

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Human breast milk-derived phospholipid DOPE ameliorates intestinal injury associated with NEC by inhibiting ferroptosis

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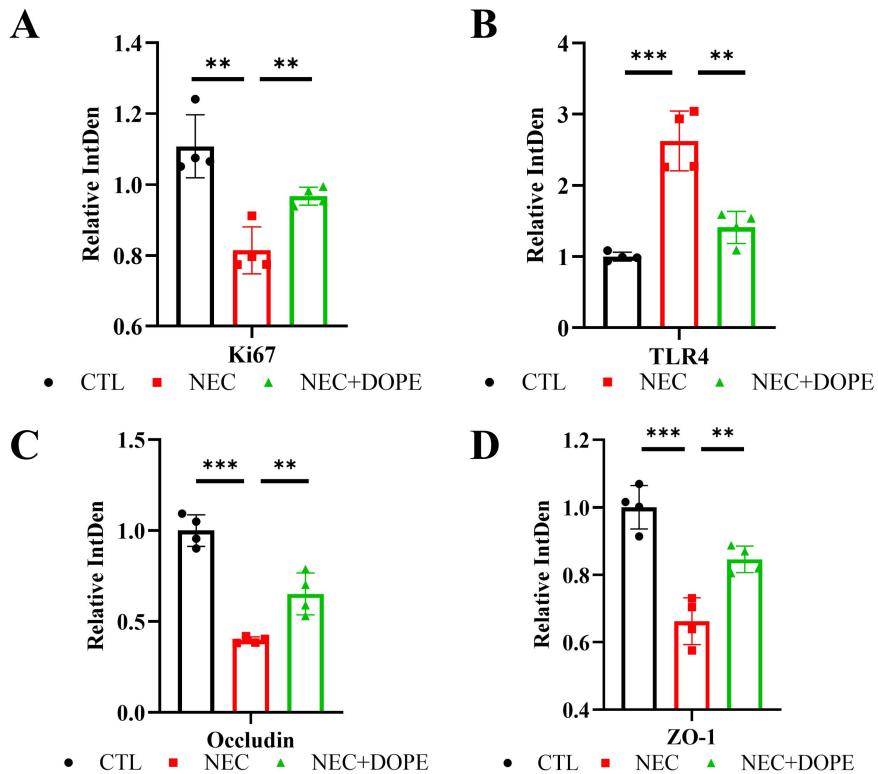
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Support Information1.



FigS1. Immunohistochemical quantitative analysis of intestinal protein. Quantification of Ki67 (A), TLR4 (B), Occludin (C) and ZO-1 (D) protein immunohistochemical analysis in the terminal ileum.

Support Information2.

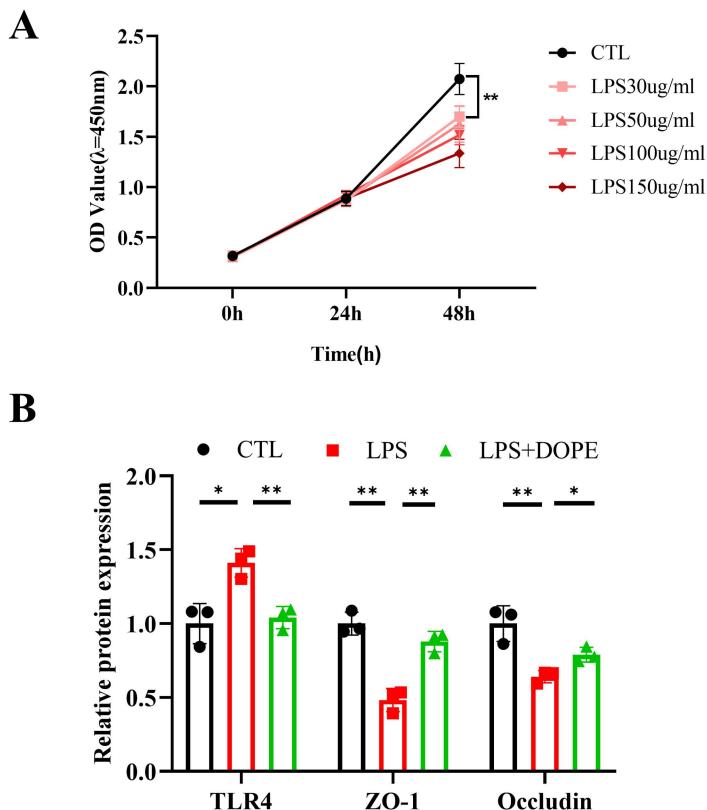
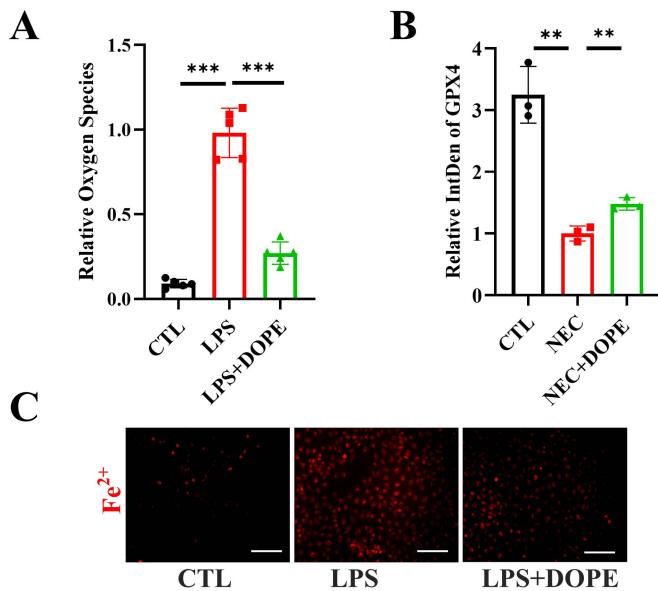


