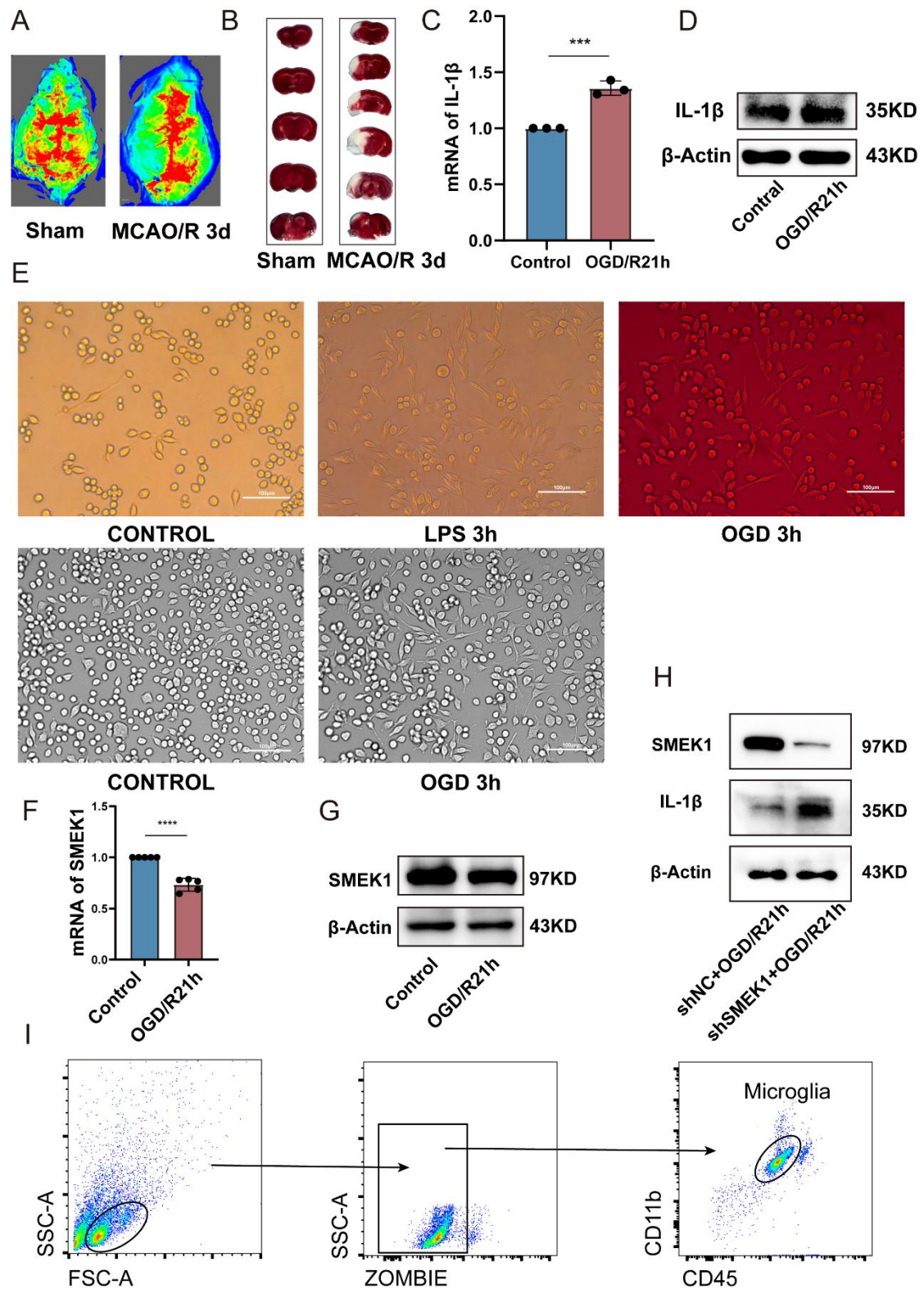
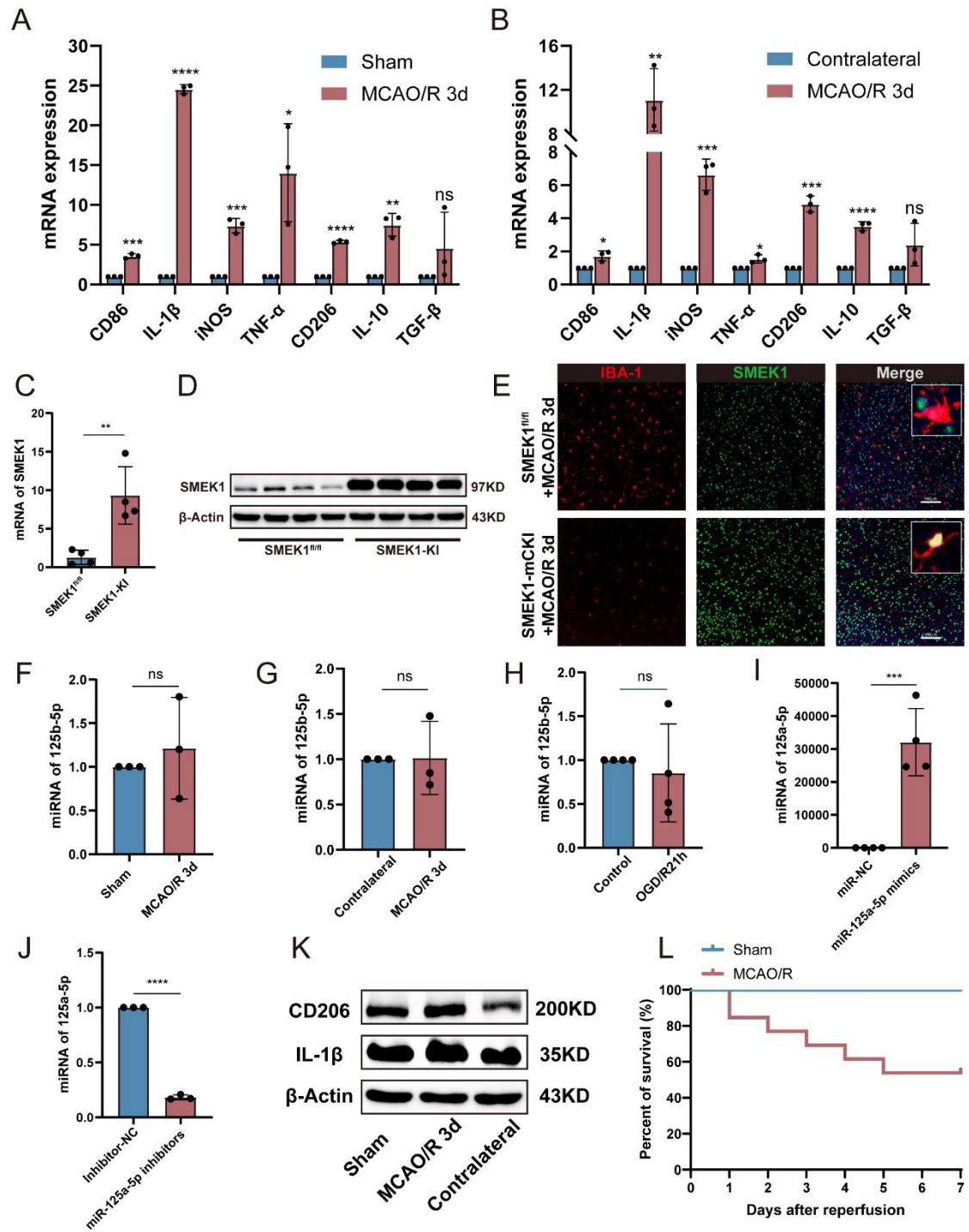




Supplementary figure 1. Validation of MCAO/R and OGD/R models and the gating strategy for microglia.

