

Figure. S1. Effects of MF6 pre-treatment on ischemia/reperfusion injury in mice. Mice were subjected to tMCAO for 2 h. MF6 was administered with different concentrations (0.5, 1, 3 mg/kg) 30 min before reperfusion. Representative images of TTC staining (A), quantitative analysis of infarct volume (B) and neurological deficits (C) 24 h after reperfusion (n=6-9). Each data column represents the mean \pm S.E.M. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 vs. I/R-treated with CMC group (Vehicle).

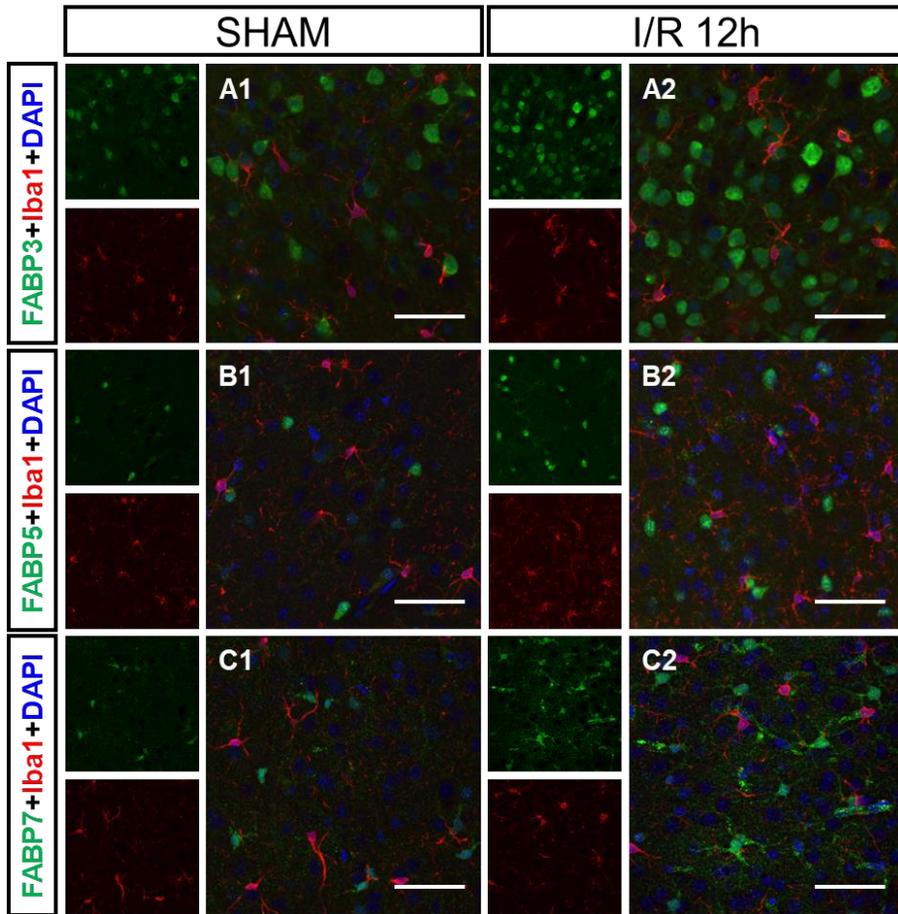


Figure. S2. Immunofluorescence of FABP3, FABP5 and FABP7 proteins, as well as Iba1 (a marker of microglia), in the cortexes of sham and ischemia/reperfusion mice. Representative micrographs of immunostaining FABP3 (green, A), FABP5 (green, B), and FABP7 (green, C) with Iba1 (red) in the cortical penumbra regions of sham mice and I/R mice (ipsilateral) at 12 h after reperfusion. Scale bar = 50 μ m.

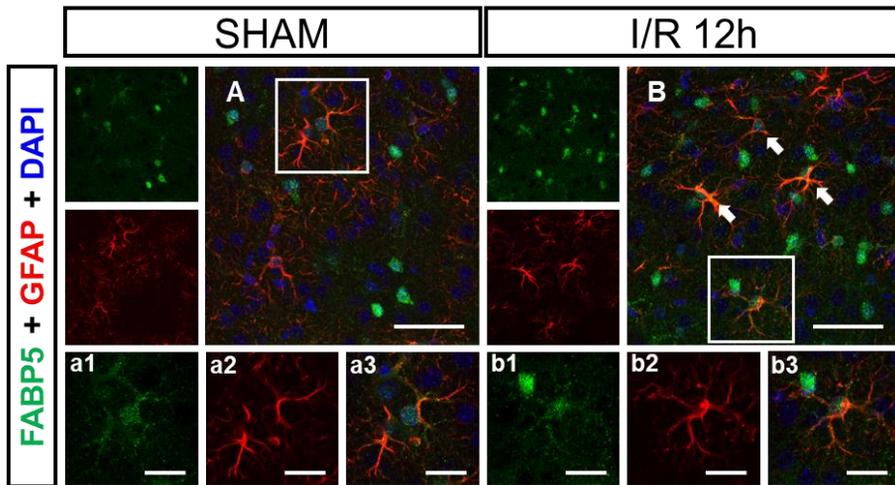


Figure. S3. Immunofluorescence of FABP5 with GFAP in the cortex of sham and ischemia/reperfusion mice. Representative micrographs of immunostaining with FABP5 (green) and GFAP (an astrocyte marker, red) in the cortical penumbra region at 12 h after reperfusion in sham mice (A) and I/R mice (ipsilateral) (B). Scale bar = 50 μ m. Magnified images of the regions in the white boxes are shown in sub-panels a and b. Scale bar = 20 μ m.