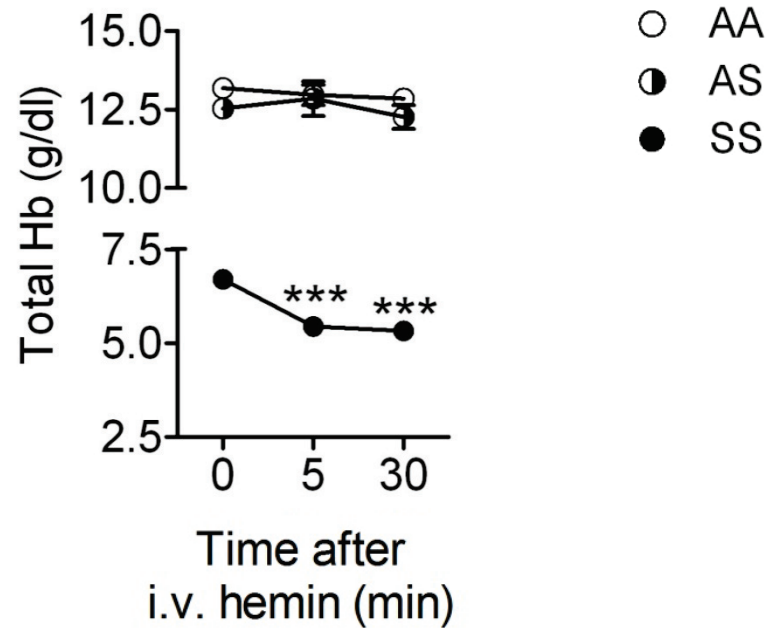


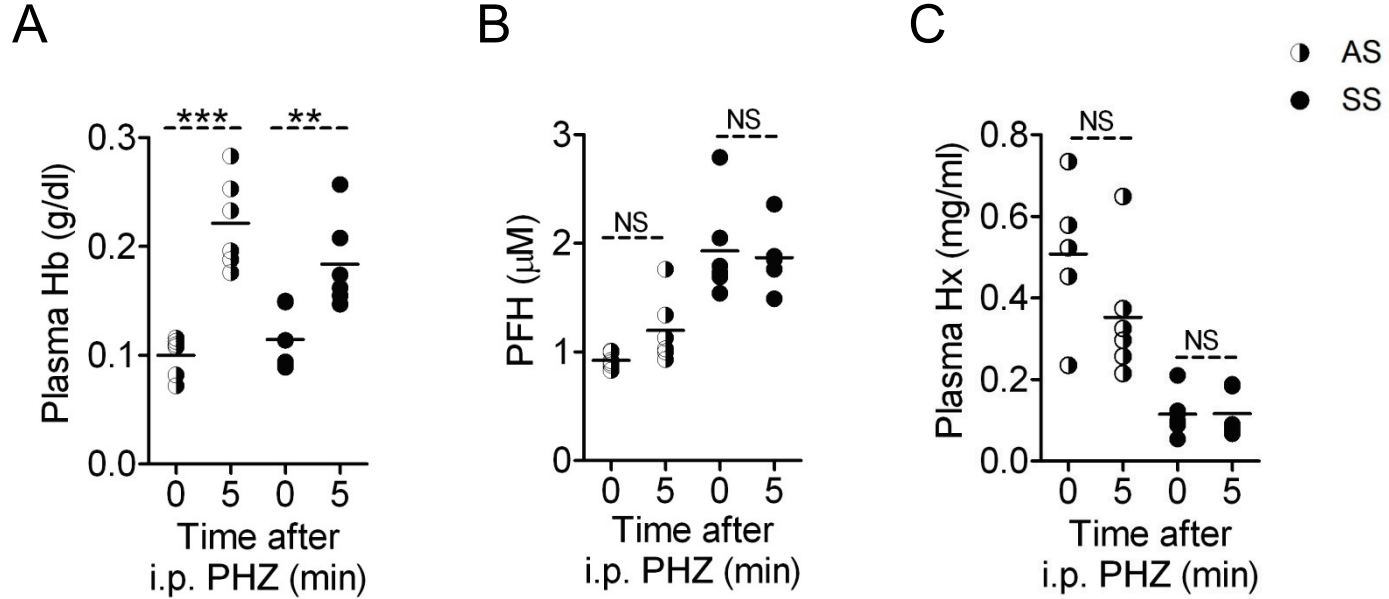
**Table S1. Hematological details of wild-type and chimeric sickle mice**