(A) Representative photographs of laser speckle contrast images of cortical CBF. (B)

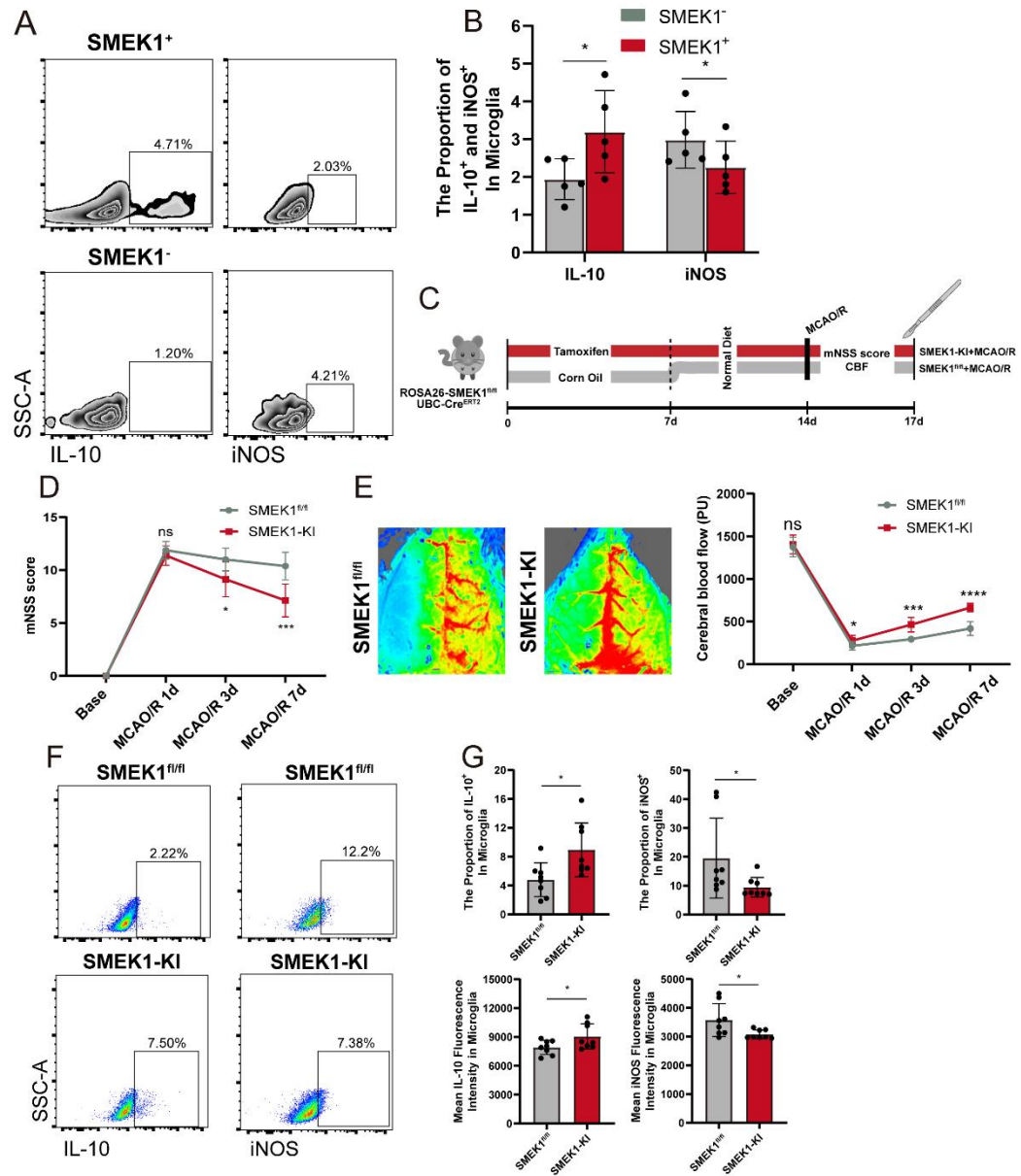
Infarct size was determined by TTC staining. Determination of IL-1 β mRNA (C) and protein (D) expression in BV2 cells subjected to OGD. n = 3 per group. (E) Representative images showing the morphology of BV2 cells in the control, LPS 3 h and OGD groups. Determination of SMEK1 mRNA (F) and protein (G) expression in BV2 cells subjected to OGD/R21h. n = 5 per group. (H) The protein expression of SMEK1 and IL-1 β in shNC and shSMEK1 BV2 cells subjected to OGD/R21h was assessed using WB. (I) Gating strategy for microglia isolated from the brains after MCAO/R 3d mice. *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001; ****p < 0.0001 vs. Control group. ns, not significant.



Supplementary figure 2. Validation of SMEK1-KI mice and survival of MCAO/R mice.

(A, B) The expression of CD86, IL-1 β , iNOS, TNF- α , CD206, IL-10 and TGF- β in the brains of mice in the Sham, MCAO/R 3d and Contralateral groups was assessed using qPCR. n = 3 per group. Determination of SMEK1 mRNA (C) and protein (D)

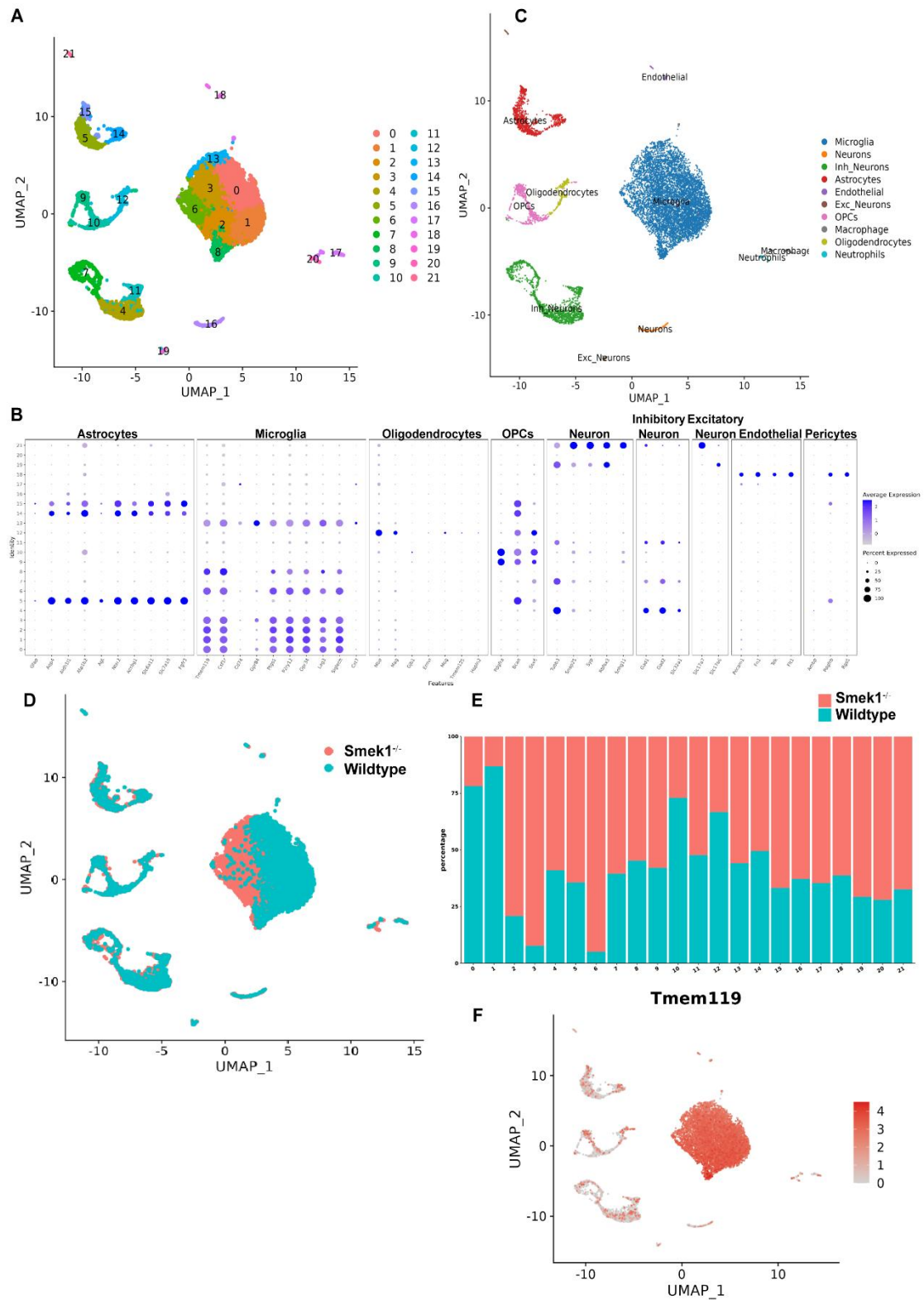
expression in SMEK1^{fl/fl} and SMEK1-KI mice. n = 4 per group. (E) Representative photos of SMEK1⁺ microglia in SMEK1^{fl/fl} and SMEK1-mCKI mice, scale bar: 100µm. (F-H) The expression of miR-125b-5p in the brains of mice in the Sham, MCAO/R 3d, and Contralateral groups and in BV2 cells subjected to OGD/R21h. n = 3 per group. (I, J) The expression of miR-125a-5p in BV2 cells transfected with miR-125a-5p mimics or inhibitors. n = 3 per group. (K) Western blot analysis of CD206 and IL-1β in the Sham, MCAO/R 3d and Contralateral groups. (L) The percent survival of Sham and MCAO/R mice. n = 15 per group. *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001; ****p < 0.0001 vs. Sham or Contralateral or SMEK1^{fl/fl} or Control or miR-NC or Inhibitor-NC group. ns, not significant.



