Supplemental Figure 1: Analysis of dose response of the blocking by CD14 antibody on anti-apoA-1 IgG binding and PLA illustration

A. Dose response of increased concentrations (2, 5, 10 and 40 µg.ml⁻¹) of CD14 blocking antibody (IgA) was assessed on anti-ApoA-1 binding on NRVCs, upper panel. Results were analyzed using ImageJ.

B. Control condition anti-apoA-1 IgG+goat IgG vs anti-apoA-1 IgG+ anti-CD14 IgG.
software (counting of the stained points intensity) and normalized with the total cells for three to six different images (fields) and are expressed as means (± SEM) of three to five independent experiments (reported to the positive control without any anti-CD14 blocking antibody =100 of binding), lower panel. To assess the dose response relation, a one way ANOVA test was performed. **: p<0.001.

B. Proximity between anti-apoA-1 IgG and CD14 molecules was attested by Proximity Ligation Assay (PLA) technique. Control conditions represented by the control isotype of each antibody: Goat IgG for CD14 and mouse IgG for anti-apoA-1 IgG. Red dot staining indicates an interaction of both analyzed molecules.
Confocal microscopy pictures of CD14, TLR2 and TLR4 (in green) and Cholera Toxin B (in red): colocalization in basal condition (no stimulation), aldosterone and/or anti apoA-1 IgG stimulated cells. Arrows show the presence of colocalized molecules attested by orange or yellow merged point in cells.
Supplemental Figure 3: Dose-response of SU6656 (SFK inhibitor) on the chronotropic effect

Dose response of increased concentrations (0.5, 1, 2, 5 and 10 µg.ml⁻¹) of SFK specific inhibitor SU6656 was assessed on NRVCs chronotropic response. Results were expressed as beating frequency (means (± SEM)) of three to five independent experiments. To assess the dose response relation, a two way ANOVA test was performed. ***: p<0.001.
Confocal microscopy studies were done to analyze the NFκB and NFAT translocation into the nucleus in different conditions of stimulation: aldosterone and/or anti-apoA-1 IgG for 30 min. The positive control of the experiment was asserted by using LPS at 1µg.mL⁻¹ during 1hour. Arrows show the translocation process of NFκB or NFAT red fluorescent staining.