



Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Human primers used for PCR analysis.

	forward	reverse
TLR3	5'-AGGAAAGGCTAGCAGTCATCC-3'	5'-TGCAGTCAGCAACTTCATGG-3'
IL6	5'-ATGATGGATGCTACCAAAGTGG-3'	5'-TCTGAAGGACTCTGGCTTTGTC-3'
TNF-α	5'-TCATCAGTTCTATGGCCAGAC-3'	5'-TTTGCTACGACGTGGGCTAC-3'
HIF-1α	5'-ATGTGACCATGAGGAAATGAGAG-3'	5'-TCGGCTAGTTAGGGTACACTTC-3'
IFN-β1	5'-TGAGAACCTCCTGGCTAATGTC-3'	5'-TTTTCAGGTGCAGACTGCTC-3'
NF-κB	5'-CCGCCTCTTCCTTCTCCAG-3'	5'-ACATTTGTTTCAGGCCTTCCC-3'
IL6 R	5'-GTAGCCGAGGAGGAAGCATG-3'	5'-TCTCCTGGCAGACTGGTCAG-3'
TLR4	5'-CCCTGAGGCATTTAGGCAGCTA-3'	5'-AGGTAGAGAGGTGGCTTAGGCT-3'
GAPDH	5'-GGTGGTCTCCTCTGACTTCAACA-3'	5'-GTGGTCGTTGAGGGCAATG-3'

Table S2. Primary antibodies used for western blotting

Primary antibodies	Dilution
TLR3 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
TRIF (TICAM-1)(Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
TRAF6 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
IRF3 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
p-IRF3 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:500 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
Cleaved-Caspase 3 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % Milk-TBS-T
Caspase 3 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % Milk-TBS-T
PARP-1 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % Milk-TBS-T
Caspase 8 (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
NF-κB (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
p-NF-κB (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
IL-1β (Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
TLR4 (Abcam, Cambridge, UK)	1:1000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
IL-6 (Bio-Techne, Minneapolis, MI, USA)	1:1000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T
β-Actin (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Luis, MI, USA)	1:10 000 in 5 % BSA-TBS-T

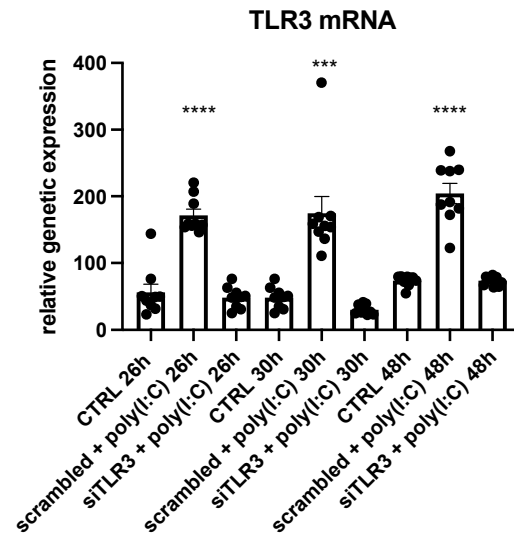


Figure S1. Transfection Control. RT-PCR analysis after transfection with siRNA TLR3 and scrambled siRNA demonstrates effectiveness of transfection 26h, 30h and 48 h after transfection. Stimulation of TLR3 vial poly(I:C) did not trigger any upregulation of genetic expression of TLR3 in the siTLR3 group, whereas scrambled siRNA group responded with a significant increase of genetic expression of TLR3, as it was expected.

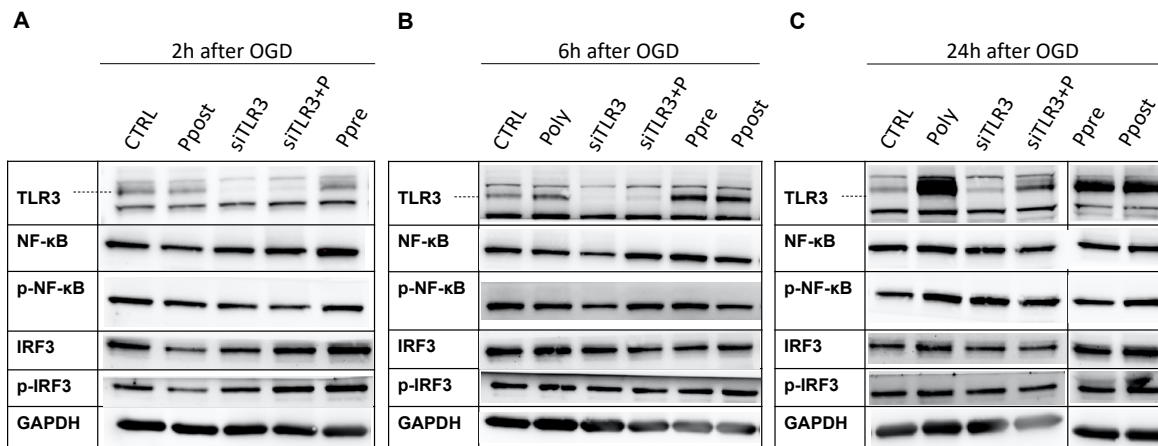


Figure S2. Downstream signaling IRF3/NF-κB pathway after hypoxia. (A–C) Analysis of TLR3 downstream signaling following hypoxia 2h, 6h and 24h after OGD. Western Blot analysis demonstrates downregulation of poly(I:C) postconditioning (Ppost) in TLR3 signaling, whereas poly(I:C) preconditioning (Ppre) leads to upregulation of TLR3 signaling 2h after OGD. At 6h and 24h these differences were not apparent.