Supplemental Figure S4: (A) Graphical representation of FACS data of TUNEL (Alexa 633) assay to estimate comparative cell death in different cell populations of lung tissue when treated with rotenone (B) Representative image of mGFP positive cells in rotenone treated mice lung tissue section after intravenous (i.v.) delivery of mGFP labeled MSCs; Epithelial cells labeled with CCSP (red) and nucleus with DAPI (blue). Inset shows an enlarged section of lung epithelium containing mGFP signals; Scale bar: 10µm. (C) Total mGFP positive cells in total lung cells after intravenous (i.v.) delivery of mGFP labeled MSCs, or rotenone treated MSCs (Rot) measured by FACS post 24 hours of injection in control mice and mice with rotenone induced bronchial injury (Rot) are shown. (D) Flow cytometry data showing the % mGFP signals in different lung cells, gated on FL4 window for bronchial epithelial cells (BE) CCSP positive, likewise SPC positive population was gated to estimate alveolar epithelial cells (AE), as well as F4/80 for macrophages (Ma). The highest uptake of mGFP was found in the bronchial epithelial cells. *denotes p<0.05 vs. Con. (E) Immunohistochemially stained mice lung sections showing expression (brown color) of Caspase-3 and (F) Caspase-9. Scale bars; 50 µm. (G) Inflammation scores represented graphically show time dependent increase in peri-bronchial (PB) and perivascular (PV) airway inflammation post rotenone induction in mice.