Supplemental Table, Figures and Figure Captions

Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry

Morphological characteristics of neuronal death after experimental subarachnoid hemorrhage in mice using double immunoenzymatic technique

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Table S1. The number of animals and mortality in the experiment of 7-day observation.

Modeling	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
Sham (n=6)	0 / 6 (0%)	0 / 6 (0%)	0 / 6 (0%)	0 / 6 (0%)	1 / 6 (16.7%)	0 / 5 (0%)	0 / 5 (0%)	0 / 5 (0%) 5 sacrifice
	Total mortality = 1 / 6 (16.7%)							
SAH (n=30)	13 / 30 (43.3%)	0 / 17 (0%)	6 / 17 (35.3%)	1 / 11 (9.1%)	3 / 10 (30.0%)	0 / 7 (0%)	1 / 7 (14.3%)	1 / 6 (16.7%) 5 sacrifice
	Total mortality = 25 / 30 (83.3%)							

Data, number of dead mice / total number of mice (mortality, %); SAH, subarachnoid hemorrhage.

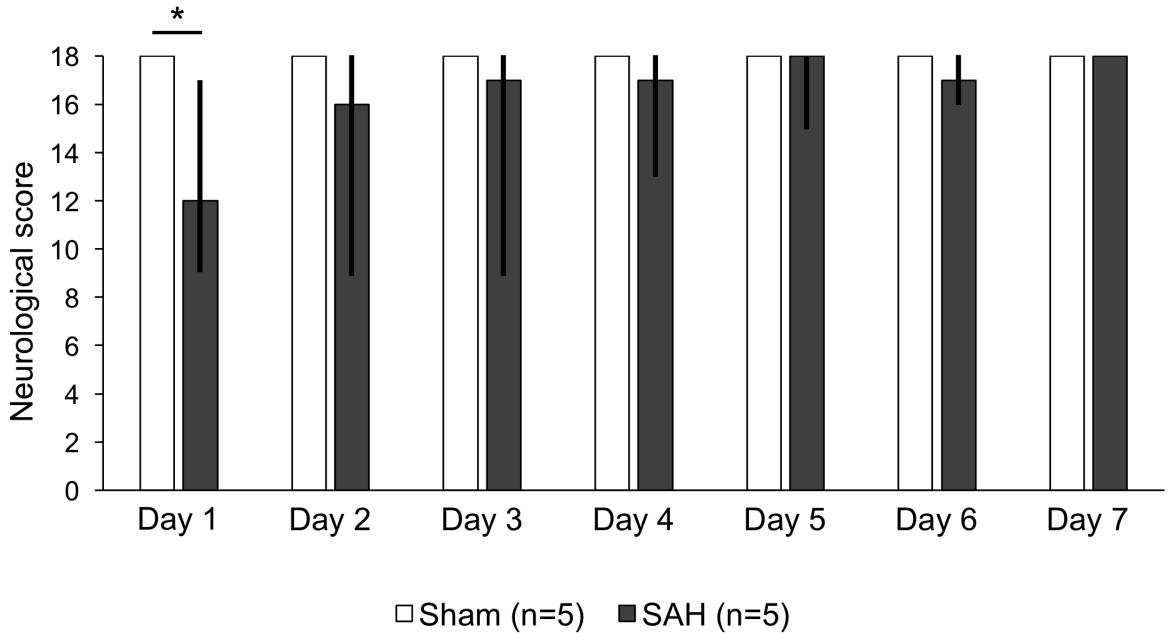

Figure S1. Neurological scores in animals that survived for 7 days after modeling. SAH, subarachnoid hemorrhage. *P<0.05, Mann-Whitney *U* tests.

