



Supplementary Material 4. Western blot assay. The representative blotting images of β -catenin/vascular endothelium growth factor (VEGF)/ β -actin. Lane 1 is from a sham retina (Control); Lane 2 is the vehicle-pretreated ischemic retina (Vehicle+IR); Lanes 3, 4, 5 and 6 are from retinas that were subjected to IR with pre-ischemic treatment with 4/10/20 μ M emodin (Emo4+IR/Emo10+IR/Emo20+IR) or post-ischemic administration of 20 μ M emodin (IR+Emo20). As compared to the normal control, the VEGF/ β -catenin protein level obviously increased after retinal ischemia with pre-ischemic intravitreal vehicle (Vehicle+IR) was carried out. During the first trial using western blotting assay, this VEGF/ β -catenin elevation in the ischemic retina was not/not obviously counteracted by pre-ischemic administration of 4 μ M emodin or post-ischemic treatment with 20 μ M emodin. For the clarity and conciseness of information these two groups were cropped out of the figure in the manuscript. In the following experiments, pre-ischemic administration of 10 and 20 μ M concentrations of emodin were thus selected/tested to find out the dose-dependent effects on the ischemic retina. As demonstrated, the elevated levels of VEGF/ β -catenin in the ischemic retina were in a dose-response manner downregulated by pre-ischemic treatment with 10 (with a less effect) or 20 μ M emodin (with a greater effect).