Supplementary Figure to Braster et al. “Cathelicidin regulates myeloid cell accumulation in adipose tissue and promotes insulin resistance during obesity” (Thromb Haemost 2016; 115.6)
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**Suppl. Figure 1: Cathelicidin induces epididymal adipose tissue weight gain and crown-like structure formation but does not influence blood leukocyte levels.** C57BL6 wild type (WT) mice and *Cramp*<sup>−/−</sup> mice received a 60% high fat diet. After 18 weeks the mice were euthanized, blood was taken and organs were removed. (A) Epididymal adipose tissue (EpAT), subcutaneous adipose tissue (ScAT) and liver were weighted. (B) Immunofluorescence was performed on EpAT paraffin sections (4 µM) for the macrophage marker CD68 (Red) and nuclear stain DAPI (Blue). Crown-like structures, i.e. circular CD68 staining, were counted for five pictures per mouse. (C) Blood counts were measured on the ScilVet abc Plus analyzer. All data is represented as mean ± SEM.