Fig. 1

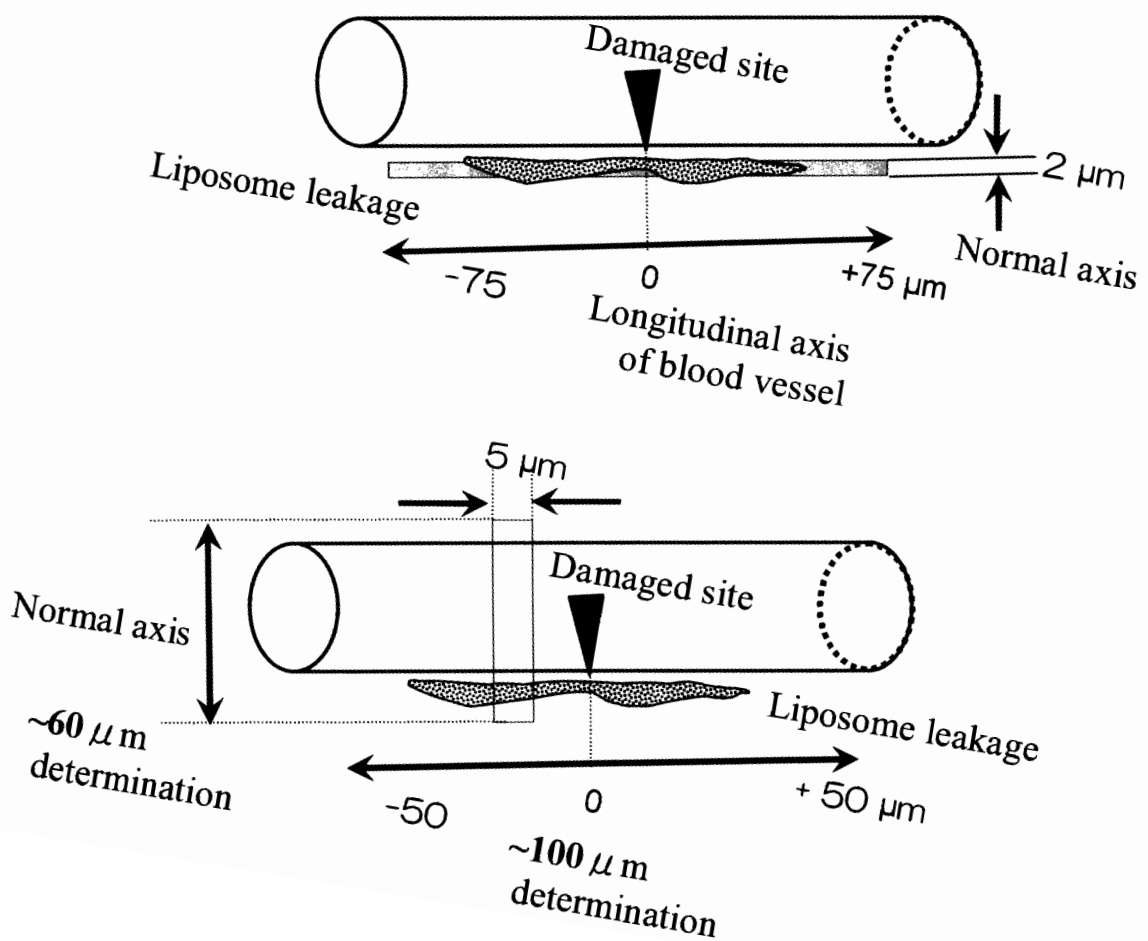

Damaged site
Liposome leakage
2 μm
Normal axis
-75
0
+75 μm
Longitudinal axis
of blood vessel
5 μm
Normal axis
Damaged site
Liposome leakage
~60 μm
determination
-50
0
+ 50 μm
~100 μm
determination