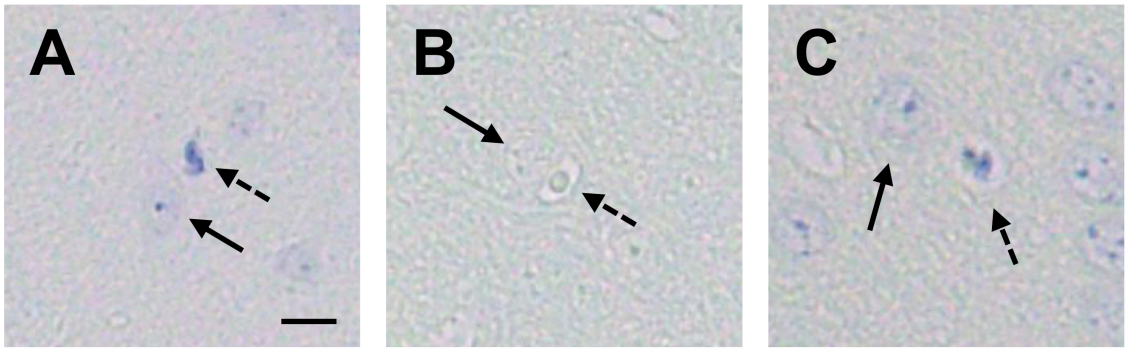

Figure S2. Negative controls of terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick-end labeling counterstained with cresyl violet lightly (**A**), microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP-2) single staining without counterstaining (**B**), and MAP-2 staining with cresyl violet counterstaining (**C**) at 24 hours after subarachnoid hemorrhage, showing no non-specific staining. Dense staining is observed with cresyl violet in morphologically abnormal cells (dotted arrow). Morphologically normal cell (arrow), which may be a neuron. Scale bar, 10μm.

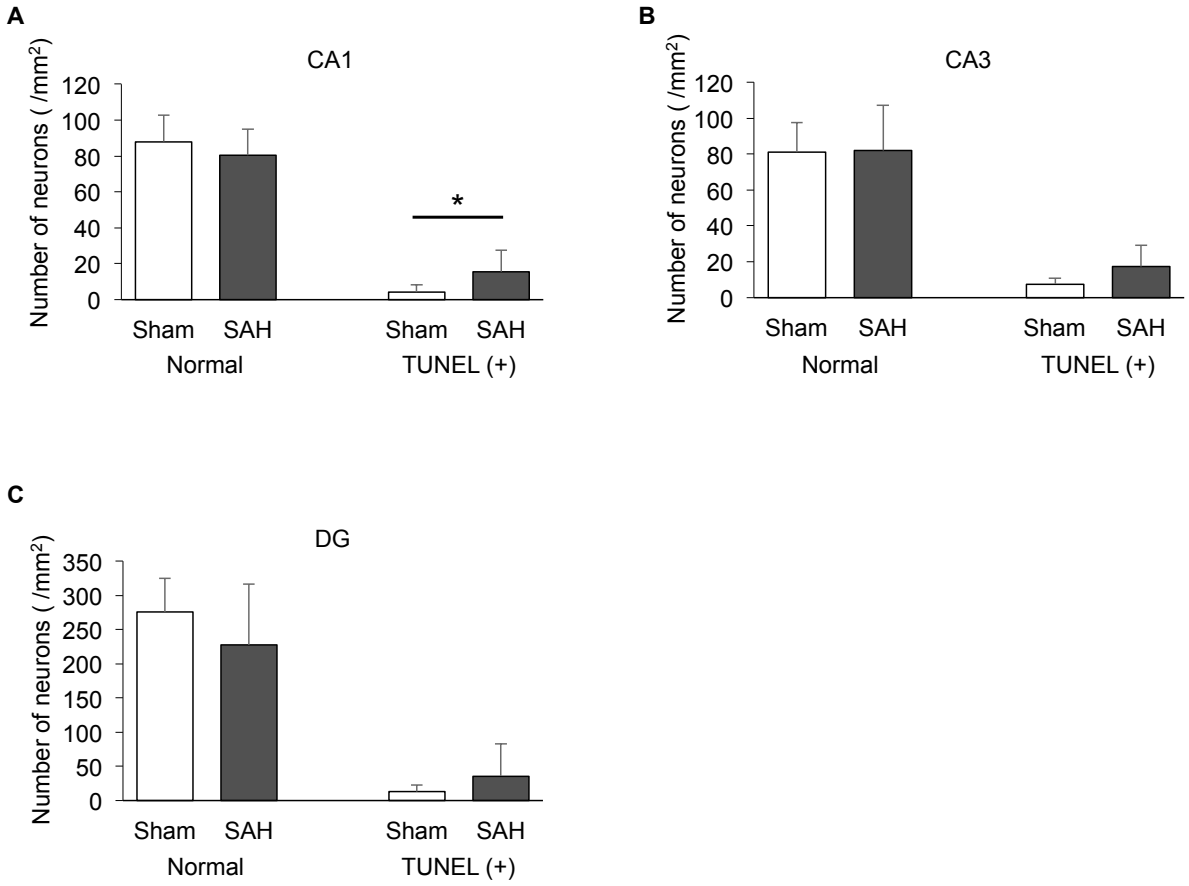

Figure S3. Neuronal cell counting in the left hippocampus at 1.5 mm posterior to the bregma at 7 days after modeling. The number of terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick-end labeling (TUNEL)-positive neurons is significantly increased in subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) mice compared with sham mice in the CA1 region (*P<0.05, unpaired *t* test). Data, mean ± standard deviation; DG, dentate gyrus; normal, normally appearing TUNEL-negative neurons.

