

Supplementary Figures

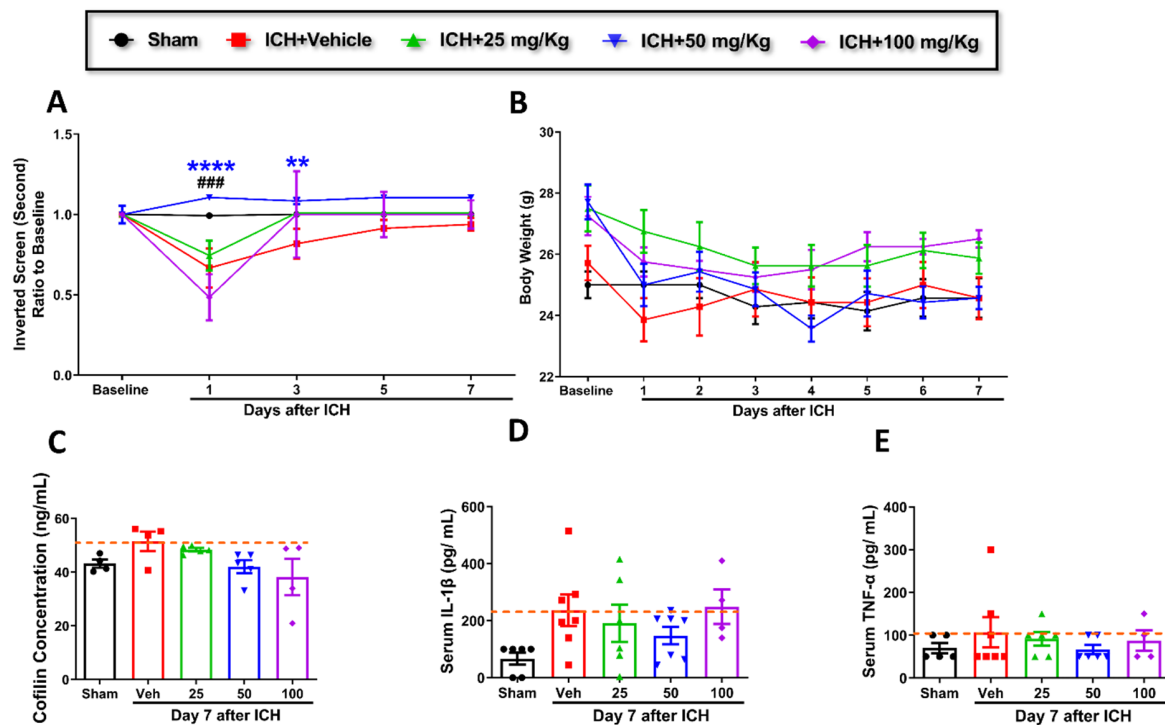


Figure S1. CI improved motor deficits and inflammatory markers. Effect of different doses of cofilin inhibitor (CI, 25, 50, and 100 mg/kg) on inverted screen, body weight, and blood profile ICH in mice. (A) Inverted screen latency time was recorded on days 1, 3, 5, and 7 after ICH and showed significant improvement on days 1 and 3 with CI 50 mg/kg compared to the vehicle after ICH. (B) No changes were observed in body weight among different groups. (C) plasma level of cofilin, (D) serum level of IL-1 β and (E) serum level of TNF- α were decreased in the CI-treated group compared with the vehicle group after ICH, but the data was not significant. (n=6-7 per group, Two-way ANOVA or one-way ANOVA followed by Sidak's *post hoc* comparisons). Data are indicated as mean \pm SEM, where $p < 0.05$ was considered significant. *Difference of ICH + CI group relative to ICH + vehicle group (ns = not significant, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.0001$) and #Difference of ICH + vehicle compared to the sham group ### $p < 0.001$).

