Supplementary Figure legends

Supplemental Figure 1. PSS attenuates liver injury in LPS induced septic mice. Mice were i.p. injected with PSS (50 mg/kg) or vehicle at 0 h (immediately) and 12 h after LPS (5 mg/kg) administration. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)–stained liver sections from four groups (×200 magnification). (B) Serum ALT and AST levels were measured for hepatocellular injury. (C) *IL-6*, (D) *TNF-α*, (E) *CXCL-1* and (F) *CXCL-2* mRNA levels were detected in the liver tissues from mice (sham or LPS, i. p., 24 h) with or without PSS treatment.

Supplemental Figure 2. PSS attenuates kidney injury in LPS induced septic mice. Mice were i. p. injected with PSS (50 mg/kg) or vehicle at 0 h (immediately) and 12 h after LPS (5 mg/kg) administration. (A) Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)–stained kidney sections from four groups (×200 magnification). Serum levels of (B) BUN and (C) creatinine were detected from mice (sham or LPS, i. p., 24 h) with or without PSS treatment. (C) *IL-6*, (D) *TNF-α*, (E) *CXCL-1* and (F) *CXCL-2* mRNA levels were detected in the kidney tissues from mice (sham or LPS, i. p., 24 h) with or without PSS treatment.*$P < 0.05$ versus sham; $^{\#}P < 0.05$ versus LPS (DMSO). All the results are from at least three independent experiments; Data represent means ± SD.

Supplemental Figure 3. PSS inhibits NF-κB signaling in the LPS-mediated MLE cells. MLE cells were used to incubate with PSS (10 μM) for 1 h prior to 1 h of LPS (1 μg/ml) stimulation. MLE cells were then harvested for Western blotting. (A) NF-κB signaling proteins, including p-IKK, IKKβ, p-P65, P65, p-IκBα and IκBα were detected in the MLE cells (Con or LPS groups) with or without PSS treatment. (B) The protein ratio of p-IKK with IKKβ, (C) the protein ratio of p-P65 with P65, and (D) the protein ratio of p-IκBα with IκBα were depicted with representative histograms. *$P < 0.05$ versus Con; [#]$P < 0.05$ versus LPS (DMSO). All the results are from at least three independent experiments; Data represent means ± SD.