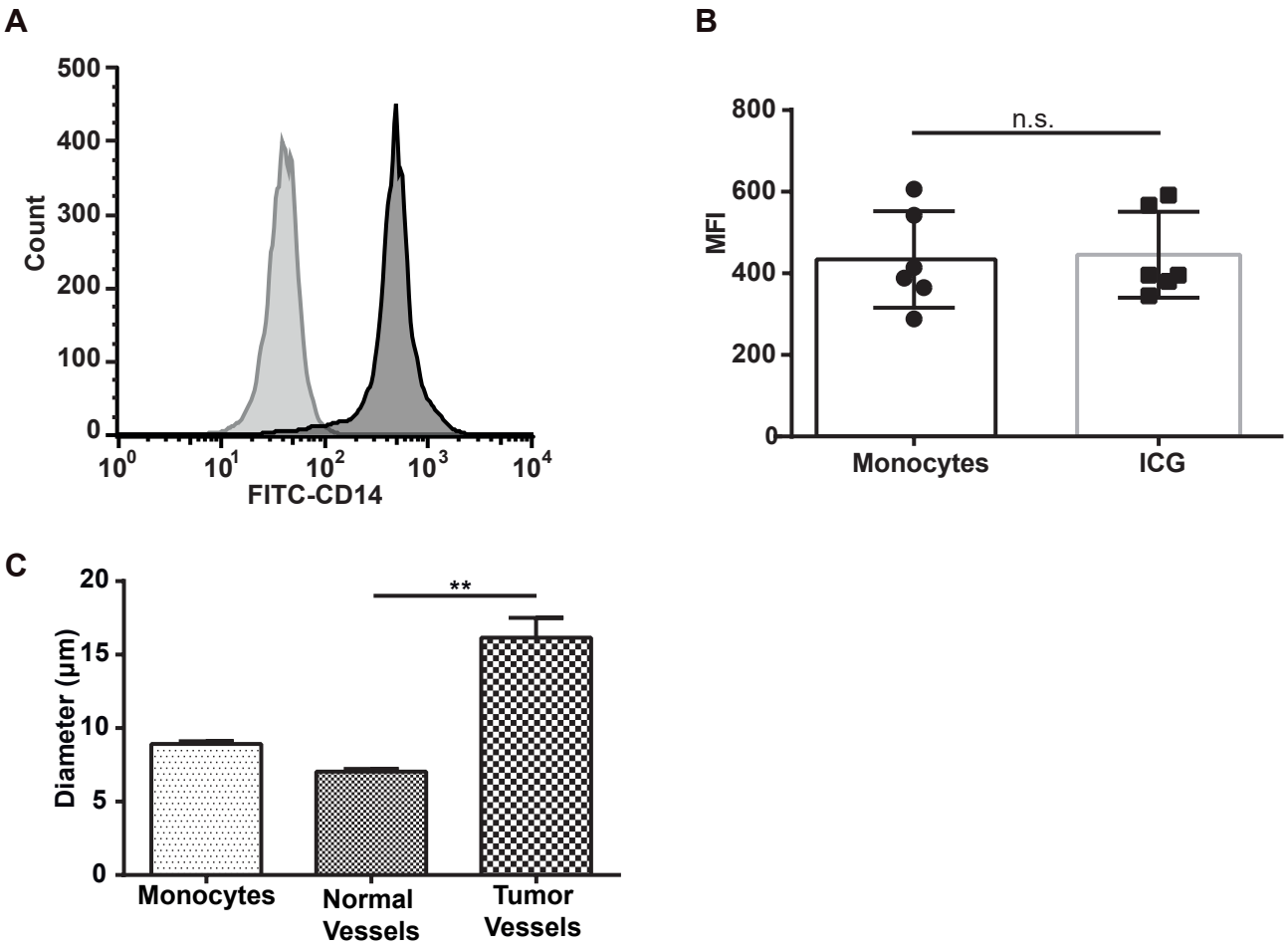
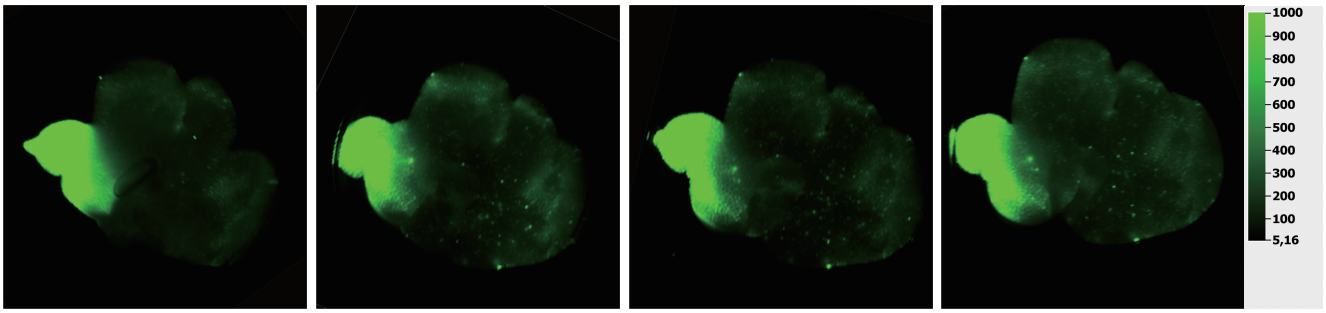