Fig2. Quantitative analysis of intestinal protein. A) The activity of IEC-6 cells was examined in the presence of LPS at various concentrations. B) Quantification analysis of inflammatory receptor protein TLR4, and tight junction protein ZO-1, Occludin in the IEC-6.

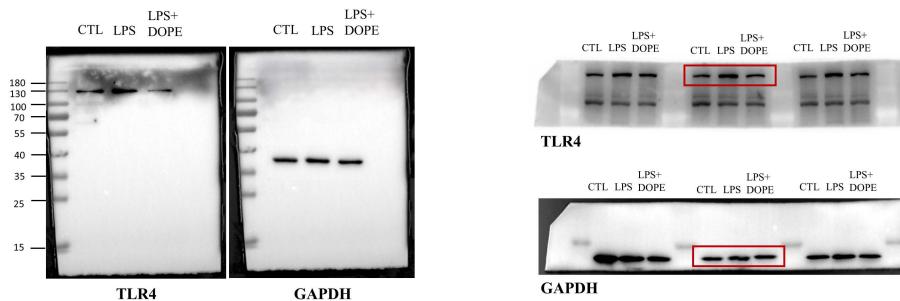
Support Information3.



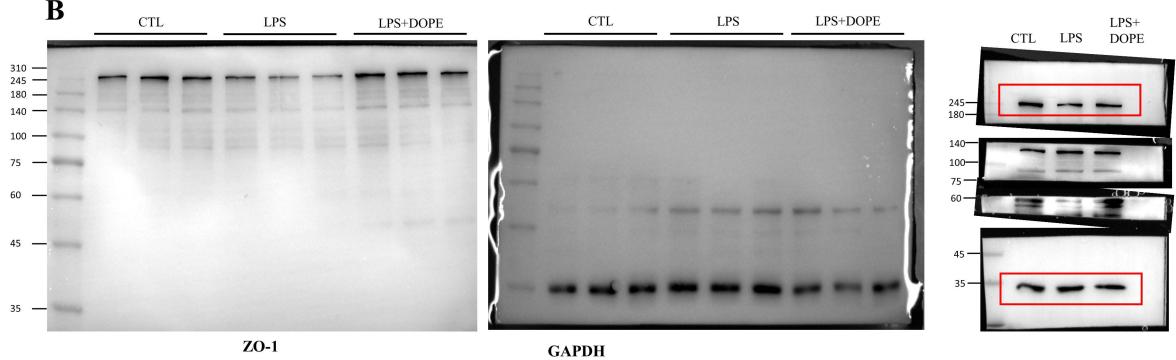
FigS3. The functional improvement of DOPE on IEC-6 and rats models may be related to ferroptosis. A) Quantitative analysis of ROS labeled by DCFH fluorescence. B) Quantitative analysis of intestinal tissue protein GPX4 by immunofluorescence. C) The concentration of iron ion at IEC-6 under FerroOrange fluorescence staining , Scale bar=200μm.

