Sample/Template	details
Source	Human endothelial ECV304 cells in a blood-brain barrier model
Method of preservation	No preservation; Total RNA was extracted directly from PBS washed cell layers
Storage time (if appropriate)	RNA was stored at -80°C and reverse transcribed into cDNA within one month. cDNA was stored at -80°C and analyzed within 6 months.
Handling	
Extraction method	Column based extraction method (NucleoSpin RNA II Kit (Macherey-Nagel, D).
RNA: DNA-free	All primer pairs used are intron-spanning primers. The RNA extraction protocol included on-column DNA digestion. Using microfluidics (Bioanalyzer), the quality of each RNA preparation was verified.
Concentration	All RNA preparations were quantified using microfluidics (Bioanalyzer).
RNA: integrity	Integrity of each RNA preparation was verified using microfluidics (Bioanalyzer).
Inhibition-free	Not all samples were tested for the absence of inhibitors. However, a representative set of samples was used to control for the absence of inhibitors using dilution series of target genes.
Assay optimisation/validation	
Accession numbers	
ACTB	NM_001101
B2M GAPDH	NM_002046
HPRT1	NM_002040
ICAM1	NM_000201
MCP1	NM_002982
MRP1	NM_004996
PMM1 DSMD6	NM_002676
RI IP76	NM_006788
SDHA	NM_004168
TUBA1B	NM_006082
VCAM1	NM_001078
YWHAZ	NM_003406
Amplicon dotails	
Amplicon details	140 bp
B2M	86 bp
GAPDH	165 bp
HPRT1	94 bp
ICAM1	111 bp
MRP1	131 bp 97 bp
PMM1	122 bp
PSMB6	82 bp
RLIP76	104 bp
SDHA	86 bp
TUBA1B	181 bp
YWHAZ	<u>87 бр 94 bp</u>

.	
Primer sequence	
ACTR	forward
ACTB P2M	
MCP1	
MRP1	GCTGATGGAGGCTGACAAG
PMM1	AAGCGTGGAACCTTCATCGA
PSMB6	ACCTGATGGCGGGAATCAT
RLIP76	AAGGCATCTACAGAGTATCAGG
SDHA	TGGGAACAAGAGGGCATCTG
TUBA1B	CTTTGAGCCAGCCAACCAGATG
VCAM1	CCTCCTTAATAATACCTGCCATTG
YWHAZ	ACTTTTGGTACATTGTGGCTTCAA
	reverse
АСТВ	AAGGGACTTCCTGTAACAATGCA
B2M	TCTCTGCTCCCCACCTCTAAGT
GAPDH	GAGGCATTGCTGATGATCTTGAGG
HPRT1	GGTCCTTTTCACCAGCAAGCT
ICAM1	TCTCCTGGCTCTGGTTCC
MCP1	TCCACGACCTCCACTTCC
MRP1	GCTGAGGAAGGAGATGAAGAG
PMM1	TCCCGGATCTTCTCTTTCTTGTC
PSMB6	ATCATACCCCCCATAGGCACT
RLIP76	AGTGTTAGGCTCATAGTCTTCC
SDHA	CCACCACTGCATCAAATTCATG
TUBA1B	GATGCCAACCTTGAAGCCAGTG
VCAM1	GTGCTTCTACAAGACTATATGACC
Υ₩ΗΔΖ	CCGCCAGGACAAACCAGTAT
Probe sequence*	no probes used
	All primers were subjected to PLAST englycia
	All primers were subjected to BLAST analysis
empirical	Forward and reverse primers were used at the following
ACTR	
P2M	200/000
GARDH	200/600
	200/000
	100/100
MCP1	100/100
MDD1	100/100
PMM1	100/100
PSMB6	100/100
RI IP76	100/100
SDHA	300/900
	100/100
VCAM1	100/100
	600/600
	000/000
	For aDNA synthesis random BT primers were used as
Driming conditions	Poli CDINA Synthesis, random RT primers were used as
Finning conditions	Powerse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems, Austria))
1	aPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of
PCR efficiency	qPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of
PCR efficiency	qPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of cDNA prepared from endothelial ECV304 cell mRNA. Used efficiencies are given below in %
PCR efficiency	qPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of cDNA prepared from endothelial ECV304 cell mRNA. Used efficiencies are given below in %. 97.0
PCR efficiency ACTB B2M	qPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of cDNA prepared from endothelial ECV304 cell mRNA. Used efficiencies are given below in %. 97.0 100.5
PCR efficiency ACTB B2M GAPDH	qPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of cDNA prepared from endothelial ECV304 cell mRNA. Used efficiencies are given below in %. 97.0 100.5 97.5
PCR efficiency ACTB B2M GAPDH HPRT1	qPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of cDNA prepared from endothelial ECV304 cell mRNA. Used efficiencies are given below in %. 97.0 100.5 97.5 96.5
PCR efficiency ACTB B2M GAPDH HPRT1 ICAM1	qPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of cDNA prepared from endothelial ECV304 cell mRNA. Used efficiencies are given below in %. 97.0 100.5 97.5 96.5 94.0
PCR efficiency ACTB B2M GAPDH HPRT1 ICAM1 MCP1	qPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of cDNA prepared from endothelial ECV304 cell mRNA. Used efficiencies are given below in %. 97.0 100.5 97.5 96.5 94.0 110.0
PCR efficiency ACTB B2M GAPDH HPRT1 ICAM1 MCP1 MRP1	qPCR efficiencies were determined using dilution series of cDNA prepared from endothelial ECV304 cell mRNA. Used efficiencies are given below in %. 97.0 100.5 97.5 96.5 94.0 110.0 94.5

PMM1	109.0
PSMB6	99.0
RLIP76	101.5
SDHA	100.0
TUBA1B	97.5
VCAM1	108.5
YWHAZ	99.0
Linear dynamic range	The dynamic range of the primers was spanning unknown targets as determined by dilution curves.
Limits of detection	LODs were not determined in this study.
Intra-assay variation	The intra-assay variation was below one Cq.
RT/PCR	
Protocols	 RT: equal RNA quantities were reverse transcribed into cDNA using the High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems, Austria). qPCR: reactions were performed in 25 µl reaction mixtures containing 1 µl cDNA, 12.5 µl Brilliant SYBR Green QPCR Master Mix (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA), primers as indicated (Metabion, Martinsried, D), and nuclease-free water to 25 µl, and run in duplicate on a Mx3000P QPCR system (Stratagene La Jolla, CA, USA).
Reagents	see above
Duplicate RT	Replicates of the RT step were not performed in this study.
NTC	NTCs were included in each run. The absence of both amplification and melting curve peaks were mandatory for the acceptance of the run.
NAC	Minus RT controls were not performed in this study.
Positive control	Inter-run calibrators were not used.
Data analysis	
Specialist software	Data were analyzed using the MxPro software v.4 (Stratagene) considering both amplification efficiencies and normalization to single reference genes or Normalization Factor.
Statistical justification	All qPCR reactions were performed in duplicate. Statistical analyses were conducted using two-tailed unpaired t tests or one-way ANOVA with post-hoc Tukey tests cross- comparing all study groups, as appropriate. Data were considered significant at p < 0.05.
Transparent, validated normalisation	The expression stability of 9 candidate reference genes was determined across the samples using geNorm, NormFinder, and BestKeeper VBA algorithms. Thus, PSMB6 and HPRT1 were selected as stable reference genes under the experimental conditions of this study and their average expression was used as a Normalization Factor.

Table S1.