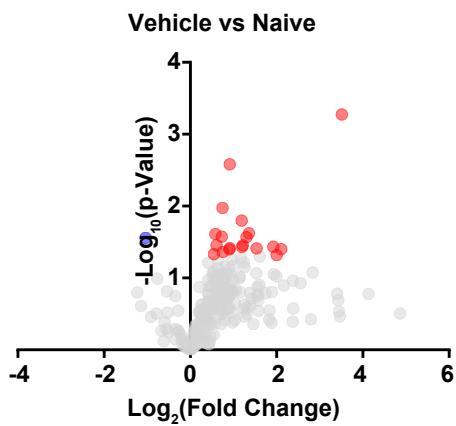


A**D**

Increased	Decreased
Vehicle vs Naive	
PE(36:5)+1O	PE(34:5)+4O
PE(36:5)+1O	
PE(40:6)+1O	
PE(36:2)+1O	
PE(38:7)+1O	
PEo(34:2)+2O	
PE(40:6)+2O	
PE(42:10)+2O	
PE(42:8)+2O	
PE(42:4)+2O	
PE(40:5)+3O	
PEo(36:2)+3O	
PE(40:10)+4O	
PE(40:5)+4O	
PE(42:10)+4O	
PE(44:10)+4O	
PE(46:10)+4O	
PE(46:11)+4O	
Baicalein vs Naive	
PE(38:7)+1O	PE(38:3)+1O
PE(38:4)+4O	PE(40:8)+1O
PE(40:6)+4O	PE(38:4)+2O
PE(40:10)+4O	PE(40:8)+2O
	PE(36:3)+2O
	PE(40:2)+2O
	PE(42:5)+3O
	PE(46:7)+3O
	PE(42:2)+4O
	PE(42:4)+4O
Baicalein vs Vehicle	
	PE(36:4)+1O
	PE(36:6)+1O
	PE(44:6)+1O
	PEo(34:2)+2O
	PE(40:8)+2O
	PE(42:10)+2O
	PE(38:5)+3O
	PE(40:5)+3O
	PE(38:5)+4O
	PE(40:5)+4O

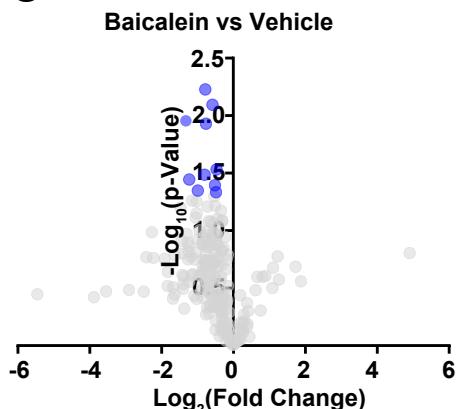
C

Figure S6. Identity of the significantly changing oxidized phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) species in cortex at 4 h after controlled cortical impact (CCI) with baicalein or vehicle treatment. Volcano plots demonstrating the significantly increased (red) or decreased (blue) oxidized PE species in the cortex of (A) CCI+vehicle vs naive, (B) CCI+baicalein vs naive, (C) CCI+baicalein vs CCI+vehicle mice at 4 h after injury. (D) Table listing the significantly altered oxidized PE species of the corresponding volcano plots (red text highlights previously identified ferroptotic signals). (N=4-5/group, $p<0.05$).