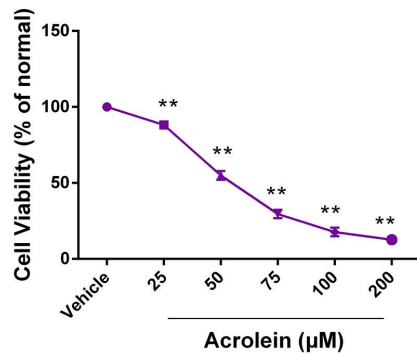
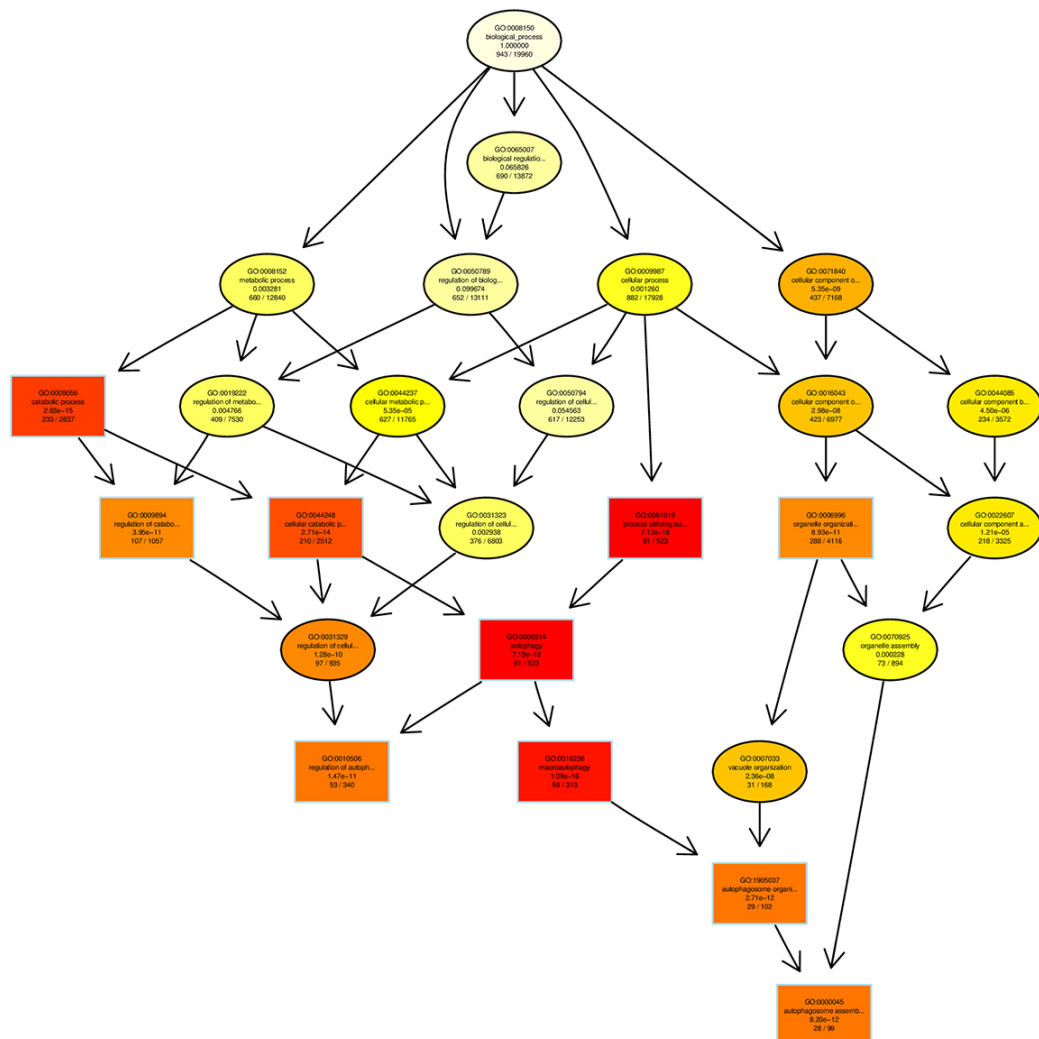


