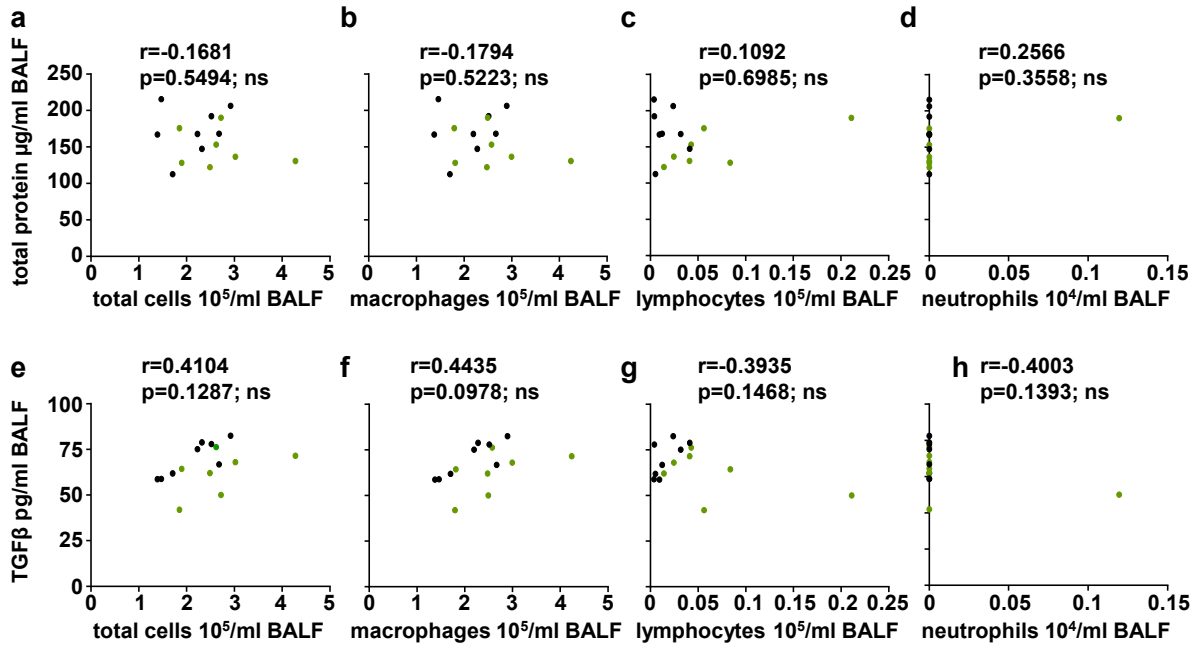


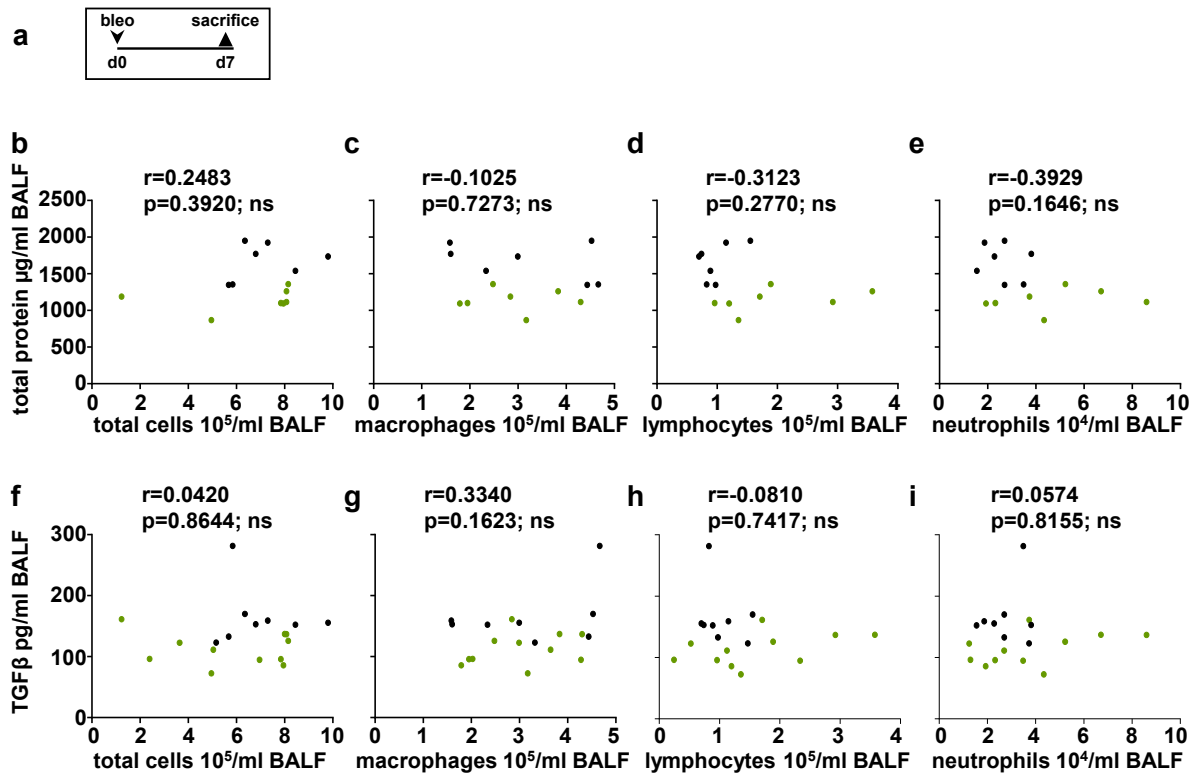
Supplementary Figure S1: Survival after bleomycin treatment.

(a) Schematic illustration of the experimental setup of bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis. (b) All WT (n=20/20; 100%) and GCKO (n=17/17; 100%) littermates survived to sacrifice (day 7). (c) Significantly more WT (n=23/26; 88%) than GCKO animals (n=14/29; 48%) survived to sacrifice (day 21). Note that also here all animals survived at least the first 7 days. Significance was determined using Log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test. ***=p<0.001.



Supplementary Figure S2: Correlation analyses between total protein/TGFβ and number of immune cells at day 0.

Correlation analyses of untreated (d0) animals were performed. **(a-d)** Correlations between total protein levels and number of total immune cells, macrophages, lymphocytes or neutrophils were determined (n=15 animals; green dots indicate GCKO, black dots WT). **(e-h)** Correlations between TGFβ levels and number of total cells, macrophages, lymphocytes or neutrophils were determined (n=15 animals; green dots indicate GCKO, black dots WT). Correlations were determined using Pearson correlation. r =Pearson correlation coefficient. ns= not significant.



Supplementary Figure S3: Correlation analyses between total protein/TGFβ and number of immune cells at day 7.

(a) Schematic illustration of the experimental setup of bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis. Correlation analyses of bleomycin-treated (d7) animals were performed. (b-e) Correlations between total protein levels and number of total immune cells, macrophages, lymphocytes or neutrophils were determined (n=14 animals; green dots indicate GCKO, black dots WT). (f-i) Correlations between TGFβ levels and number of total cells, macrophages, lymphocytes or neutrophils were determined (n=19 animals; green dots indicate GCKO, black dots WT). Correlations were determined using Pearson correlation. r=Pearson correlation coefficient. ns= not significant.