<b>Mouse Type</b>	<b>Total Hb (g/dl)</b>	<b>Retics (%)</b>	<b>RBC (x 10<sup>6</sup> / <math>\mu</math>l)</b>	<b>WBC (x 10<sup>3</sup> / <math>\mu</math>l)</b>	<b>Hct (%)</b>
<b>B6TLR4<sup>+/+</sup></b>	14.88 $\pm$ 0.24	3.55 $\pm$ .14	9.65 $\pm$ 0.53	6.26 $\pm$ 0.77	41.21 $\pm$ 2.06
<b>SS<sup>TLR4+/+</sup></b>	7.73 $\pm$ 0.16	48.35 $\pm$ 2.54	6.79 $\pm$ 0.17	16.29 $\pm$ 1.9	29.77 $\pm$ 0.6
<b>B6TLR4<sup>-/-</sup></b>	14.23 $\pm$ 0.11	3.2 $\pm$ .18	9.56 $\pm$ 0.26	6.2 $\pm$ 0.8	40.02 $\pm$ 1.09
<b>SS<sup>NH/TLR4<sup>-/-</sup></sup></b>	7.88 $\pm$ 0.24	42.84 $\pm$ 2.05	7.02 $\pm$ 0.26	16.21 $\pm$ 1.0	30.73 $\pm$ 0.91
<b>SS<sup>WT</sup></b>	7.18 $\pm$ 0.32	64.26 $\pm$ .48	6.83 $\pm$ 0.33	22.01 $\pm$ 2.5	30.05 $\pm$ 1.35

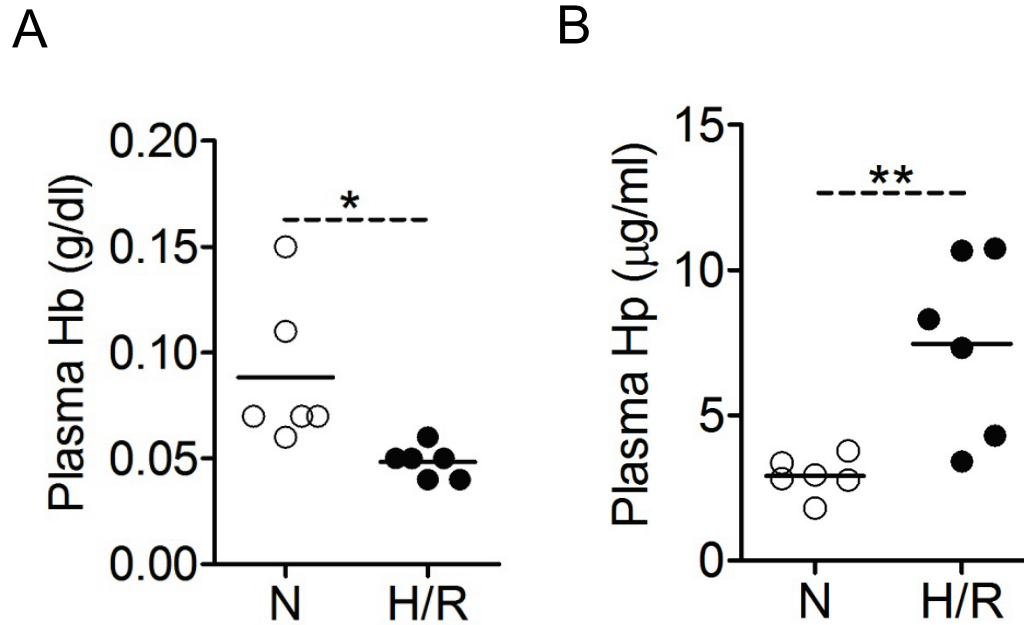
Values are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM (n=3).



