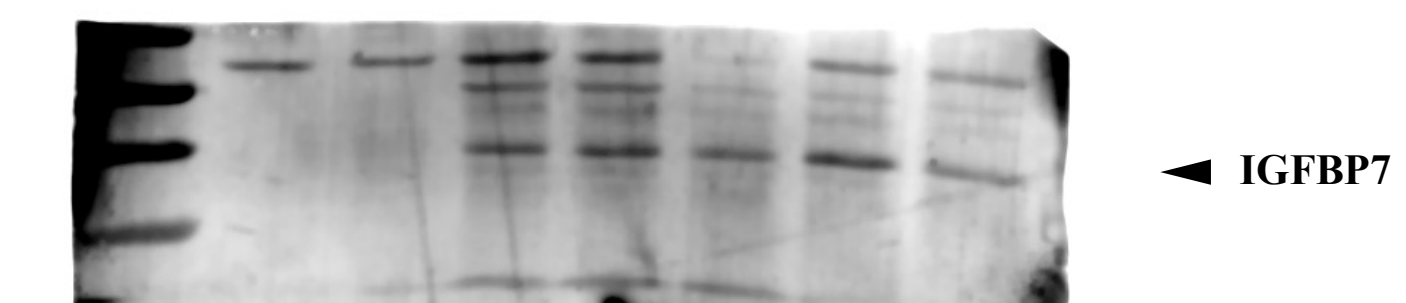
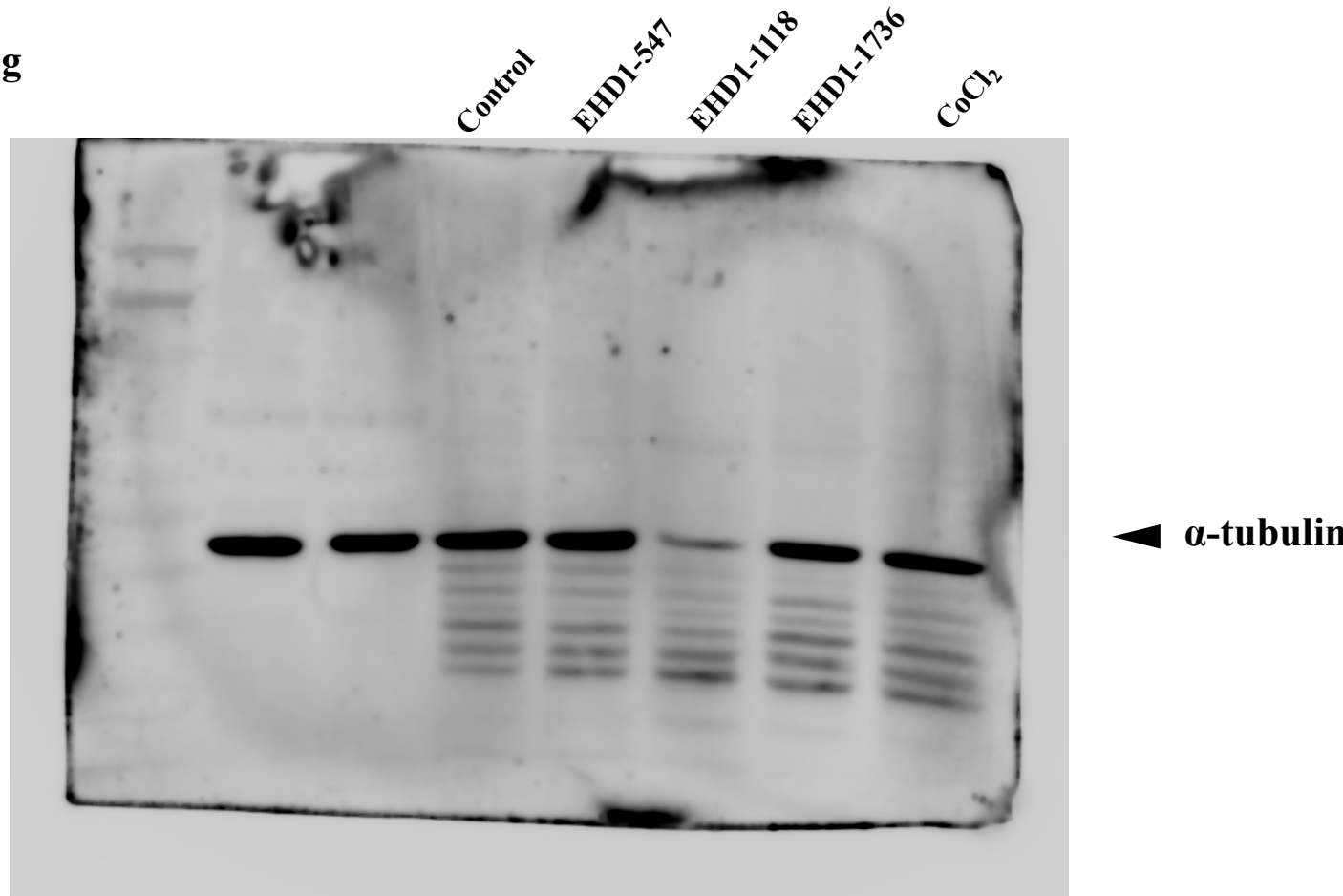
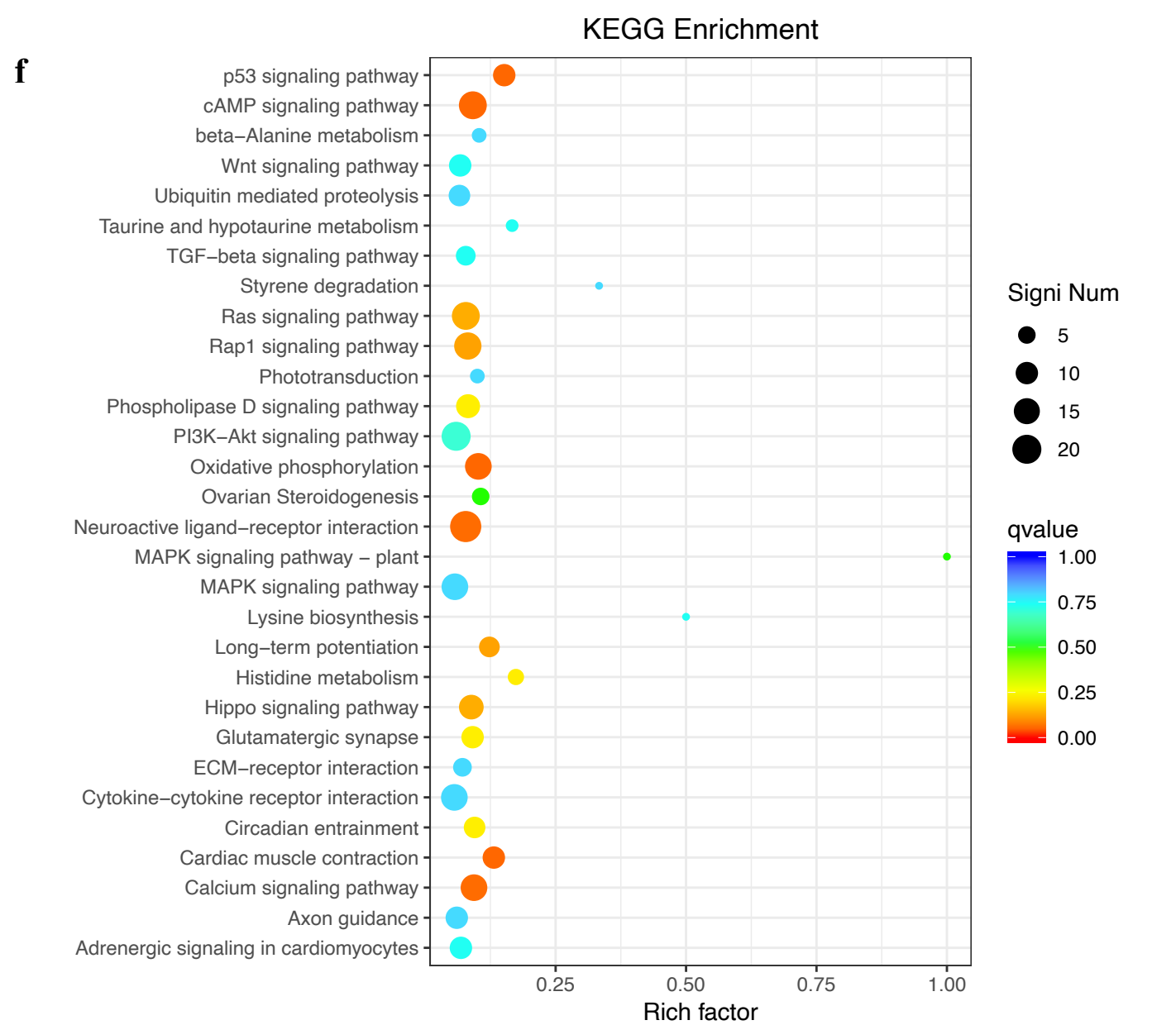
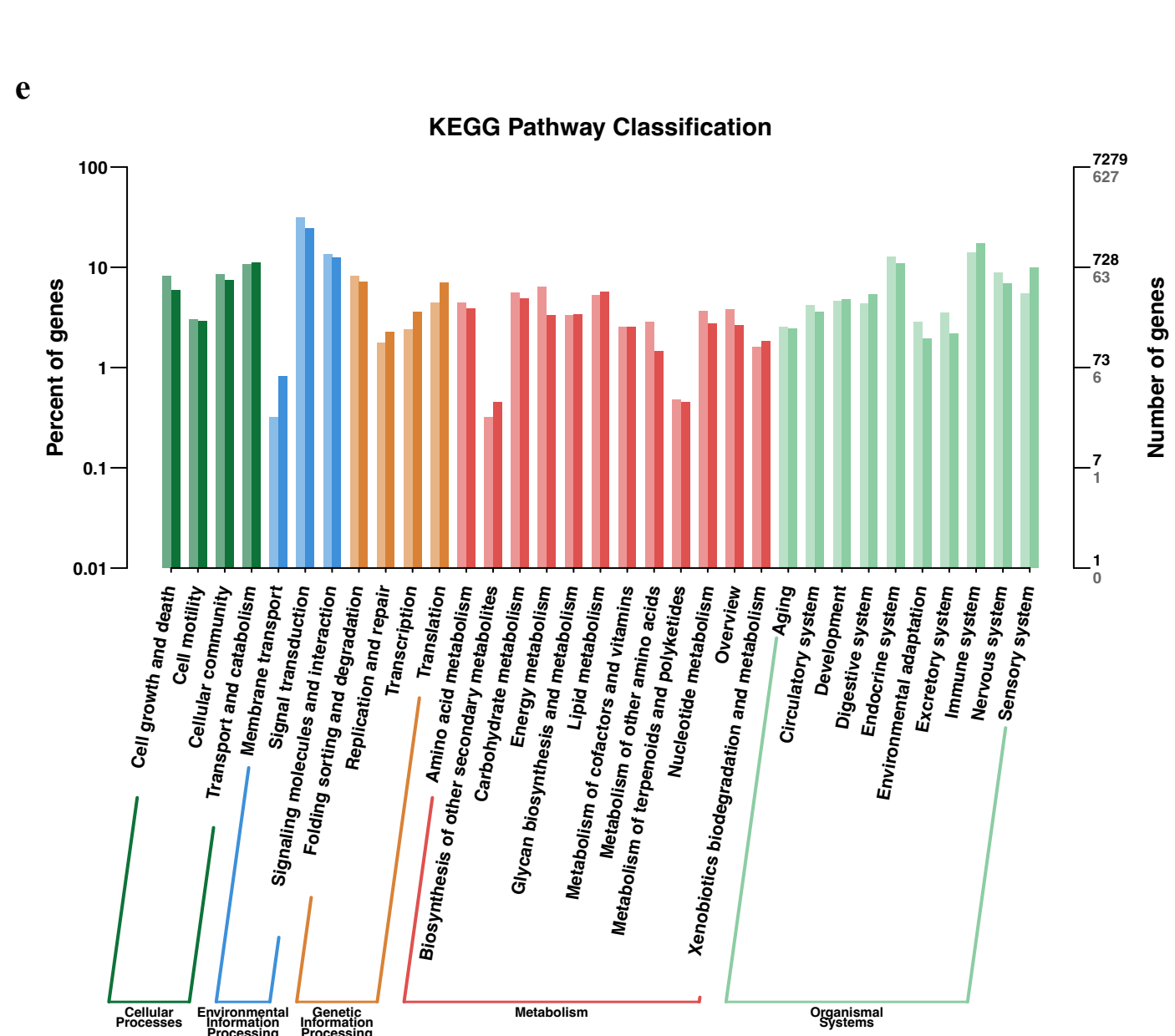
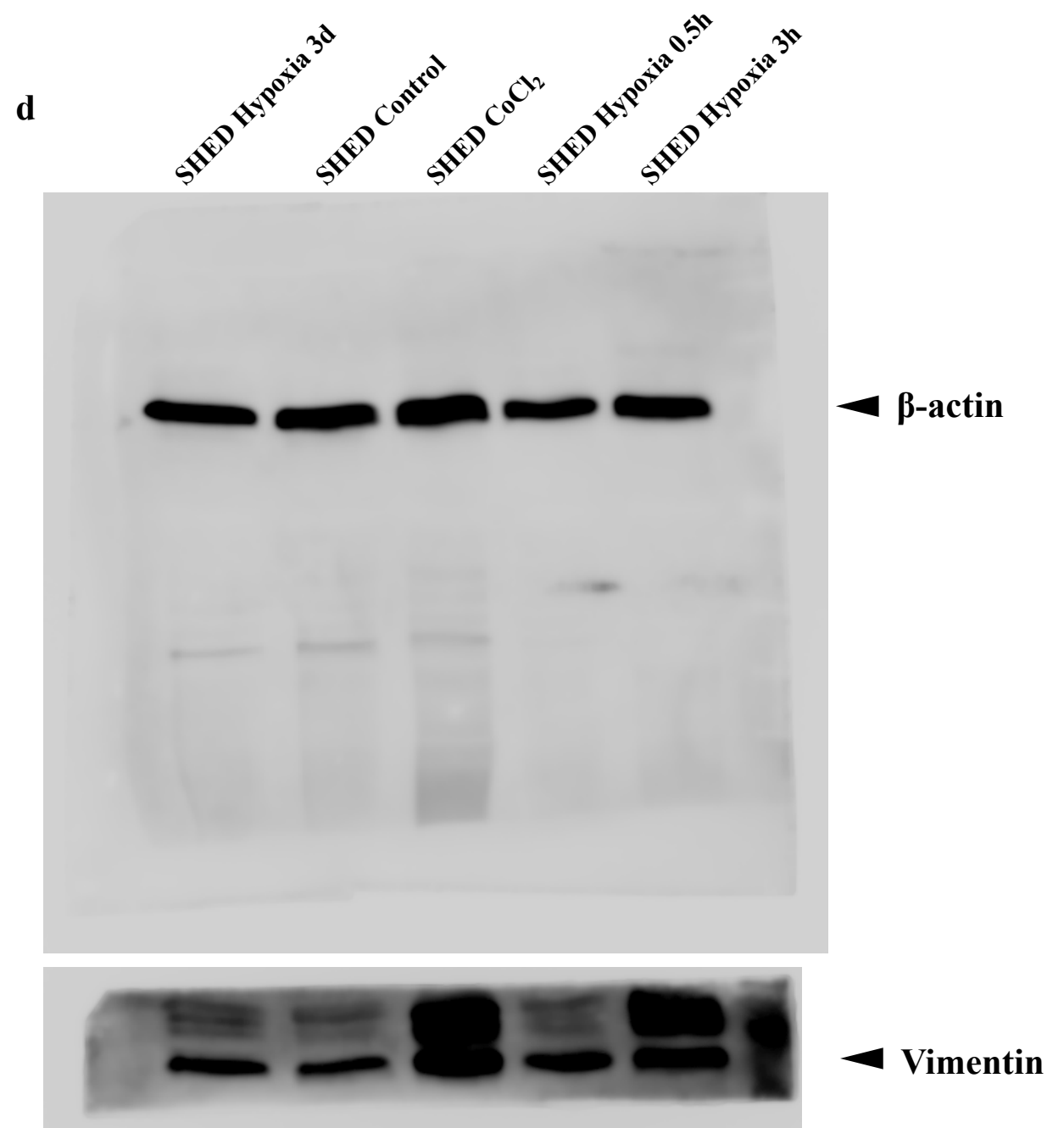
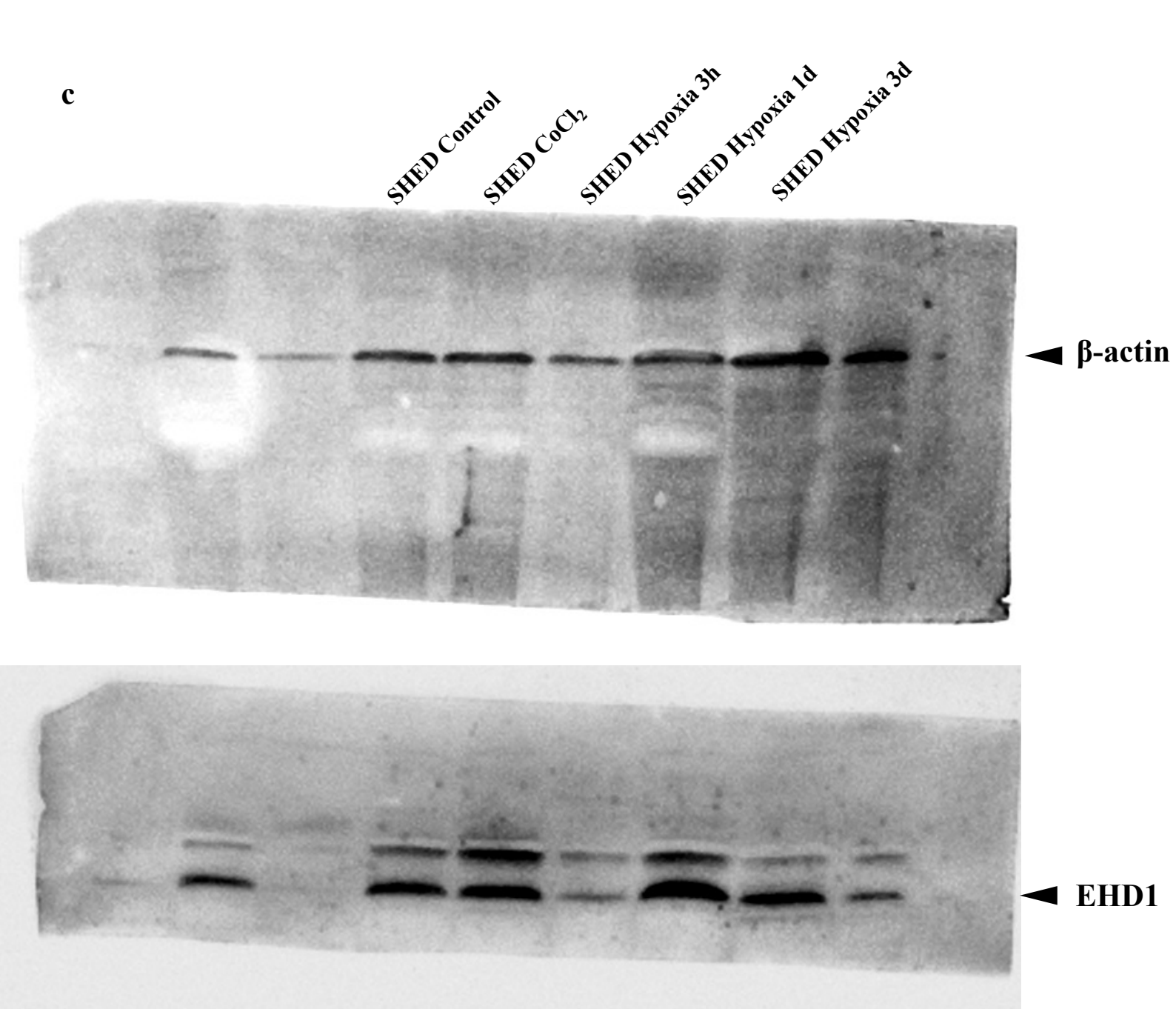
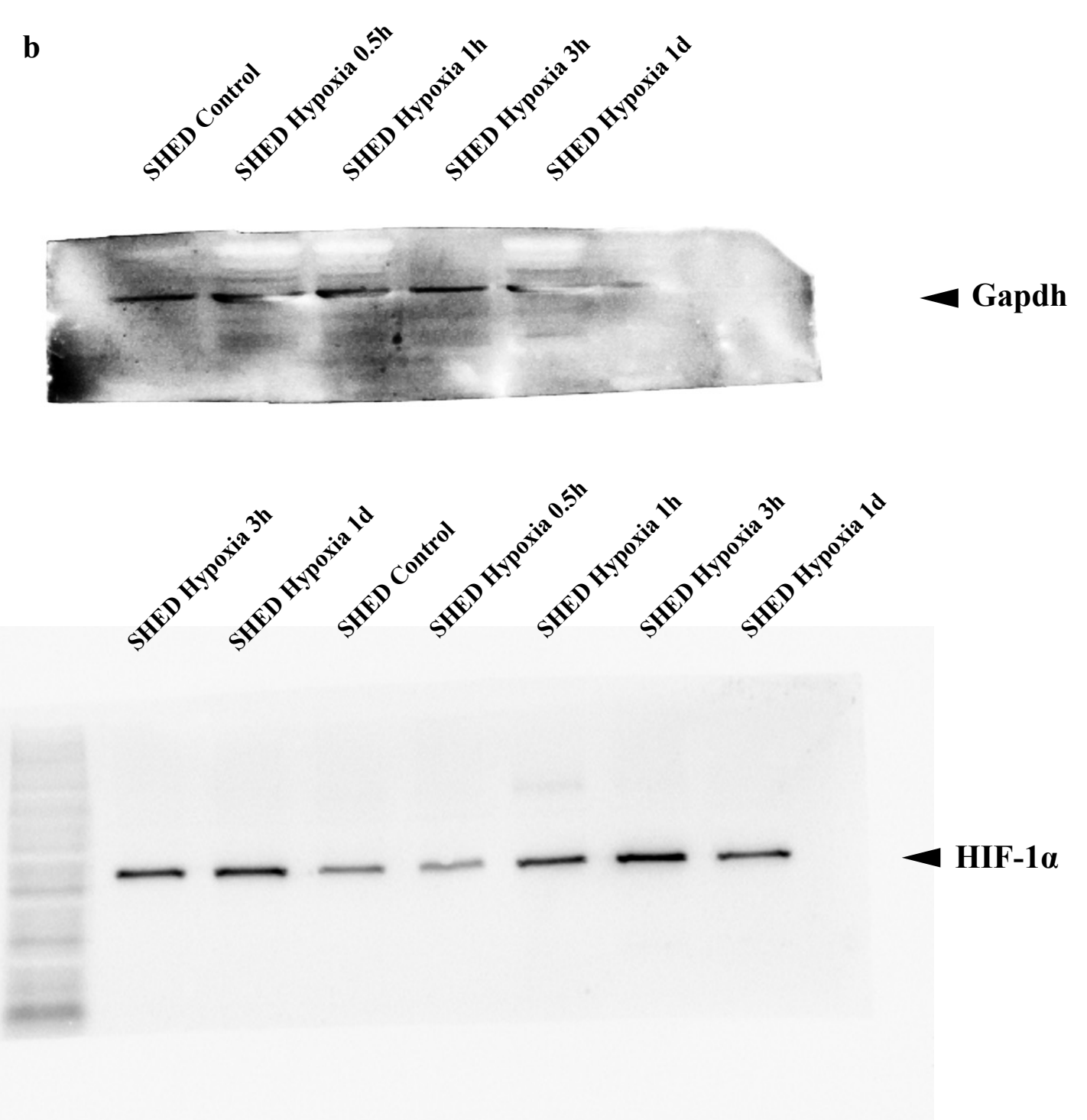
