Supplemental Figure 1. Activation of mouse PXR by PCN inhibits the expression of NF-κB target genes in mouse primary hepatocytes.

Mouse primary hepatocytes were isolated from wild type C57BL6/J mice and treated with DMSO, 10 µM PCN or TNFα at indicated concentration for 24h. Total RNAs were isolated and the expression of NF-κB target genes was determined by QRT-PCR.
Supplemental Figure 2. RIF activates SXR, but not GR.

(A) HepG2 cells were co-transfected with a GR dependent reporter (ΔMTV-GRE-luc) and either a GR expression plasmid or control DNA before treatment with DEX (0.1 or 1 nM) or RIF (10 µM) for 24 h. (B) HepG2 cells were co-transfected with SXR reporter (SXRE-luc) and either an SXR expression vector or control vector. Cells were then treated with 10 µM DEX, clotrimazole, RIF or RU486.
Supplemental Figure 3. Constitutively activated SXR represses NF-κB dependent transcription in the absence of ligands.

A constitutively active SXR expression plasmid (VP16-SXR) represses TPA-induced NF-κB transcription in the absence of ligands. HepG2 cells were transfected with NF-κB reporter along with the indicated vectors. Cells were treated with TPA (0.1nM) or RIF at the indicated concentrations 24 h before the assay.
Supplemental Figure 4. Inhibition of NF-κB activity enhances the ability of VP16-SXR to induce CYP3A4 gene expression.

LS180 cells were transfected with VP16 or VP16-SXR expression vector along with control vector or IκBαM vector. 24 h later, total RNAs were isolated and expression of NF-kB target genes was determined by QRT-PCR.
Supplemental Figure 5. Histological evidence of increased small bowel inflammation.

Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained, formalin fixed, paraffin embedded, transverse sections of proximal jejunum obtained 1 cm from the gastroduodenal junction. Panel A is a representative
section from a wild type mouse, whereas panel B is from a PXR\textsuperscript{-/-} mouse. The magnification is x40 for both panels.