Figure3C

A



B



C

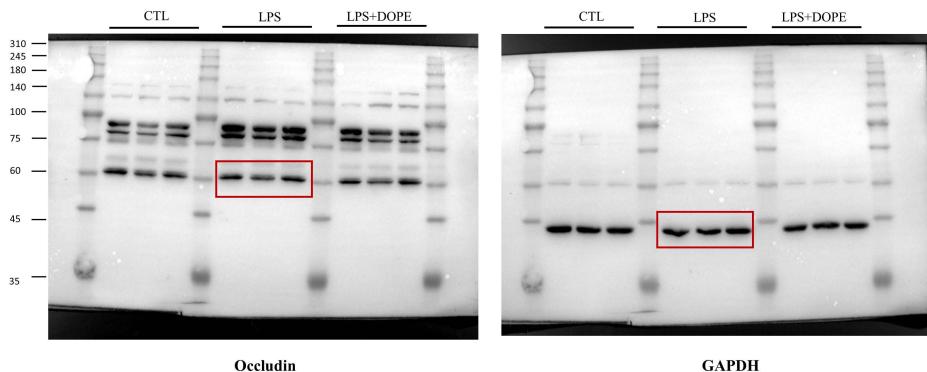


Figure 4D

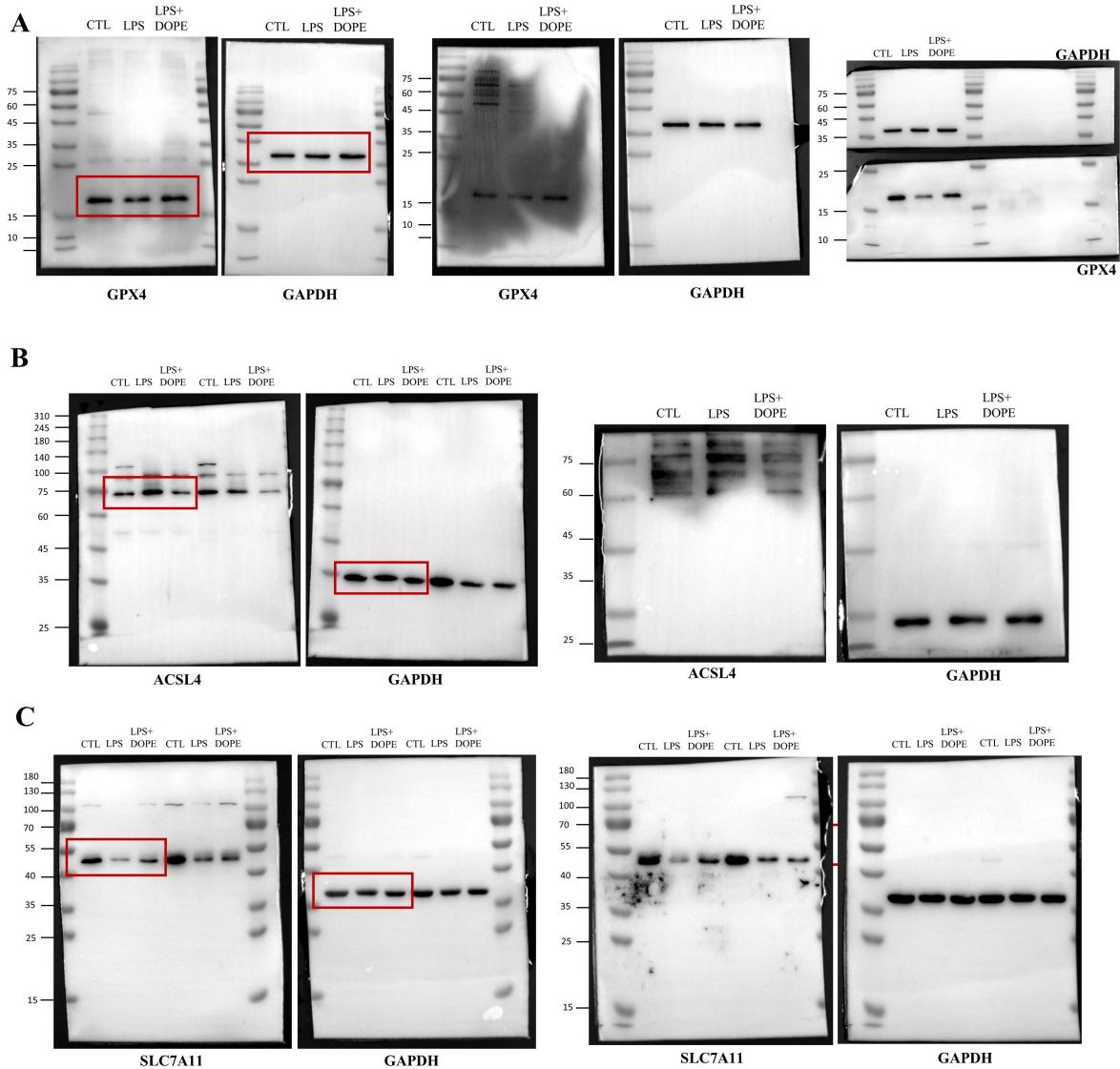
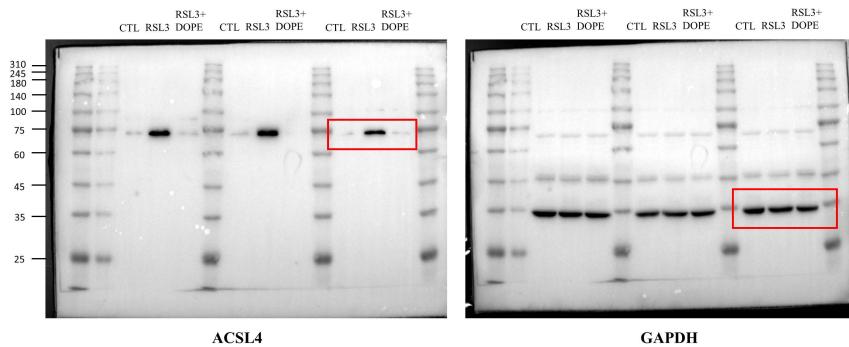


