

Supporting Information

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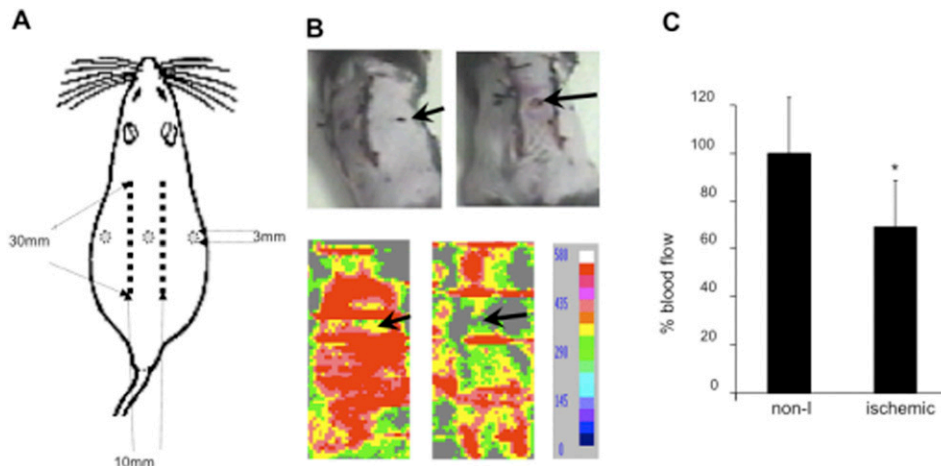


Fig. S1. The murine ischemic wound model. (A) A bipedicle flap (30 mm × 10 mm) was developed on the back of 8-week-old C57/Bl6 mice as described in *Materials and Methods*. A full-thickness (3 mm) excisional wound was developed in the middle of each flap. Two additional wounds were developed similarly in normoxic skin at the same cranio-caudal location compared to the wound on the flap. (B) Digital (*Upper*) and corresponding laser Doppler image (*Lower*) of the ischemic and corresponding nonischemic wounds showing compromised blood flow in the ischemic flap. Arrows indicate wound location. (C) Comparison of blood flow between normal and ischemic wounds as measured by laser Doppler flowmetry. Data are mean ± SD; $n = 8$; *, $P < 0.05$.

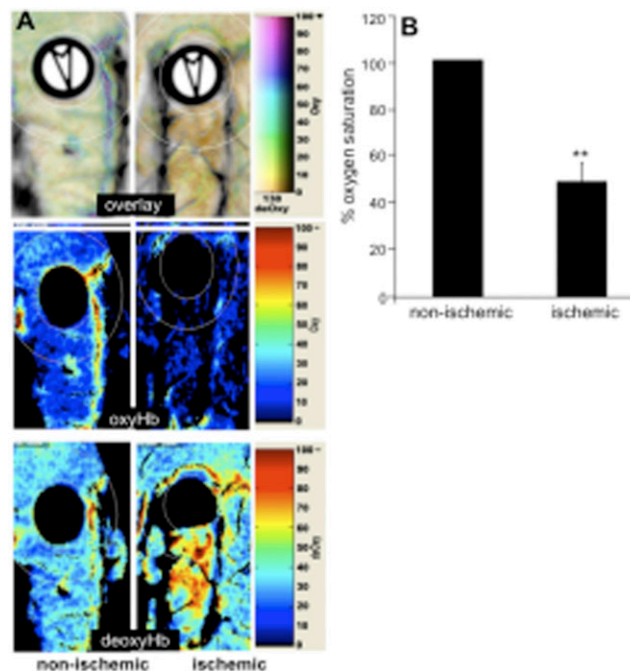


Fig. S2. Hyperspectral imaging of wound tissue oxygen saturation. (A) (*Top*) Overlay image demonstrating digital image (arrow-marked sticker at center on wounds required as landmark for the hyperspectral camera) in combination with OxyHb as well as deoxyHb images. (*Middle*) Oxy-hemoglobin image showing more OxyHb in nonischemic wound. (*Bottom*) Deoxy-hemoglobin image showing more deoxy-Hb in ischemic wound. (B) Quantitative data on OxyHb:deoxyHb ratio representing lower tissue oxygen saturation in ischemic wounds. Data shown is mean ± SD; $n = 3$; *, $P < 0.05$ on day 3.