Supplementary figure 3. Neuroinflammation was reduced after MCAO/R in SMEK1-KI mice.

(A) Gating strategy for IL-10⁺ and iNOS⁺ cells in SMEK1⁺ or SMEK1⁻ microglia of MCAO/R mice. (B) Flow cytometry analysis of IL-10 and iNOS expression in SMEK1⁺ or SMEK1⁻ microglia from the brains of MCAO/R 3d mice. n = 5 per group.

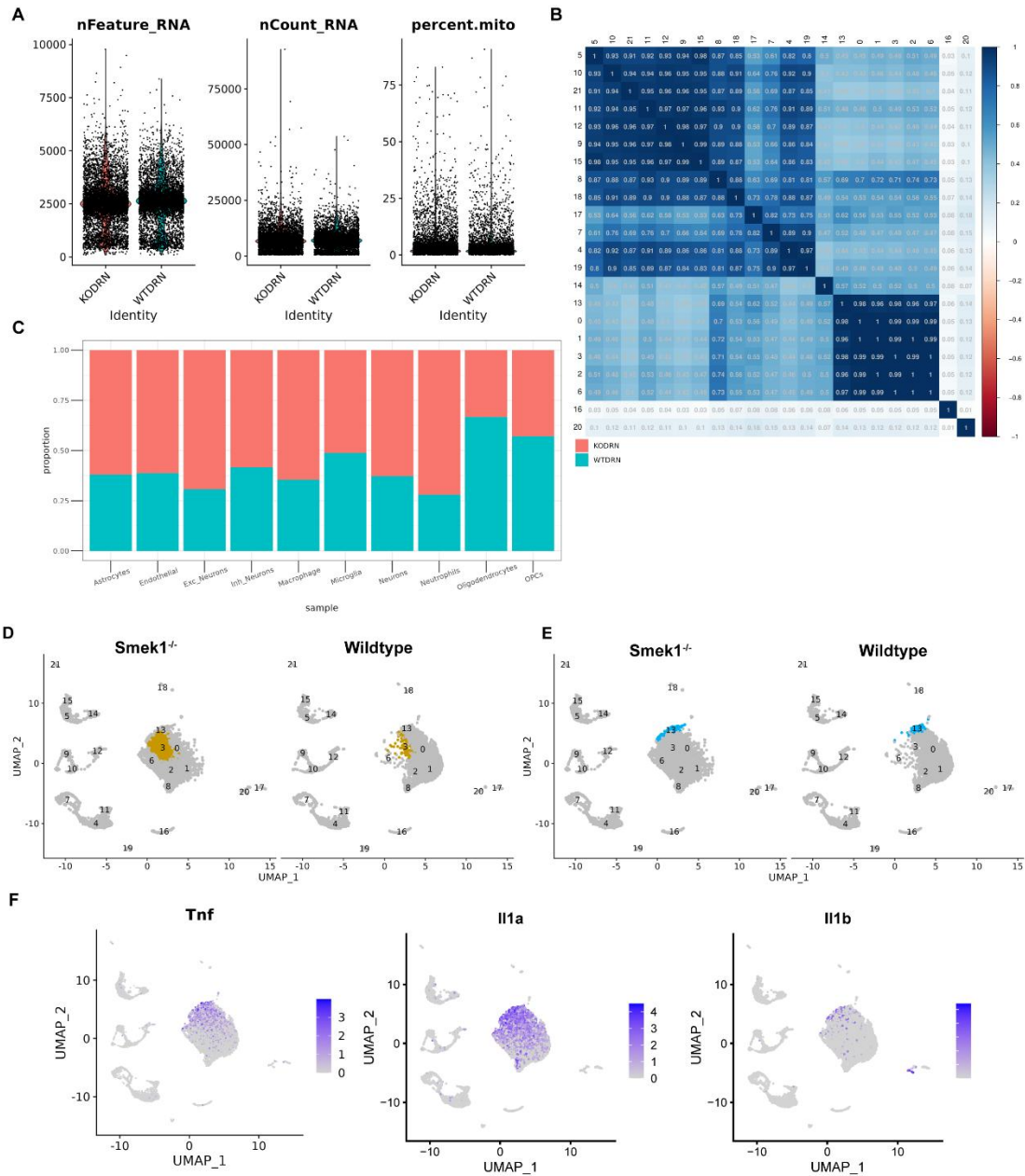
(C) Schematic diagram of the experimental design for SMEK1-KI mice. (D) Neurological function was evaluated by the mNSS test. (E) Representative photographs of laser speckle contrast images and quantitative analyses of cortical CBF. (F) Gating strategy for IL-10⁺, iNOS⁺ microglia in the brains of control and SMEK1-KI mice after MCAO/R. (G) Flow cytometry analysis of IL-10, iNOS expression in microglia from the brains of control and SMEK1-KI mice after MCAO/R. D-G, n = 8 for each group. *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001; ****p < 0.0001 vs. SMEK1⁻ or Base or SMEK1^{fl/fl} group. ns, not significant.



Supplementary figure 4. scRNA-seq analysis strategy.

(A) scRNA-seq profiling of SMEK1^{-/-} and wild-type mouse cells obtained from the hippocampus and cortex (GSE171986). (B) Dot plots of the expression values of

enriched cell type-specific markers for the cell types. (C) Uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP) plot showing the cell distribution of different cell types. (D) UMAP plot showing the cell distribution among different *SMEK1*^{-/-} and wild-type mice. (E) Sequenced cell distribution represented in each cluster. (F) UMAP plot showing *Tmem119* as a microglia-specific marker gene.



Supplementary figure 5. scRNA-seq analysis features.

(A) The genes (features), counts, and mitochondrial gene percentages of each sample.

(B) Correlation heatmaps showing hierarchical clustering of Pearson correlation scores calculated between averaged cell types. (C) Sequenced cell distribution represented in each cell type. (D) UMAP plot showing the distribution of cluster 3 among SMEK1^{-/-} and wild-type mice. (E) UMAP plot showing the distribution of cluster 13 among SMEK1^{-/-} and wild-type mice. (F) UMAP plot showing the distribution of proinflammatory cytokines in microglia.

Supplementary table 1. The primers used for amplification

Species	Primer name	Primer sequences(5'to3')	Base number
Mouse	TGF β Forward	CACCGGAGAGCCCTGGATA	19
Mouse	TGF β Reverse	TGTACAGCTGCCGCACACA	19
Mouse	SMEK1 F	AACACTGCATACCAGAAACAACA	23
Mouse	SMEK1 R	CAGGTCCTGAGTGATGTCCA	20
Mouse	IL-1 β F	GCAACTGTTCTGAACTCAACT	22
Mouse	IL-1 β R	ATCTTTTGGGGTCCGTCAACT	21
Mouse	IL-10 F	GCTCTTACTGACTGGCATGAG	21
Mouse	IL-10 R	CGCAGCTCTAGGAGCATGTG	20
Mouse	iNOS F	GTCTCAGCCCAACAATAACAAGA	23
Mouse	iNOS R	GTGGACGGGTCGATGTCAC	19
Mouse	CD86 F	CGGCATGGAATAGTCATCACCC	22
Mouse	CD86 R	AGCGGAATAGTCTATAGCCCTC	22
Mouse	CD206 F	GCTTCTCTGGAATGCCTTCG	20
Mouse	CD206 R	CAACATTTCCGAACATGCCTA	21
Mouse	TNF- α F	CCCTCACACTCAGATCATCTTCT	23
Mouse	TNF- α R	GCTACGACGTGGGCTACAG	19
Mouse	β -ACTIN F	CGTTGACATCCGTAAAGACCTC	22
Mouse	β -ACTIN R	CCACCGATCCACACAGAGTAC	21
Mouse	PK3 F	TCCTGGACTTCGGAAGGGATA	21
Mouse	PK3 R	GAAGGGCGGTTCAACAAGTTA	21
Mouse	HIF-1 α F	ACCTTCATCGGAAACTCCAAAG	22
Mouse	HIF-1 α R	CTGTTAGGCTGGGAAAAGTTAGG	23
Mouse	LDHA F	TGCTCCAGCAAAGACTACTGT	22
Mouse	LDHA R	GACTGTACTTGACAATGTTGGGA	23
Mouse	U6 F	CAGCACATATACTAAAATTGGAACG	25
Mouse	U6 R	ACGAATTTGCGTGTCATCC	19
Mouse	miR-125a-5p F	ACTACATCCCTGAGACCCCTTAAC	24
Mouse	miR-125a-5p R	TATGGTTTTGACGACTGTGTGAT	23
Mouse	miR-125b-5p F	ACTGATAAATCCCTGAGACCCTAAC	25
Mouse	miR-125b-5p R	TATGGTTTTGACGACTGTGTGAT	23

Supplementary Table 1.