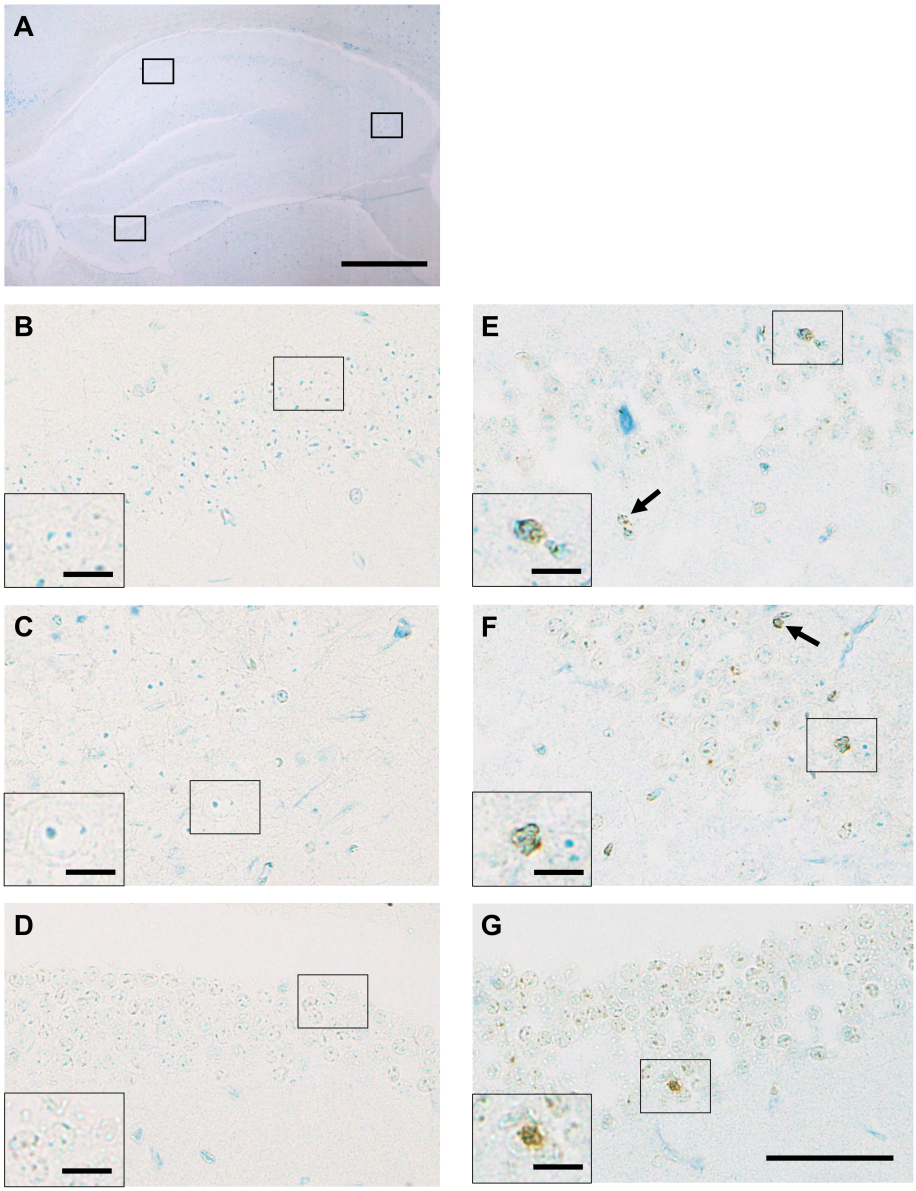

Figure S4. Representative brain slice showing the CA1 (upper left rectangle), CA3 (right rectangle), and dentate gyrus (lower left rectangle) regions of the left hippocampus at 1.5 mm posterior to the bregma (**A**), and representative terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick-end labeling and microtubule-associated protein 2 double immunolabeling showing deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) damage in neurons in the CA1 (**B**, **E**), CA3 (**C**, **F**), and dentate gyrus (**D**, **G**) regions of the left hippocampus at 7 days in sham (**B**-**D**) and subarachnoid hemorrhage (**E**-**G**) mice. Framed areas on panels **B**-**G** are magnified in the lower left insets to show a representative neuron in each group: morphologically intact neurons with bright oval nuclei (**B**-**D**), and DNA-damaged pyknotic neurons with double-positive staining (**E**-**G**). Arrows, pyknotic cells with double-positive staining; scale bars, 500μm in panel **A**, 50μm in panels **B**-**G**, and 10μm in insets. Contrast and brightness enhancement on entire images are performed (**B**-**G**).