Fig. 2

Thrombus formation by laser ablation of arteriole

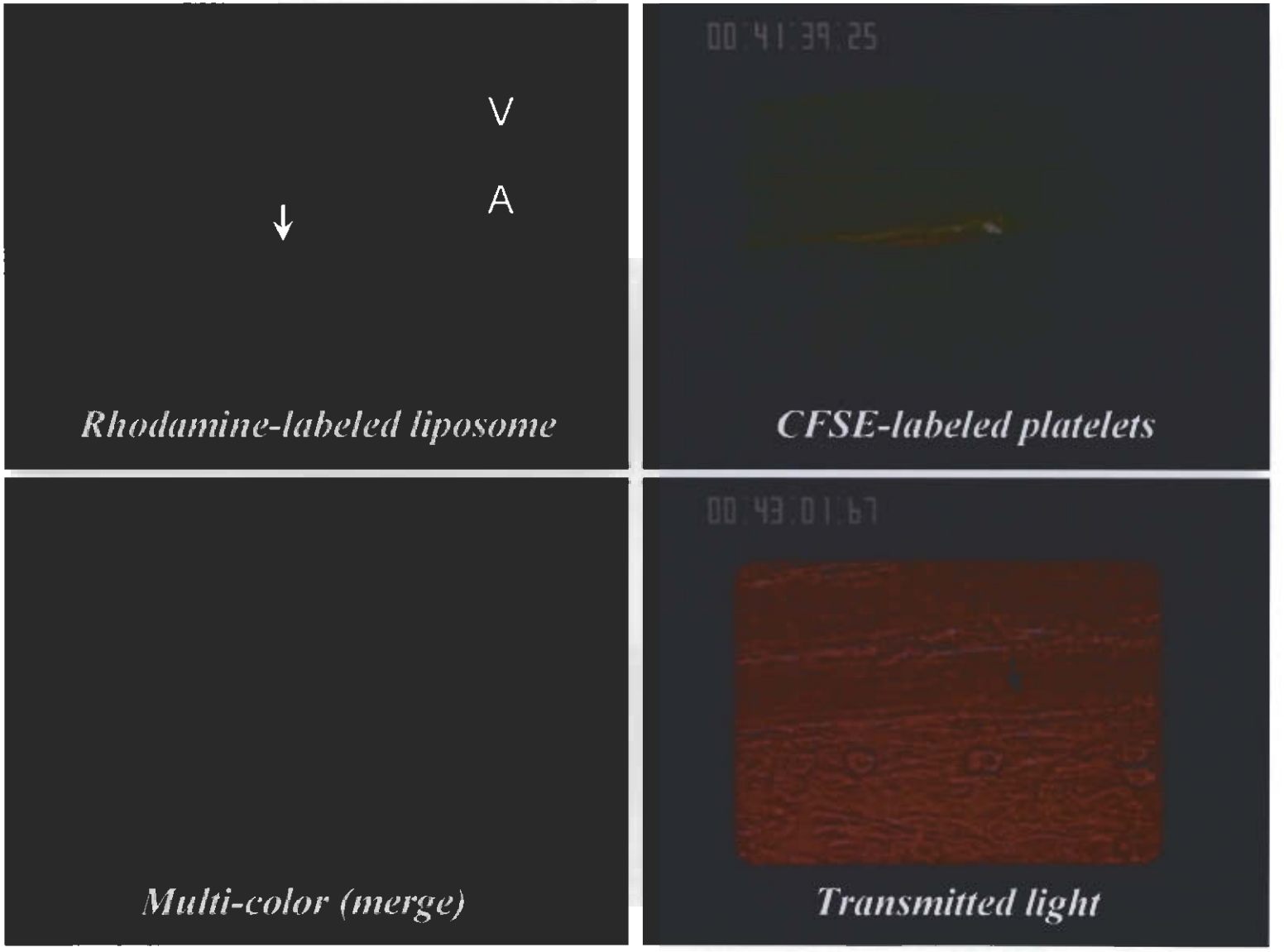


Fig. 3

Thrombus formation by laser ablation of venula

