

Supplementary Material For

Photoacoustic microscopy reveals the hemodynamic basis of sphingosine 1-phosphate-induced neuroprotection against ischemic stroke

Rui Cao¹, Jun Li², Yuges Kharel³, Chenchu Zhang¹, Emily Morris⁴, Webster L. Santos⁴, Kevin R. Lynch^{3,*}, Zhiyi Zuo^{2,*}, and Song Hu^{1,*}

¹Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

³Department of Anesthesiology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

²Department of Pharmacology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

⁴Department of Chemistry and VT Center for Drug Discovery, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, USA

*Corresponding authors: Kevin R. Lynch (kr12z@virginia.edu), Zhiyi Zuo (zz3c@virginia.edu), and Song Hu (songhu@virginia.edu)

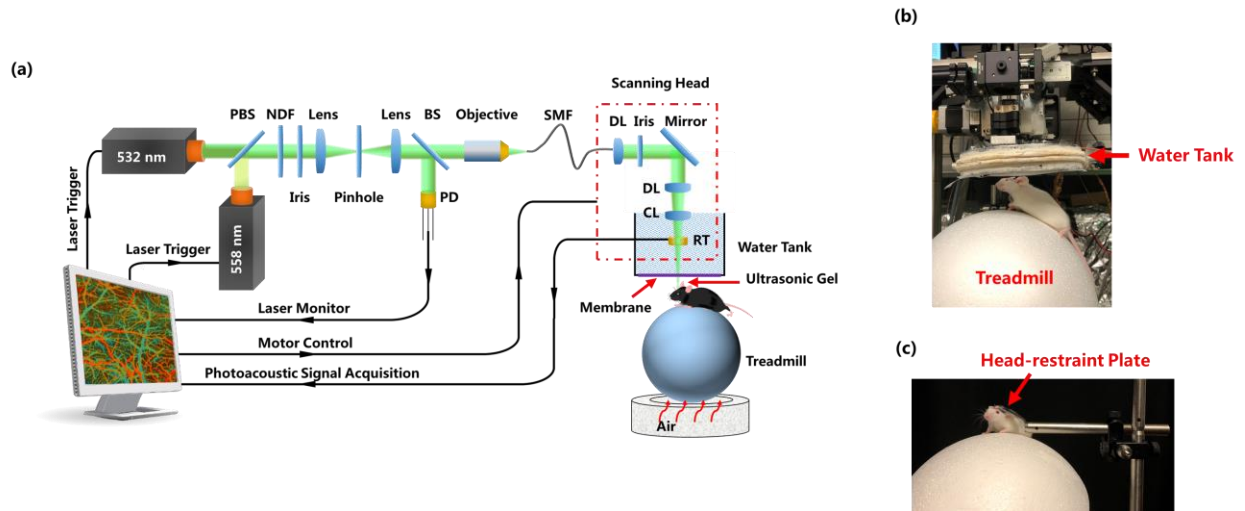


Figure S1. (a) Schematic of the head-restrained multi-parametric photoacoustic microscopy. PBS, polarizing beam splitter; NDF, neutral-density filter; BS, beam sampler; PD, photodiode; SMF, single-mode fiber; DL, doublets; CL, correction lens; RT, ring transducer. (b), (c) Photos of a head-restrained mouse.

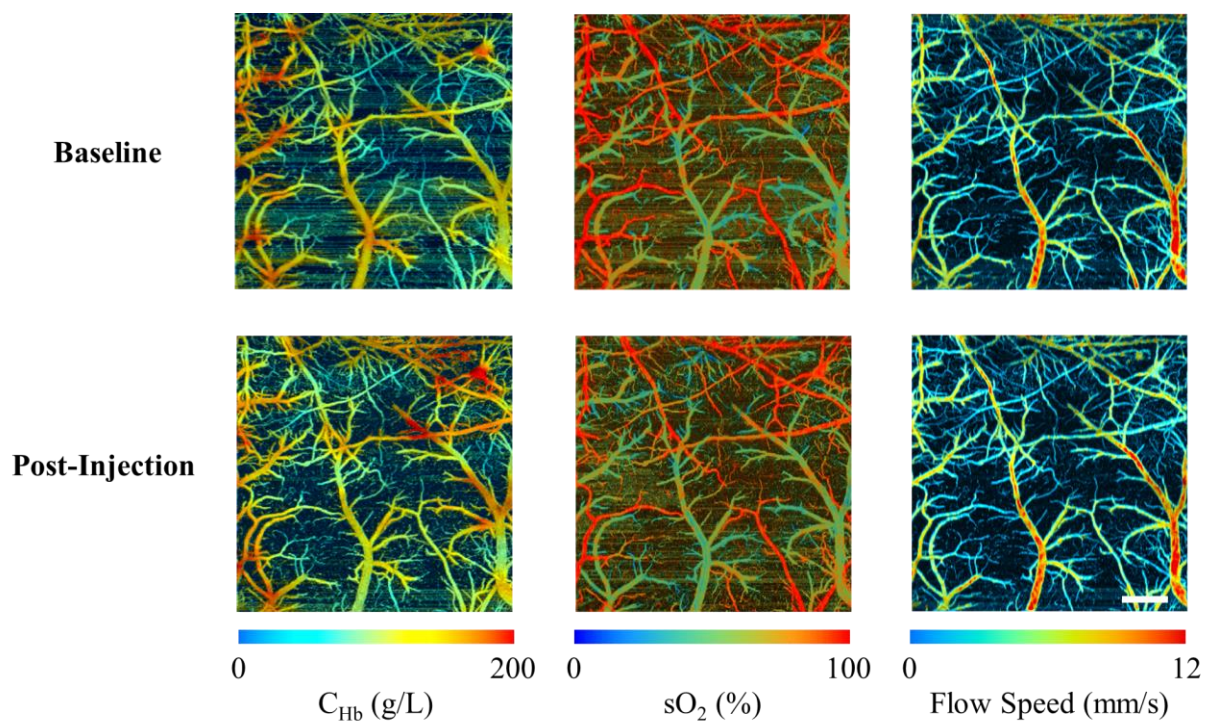


Figure S2. Images of C_{Hb} , sO_2 and blood flow speed in the awake mouse brain acquired before and after the injection of “active” compound SLM6031434 under normoxia. Scale bar, 500 μ m.