A
500
400
300
200
100
0
Count
10^0
10^1
10^2
10^3
10^4
FITC-CD14
B
800
600
400
200
0
MFI
n.s.
Monocytes
ICG
C
20
15
10
5
0
Diameter (µm)
**
Monocytes
Normal Vessels
Tumor Vessels

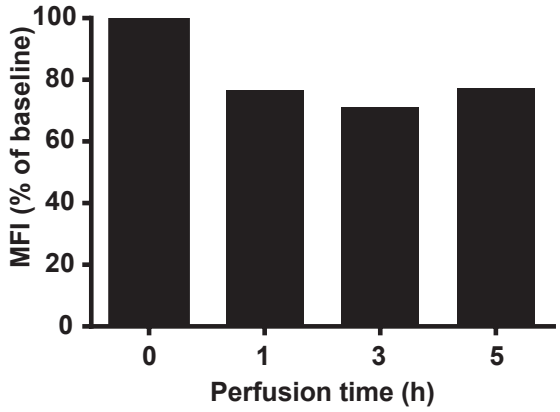
Figure S1

(A) Phenotypic analysis of monocytes stained with FITC-CD14. Flow cytometry plots show the isotype control (light grey) and the specific marker (dark grey). (B) IRDye 800CW-labeled monocytes and ICG showed equal levels of fluorescence. (C) The different diameters of monocytes, normal vessels, and tumor vessels. The t-test was used for the analyses in (B) and (C). MFI: mean fluorescence intensity; n.s. no significant difference; **P < 0.01.

A


1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
5,16
0 h
1 h
3 h
5 h

B


MFI (% of baseline)
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
1
3
5
Perfusion time (h)

C

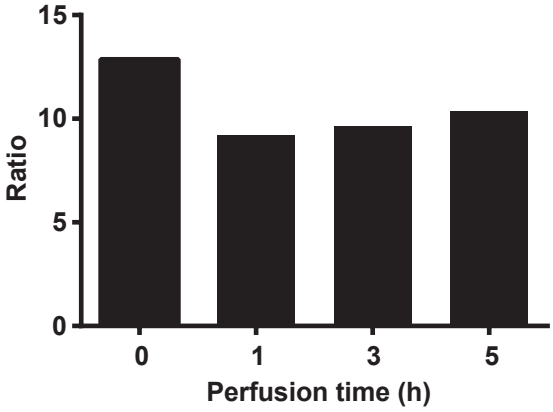

Ratio
15
10
5
0
0
1
3
5
Perfusion time (h)

Figure S2. Fluorescence stability during the long-time liver perfusion (ex vivo)

(A) Representative images of IRDye 800CW fluorescence (green) of sequestered monocytes in isolated mouse liver during the long-time perfusion of selected segments. (B) Quantitative analysis of the fluorescence (MFI) of perfused liver segments during the long-time perfusion. (C) The change of the MFI ratio perfused ÷ non-perfused segments during the long-time perfusion. Results of representative experiment are shown.