

Table S1. Physiologic conditions at the beginning and end of ventilation.

	Nonventilated	Nonventilated	V _T 6 ml/kg	V _T 30 ml/kg	V _T 30 ml/kg	V _T 30 ml/kg
		LPS	LPS	LPS	LPS+HIF-1 α	LPS+LMWH
PH	7.41 $\pm$ 0.07	7.38 $\pm$ 0.03	7.36 $\pm$ 0.08	7.39 $\pm$ 0.08	7.37 $\pm$ 0.06	7.39 $\pm$ 0.08
PaO ₂ (mmHg)	98.4 $\pm$ 0.3	92.3 $\pm$ 0.4	89.7 $\pm$ 0.4*	73.4 $\pm$ 2.6*	86.2 $\pm$ 2.3*	85.6 $\pm$ 1.9*
PaCO ₂ (mmHg)	39.1 $\pm$ 0.2	39.8 $\pm$ 0.3	38.9 $\pm$ 1.3	38.5 $\pm$ 1.4	37.6 $\pm$ 1.4	37.9 $\pm$ 1.5
MAP (mmHg)						
Start	85.6 $\pm$ 1.2	83.9 $\pm$ 0.5	84.8 $\pm$ 1.4	82.5 $\pm$ 2.4	84.7 $\pm$ 2.2	84.8 $\pm$ 2.3
End	85.1 $\pm$ 0.4	81.3 $\pm$ 0.3	79.2 $\pm$ 2.1*	75.4 $\pm$ 2.1*	78.3 $\pm$ 2.4*	78.4 $\pm$ 2.6*
PIP (mmHg)						
Start			15.8 $\pm$ 1.3	16.3 $\pm$ 1.2	15.7 $\pm$ 1.1	15.8 $\pm$ 1.6
End			16.9 $\pm$ 1.6	17.7 $\pm$ 1.8	17.1 $\pm$ 1.4	17.3 $\pm$ 1.4

At the end of the study period, we obtained data of mean arterial pressure and arterial blood gases from the nonventilated control mice and mice ventilated at a tidal volume of 6 mL/kg or 10 mL/kg for 8 h (n = 10 per group). The normovolemic statuses of mice were maintained by monitoring mean artery pressure. Data are presented as means $\pm$ SDs. * indicates that P < 0.05 when compared to the nonventilated control mice. HIF = hypoxia-inducible factor; LMWH = low-molecular-weight heparin; LPS = lipopolysaccharide; MAP = mean arterial pressure; PIP = peak inspiratory pressure; V_T = tidal volume.