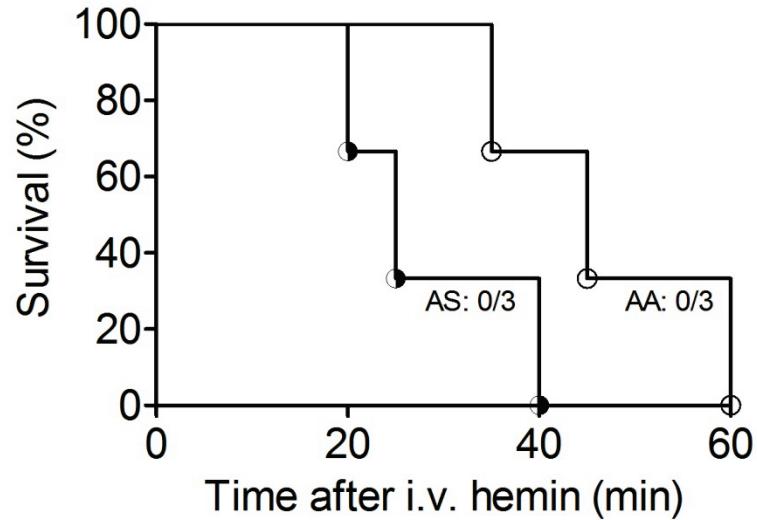
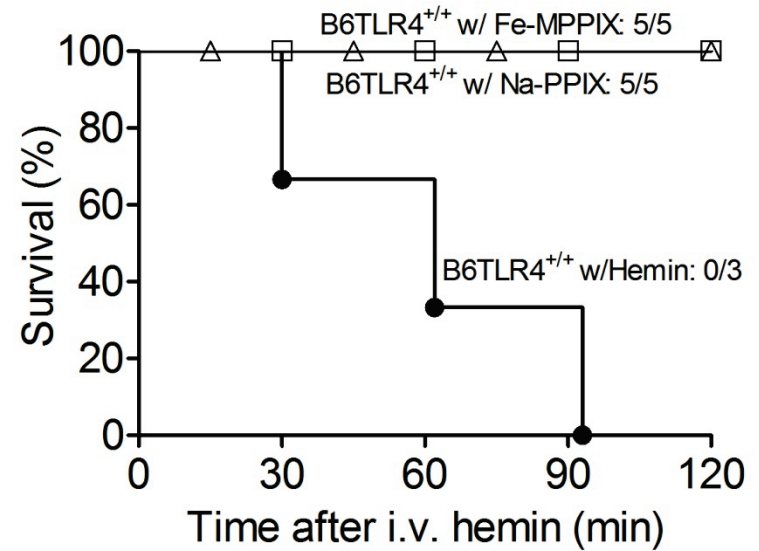
**Supplementary Figure 1.** Extracellular hemin causes acute hemolysis in sickle mice. Total hemoglobin (Hb) level declined sharply in SS mice challenged with hemin but not in control mice (n=6-9) ; \*\*\*p<0.001.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** Phenylhydrazine (PHZ) hemolysis model. Mice were injected (i.p.) with PHZ (100 mg/kg). **(A)** Increased level of plasma Hb confirms acute intravascular hemolysis in both control (AS) and SS mice. **(B, C)** PHZ did not change plasma free heme (PFH) and plasmahemopexin (Hx) significantly in either group of mice (n=6).