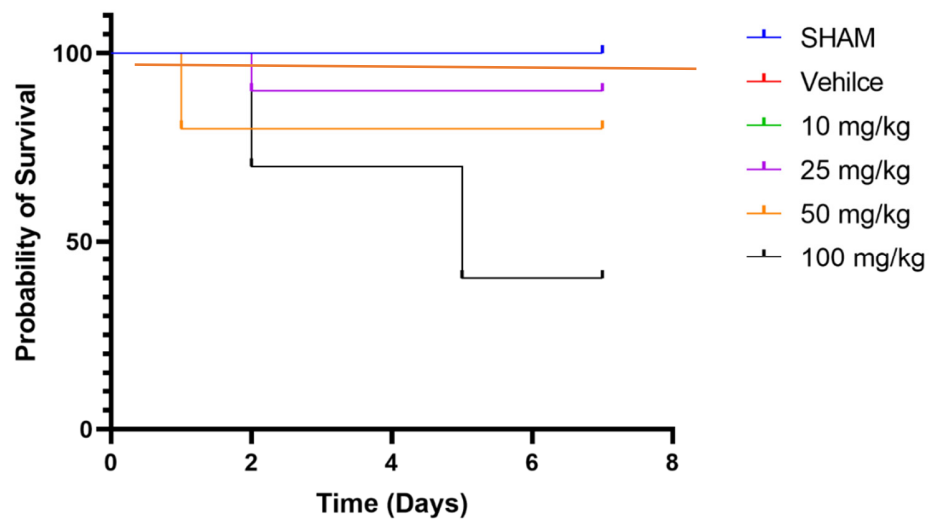


Figure S2: Mortality rates after treatment with different concentrations of CI. 60% mortality was observed in 100mg/kg; 20% mortality in 50mg/kg, 10% in 10mg/kg and no mortality in vehicle. Kaplan-Meier survival curve of mice. Differences in survival between different groups were analyzed by log rank test ($p < 0.05$).

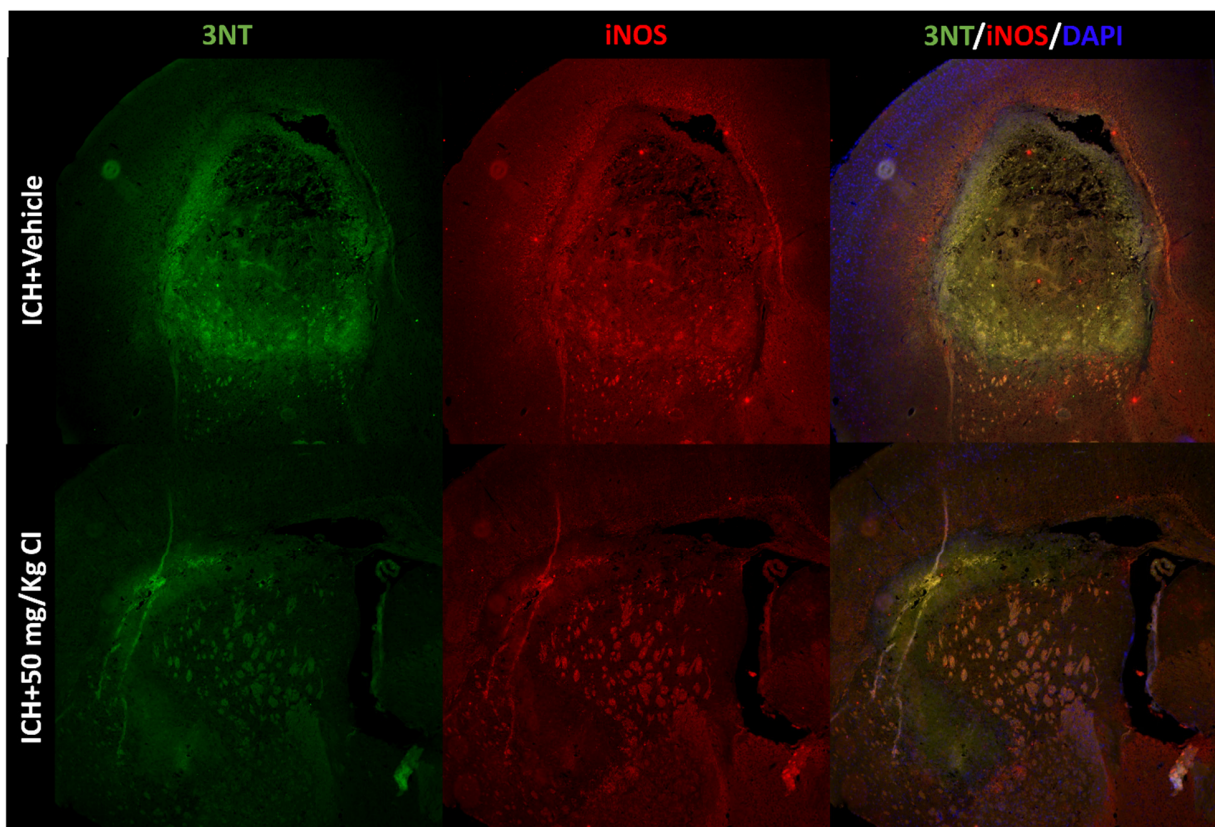


Figure S3. CI reduced the levels of 3-NT with iNOS. The effect of CI (50 mg/kg) on oxidative/nitrosative stress after ICH. Immunohistochemical staining showed that the colocalization of 3-NT with iNOS was diminished in the CI-treated group relative to the vehicle group after ICH on day 7.

