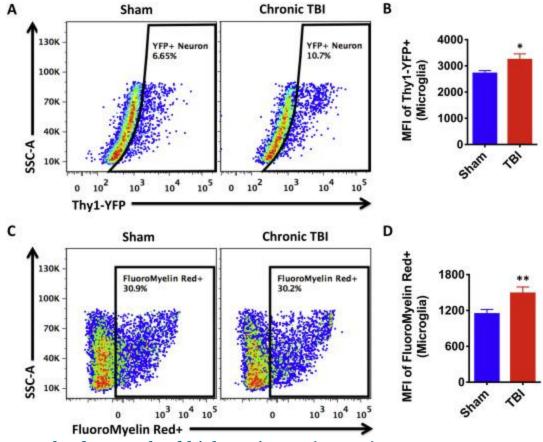


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Supplementary Fig. 1. Asymmetric gait impairment in the chronic TBI model. Gait analysis was performed on C57Bl/6 male mice using the CatWalk apparatus at 26 weeks post-injury (N = 16-23/group). While differences were noted along several parameters in the right hind limb long after TBI, no change in the stride length of the right front limbs (A), left hind limbs (B), and left front limbs (C) were found. No differences in the number of steps (D), average speed (E), or print position of left paws (F) were found at 8 months after injury. Statistical analysis was performed using Student's unpaired t-test. Error bars show mean SEM. Abbreviation: RF right front, LH left hind, LF left front, cm centimeters, m meters, s seconds, TBI traumatic brain injury, SEM standard error of mean.



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Supplementary Fig. 2. Microglial phagocytosis of apoptotic neurons and myelin is increased at 12 months post-injury.

Phagocytosis activity was assessed ex vivo by incubating percoll-isolated microglia with apoptotic cortical neurons and FluoroMyelin Red-labeled myelin harvested from the brain of an adult SLICK transgenic mouse. Representative dot plots show Thy1-YFP reporter fluorescence in microglia, indicating phagocytosis of neuronal debris (A). The relative level of neuronal engulfment was quantified (B). Representative dot plots depict myelin phagocytosis by microglia in sham and chronic TBI mice (C). The relative level of myelin uptake by microglia is shown (D). For all experiments, N = 6/group. Error bars show mean SEM. Abbreviation: MFI mean fluorescence intensity, SSC-A side scatter-area, TBI traumatic brain injury, SEM standard error of mean, YFP yellow fluorescent protein. *p < .05 and **p < .01.