

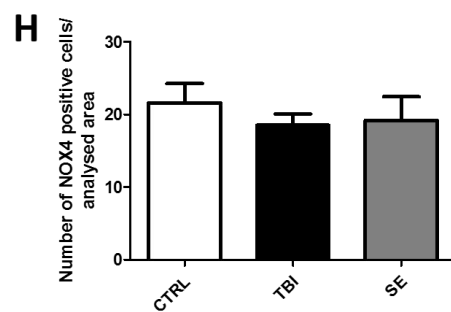
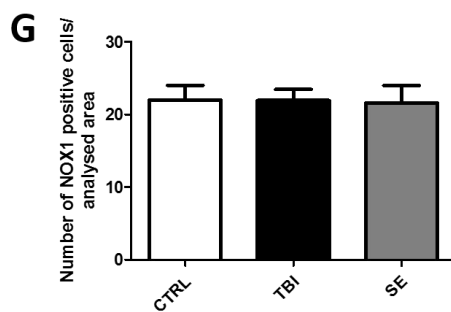
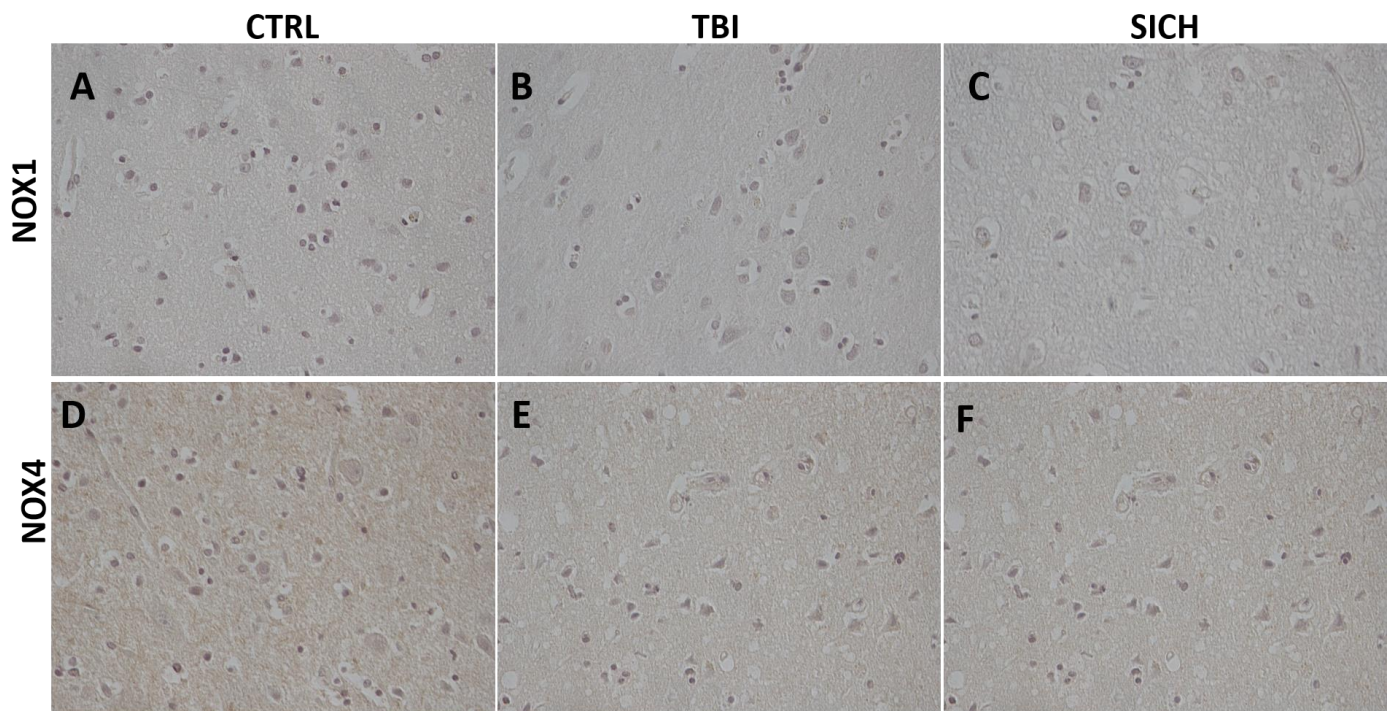
# The NADPH oxidase NOX2 mediates loss of parvalbumin interneurons in traumatic brain injury: human autopic immunohistochemical evidence

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### **Supplementary Fig. 2: NOX1 and NOX4 expression**

(A-C) Representative images of NOX1 immunostaining in the cortex of controls (CTRL, n=5) (A), subjects died following TBI (TBI, n=15) (B) and subjects died following spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (SICH, n=5) (C).

(D-F) Representative images of NOX4 immunostaining in the cortex of controls (CTRL, n=5) (D), subjects died following TBI (TBI, n=15) (E) and subjects died following spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (SICH, n=5) (F).

(G) Quantification of NOX1-positive-stained cells in the cortex of controls (CTRL, n=5), subjects died following TBI (TBI, n=15) and subjects died spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (SICH, n=5). Results are expressed as means  $\pm$  s.e.m. One-way ANOVA, followed by Tukey's post hoc test,  $F= 0,008367$ ;  $P= 0,8332$ .

(H) Quantification of NOX4-positive-stained cells in the cortex of controls (CTRL, n=5), subjects died following TBI (TBI, n=15) and subjects died spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (SICH, n=5). Results are expressed as means  $\pm$  s.e.m. One-way ANOVA, followed by Tukey's post hoc test,  $F= 0,4614$ ;  $P= 0,6364$ .