Title: Ropivacaine prevents activation of NLRP3 inflammasome caused by high glucose in HUVECs

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Figure S1

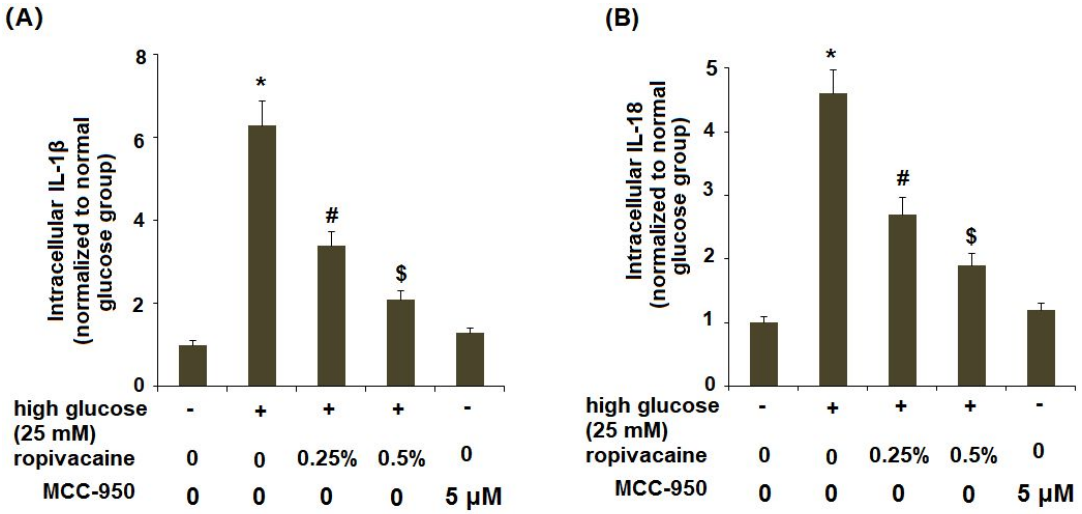

Figure S1. Ropivacaine inhibits high glucose-induced expression of intracellular IL-1β and IL-18. HUVECs were treated with high glucose (25 mM) in the presence or absence of ropivacaine (0.25%, 0.5%) MCC-950 (5 μM) for 24 h. (A). Intracellular IL-1β was measured by ELISA analysis; (B). Intracellular IL-18 was measured by ELISA assay (*, $P<0.01$ vs normal glucose; #, $P<0.01$ high glucose only; $, $P<0.01$ vs. high glucose+ropivacaine (0.25%), N=5-6).

Figure S2

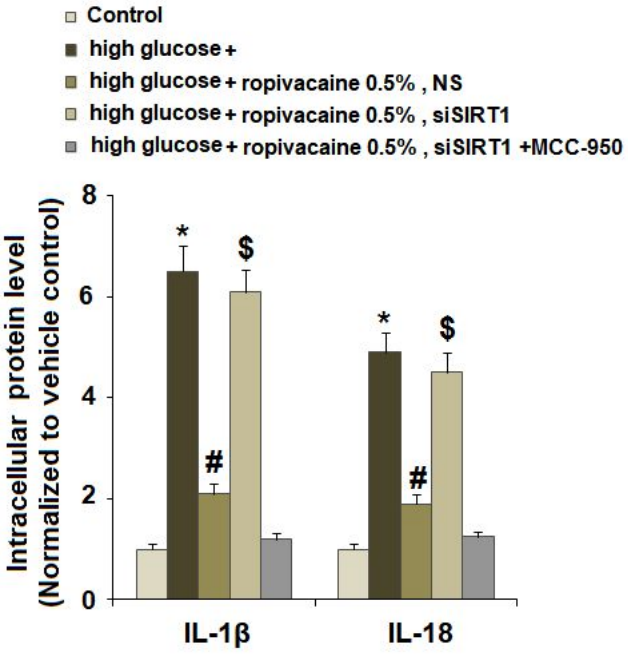

Figure S2. Silencing of SIRT1 abolished the inhibitory effects of ropivacaine on intracellular IL-1β and IL-18 production. HUVECs were transfected with SIRT1 siRNA. At 12 h post transfection, cells were treated with high glucose (25 mM) in the presence or absence of ropivacaine (0.5%) for 24 h. NS, non-specific group; siSIRT1, SIRT1 siRNA. Intracellular IL-1β and IL-18 were measured by ELISA assay (*, P<0.01 vs normal glucose; #, P<0.01 high glucose only; $, P<0.01 vs. high glucose+ropivacaine (0. 5%)+NS group, N=5-6).