Supplementary Material

Silencing microRNA-155 attenuates kainic acid -induced seizure by inhibiting microglia activation

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# Supplementary Figures

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Experimental timeline of the treatments was shown. Mice were administered an intraperitoneal injection (i.p.) of KA (15 mg/kg) or saline. Mice behavior were observed according to Racine’s scale (Racine, 1972). The mice of KA group developing acute seizure (≥ stage IV according to Racine’s scale) were further subjected to intracerebroventricular injection (i.c.v.) of antagomir negative control (NC) or miR-155 antagomir.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** The EEG recording in miR-155 antagomir alone treated mice was shown.



# Supplementary Tables

**Supplementary Table 1.** The Demographic and clinical features of whole blood samples from the participants were shown.



**Supplementary Table 2.** The information of the mice in response to experimental treatment was shown. The inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria of the treated mice were as follows (See details in supplementary Table 2): Inclusion criteria：8-week-old healthy male C57BL/6 mice (weighing from 18 g to 22 g); Mice developed acute seizure (≥ stage Ⅲ according to Racine’s scale); Mice that developed acute seizure were still survived after i.c.v injection. Exclusion criteria：Mice died at any time; Mice developed seizure less than Racine’s scale III. The study was designed as a single-blinded trial and the samples were detected by uninformed experimenter.



**Supplementary Table 3.** The Demographic and clinical features of samples from the brain samples of control group were shown.

