Figure S1. Generation of *aldh2* KO and WT mice. (A) Western blot analysis of aldh2 expression in ICR mouse liver. The targeting mouse liver mitochondrial fractions were subjected to immunoblot analysis with anti-Aldh2 antibody. Lane 1 is recombinant aldh2 protein. Lanes 2-4 are Aldh2+/+, +/- and -/-, respectively. (B) PCR analysis of aldh2 DNA extracted from ICR mouse tails. Both lanes 1 and 3 indicate aldh2+/-. Lanes 2 and 4 indicate aldh2-/- and +/+, respectively. Lane 5 indicates markers. The WT (+/+, +/-) mouse showed a 208 bp fragment, and in KO (-/-) primer reaction system, a 280 bp fragment appeared only. (C) The mechanism of oxidative stress in ketamine-induced cystitis. Aldh2, aldehyde dehydrogenase 2; KO, knock-out; WT, wild-type; ICR, Institute of Cancer Research; KIC, ketamine-induced cystitis; ROS, reactive oxygen species; RNS, reactive nitrogen species; NF-κB, nuclear factor-κ-light-chain-enhancer of B cells; iNOS, inducible nitric oxide synthase; COX-2, cyclooxygenase 2.

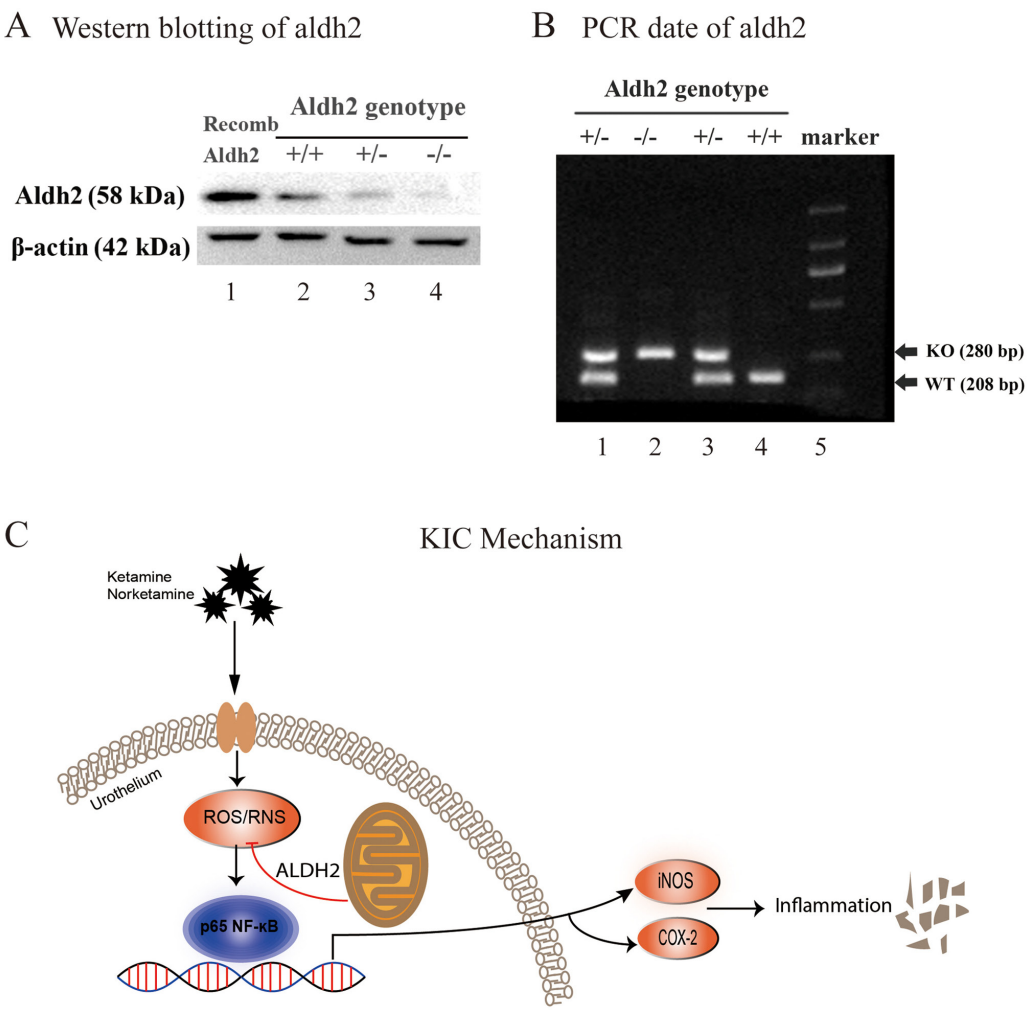
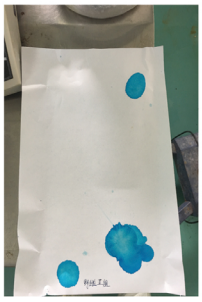


Figure S2. Measurement of the frequency of micturition based on the number of micturition points in *aldh2* KO and WT mice. aldh2, aldehyde dehydrogenase 2; WT, wild-type; KO, knock-out; WNS, wild-type normal saline control group; WLK, wild-type low-dose ketamine group; WHK, wild-type high-dose ketamine group; KNS, knock-out normal saline control group; KLK, knock-out low-dose ketamine group; KHK, knock-out high-dose ketamine group.



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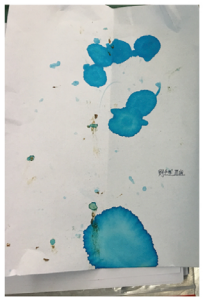
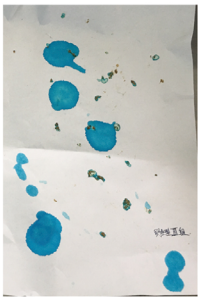


WLK



WHK

KNS

KLK

KHK