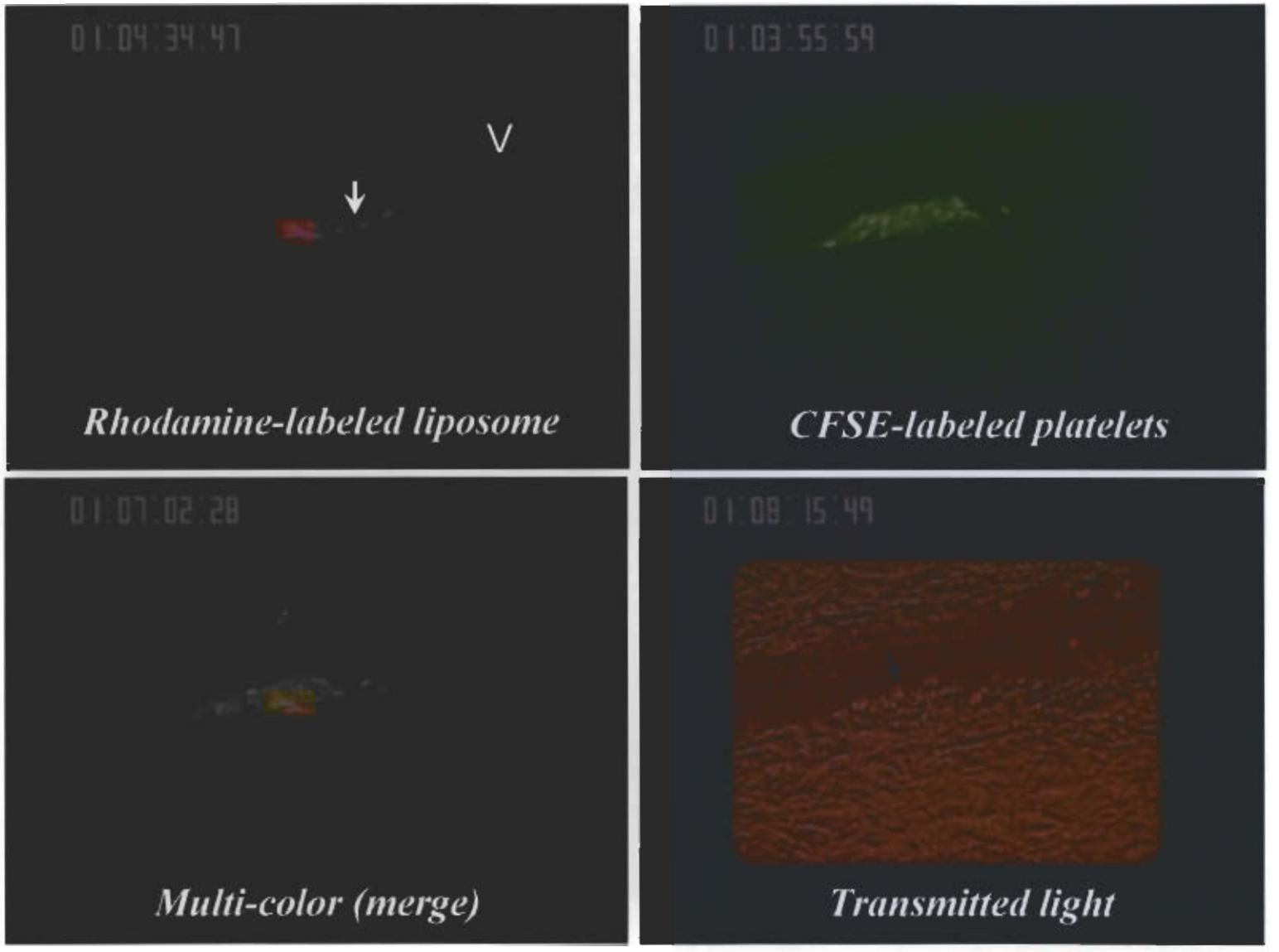


Fig. 4

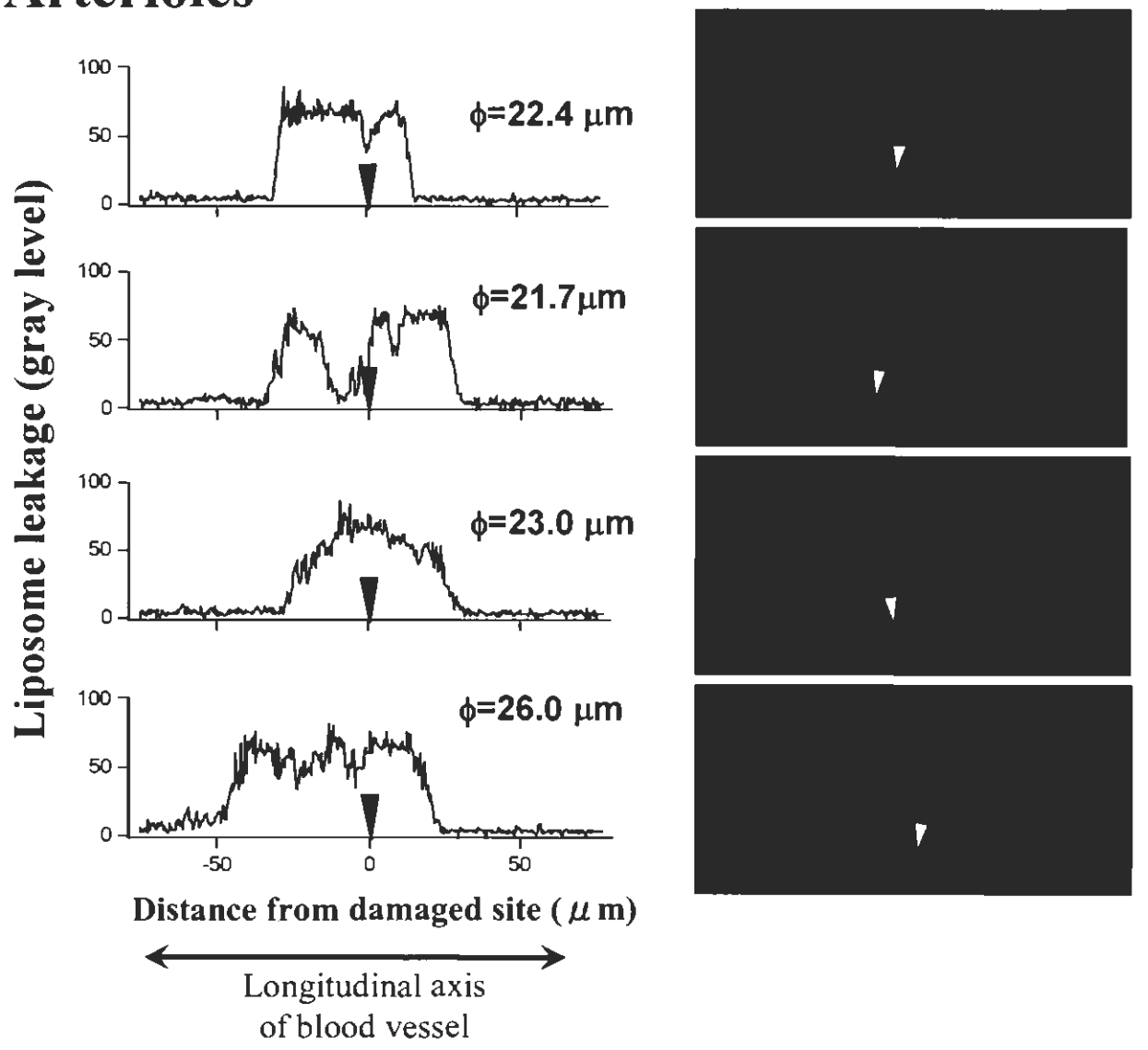

Arterioles
Liposome leakage (gray level)
100
50
0
ϕ=22.4 μm
ϕ=21.7μm
ϕ=23.0 μm
ϕ=26.0 μm
-50
0
50
Distance from damaged site (μ m)
Longitudinal axis
of blood vessel