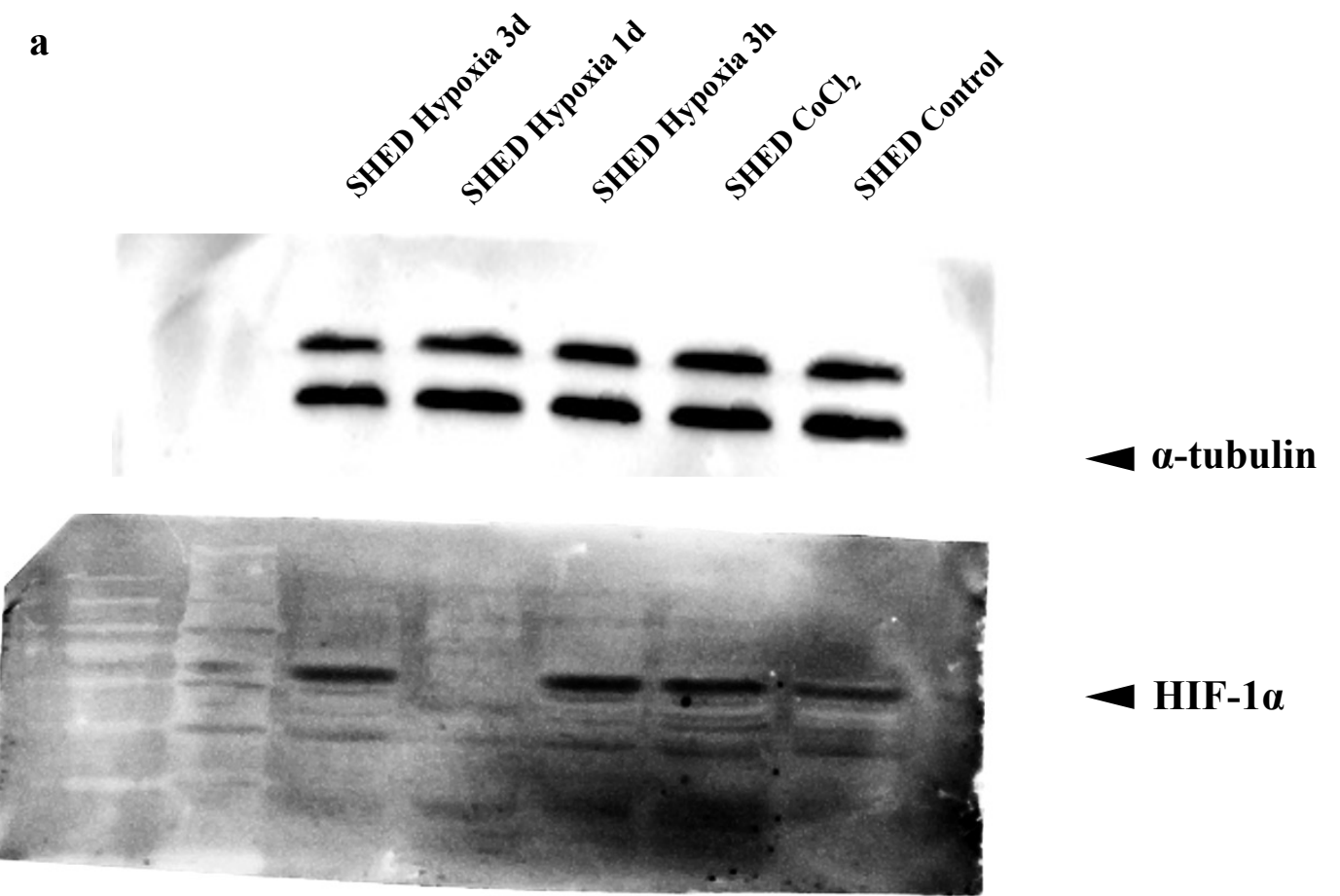




Supplemental information. (a, b) Original western blot results of SHED with varying durations of hypoxic preconditioning (using antibodies from different brands). Based on the results, a 3-hour period was selected as the preconditioning time point, along with the appropriate choice of antibody brand. (c) Western blot results with varying durations of hypoxic preconditioning show that, following 3 hours of preconditioning, the expression of EHD1 was upregulated, and after 24 hours of treatment, the expression of EHD1 reached its maximum. An increase in EHD1 expression was also observed after 3 days of preconditioning, which may be attributed to chronic hypoxic stimulation enhancing cellular tolerance, resulting in the upregulation of numerous factors. This finding aligned with the reported dualistic effects of hypoxic stimulation in the literature. The present study concentrates on the short-term stimulation to augment the cells' differentiation capabilities, and thus, the effects of long-term stimulation are not the subject of extensive investigation. (d) Western blot results of vimentin in SHEDs with different durations of hypoxic preconditioning. (e, f) KEGG results map the differentially expressed genes onto their respective pathways, reflecting the impact of gene expression differences on metabolic pathways. (g) In previous studies, IGFBP7 was identified as one of the regulatory factors for SHED differentiation. After EHD1 was knocked down using three types of siRNA, a western blot assay was conducted to examine the expression of IGFBP7, with no significant association found.