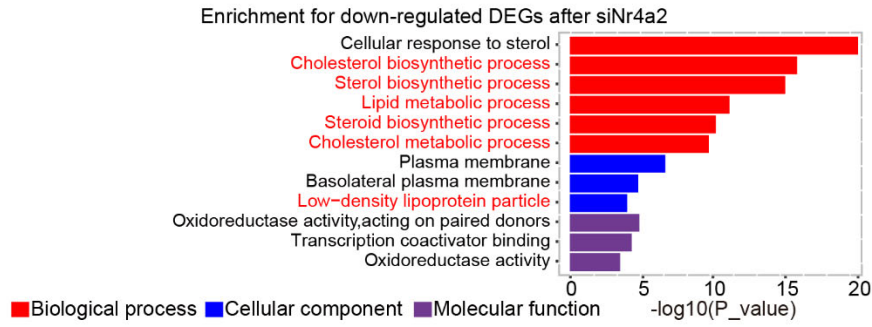
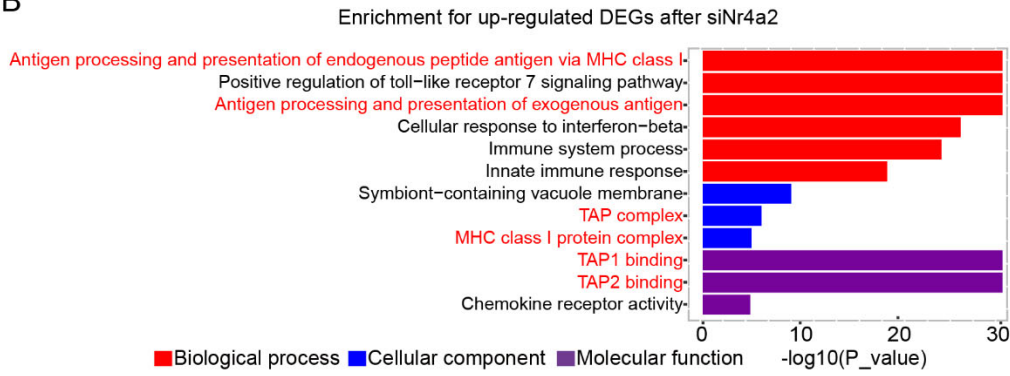


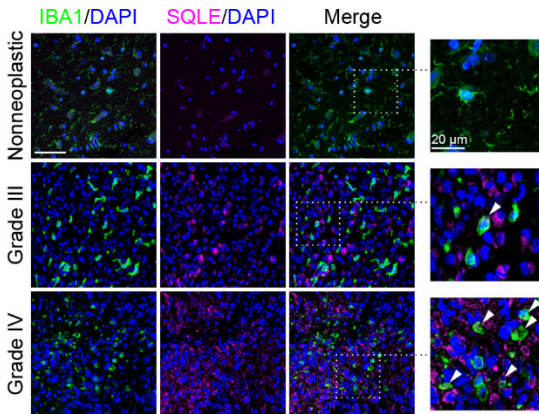
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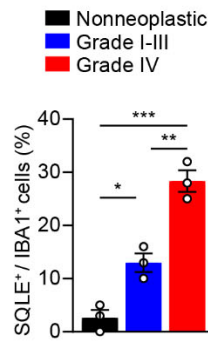
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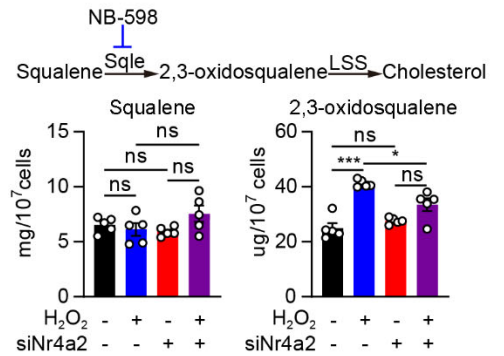
C



D



E



Supplementary Figure S4. NR4A2-knockdown affects lipid metabolism and promotes antigen presentation of microglia, related to Figure 5

(A) GO analysis of down-regulated DEGs in BV2 cells transfected with siNr4a2. The enriched GO terms were listed in terms for the target genes in cellular components, molecular function and biological processes based on p values.

(B) GO analysis of up-regulated DEGs in BV2 cells transfected with siNr4a2. The enriched GO terms are listed in terms for the target genes in cellular components, molecular function and biological processes based on p values.

(C, D) Immunofluorescence staining for SQLE and microglia maker (IBA1) in glioma tissues of different grades and nonneoplastic brain tissues. Scale bars, 50 μ m (C). Quantification of SQLE⁺ microglia levels in respective group (D).

(E) Metabolic reactions catalyzed by Sqle in the cholesterol synthesis pathway. Squalene and 2,3-oxidosqualene abundance in microglia treated by H₂O₂ (500 μ M) in the absence or presence of siNr4a2 transfection. NB-598 is a known inhibitor of Sqle. In (D) and (E), P value was calculated using one-way ANOVA analysis. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.