Supplemental Figure 3

A) Intratracheal/Intranasal delivery of Rotenone

B) Measurement of AHR and Sacrifice 48 hrs

C) Haematoxylin & Eosin

D) TUNEL

E) Complex IV activity

F) ATP Levels

G) Caspase-3
**Supplemental Figure S3:**  (A) Development of rotenone model of lung injury: Intratracheal delivery of rotenone induces bronchial epithelial injury in mice. Rotenone at different concentrations was given intratracheally to mice. (B) Airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR) to methacholine shown for different doses as labeled. *denotes p<0.05 vs control (Con). (C) Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) stained lung sections. Scale bars; 50 μm. (D) TUNEL positive apoptotic bronchial epithelial cells with inset showing magnified epithelium. Scale bars; 50 μm. (E) Rotenone dose dependent decrease in complex IV activity, (F) ATP levels and (G) Caspase-3 activity for different doses of rotenone (Rot); *denotes p<0.05 vs control (Con).