Supplementary Figure 5. Epi-fluorescence images overlaid on wide-field images showing vascular retention of circulating fluorescein-dextran. a) The brain surface was irradiated with 1 mW of 532-nm irradiation for 1 min. after an i.v. injection of rose bengal. The laser focus was deliberately located in a region where there was no surface vessels, therefore no surface vessel was clotted. The vascular retention and parenchymal extravasagation of the fluorescein-conjugated dextran used for in vivo imaging is somewhat more extensive than that observed in text figure 3. This is likely because a surface target vessel was not present to absorb and scatter the incident laser light, leading to a higher fluence incident on the sub-surface capillaries, and increaseing the extent of the photochemical damage. b) A surface vessel was irradiated at 1 mW for 1 min. without any rose bengal present. No retention of the fluorescein-dextran is evident in the sub-surface capillaries, indicating no photochemical damage.