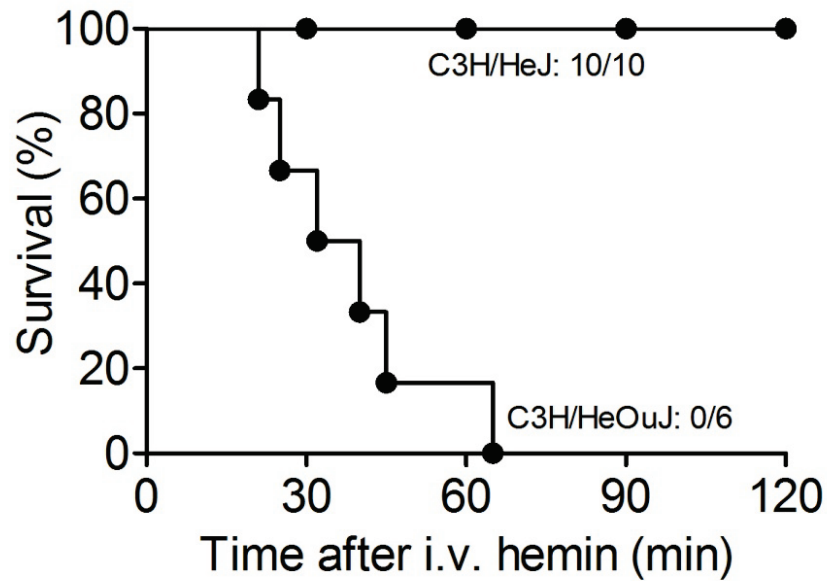
**Supplementary Figure 3.** Concentration of plasma hemoglobin (Hb) and haptoglobin (Hp) following hypoxia/reoxygenation (H/R). Level of **(A)** Plasma Hb was reduced significantly, concomitant with significant elevation of **(B)** Plasma Hp. \* $p < 0.05$  and \*\* $p < 0.01$ .

**A****B**

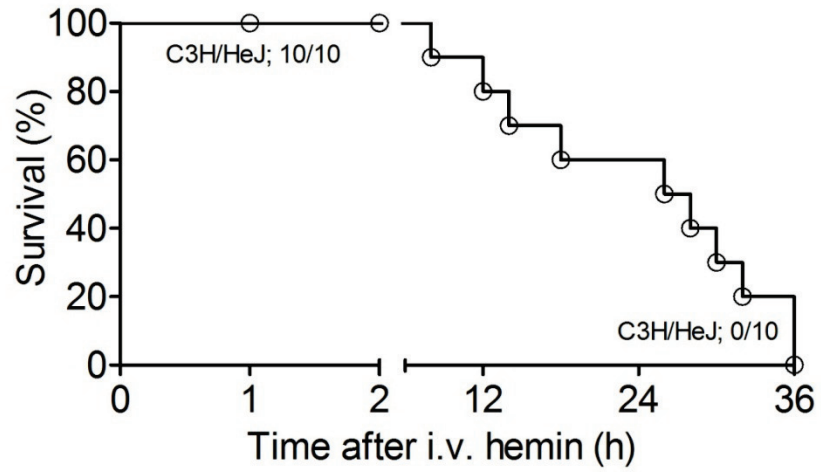
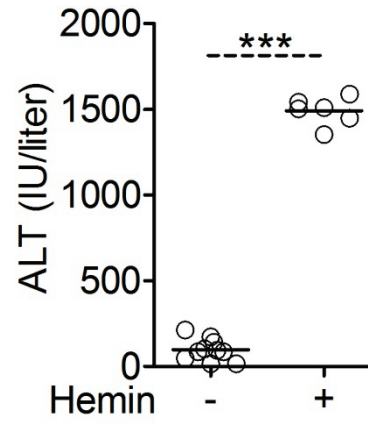
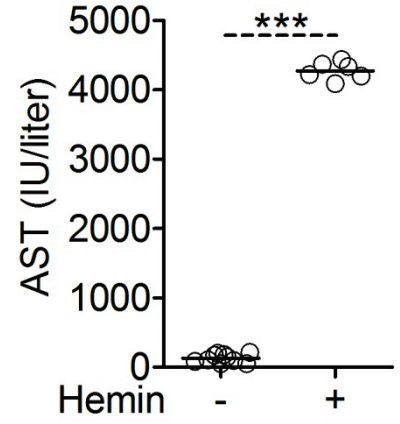
**Supplementary Figure 4.** Hemin toxicity is independent of SCD and is not replicated by hemin analogues. **(A)**