The primers used for amplification.

Supplementary table 2. The sequences used for microRNA synthesis

Species	MicroRNA name	MicroRNA sequences(5'to3')	Base number
Mouse	miR-NC sense	UUCUCCGAACGUGUCACGUTT	21
Mouse	miR-NC antisense	ACGUGACACGUUCGGAGAATT	21
Mouse	miR-125a-5p mimics sense	UCCCUGAGACCCUUUAACCUUGA	24
Mouse	miR-125a-5p mimics antisense	ACAGGUUAAAGGGUCUCAGGGAU	24
Mouse	inhibitor-NC	CAGUACUUUUGUGUAGUACAA	21
Mouse	miR-125a-5p inhibitors	UCACAGGUUAAAGGGUCUCAGGGA	24

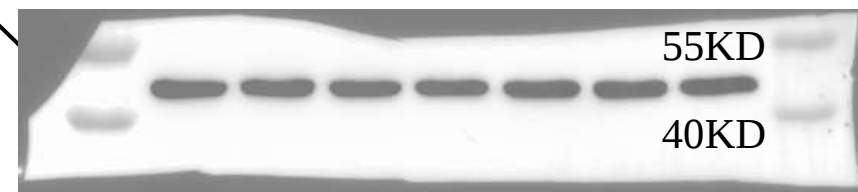
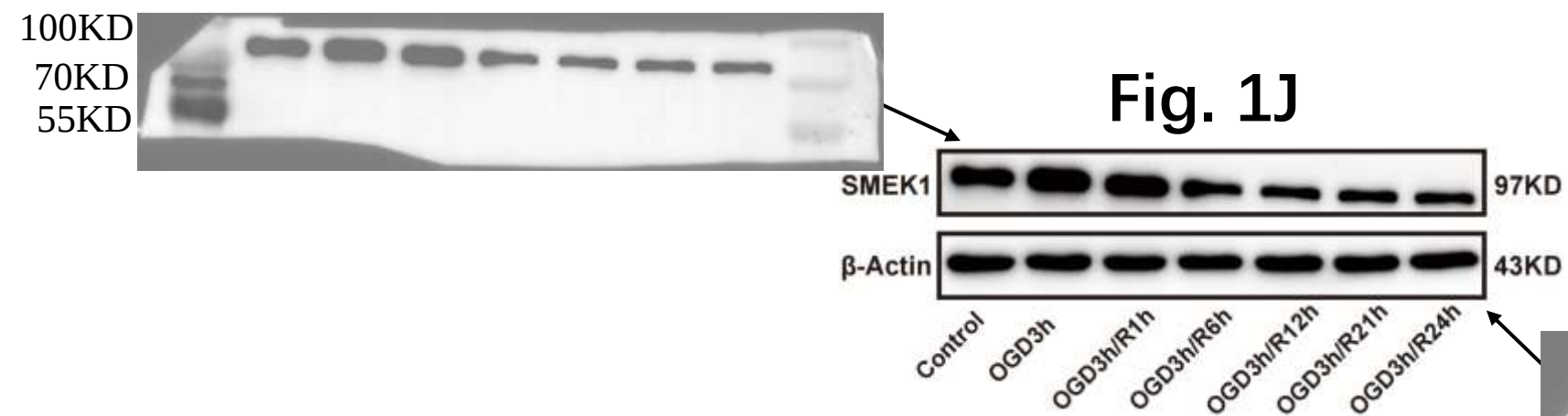
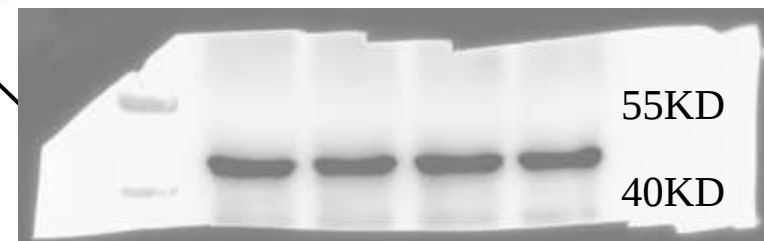
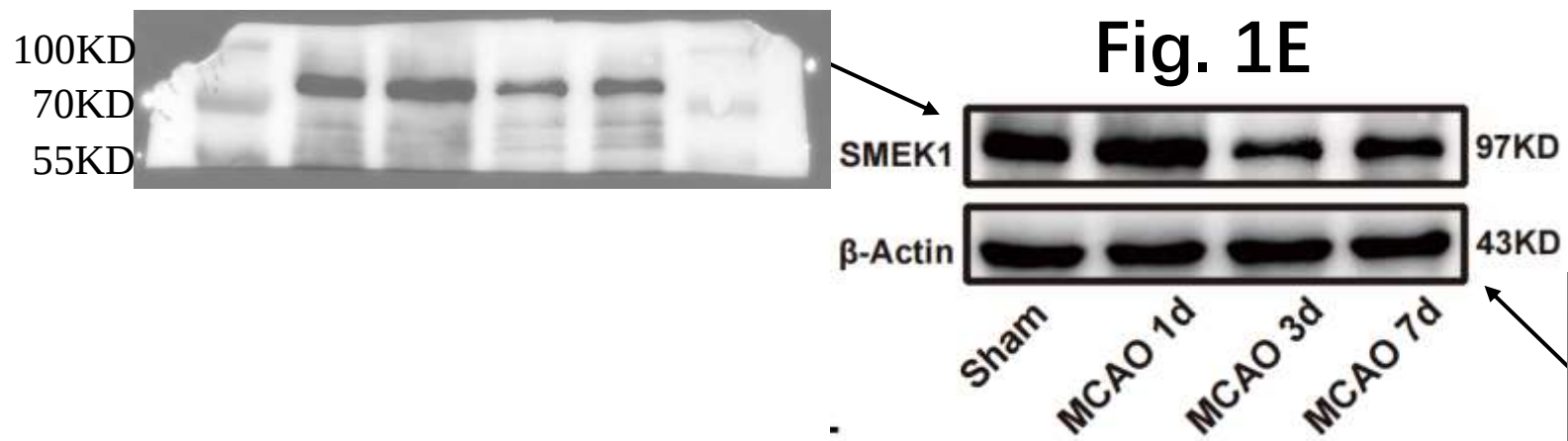
Supplementary Table 2.

The sequences used for miRNA synthesis.

Supplementary table 3. The primers used for amplification in CHIP-qPCR			
Species	Primer name	Primer sequences(5'to3')	Base number
Mouse	HIF-1 α Forward	AAAAGTGAGCCAGCATGTACC	21
Mouse	HIF-1 α Reverse	AGACTACCGCATTGAGATCACC	22
Mouse	LDHA F	TCGATGCATTTCGGGCTCCT	20
Mouse	LDHA R	CACGATGTCCCTGCAAGAGT	20

Supplementary Table 3.

The primers used for amplification via ChIP–qPCR.



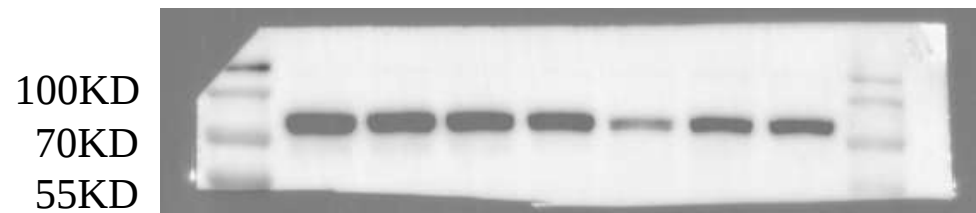
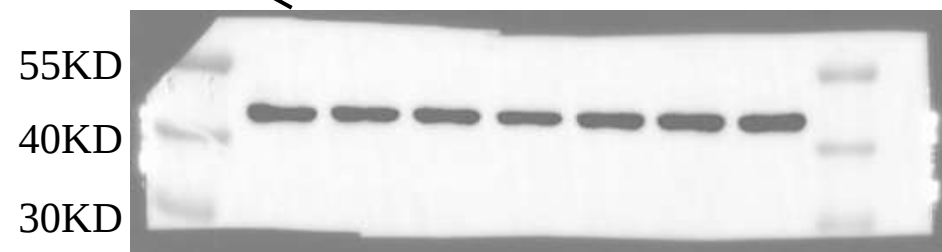
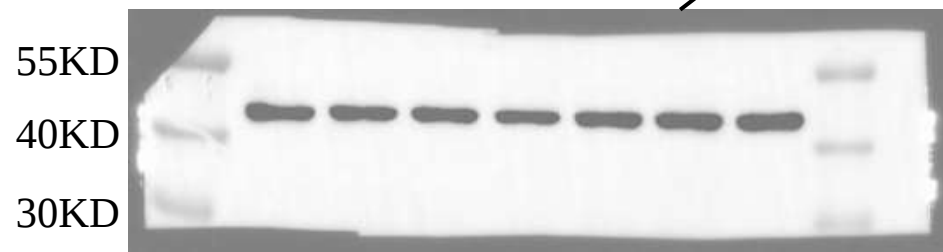
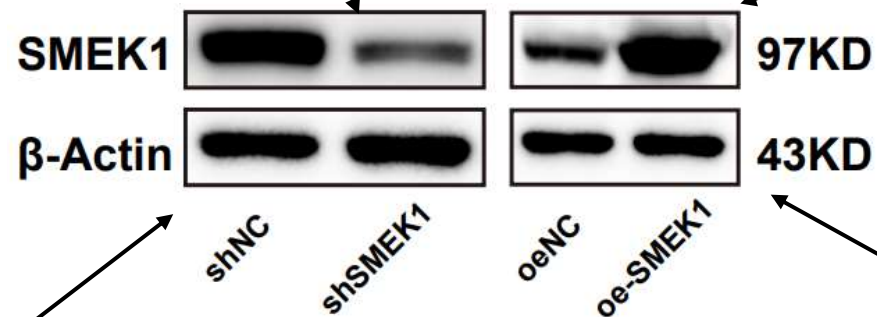


Fig. 3B



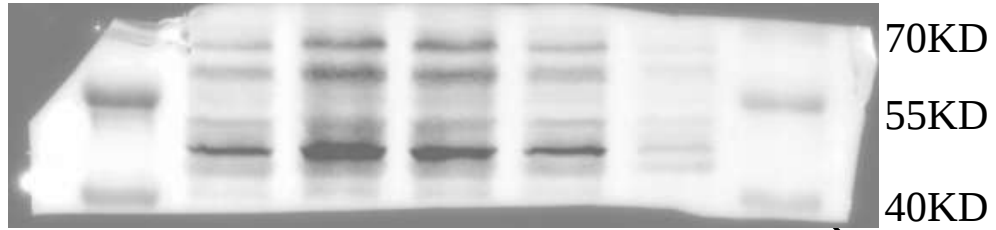


Fig. 7C

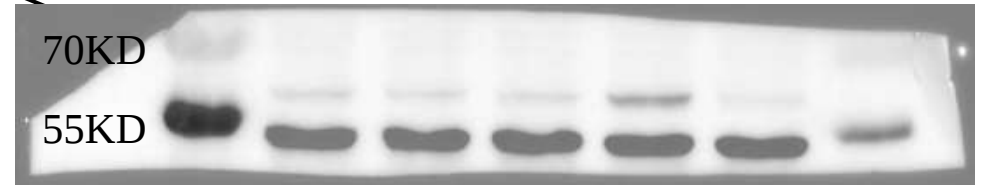
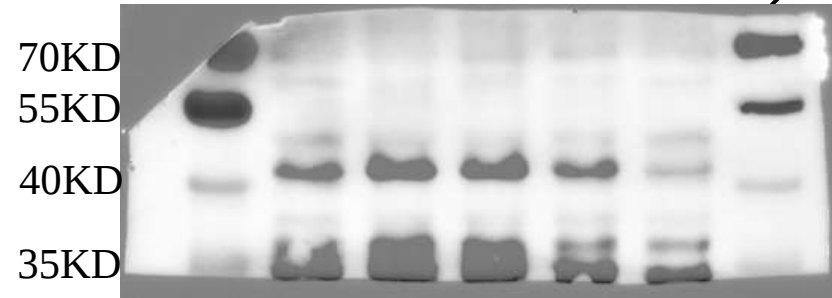
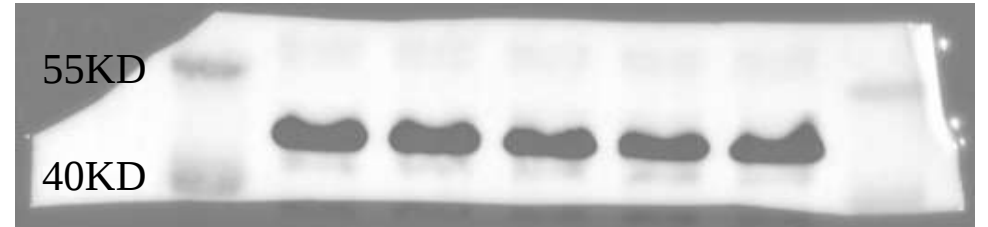
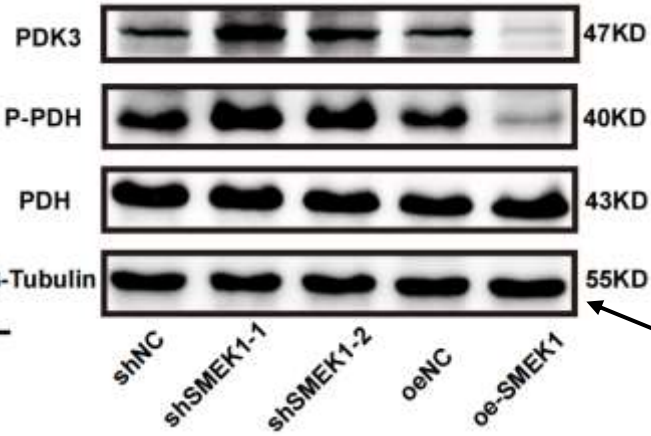


Fig. 7F

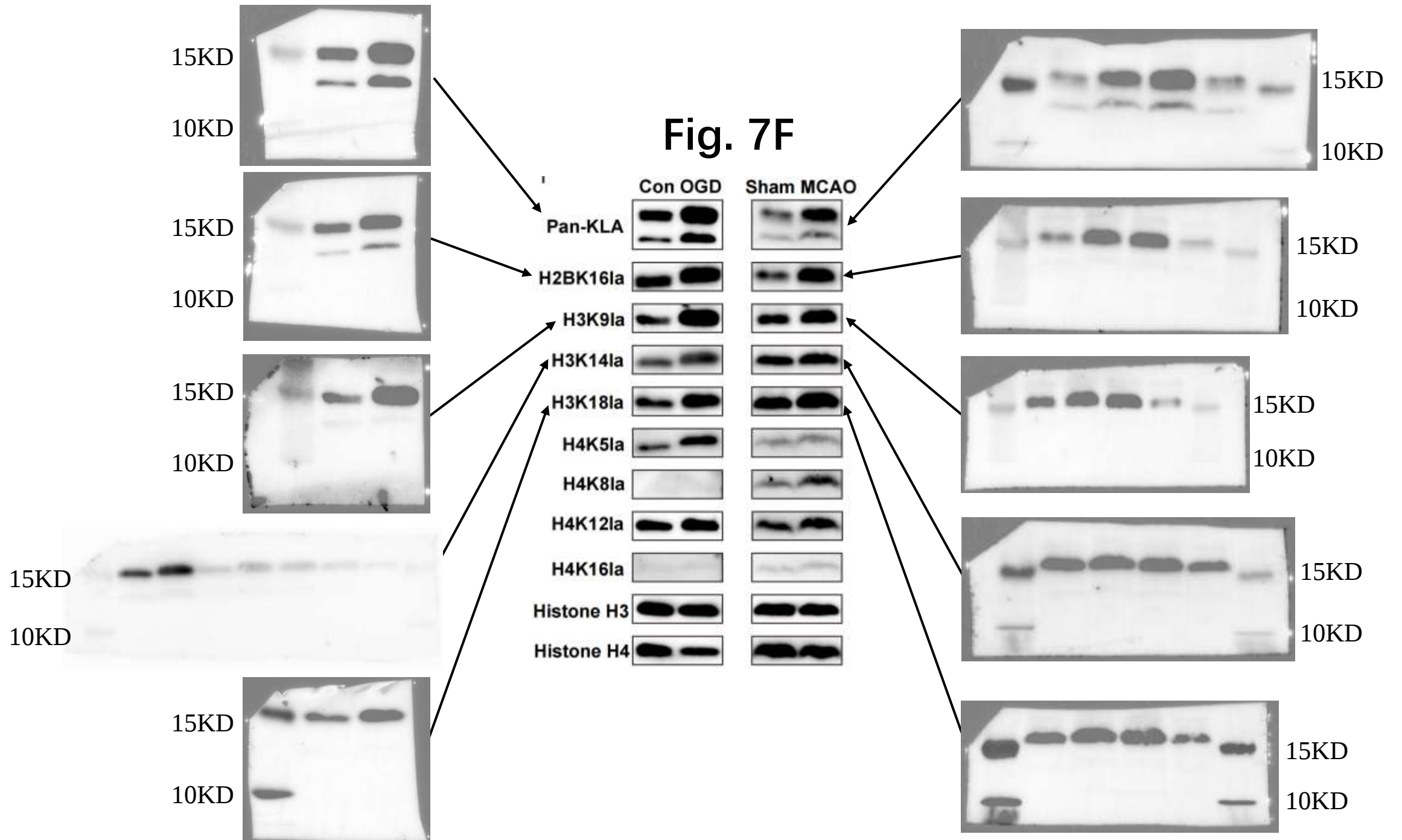
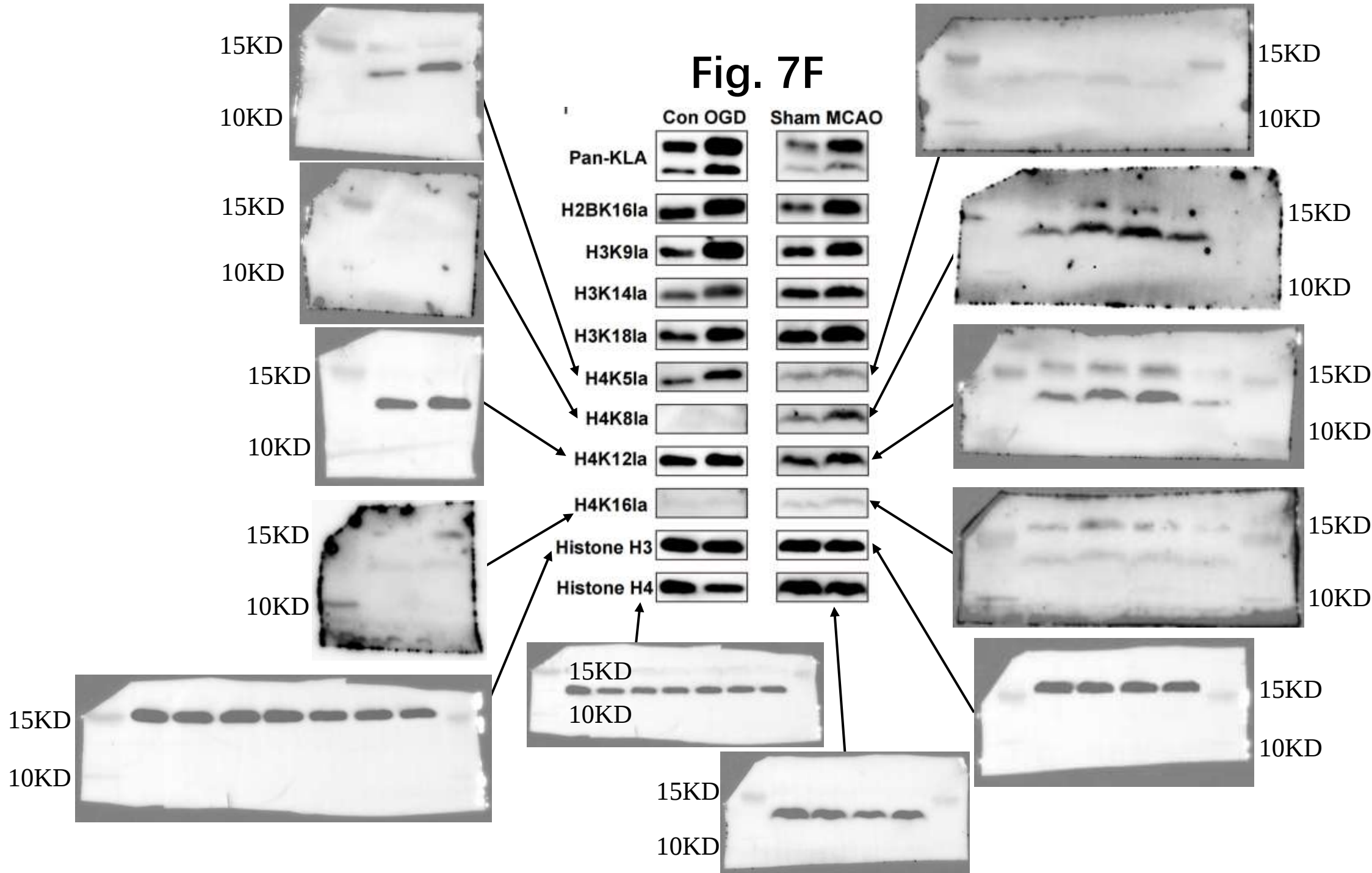


