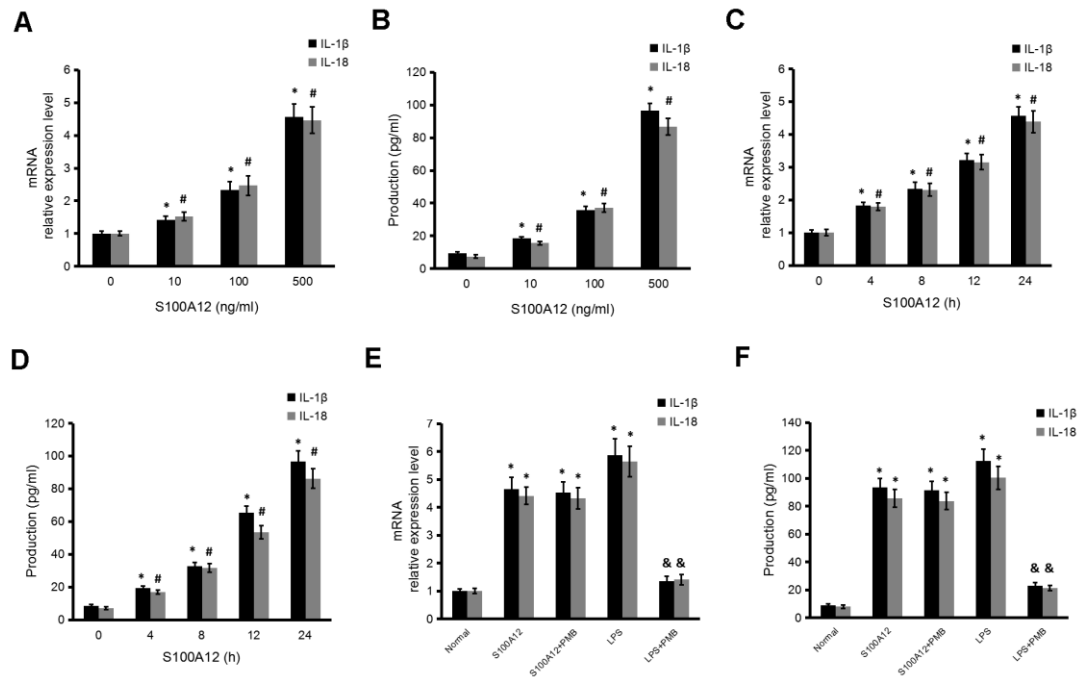


Supplementary Figure 1. Microglia is involved in the inflammatory pathogenesis of DR. (a) CD11b mRNA levels were detected using qRT-PCR at indicated time. The expression of CD11b mRNA in retina was increased in diabetic rats compared to non-diabetic rats. Data shown are the mean \pm SE of six independent experiments (n = 6 retina per group). * $P < 0.05$ compared with non-diabetic rats. (b) *In vivo*, Iba-1 mRNA levels were detected using qRT-PCR at indicated time. Data shown are the mean \pm SE of six independent experiments (n = 6 retina per group). * $P < 0.05$ compared with non-diabetic rats.



Supplementary Figure 2. S100A12 induces retinal microglial activation and inflammation. (a, b, c, d) The expression of IL-1 β and IL-18 mRNA and protein in cultured retinal microglial cells induced by S100A12 was measured using qRT-PCR and ELISA, respectively. * P <0.05 compared with normal groups (IL-1 β) and # P <0.05 compared with normal groups (IL-18). Data shown are the mean \pm SE of six independent experiments ($n = 6$). (e, f) Polymyxin B (1 μ g/mL) resulted in approximately 75% inhibition of IL-1 β and IL-18 mRNA and protein in microglia activated by purified LPS (1 μ g/mL). However, pretreated with polymyxin B (1 μ g/mL) did not reduce the IL-1 β and

IL-18 mRNA and protein induced by S100A12. PBM, polymyxin B. * $P < 0.05$ compared with normal groups and $^{\&}P < 0.05$ compared with LPS groups. Data shown are the mean \pm SE of six independent experiments (n = 6).