

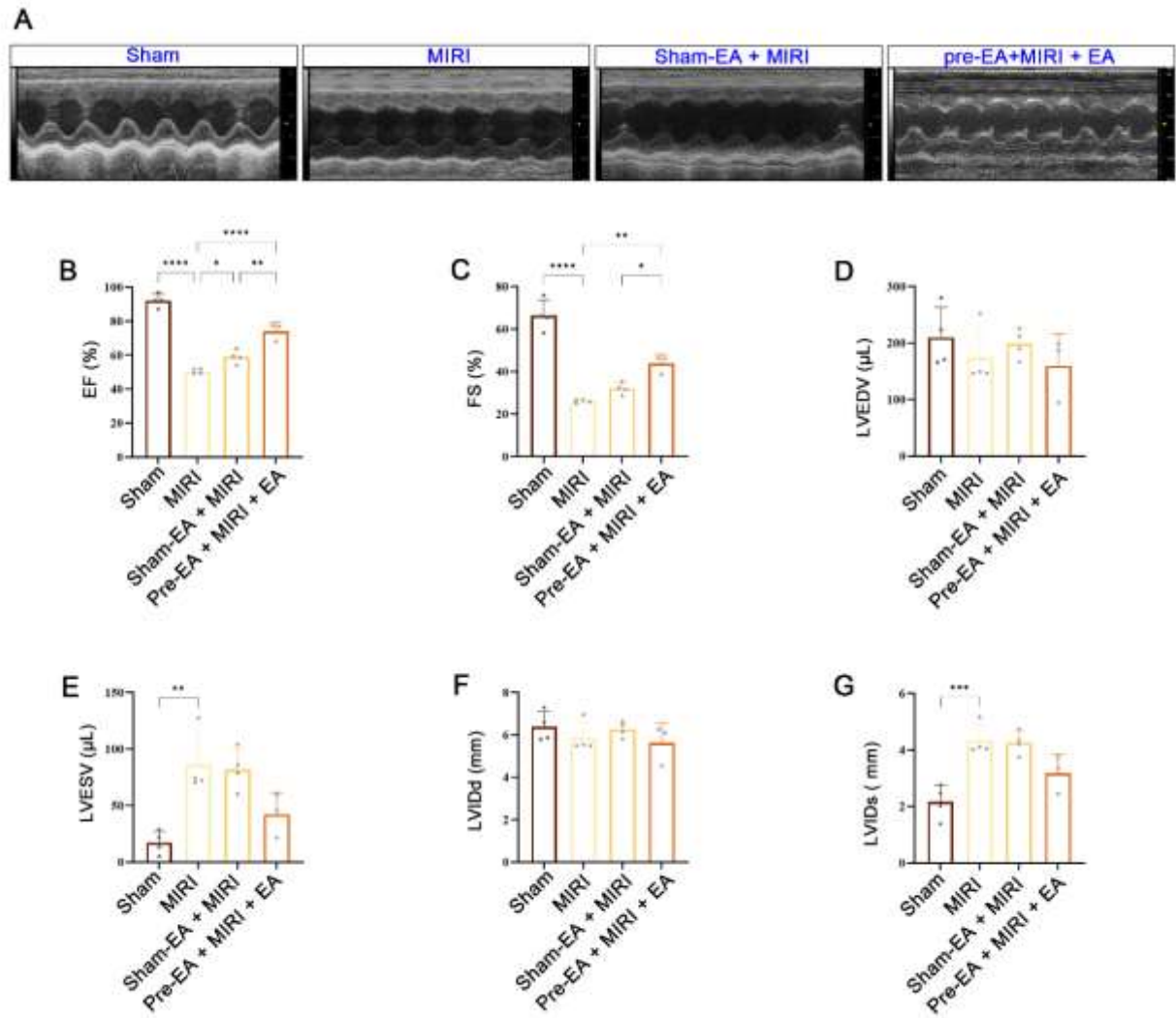


Figure S1. Pre-EA improves cardiac function after MIRI

(A) Representative echocardiographic images. (B-G) Quantitative echocardiographic parameters in rats ($n = 3-4$): (B) EF, (C) FS, (D) LVEDV, (E) LVESV, (F) LVIDd, and (G) LVIDs. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$, ns indicates no significance.

