SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Lymphocyte-Related Immunomodulatory Therapy with Siponimod (BAF-312) Improves Outcomes in Mice with Acute Intracerebral Hemorrhage

Zhiying Zhang¹,², Yinuo Li¹, Juyuan Shi¹, Li Zhu¹, Yiming Dai¹, Peiji Fu¹, Simon Liu³, Michael Hong⁴, Jiewen Zhang⁵*, Jian Wang¹,⁶*, Chao Jiang¹*

Supplementary Figure 1. Siponimod has no effect on rectal temperature or body weight after ICH. (A-B) Siponimod treatment did not affect rectal temperature (A) or body weight (B) compared to the vehicle-treated ICH group at any time during the 28-day research period. n=12 mice/group, all data are expressed as mean ± SD.
Supplementary Figure 2. Additional results for the expression of HMGB1, IFN-γ, IL-1β, RANTES, and XCL1 detected by Western blotting in Fig. 8 (A-F) Western blot bands of proinflammatory factors HMGB1, IFN-γ, IL-1β, RANTES, and XCL1 from 4 brain protein samples from ICH and sham-operated mice treated with vehicle or siponimod. The bands in Figure 8 combined with the bars in this figure were analyzed to evaluate the effect of siponimod on Th1-type cytokines in the hemorrhagic brain 36 h after ICH.
Supplementary Figure 3. Additional results for the expression of IFN-γ, IL-1β, and XCL1 detected by Western blot in Fig. 9 (A-B) Western blot bands of proinflammatory factors IFN-γ, IL-1β, and XCL1 from 4 brain protein samples of ICH mice treated with vehicle, siponimod, IgG isotype, or anti-CD3 Abs. The bands in Figure 9 combined with the bars in this figure were analyzed to assess whether anti-CD3 Abs can alleviate the effects of siponimod on Th1-type cytokines in the hemorrhagic brain 36 h after ICH.