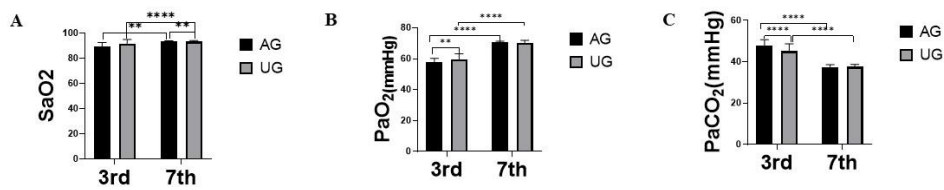


sFig1

Figure S1: The clinical efficacy indicators at the 7th day treatment

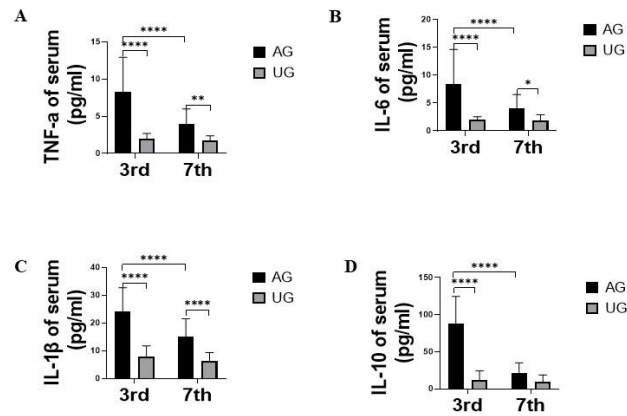
Abbreviations: A, The level of arterial oxygen saturation (SaO<sub>2</sub>). B, The level of arterial oxygen (PaO<sub>2</sub>). C, The level of arterial carbon dioxide (PaCO<sub>2</sub>). D, The level of C-reactive protein (CRP). E, The counts of white blood cell (WBC). F, The level of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH). \*, P<0.05. \*\*, P<0.01. \*\*\*, P<0.001. \*\*\*\*, P<0.0001



sFig2

Figure S2:UTI could rapidly improve the clinical symptoms of patients.

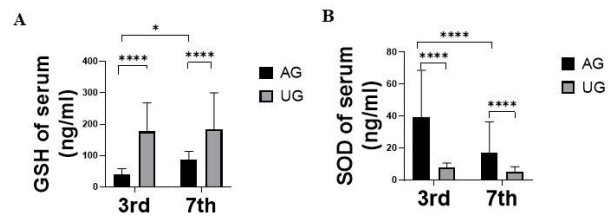
Abbreviations: A, The level of SaO<sub>2</sub>. B, The level of PaO<sub>2</sub>. C, The level of PaCO<sub>2</sub>. \*\*, P<0.01. \*\*\*, P<0.001. \*\*\*\*, P<0.0001.



sFig3

Figure S3: UTI could achieve earlier control of systemic inflammation

Abbreviations: Serum inflammation cytokines were assayed using EILSA. A, TNF-α. B, IL-6. C, IL-1β. D, IL-10. \*\*\*\*,  $P < 0.0001$



sFig4

Figure S4: UTI could alleviate oxidative stress at an earlier stage

Abbreviations: A-B: GSH and SOD of serum were assayed using EILSA. A, GSH. B, SOD. \*,  $P < 0.05$ . \*\*\*\*,  $P < 0.0001$