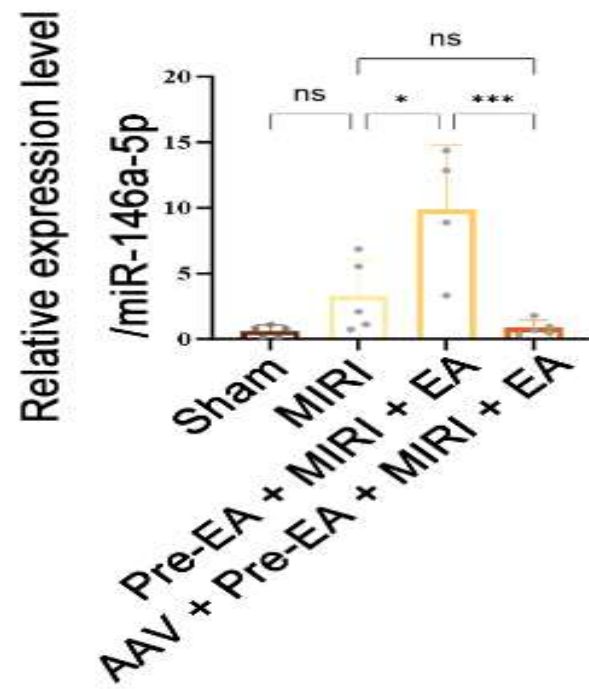


Figure S2. Pre-EA upregulates miR-146a expression in myocardial tissue after MIRI qRT-PCR analysis of miR-146a expression (n= 4-5). * $P<0.05$; *** $P<0.001$, ns indicates no significance.