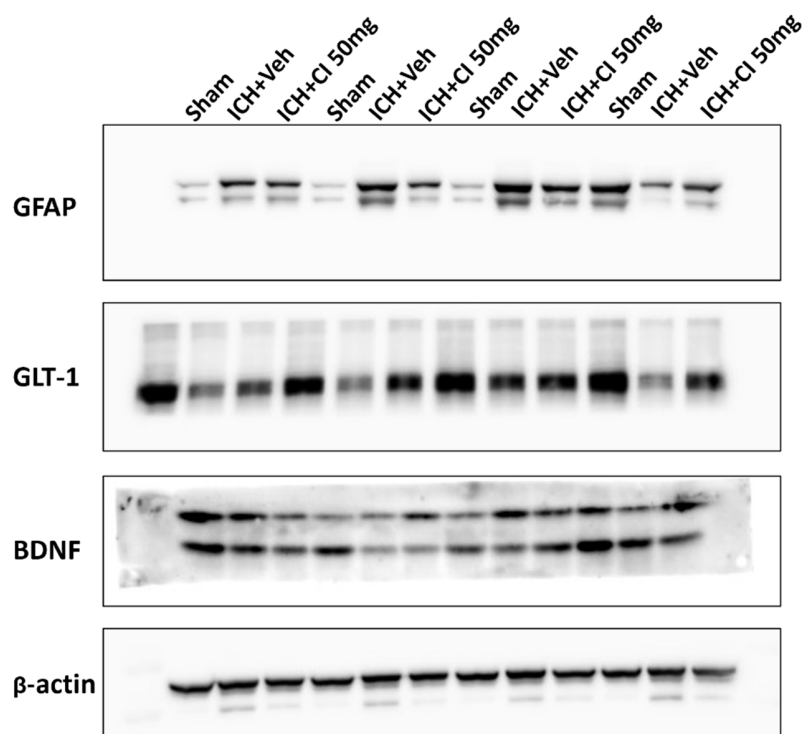


Figure S4: Original Western blots for Figure 3.

