The diagrams illustrate the progression of PlGF (Pigmentary Growth Factor) levels over gestational age (GA) in weeks for different groups: control, PE (preterm delivery), mild PE, and severe PE. The graphs show how PlGF levels change over time for each group, with the control group generally maintaining a lower level compared to the PE groups. The mild PE group shows an intermediate trend, while the severe PE group displays a more significant increase in PlGF levels compared to the control and mild PE groups.
The graphs illustrate the changes in Siglec-6 expression across different groups and gestational ages (GA). The x-axis represents GA in weeks, ranging from 10 to 30. The y-axis represents Siglec-6 levels.

1. **Group: Control vs. PE**
   - **Control** group (green line) shows a steady decline in Siglec-6 levels from 10 to 30 weeks.
   - **PE** group (orange line) demonstrates a more dramatic increase in Siglec-6 levels, particularly noticeable after 20 weeks.

2. **Group: MVM vs. no MVM**
   - **MVM** group (purple line) exhibits a fluctuating pattern with a peak around 20 weeks, followed by a decrease.
   - **no MVM** group (green line) shows a consistent decline similar to the control group, but with a slightly different slope.

The shaded areas indicate the range of variability for each group.
The graphs illustrate the changes in XTP3A levels across different groups and gestational ages (GA) weeks. The groups include control, PE, mild PE, severe PE, MVM, and no MVM. The plots show a trend of increasing XTP3A levels with increasing GA weeks for each group, with shaded areas indicating variability or error ranges. The X-axis represents GA (weeks), and the Y-axis represents XTP3A levels.
Eotaxin levels over gestational age (GA) for different groups:

1. **Group:**
   - **control**
   - **PE**

2. **Group:**
   - **control**
   - **mild PE**
   - **severe PE**

3. **Group:**
   - **control**
   - **MVM**
   - **no MVM**
The graphs illustrate the changes in PDGF-BB levels across different gestational ages (GA) for three groups: control, PE, and MVM. Each group is represented by a different color and shows a decline in PDGF-BB levels as GA increases. The shaded areas indicate the range of values for each group, with control showing a lower variability compared to PE and MVM, which have higher variability, especially in the later GA stages.
The graphs show the expression of ERBB4 over gestational age (GA) weeks for different groups: control, PE (pre-eclampsia), and MVM (medication for pre-eclampsia). The graphs indicate a trend of lower ERBB4 expression in PE and MVM groups compared to the control group. The y-axis represents the ERBB4 expression level, while the x-axis shows GA (weeks).
The graphs illustrate the changes in TLR4:MD−2 complex over gestational age (GA) for different groups:

- **Left graph:** Control group (green) and pre-eclampsia (PE) groups (orange). The trend shows a decrease in TLR4:MD−2 complex over GA.
- **Right graph:** Control group (green) and MVM (mild PE) and severe PE groups (purple). The trend similarly shows a decrease in TLR4:MD−2 complex over GA.