

Fig. S3. Regional metabolite levels and ischemic depolarization

Position along the 'depolarization gradient' determined metabolic status during MCA occlusion, and was particularly useful in discriminating outcome at intermediate positions in the CBF gradient (2-4 mm lateral) corresponding to the depolarization threshold (see Fig. 1). No persistent decrease in ATP or PCr occurred except in regions within, or adjacent to, depolarized electrode sites. An increase in PCr is apparent at medial locations. Glucose levels tended to fall and lactate levels significantly increased at lateral positions down the perfusion gradient, even in the absence of local depolarization. Data are from Fig. 3, omitting samples obtained during the initial 3 min after a recurrent depolarization.

