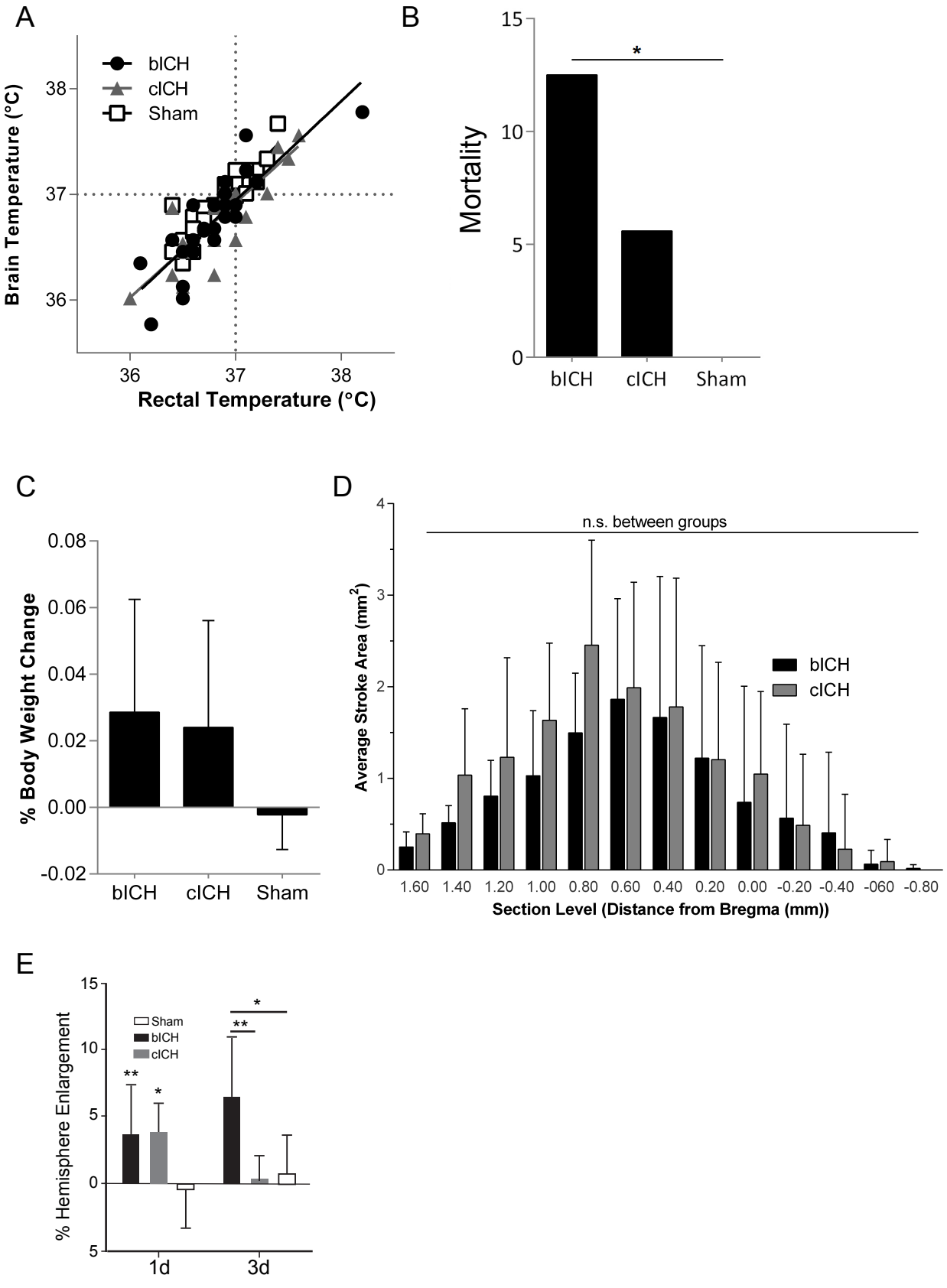
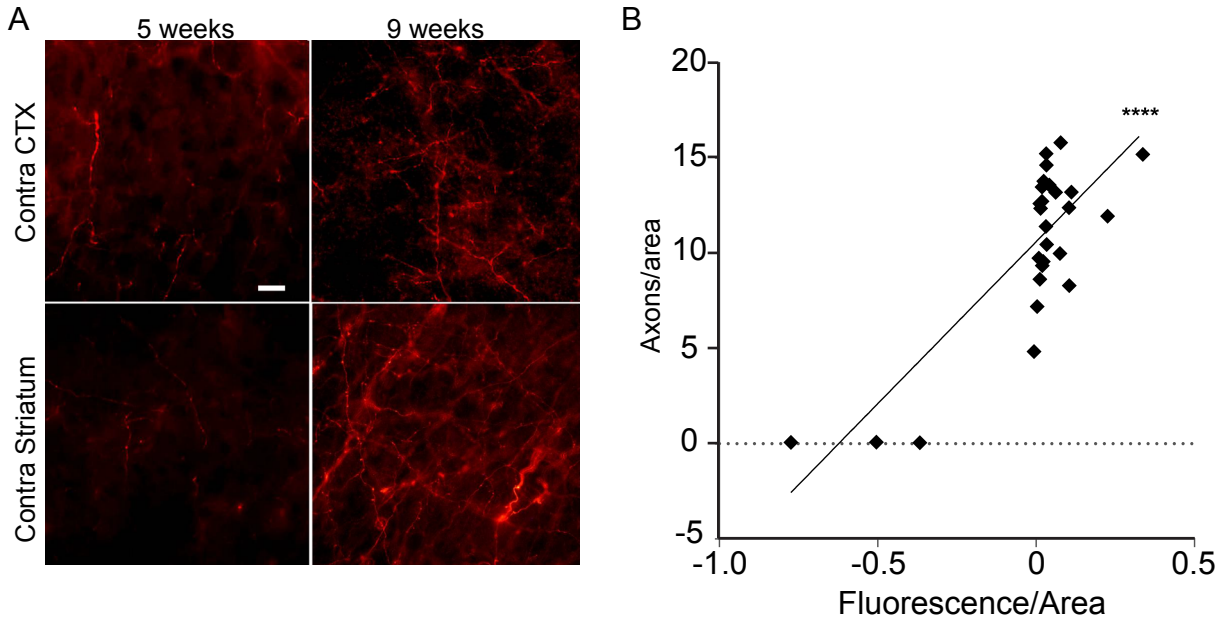
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplementary Figure 1. Temperature, Body weight and mortality. (A) Correlation of brain and body temperature in bICH, cICH and sham (r^2=0.7156, n=10). (B) Mortality 24 hours after stroke was 0% in sham, 5.6 % in cICH and 12.5% in bICH (*p<0.05). (C) Both ICH models were associated with moderate weight loss compared to sham operated mice. (D) Lesion size in serial coronal sections (spaced 200µm apart). There is no significant difference across the rostral to caudal extent of the lesion in the brain between the two lesions sizes. Error bars are S.D.. (E) Both bICH and cICH show an enlargement in the hemorrhagic hemisphere of the brain after 24 hours. This enlargement persists until 72 hours in bICH. (n=21, **p<0.01). cICH produces greater edema (Fig. 1F), indicating that this enlargement is due to mass effect from the blood in the bICH model.

Supplementary Figure 2. Linear correlation of microarray and direct axonal counts. (A) 20x images show more axons (red) in both the contralateral cortex and the contralateral striatum at 9 weeks compared to 5 weeks in cICH. Scale bar: 25µm. (B) Mean grey value (MGV) measurements of fluorescence (X axis) are correlated with direct axonal counts (Y axis). Higher values of MGV indicate more axonal fluorescence in a given brain area and this correlates with manually counted axonal density (n=29, r^2=0.6442). Negative values in fluorescence (Y axis) indicate regions where there are no labeled axons and the normalization for tissue background fluorescence result in a negative value in the region of interest.


A
bICH
cICH
Sham
Brain Temperature (°C)
Rectal Temperature (°C)
B
Mortality
*
bICH
cICH
Sham
C
% Body Weight Change
bICH
cICH
Sham
D
n.s. between groups
Average Stroke Area (mm²)
bICH
cICH
Section Level (Distance from Bregma (mm))
E
% Hemisphere Enlargement
Sham
bICH
cICH
1d
3d


A
5 weeks
9 weeks
Contra CTX
Contra Striatum
B
20
15
10
5
0
-5
Axons/area
****
-1.0
-0.5
0
0.5
Fluorescence/Area