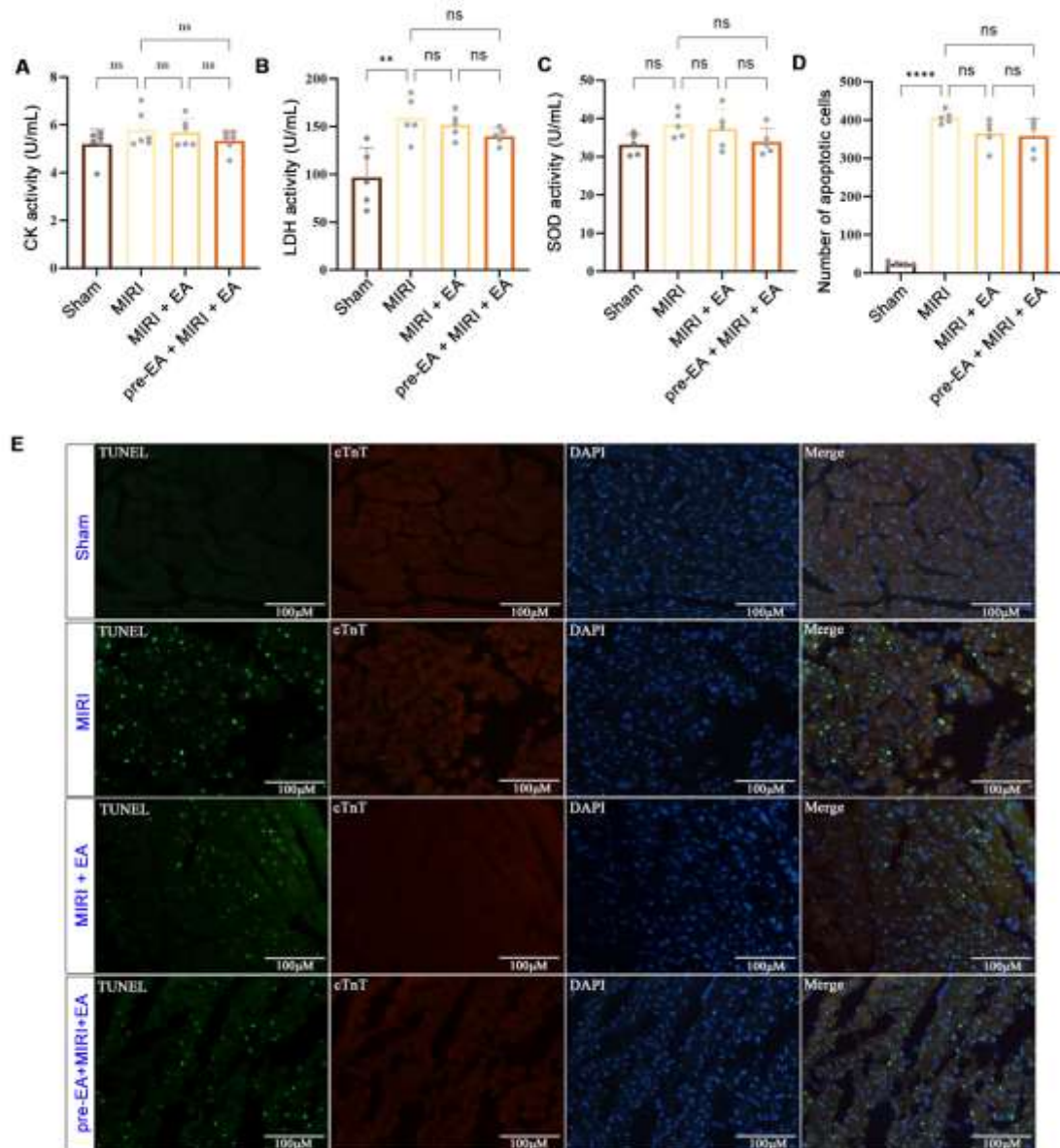


Figure S3. Effects of EA on early myocardial injury after 4 hr reperfusion

(A) CK activity (n=6). (B) LDH activity (n=5). (C) SOD activity (n=5). (D, E) TUNEL assay for apoptosis detection: (D) representative images, (E) quantitative analysis (n=5). ** $P < 0.01$, **** $P < 0.0001$, ns indicates no significance.

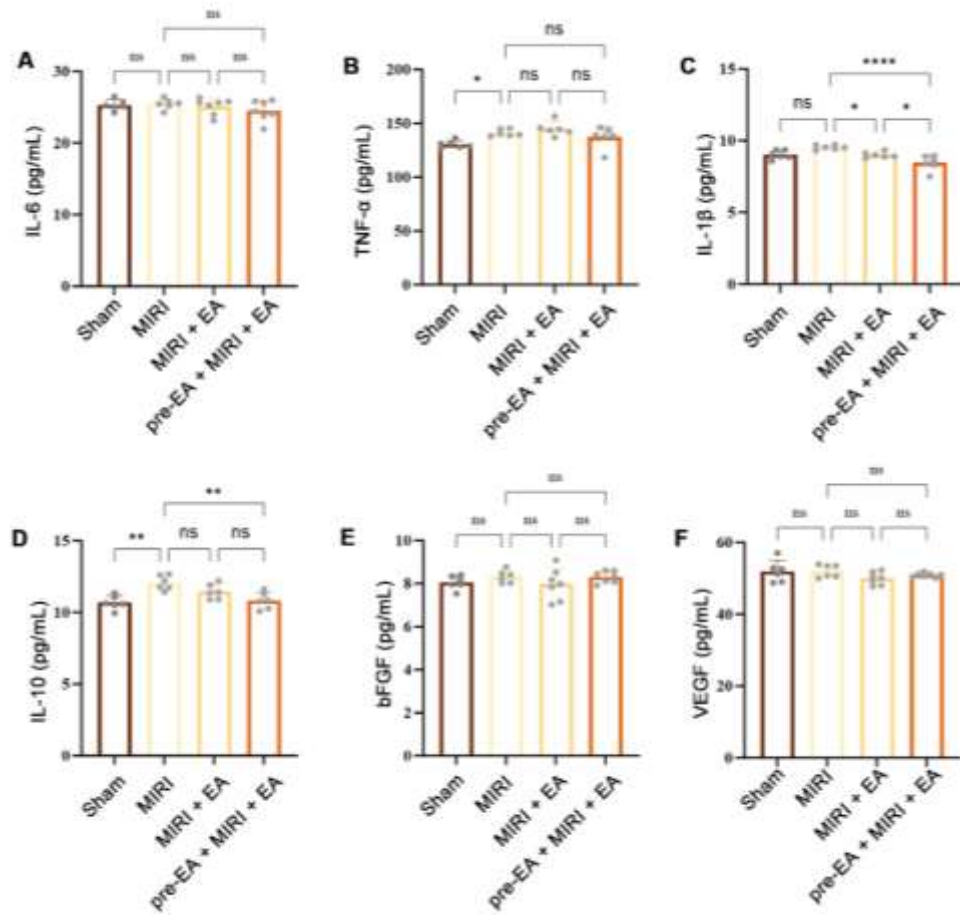


Figure S4. Effects of EA on early inflammatory and angiogenic factors after 4 hr reperfusion

(A-F) ELISA detection of (A) IL-6, (B) TNF-α, (C) IL-1β, (D) IL-10, (E) bFGF, and (F) VEGF expression levels (n=6-7). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.0001$, ns indicates no significance.