Simvastatin inhibits TLR8 signaling in primary human monocytes and spontaneous TNF production from rheumatoid synovial membrane cultures

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Figure 1

(A) TNF production in response to TLR2, TLR4, TLR5, and TLR8 activation with 10μg/ml SV.

(B) MTT assay for cell viability with TLR2, TLR4, TLR5, and TLR8 activation with 10μg/ml SV.

(C) TNF production in response to R-848 + SV μg/ml with different concentrations of GGPP.

(D) TNF production in response to R-848 + SV μg/ml with media and mev control.
Figure 2
Figure 3

A) Diagram illustrating the process of prenylation and its effect on the location of the protein.

B) Bar graph showing the ratio of FF Luc to Ren Luc (RLU) with different concentrations of SV and GGPP.

C) Graph depicting the Quanti-Blue OD at 630 nm with varying concentrations of SV and GGPP.

D) Graph showing the ratio of FF Luc to Ren Luc (RLU) with different concentrations of SV and GGPP.
Figure 4
Figure 5

(A) Graph showing the effect of simvastatin on TNF ng/ml. The x-axis represents simvastatin concentration (µg/ml) ranging from 0 to 20, and the y-axis represents TNF ng/ml ranging from 0 to 1.5. The graph includes a significant difference (**) indicated by the asterisk.

(B) Bar graph comparing TNF ng/ml levels with and without mev for different simvastatin concentrations (µg/ml) ranging from 0 to 20. The graph includes bars for SV and SV + mev.

(C) Bar graph comparing OD 620 levels with and without mev for different simvastatin concentrations (µg/ml) ranging from 0 to 20. The graph includes bars for SV and SV + mev.