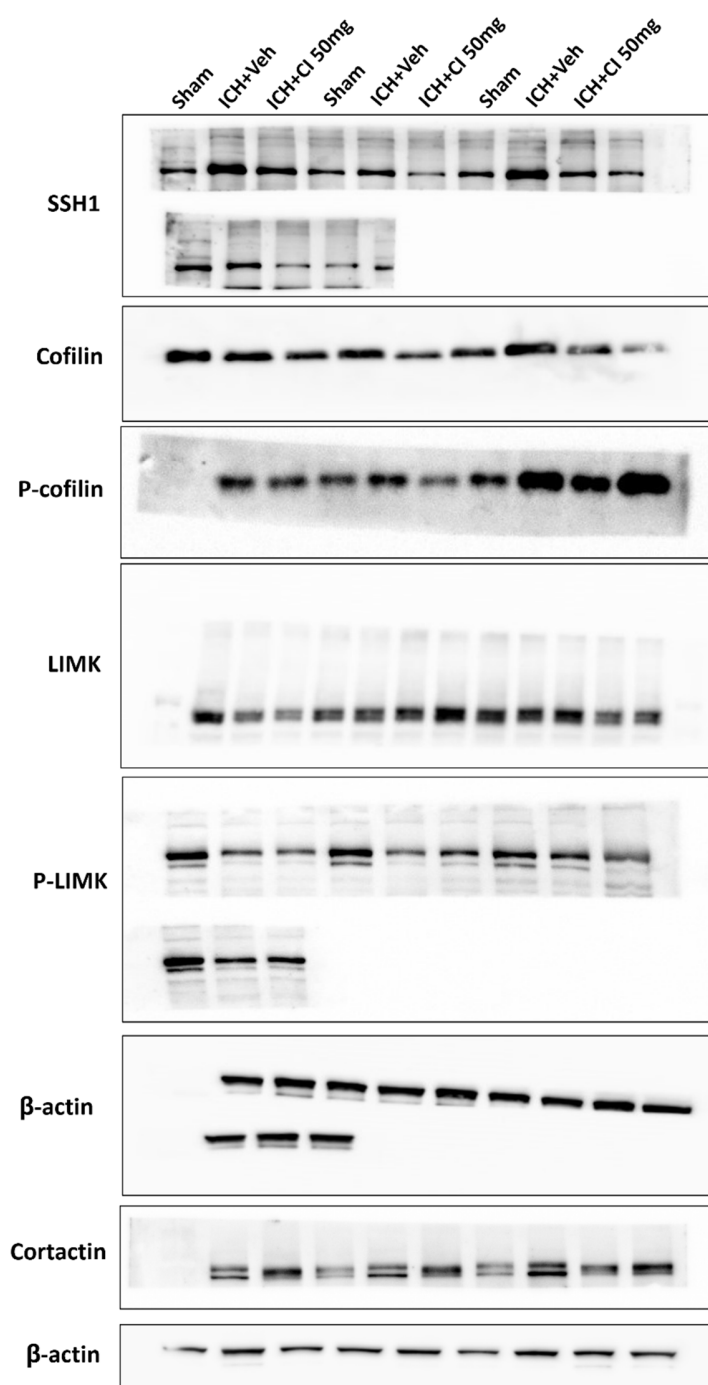
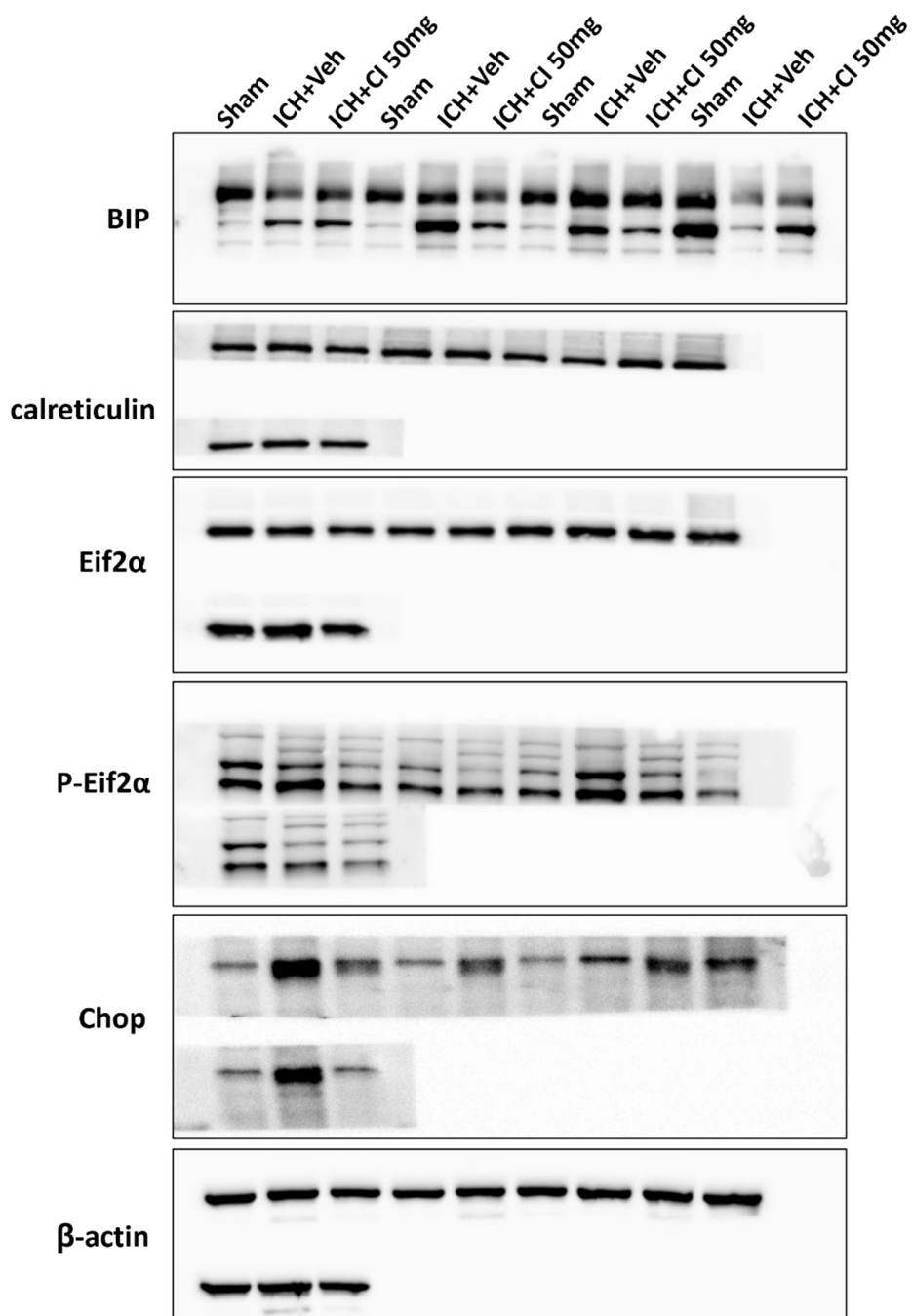


Figure S5: Original Western blots for Figure 4.