Fig. 5

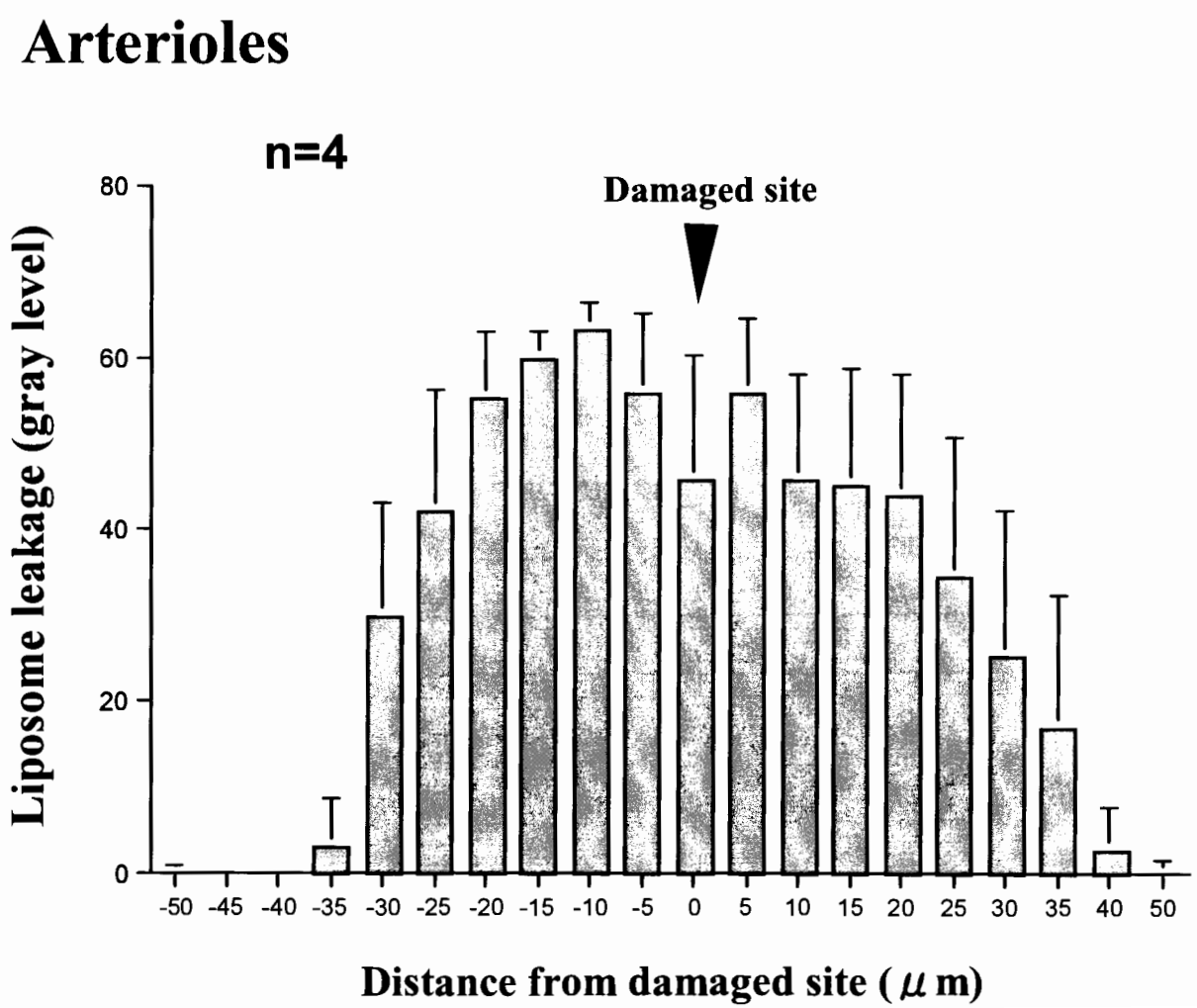

Arterioles
n=4
Damaged site
Liposome leakage (gray level)
0
20
40
60
80
-50 -45 -40 -35 -30 -25 -20 -15 -10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 50
Distance from damaged site (μm)