Supplementary Materials

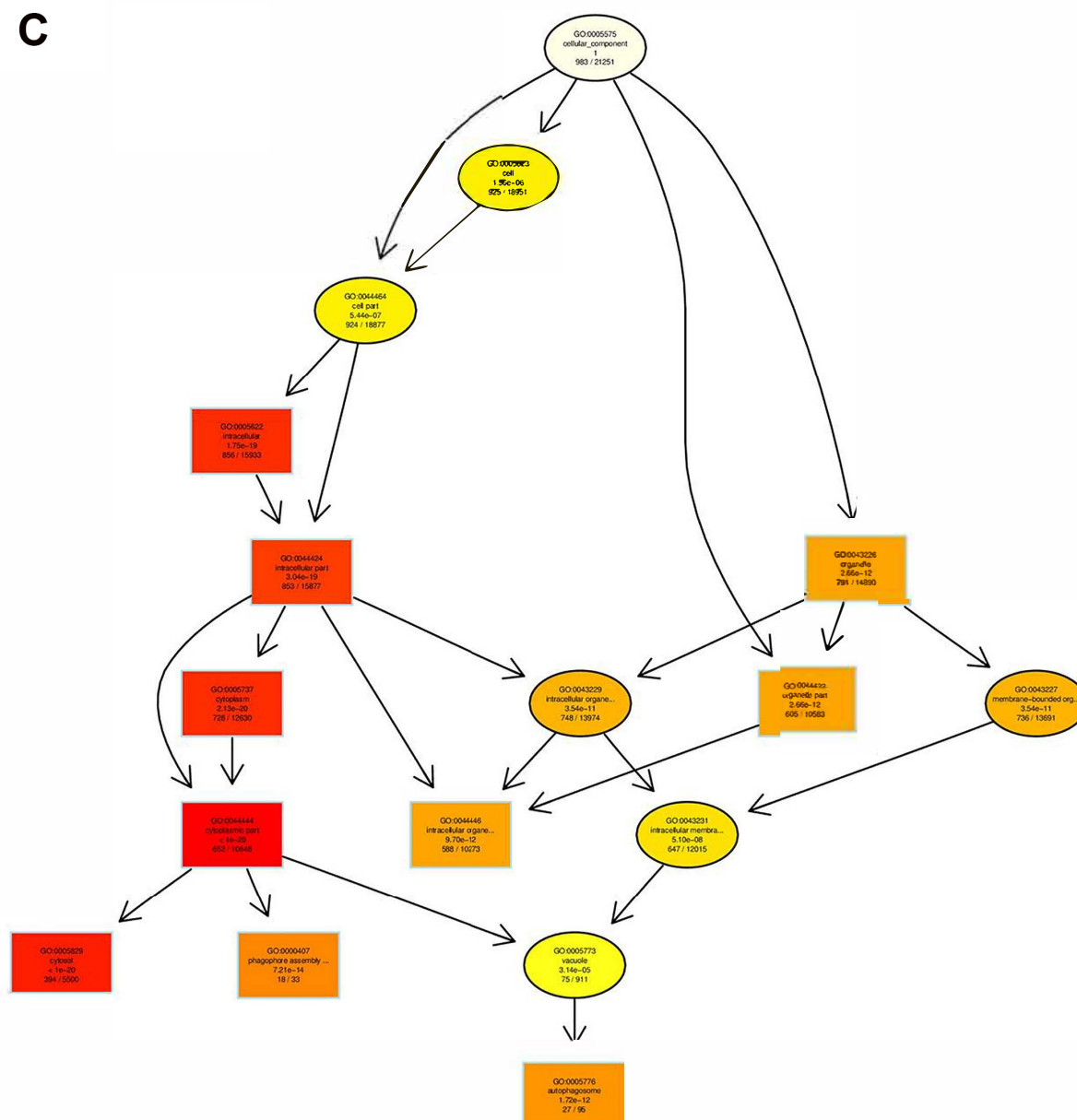
A



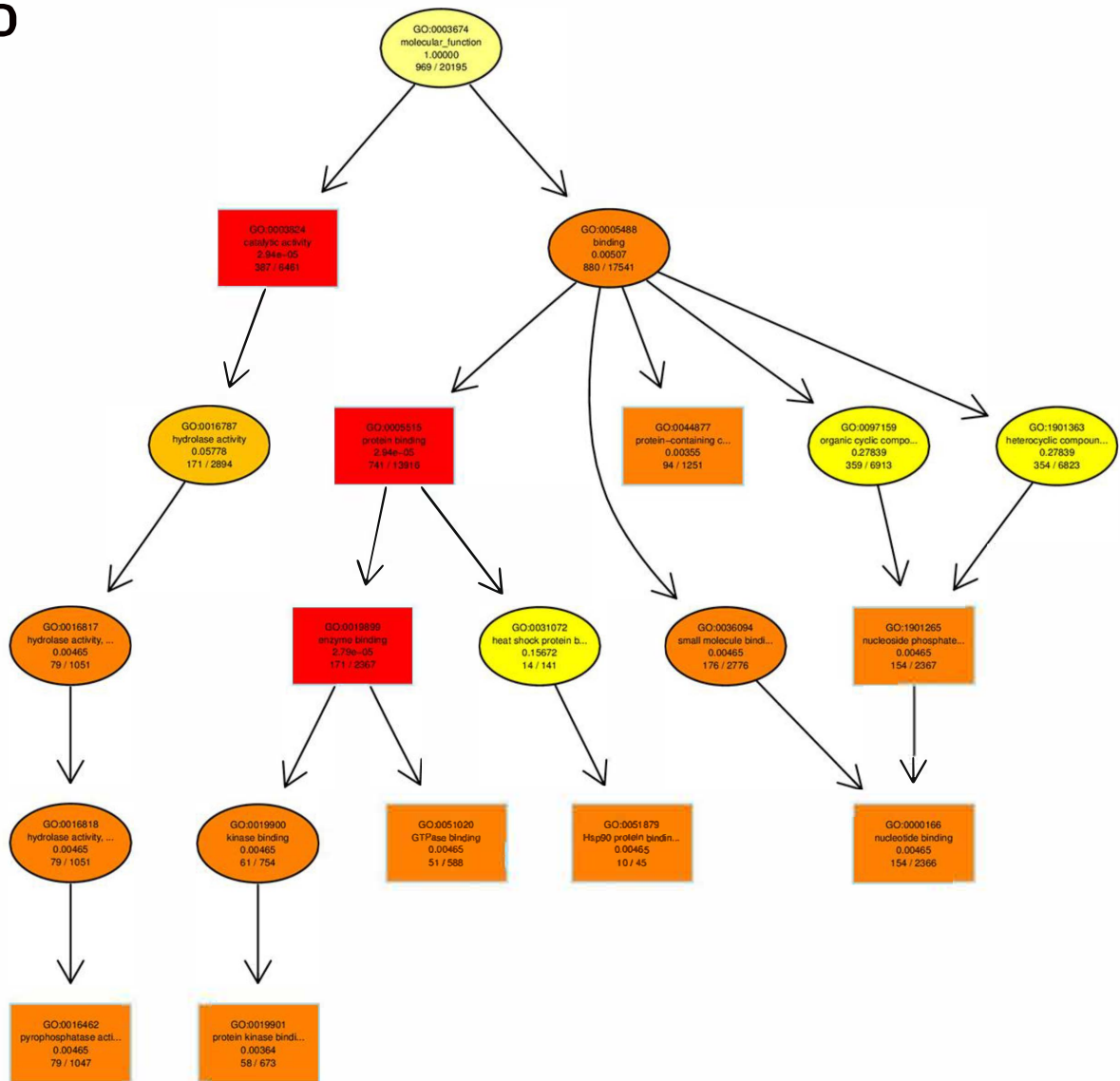
B



C



D



E

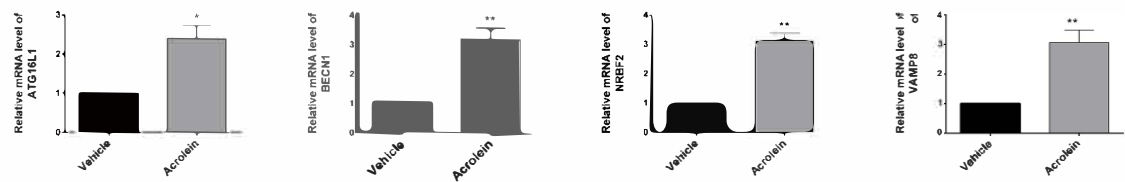


Fig S1 mRNA-Seq analysis showing that acrolein activates autophagy. **A** CCK8 assays of cell viability in HUVECs treated with acrolein (25, 50, 75, 100, and 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) and vehicle for 6 h. **B–D** GO and pathway analysis of biological process (**B**), cellular components (**C**), and molecular function (**D**). **E** qPCR validates the changes in autophagy-related gene expression. Values are represented as the mean $\pm$ SEM, * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ vs vehicle group.

