Naringenin ameliorates radiation-induced lung injury by lowering IL-1β level

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Supplemental Figure 1

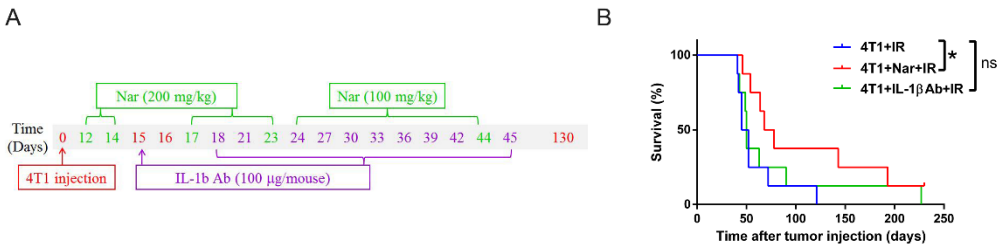

Fig. S1. Naringenin (Nar) but not anti-IL-1β antibody improves the anti-tumor efficacy of radiotherapy. A lung metastasis model was established by intravenously injecting 5×10^5 4T1 mouse breast cancer cells in female Balb/c mice (8-week-old), which was used to evaluate the efficacy of radiotherapy combined with either Nar or anti-IL-1β antibody. 14 days after 4T1 cells injection, Balb/c mice will 100% develop lung metastasis. The cancer-bearing mice were exposed to 8 Gy × 2 f thoracic irradiation (IR), and mouse anti-IL-1β antibody (i.p.) or naringenin (oral) was given as schematic represented in Fig. S1A. survival curve of tumor-bearing mice was shown in Fig. S1B. * $p < 0.05$, ns means non-significant difference.