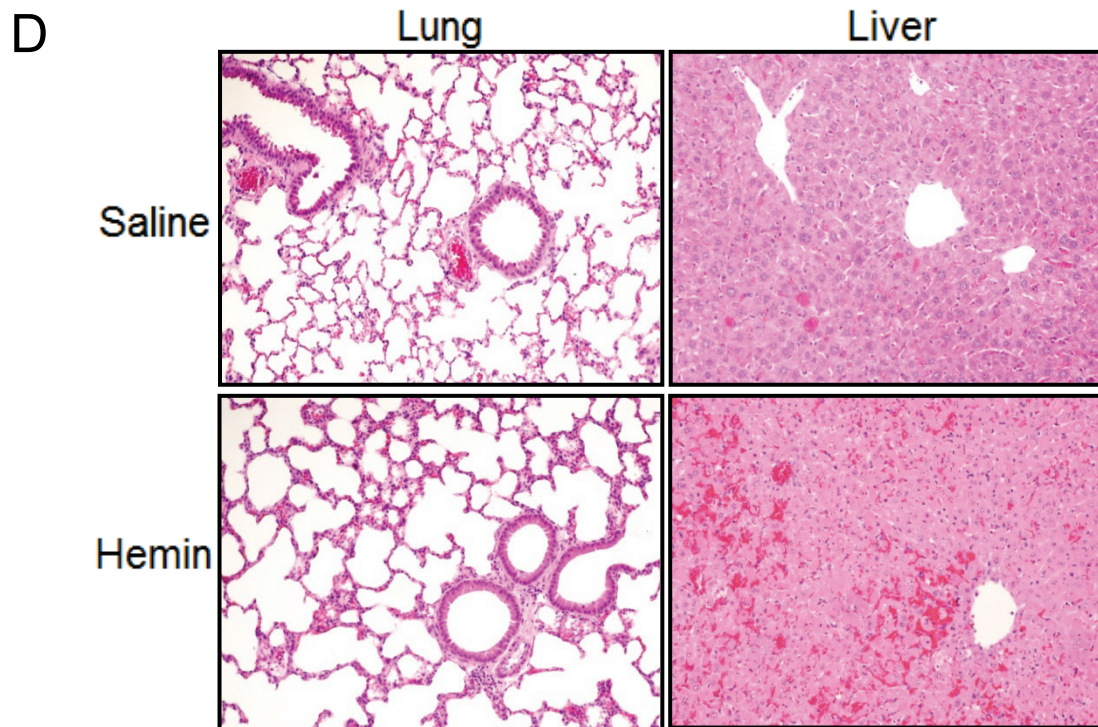
Survival rate of AA and AS mice (n=3) challenged with 210  $\mu$ moles/kg hemin. **(B)** Survival rate of B6TLR4<sup>+/+</sup> mice

challenged with 210  $\mu$ moles/kg of analogues of hemin (NaPPIX and Fe-MesoPPIX) or hemin (n=3-5).



**Supplementary Figure 5.** Lack of acute hemin toxicity in TLR4 null mice. Survival rate of C3H/HeJ (n=10) and wild type control, C3H/HeOuJ (n=6) challenged with 210  $\mu$ moles/kg hemin.

**A****B****C****Supplementary Figure 6**



**Supplementary Figure 6.** Hepatic hemin toxicity in TLR4 mutant mice. (A) Survival rate of C3H/HeJ mice challenged with hemin. Note that none of the mice died in the 2 hours window associated with acute hemin toxicity in the murine model of ALI reported in this study. Level of (B) Plasma ALT and (C) Plasma AST in C3H/HeJ mice at baseline (-) and at 24 hours following hemin challenge (+) indicating severe hepatic injury. (D) Representative photomicrograph of H&E stained postmortem lung and liver sections of C3H/HeJ mice that succumbed 30 hours after being challenged. Note the lack of injury in the lung and the severe damage in the liver. Original magnification: 100X; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .