Supplementary material

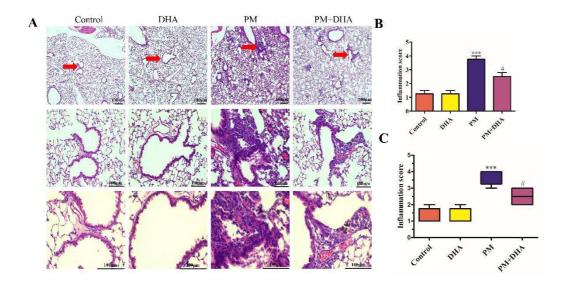


Figure 2. Pretreatment with DHA alleviates PM-induced lung injury in vivo. (A) The representative H&E stained lung sections. Scale bar = 100 μ m. Arrows indicate inflammatory cell infiltration (red arrows) and structural damage in lung tissues. (B) The inflammatory scores for the H&E stained lung sections (n = 3/group). (C): The box plots of the inflammatory scores for the H&E stained lung sections (n = 3/group). Data were presented as mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM, n = 3); *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 vs. control. #P < 0.05, ##P < 0.01vs. PM.

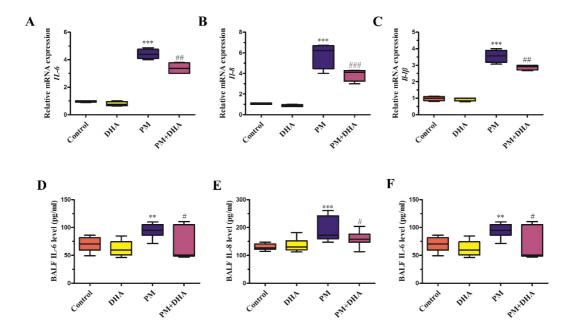


Figure 3. DHA pretreatment significantly reduces levels of IL-6, IL-8, and IL-1 β in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid and cell supernatants, as quantified by ELISA and qRT-PCR. (A-C) The box plot of the BALF IL-6, IL-8 and IL-1 β relative mRNA expression levels as quantified by qPCR. Data were presented as mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM, n = 3); *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 vs. control. #P < 0.05, ##P < 0.01vs. PM.

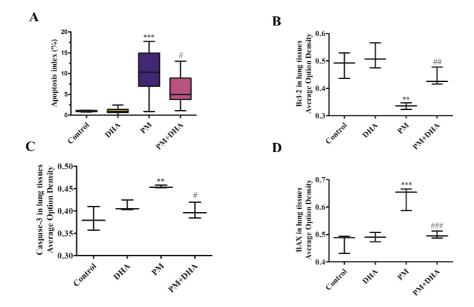


Figure 4 Pretreatment with DHA reduces apoptosis of lung tissue via regulation of proapoptotic proteins. The box plot of the quantitative analysis of the number of TUNEL-positive airway epithelial cells (A), and the quantification of BCL-2 (B), cleave-caspase 3(C) and Bax (D) expression in lung tissue are shown. The results are presented as mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM; **P < 0.01 vs Vehicle group; ##P < 0.01 vs PM group, n = 3).

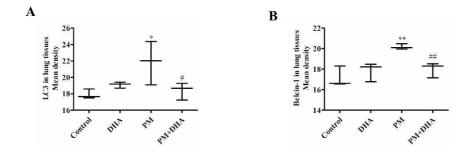


Figure 5. Pretreatment with DHA downregulates the autophagy level in PM-induced lung injury model. At two days post-PM exposure, the immunofluorescent detection of lung LC3 scale bars = $100 \, \mu m$) and Beclin-1 was conducted..DAPI (blue) was used for nuclear staining (scale bars = $50 \, \mu m$). The box plot of the quantitative analysis of LC3 (A) and Bclcin-1(B) in lung tissue fluorescence staining.

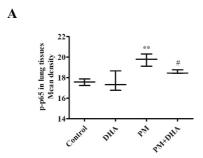


Figure 6. Pretreatment with DHA suppresses the activation of NF-κB signaling in the lung tissue of mice treated with PM. (A) The box plot of the quantification of p-p65 in lung tissue fluorescence staining.

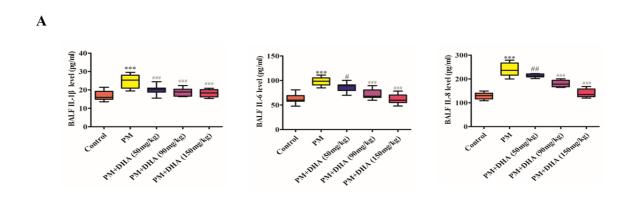


Figure 7. Dose-dependent effects of DHA on PM-induced lung injury.(A) Quantitative analysis of inflammatory cytokine levels in different dose groups."