Fig. 7F



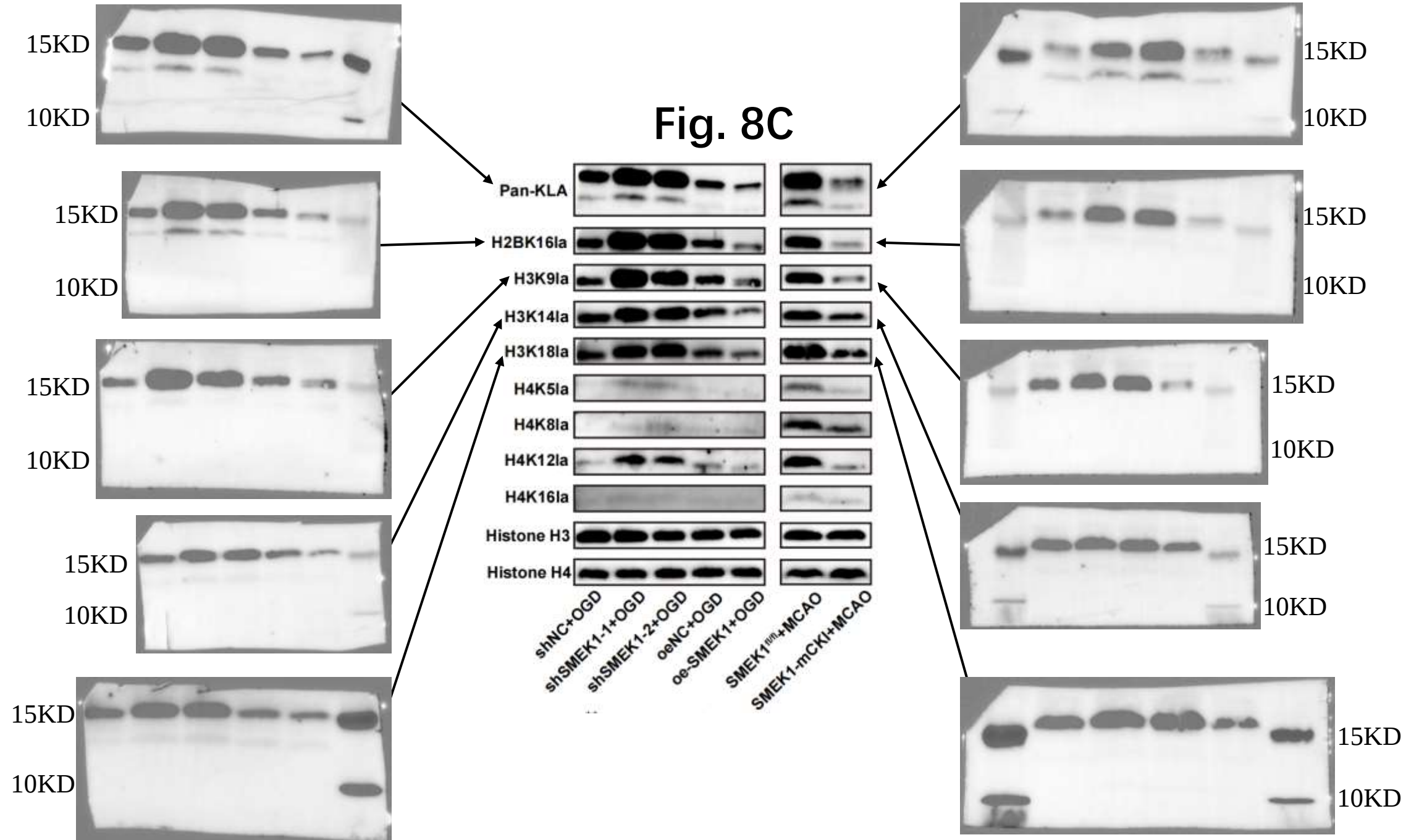


Fig. 8C

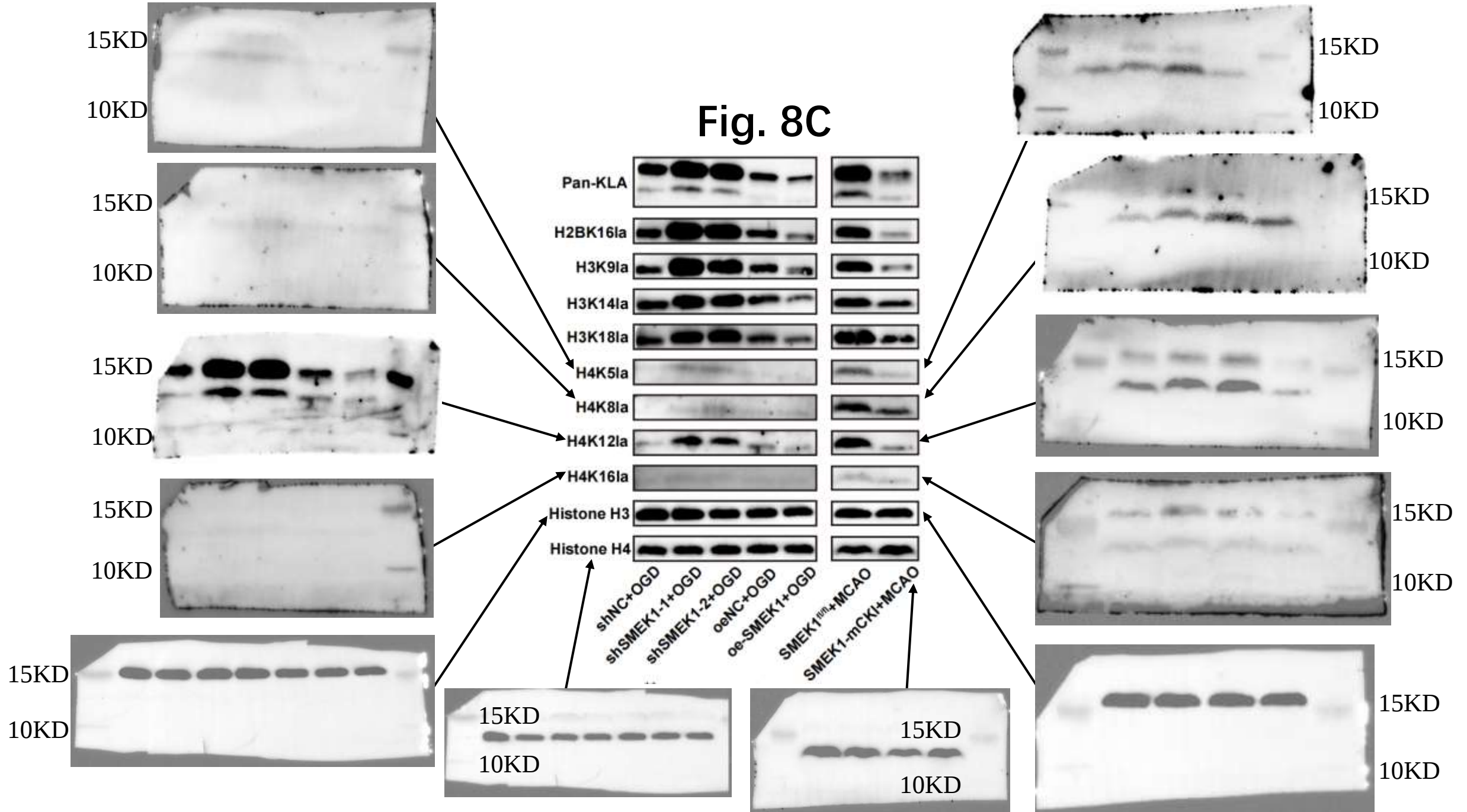
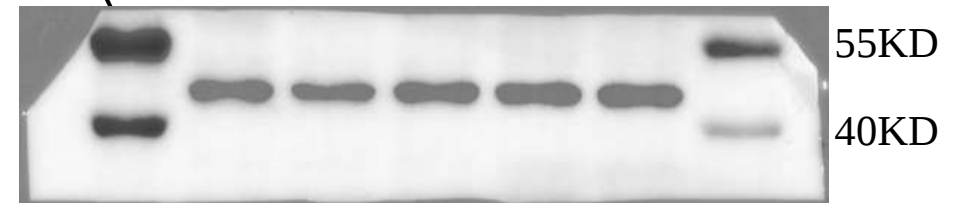
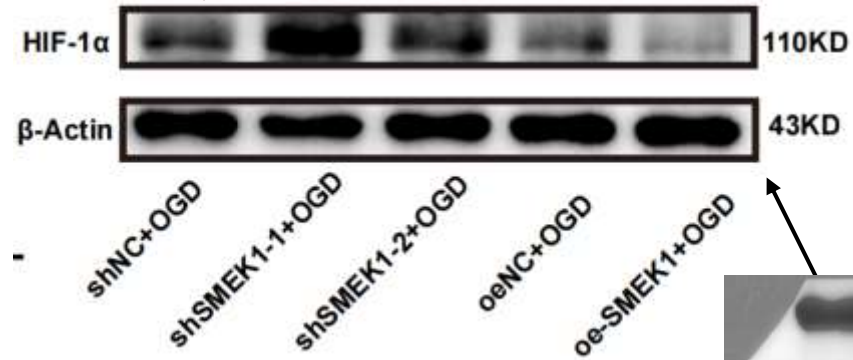
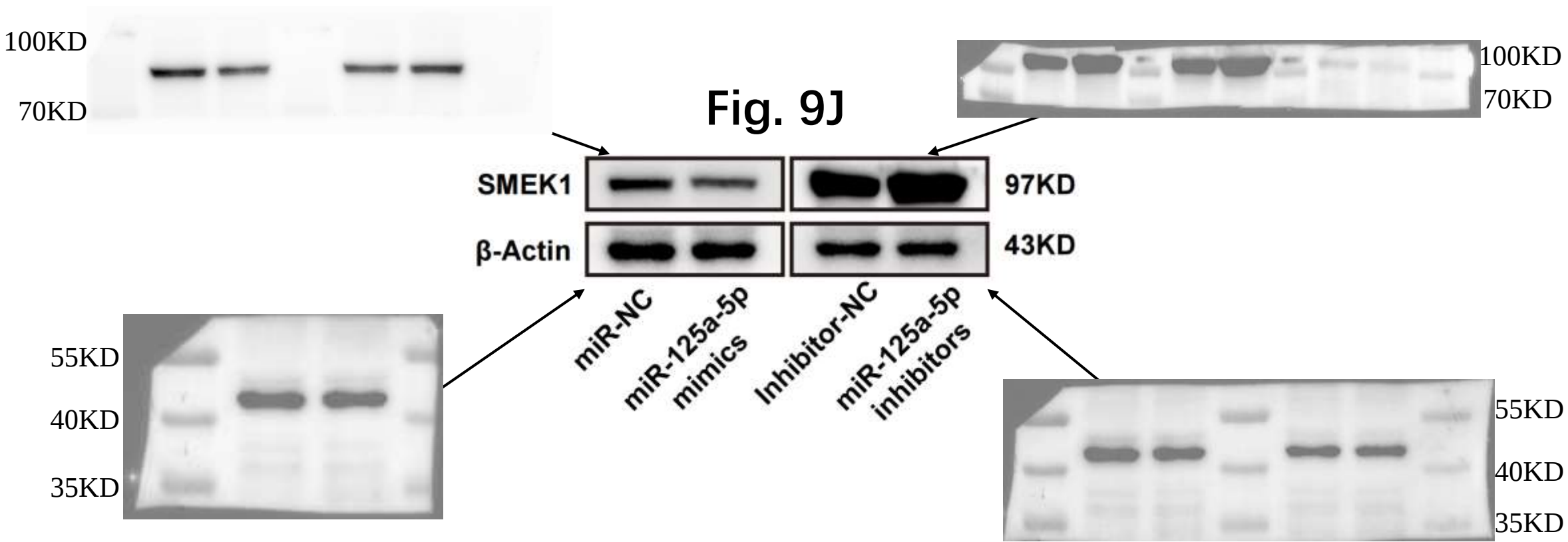