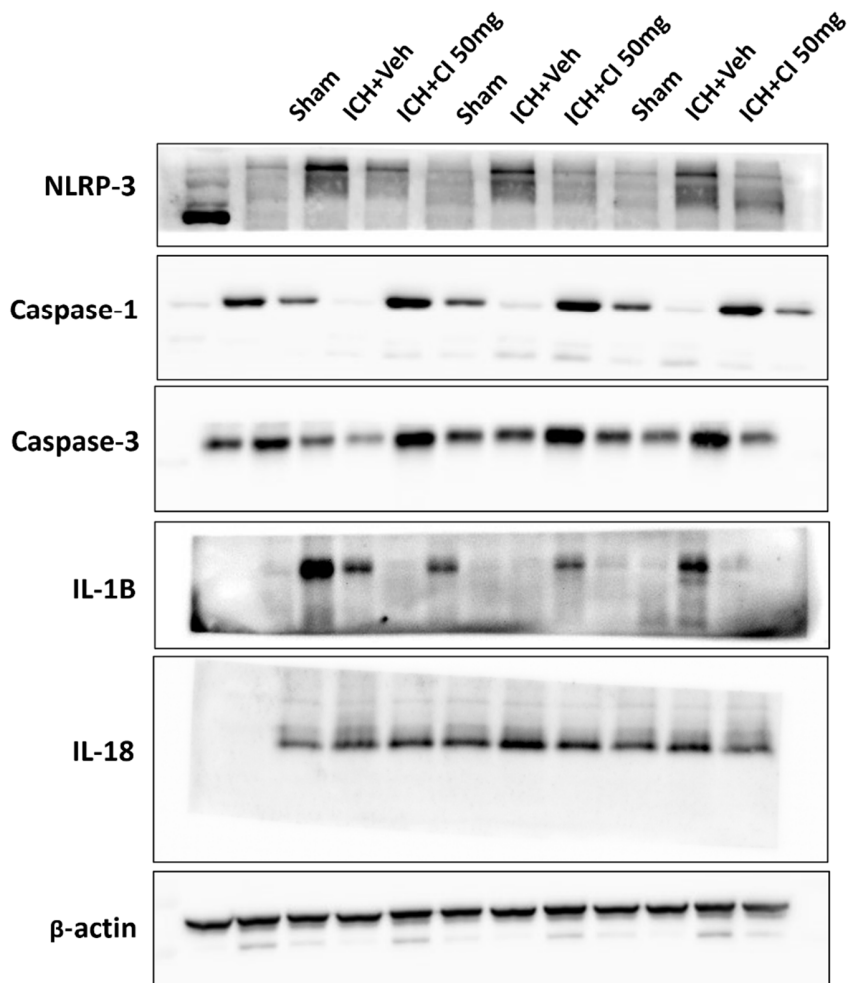


Figure S6: Original Western blots for Figure 5.

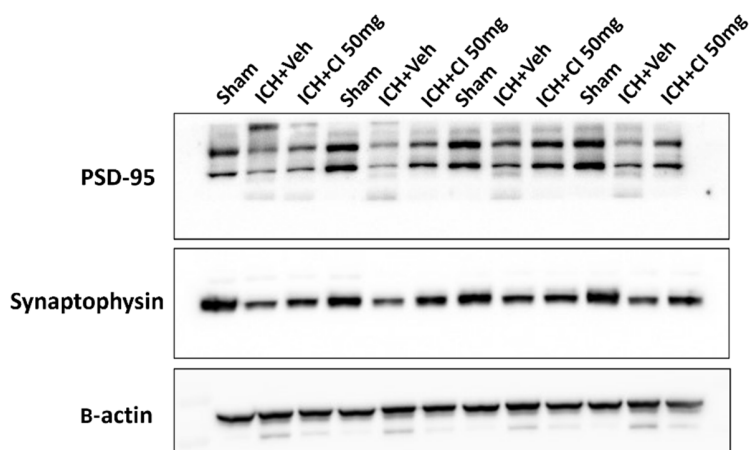


Figure S7: Original Western blots for Figure 6.