Figure 5D

A



B

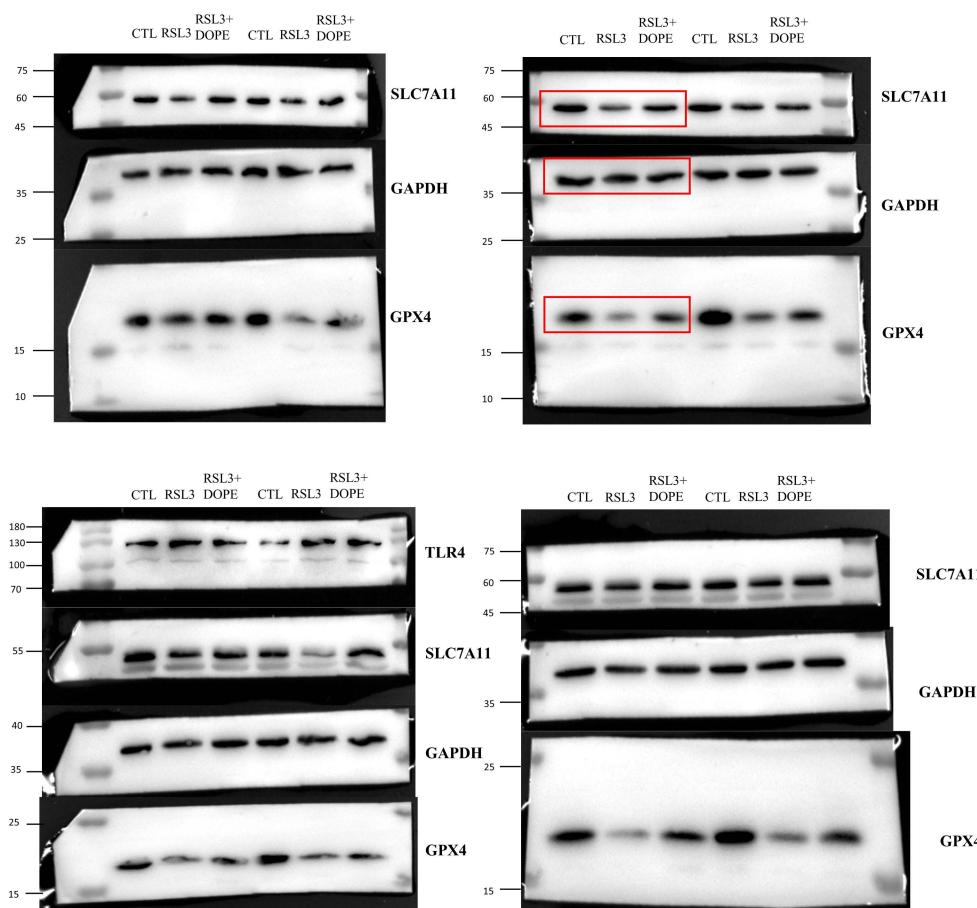
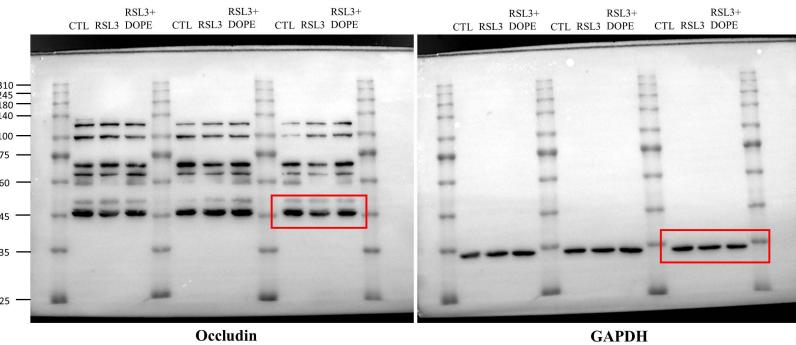


Figure 6C

A



B