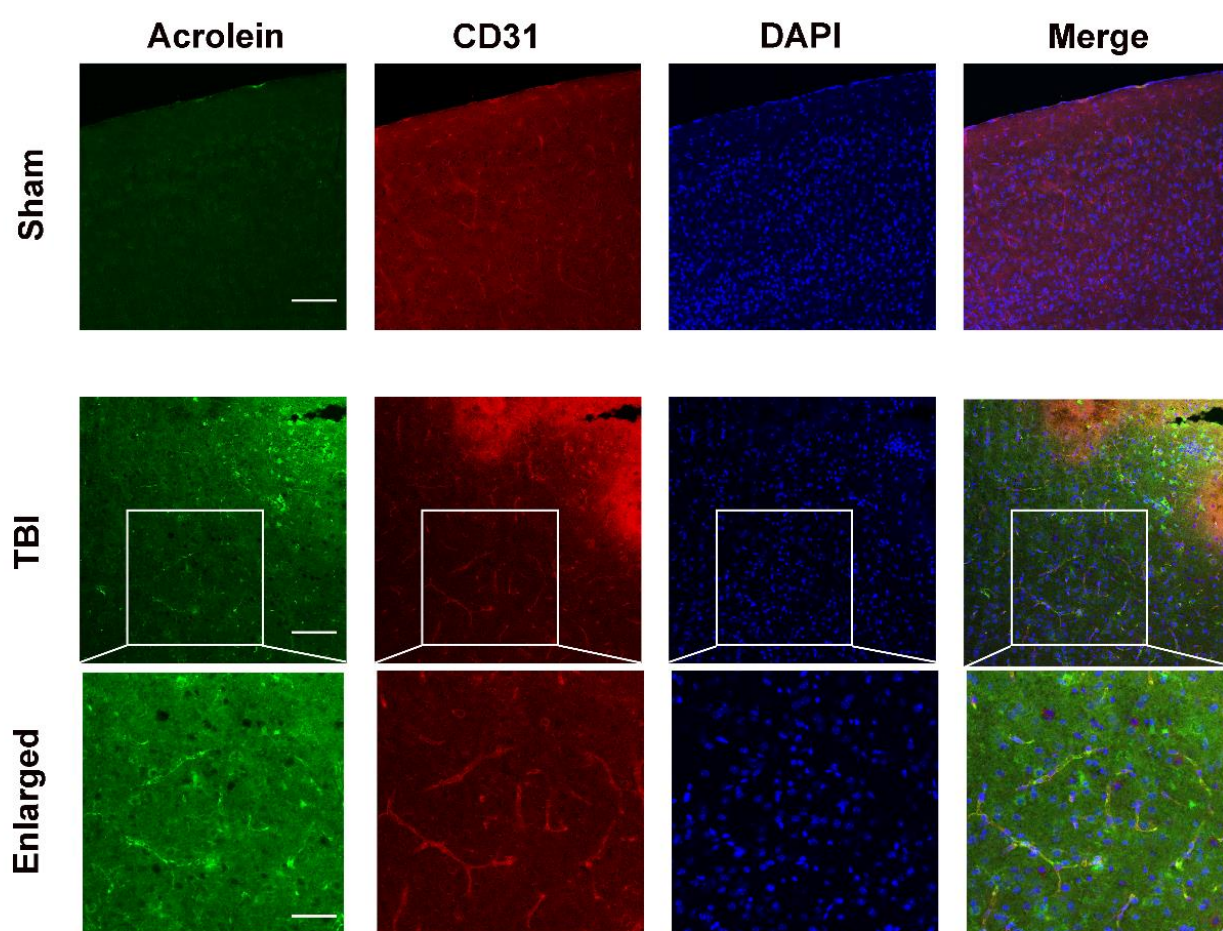


Fig. S2 Representative images of immunofluorescence staining for acrolein (green) and CD31 (red) in the perilesional cortex 24 h after TBI (scale bars, 100 μm ; enlarged, 50 μm).

Sham

TBI

TBI+Phe

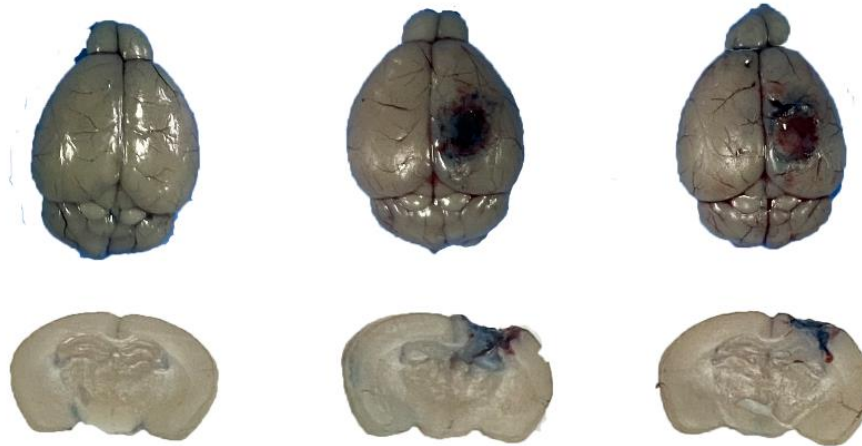
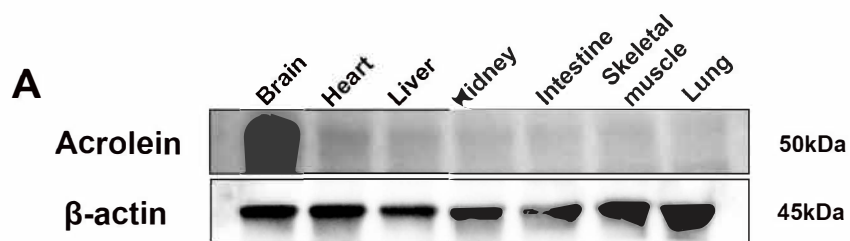
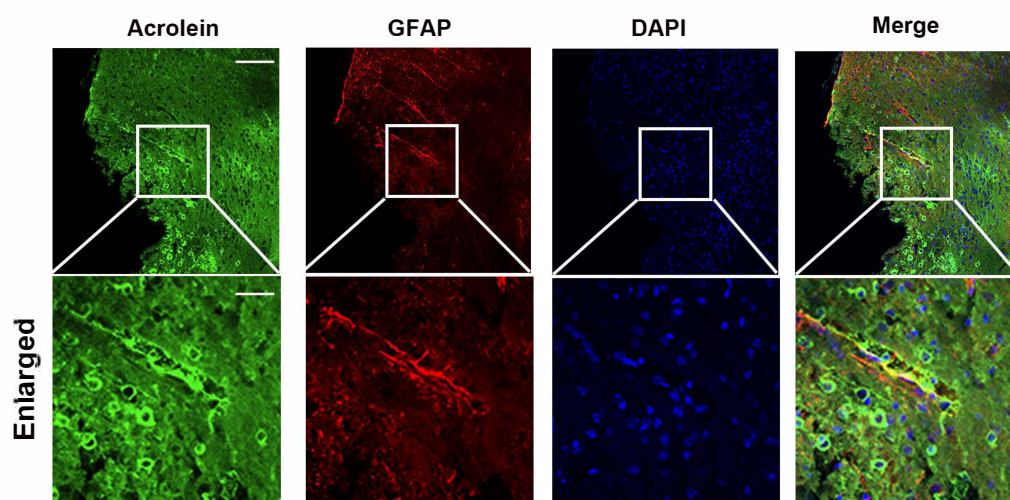