Fig. 8H





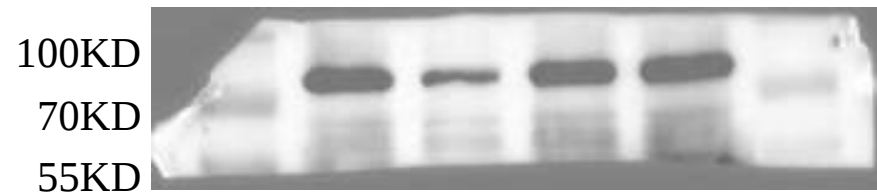
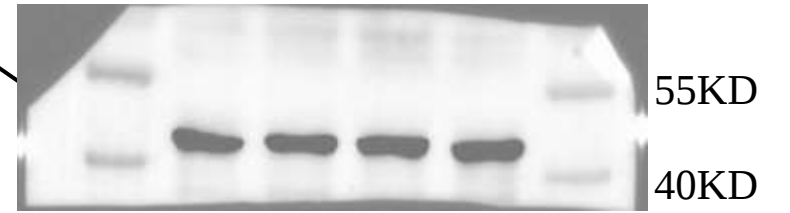
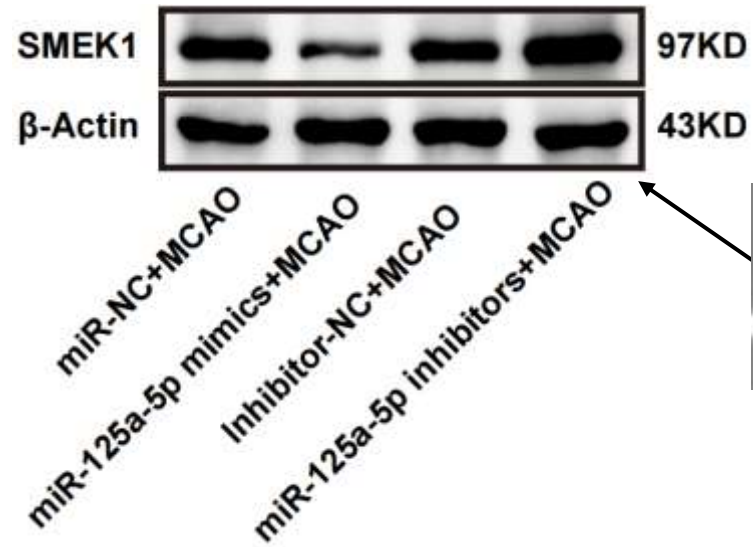


Fig. 10D



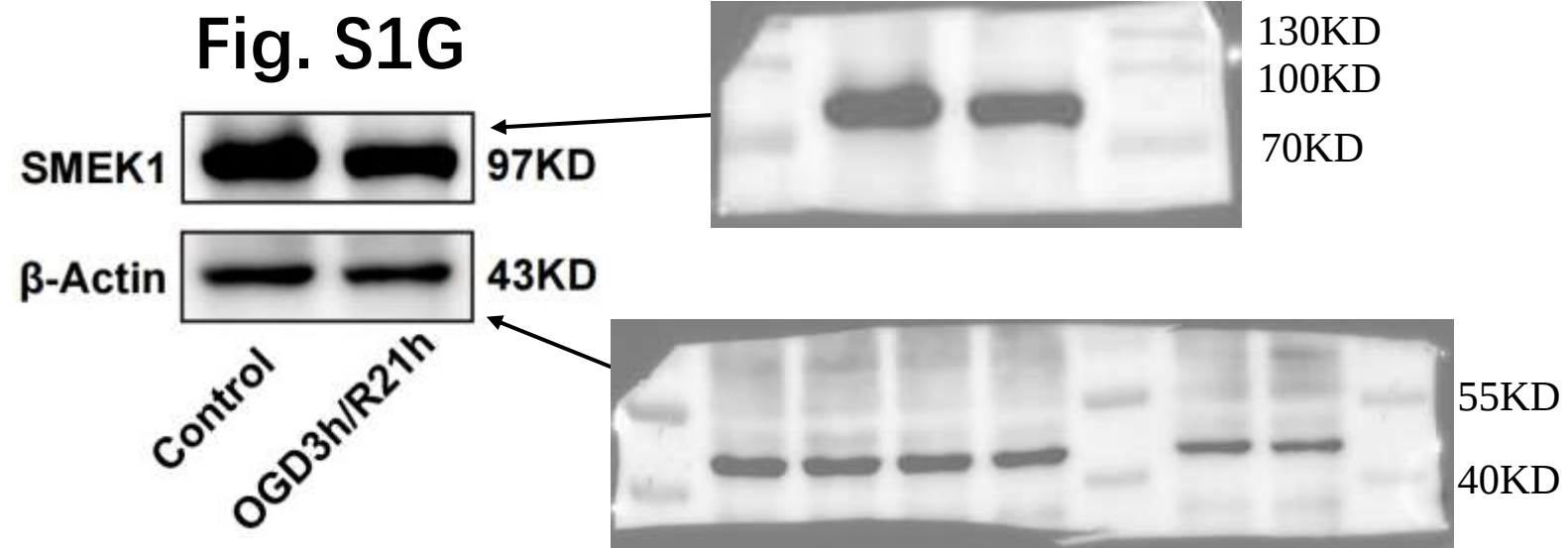
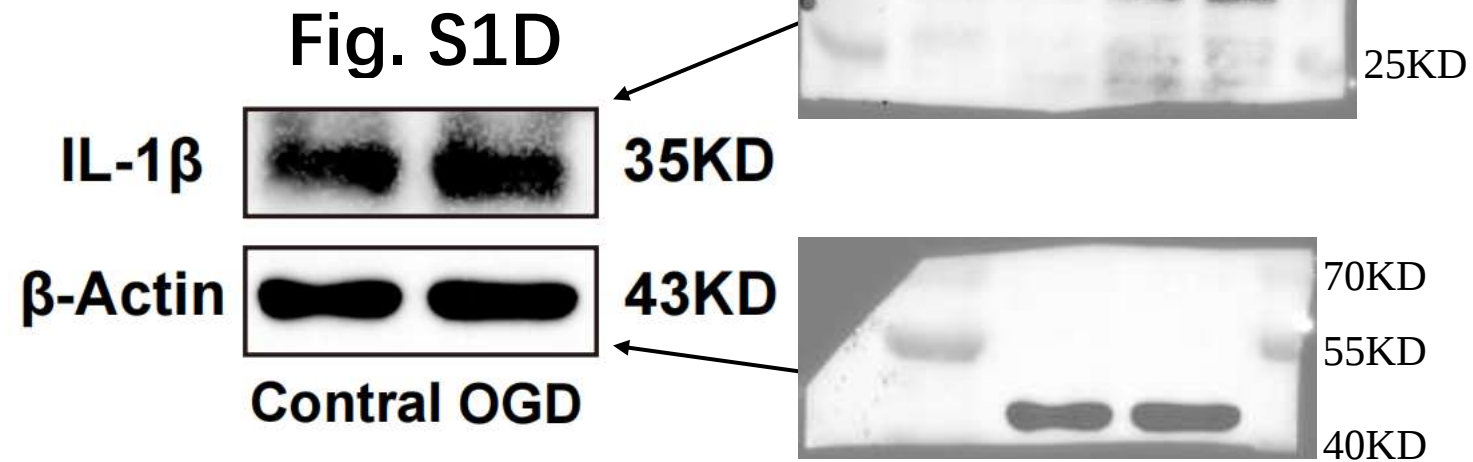


Fig. S1H

