# Supplementary Methods

Primers used in this study.

Primers for Chip-qPCR

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Gene | Forward | Reverse |
| miR-146a | ATCCTCCTGCCTTAACCTC | CAGTGATACCTGCCATTCTC |

Primers for RT-qPCR

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Gene | Forward | Reverse |
| GAPDH | TGACCTCAACTACATGGTCTACA | CTTCCCATTCTCGGCCTTG |
| IL-1β | TTCAGGCAGGCAGTATCACTC | GAAGGTCCACGGGAAAGACAC |
| KDM6A | CATAGACTTGCATCAGATCCTCC | CGGGCGGACAAAAGAAGAAC |
| KDM6B | AGTGAGGAAGCCGTATGCTG | AGCCCCATAGTTCCGTTTGTG |

## Supplementary Figures







**Figure legends**

**Supplementary Figure 1. Effect of GSKJ4 on the viability of *Escherichia coli*.** Time-kill assays with GSKJ4 at different concentrations for 24 h using inocula of 1 × 105 CFU/mL.

**Supplementary Figure 2.** **GSKJ4 protects mice against septic death.** ICR mice were administered intraperitoneally (i.p.) with GSKJ4 (1 or 3 mg/kg body weight) or normal saline 1h prior to bacterial infection intraperitoneally (i.p.) with viable clinical *Escherichia coli* (*E. colia*) (1 × 107 CFU/mouse). The mRNA expression levels of TNF-α (**A**), IL-6 (**B**) and MCP-1 (**C**) in peritoneal macrophage at 2 h post infection were determined by quantitative PCR (7 mice per group). The mRNA expression levels of TNF-α (**D**), IL-6 (**E**) and MCP-1 (**F**) in peritoneal macrophage at 24 h post infection were determined by quantitative PCR. Data are shown as mean ± SEM (n = 7). \*P < 0.05; \*\*P < 0.01; \*\*\*P < 0.001.

**Supplementary Figure 3. Effect of GSKJ4 on the viability of macrophages.** Raw264.7 cells were treated with GSKJ4 at different concentrations for 24 h. Cell viability was determined by CCK-8 assay. Data are shown as mean ± SEM (n = 7). \*P < 0.05; \*\*P < 0.01; \*\*\*P < 0.001.