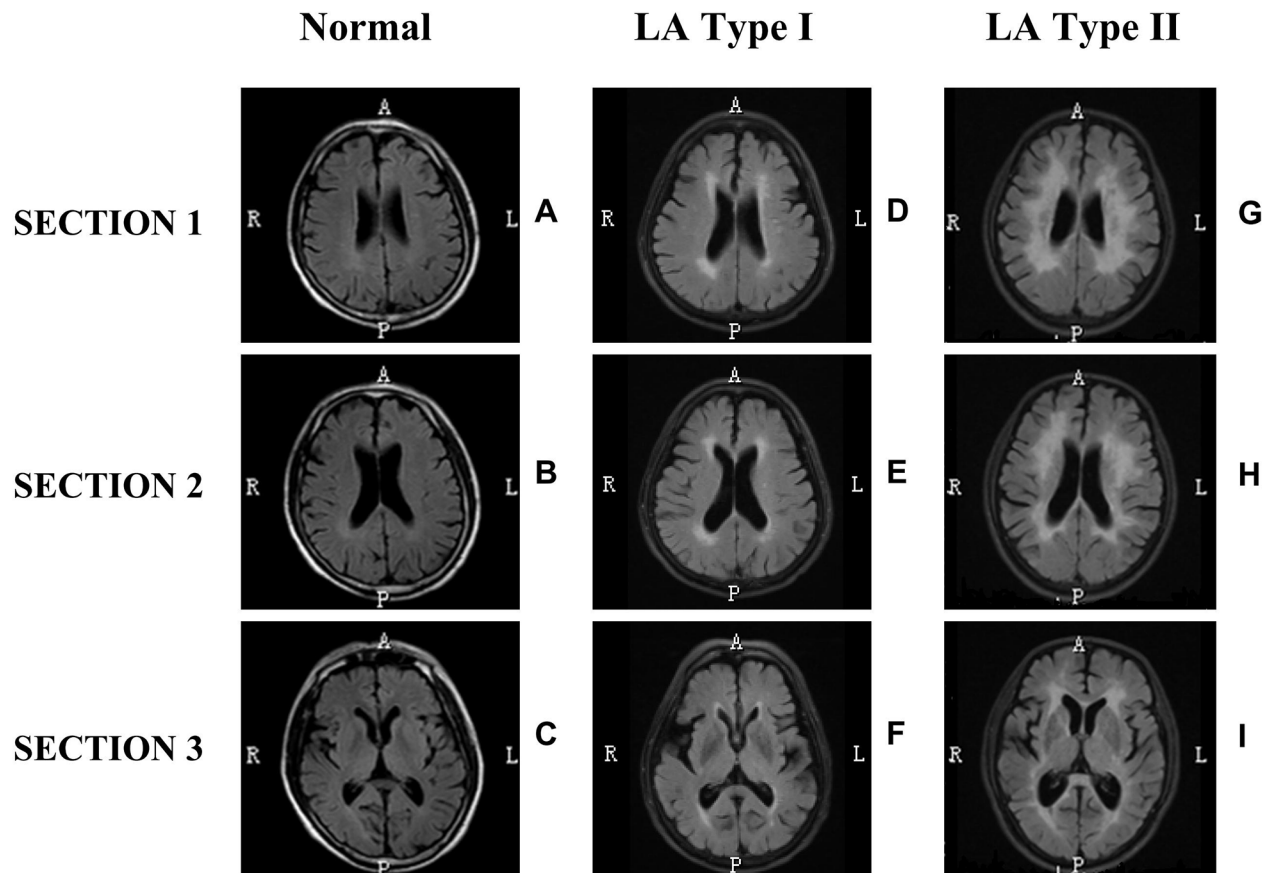
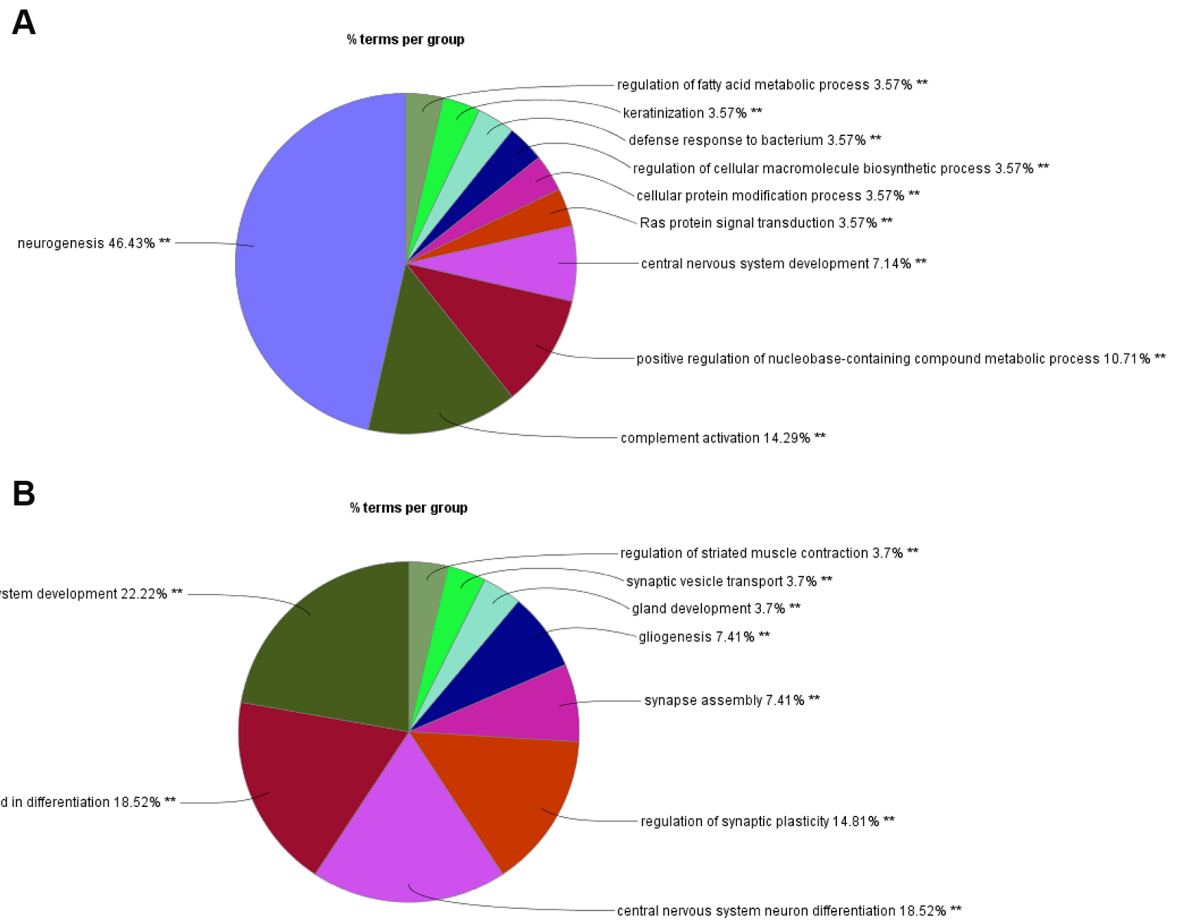


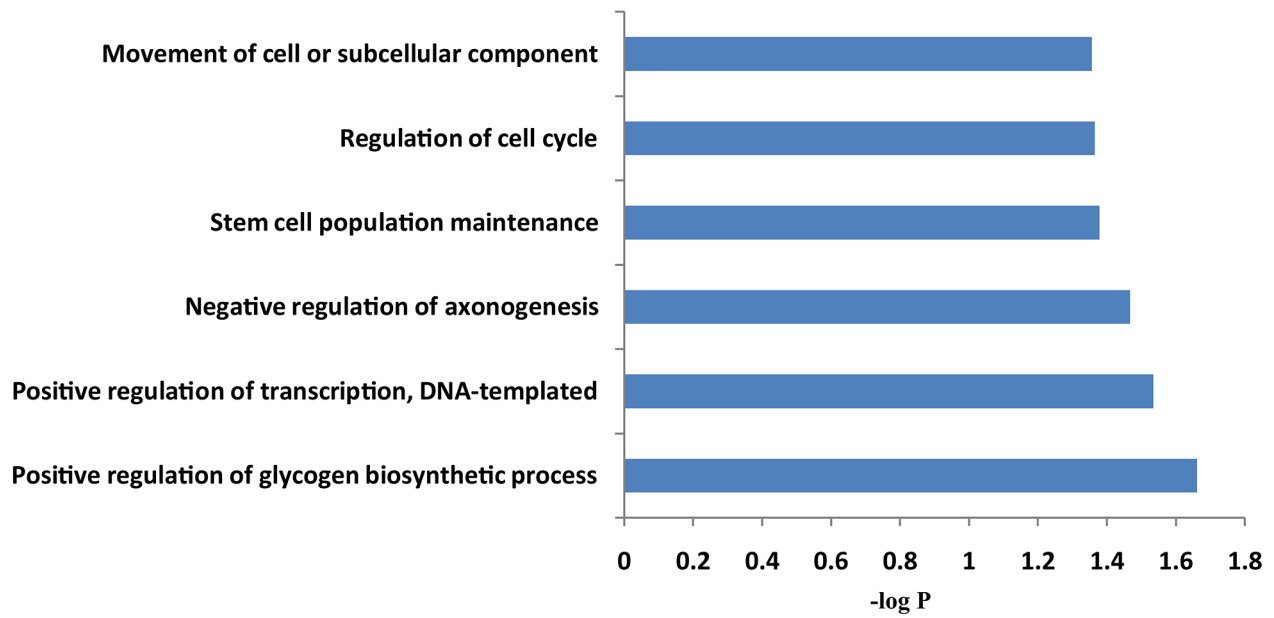
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



Supplementary Figure 1. Neuroimaging-based classification of subjects. Subjects were divided into three subgroups according to the systematical assessment of white matter lesions on three sections (Sections 1: centrum semiovale section, Section 2: lateral ventricles section, Section 3: internal capsule section) of brain MR imaging. Normal (A, B, C) showing few white matter lesions on all three sections of FLAIR-MRI imaging was considered as control group. LA type I (D, E, F) and LA type II (G, H, I) represent two different severity of white matter lesions on those three sections of T2-weighted FLAIR-MRI scans. This figure was cited from our published paper (Huang et al, Front Aging Neurosci. 2018; 10:143. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnagi.2018.00143>).



Supplementary Figure 2. Biological processes enrichment analysis of those miRNA targets by Cytoscape. (A, B) show GO-biological processes analysis on the predictive targets of miR-1972 and miR-3141 by the ClueGO tool contained in Cytoscape software, respectively. The potential targets of both miRNAs were predicted by TargetScan 7.1 software. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01.



Supplementary Figure 3. Significant biological processes enriched with the predicted targets of miR-26b-5p. Biological processes enrichment analysis was performed by DAVID. The potential targets of miR-26b-5p were predicted by TargetScan 7.1 software.