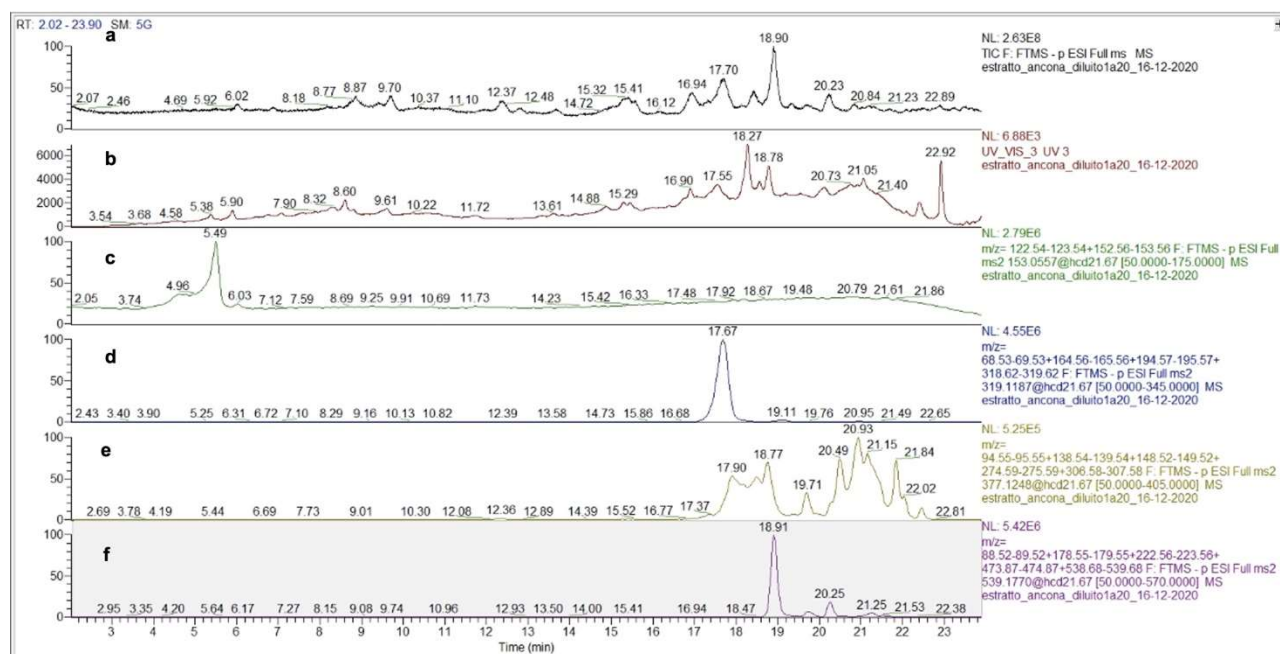




A



B

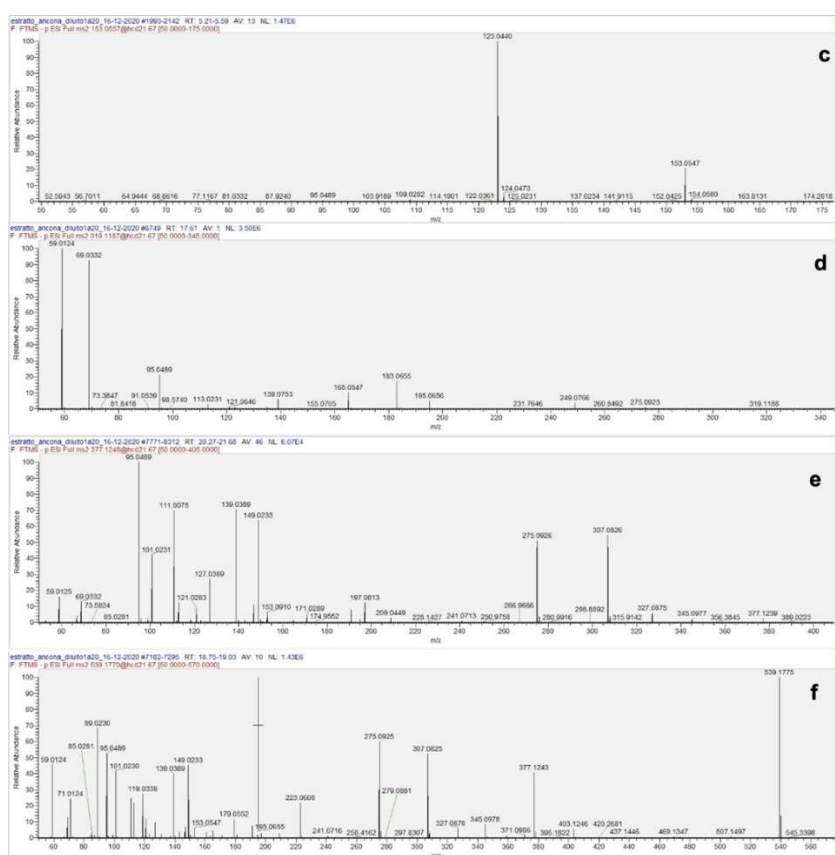


Figure S1. UHPLC-UV-ESI-HRMS analysis. (A) (a) LC-HRMS full scan chromatogram, (b) LC-UV chromatogram (280nm), and negative LC-HRMS-PRM (c) Hydroxytyrosol (153.0557 m/z), (d) Oleacin (319.1187 m/z), (e) Oleuropein aglycon (377.1248 m/z) and (f) Oleuropein (539.1770m/z) chromatograms. (B) HR-MSMS spectra of (c) Hydroxytyrosol (153.0557 m/z), (d) Oleacin (319.1187 m/z), (e) Oleuropein aglycon (377.1248 m/z) and (f) Oleuropein (539.1770 m/z).

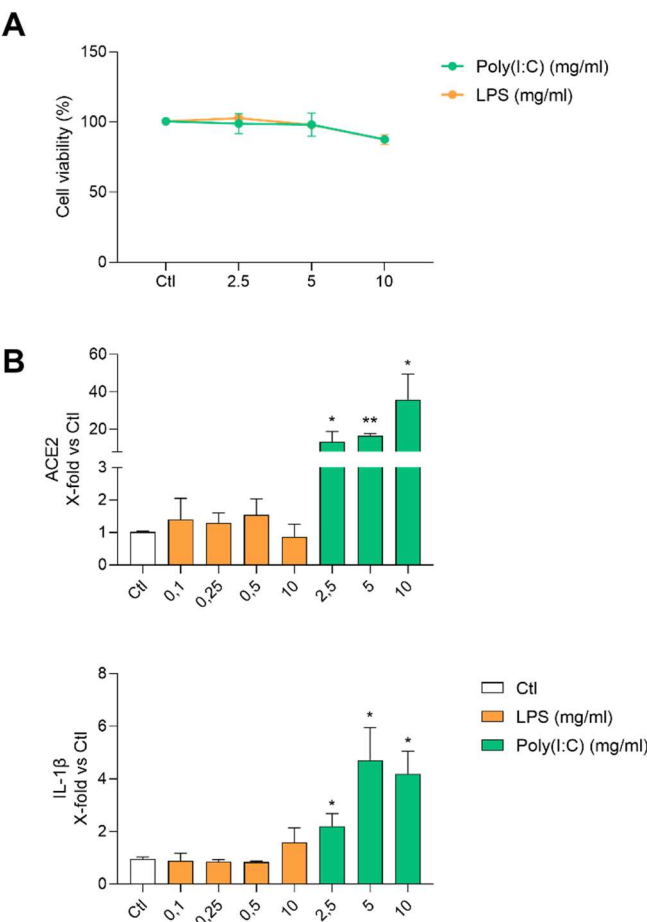


Figure S2. hSAEC-induced inflammation. (A) Dose-response curve of hSAEC to LPS and Poly(I:C). hSAEC were treated with different concentrations of LPS and Poly(I:C) (from 2.5 μ M to 10 μ M) or with DMSO alone as a control for 24h. Cell viability was determined by MTT assay. Results are expressed as a percentage of cell viability normalized to viability of DMSO-treated cells (Ctl) and presented as mean value $\pm$ SD from three independent biological experiments. (B) ACE2 and IL-1 β mRNA expression in hSAEC cells treated with different concentrations of LPS and Poly(I:C). Data are shown as fold change vs untreated hSAEC cells (Ctr).

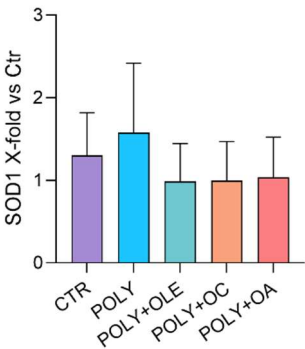


Figure S3. SOD1 mRNA expression. SOD1 mRNA expression in Poly(I:C)-stimulated hSAEC, treated with OLE, OC and OA for 24h. Data are shown as fold change vs untreated Poly(I:C)-stimulated hSAEC according to $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method, using actin as housekeeping.