Supplementary Figure Legends

Supplementary figure 1 Nucleotide sequences of the cav-1 binding motif of TLR4 (*upper*) and its mutant derivative (*lower*).

Supplementary figure 2. Transfection of peritoneal macrophages.

(A) Peritoneal macrophages from C57BL/6 mice were transfected with WT and MT TLR4 constructs for 2 days. The cells were harvested and subjected to immunoblot analysis. (**B**) Peritoneal macrophages from C57BL/6 mice were transfected with WT or MT TLR4 constructs. After one day, the cells were infected with ad-cav-1 or ad-lacZ virus. Two days later, the cells were harvested and subjected to immunoblot analysis. (**C**) Peritoneal macrophages from C3H/HeJ mice were transfected with WT and MT TLR4 constructs for 2 days. The cells were harvested and subjected to immunoblot analysis. (**D**) Peritoneal macrophages from C57BL/6 mice were infected with ad-lacZ and ad-HO-1 for two days. The cells were harvested and immunoblotted with HO-1 and β-actin.

Supplementary figure 3.

The experiment shown in Figure 2A was repeated using thioglycollate-elicited macrophages. The cells were subjected to sucrose density ultracentrifugation. The resulting fractions were analyzed for cav-1, GM1, or TfR (transferrin receptor) by Western immunoblotting, and by dot blotting (GM1), as indicated.

Supplementary figure 4.

The experiment shown in Figure 2A was repeated using a detergent-free procedure. The cells were subjected to lysis and sucrose density ultracentrifugation with the omission of

Triton-X 100. The resulting fractions were analyzed for cav-1, GM1, by Western immunoblotting, and by dot blotting (GM1), as indicated.