Fig. S3 Representative images of the dorsal surface and coronal section showing Evans blue extravasation.



B Perilesional Cortex



C Ipsilateral Non-perilesional Cortex

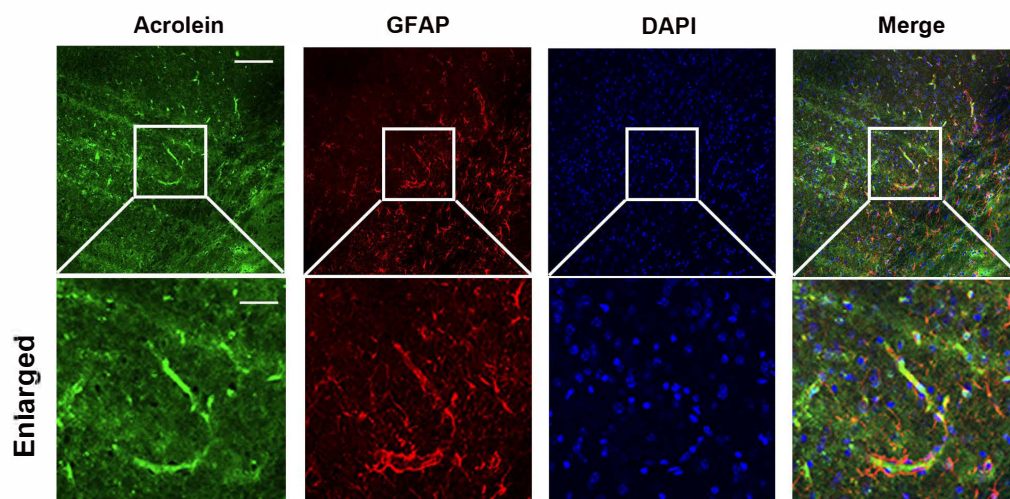


Fig. S4 A Western blots of acrolein in the brain, heart, liver, kidney, intestine, skeletal muscle, and lung after TBI. **B, C** Representative images of double immunofluorescence staining for acrolein (green) and GFAP (red) in perilesional cortex (**B**) and ipsilateral non-perilesional cortex (**C**) (scale bars, 100 μ m; enlarged, 30 μ m).

Table S1 Sequences of primers used in qRT-PCR

Name	Forward primer (5'–3')	Reverse primer (5'–3')
Beclin-1	GGGCTCCCGAGGGATGG	GCTGTTGGCACTTTCTGTGG
ATG16L1	TGGGGAGTTAGCTCAACTGGTG	AAGAGACAGAGCGTCTCCCA
Vamp8	GGAAGCCACATCTGAGCACT	AGCCCACTCTAAGGACCCAA
NRBF2	AAGGCTGCAGCATATCTTTCTGA	TCTCAGGCAGGCATTTCTCTG