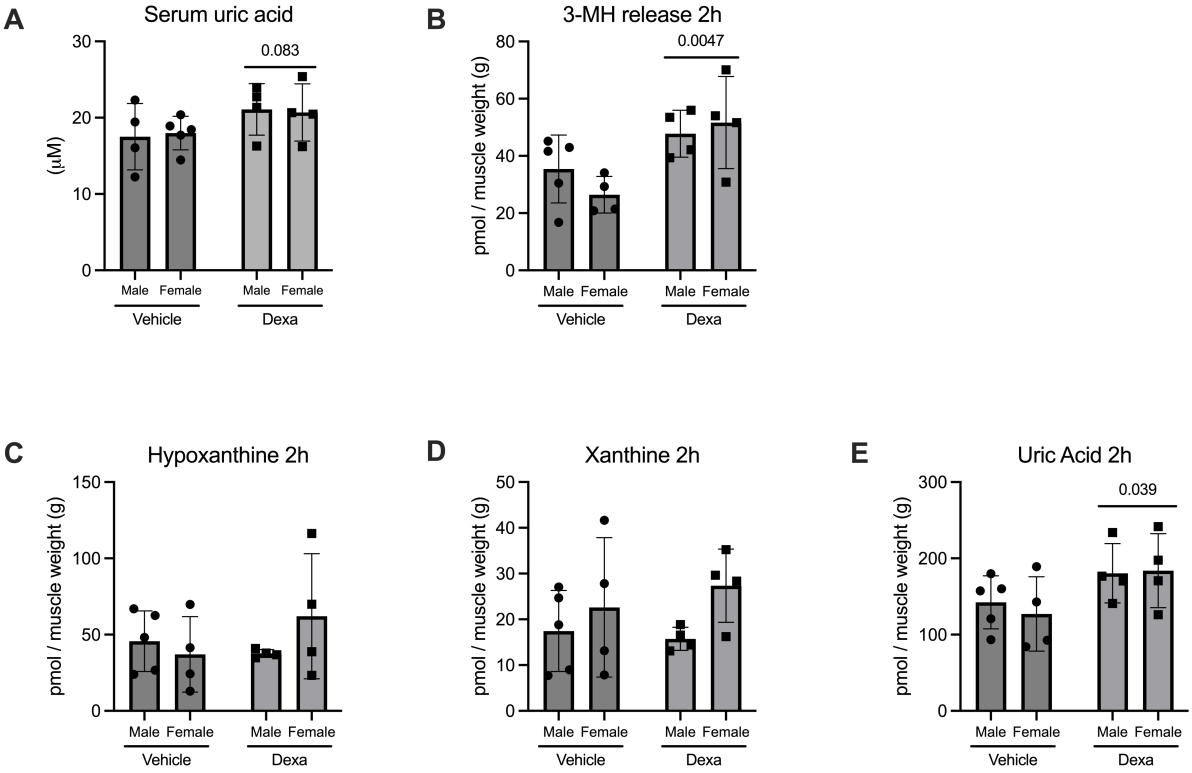
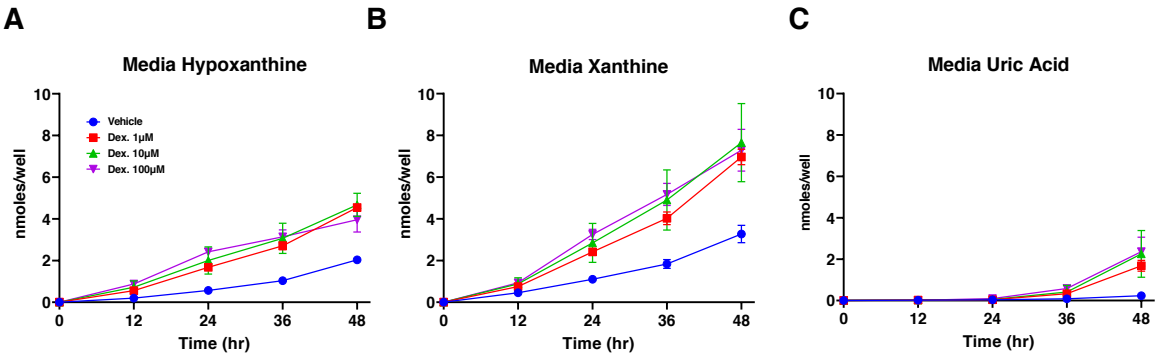
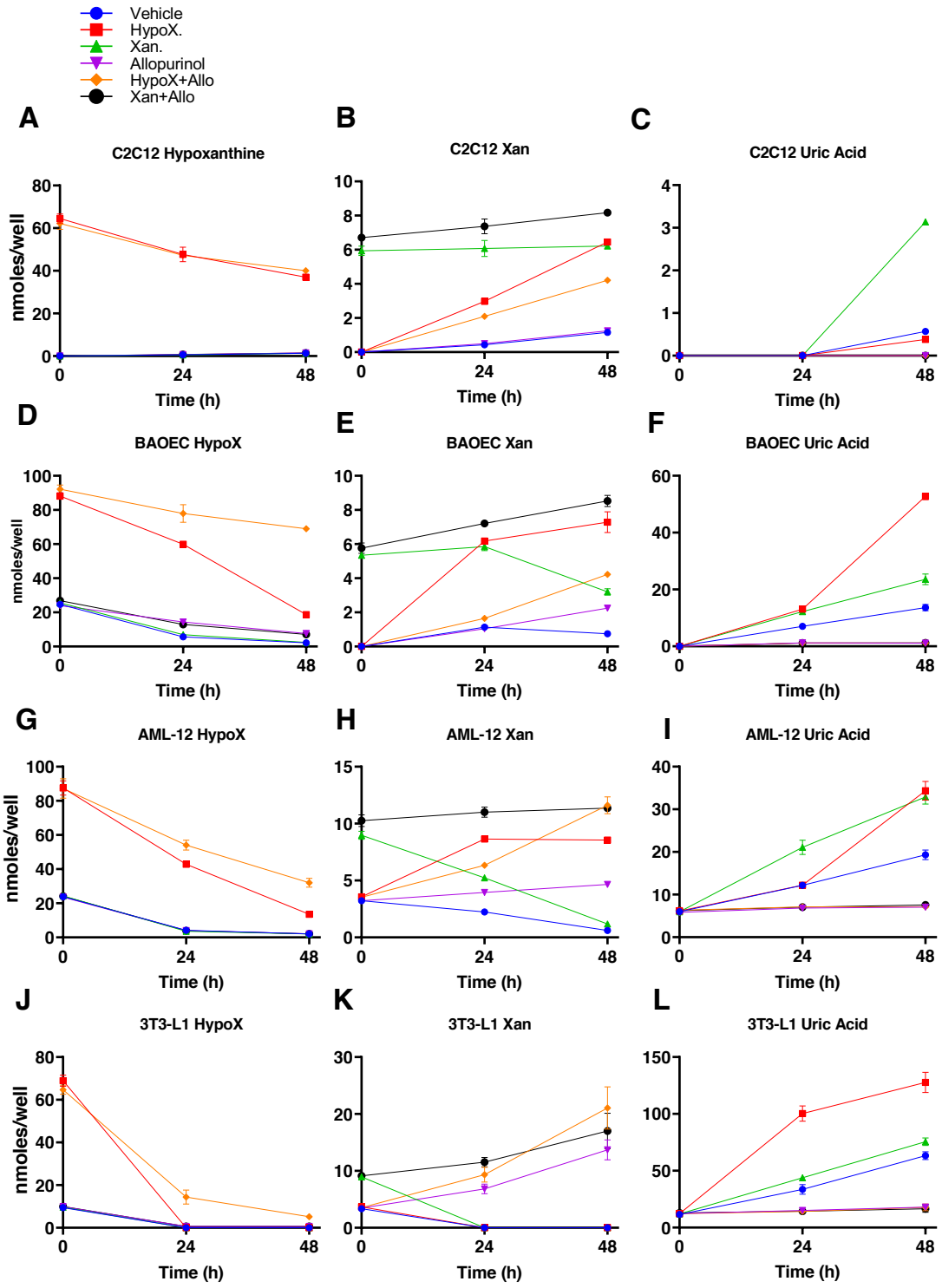


Supplemental Figure 1. Sex does not influence serum uric acid levels or uric acid release from muscles of glucocorticoid treated mice. Male and female C57BL/6J mice were treated with dexamethasone (Dexa; 5mg/kg) or vehicle for 5 days. (A) Serum was tested for uric acid. EDL muscles were incubated for 2h and media tested for (B) 3-methylhistidine, (C) hypoxanthine, (D) xanthine, and (E) uric acid. Two-way ANOVA: sex by treatment. No main effects of sex. P values in panels are main effects of Dexa



Supplemental Figure 2. C2C12 media accumulation of the purine nucleotide breakdown products hypoxanthine (A), xanthine (B) and uric acid (C) during 48h treatment with vehicle, 1, 10, or 100 μm dexamethasone (DEX).



Supplemental Figure 3. Media accumulation of hypoxanthine, xanthine, and uric acid in cultured myotubes (C2C12), bovine aortic endothelial cells (BAOEC), adipocytes (3T3-L1), and hepatocytes (AML-12). Cells were treated for 48 h with vehicle, 50 μM hypoxanthine, 10 μM xanthine, ± 100 μM allopurinol.