Fig. 6

Liposome behavior upon inflammation reaction of vein caused by histamine surface perfusion (30μM)

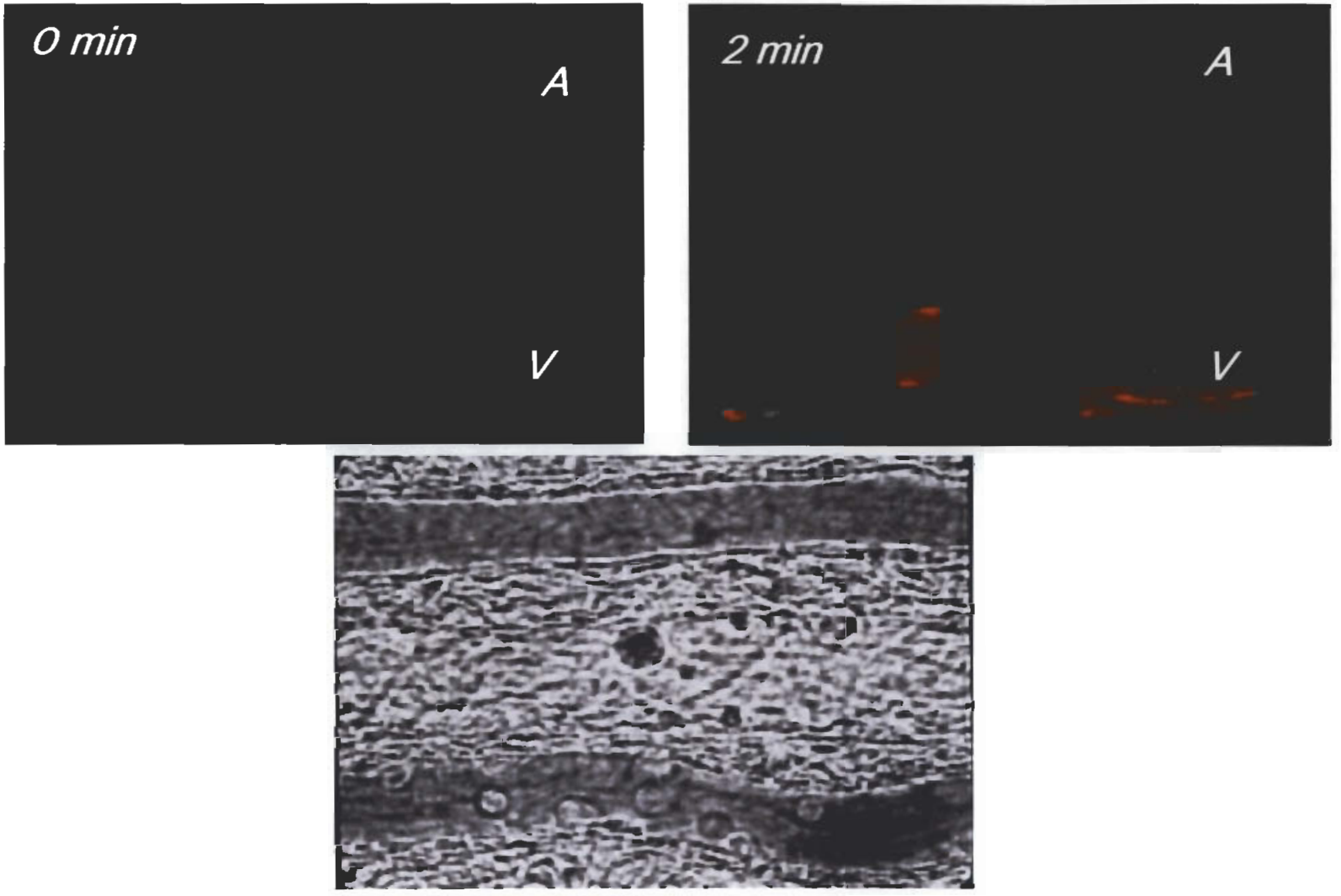


Fig. 7

Relative plasma leakage in cerebral infarction models and other models

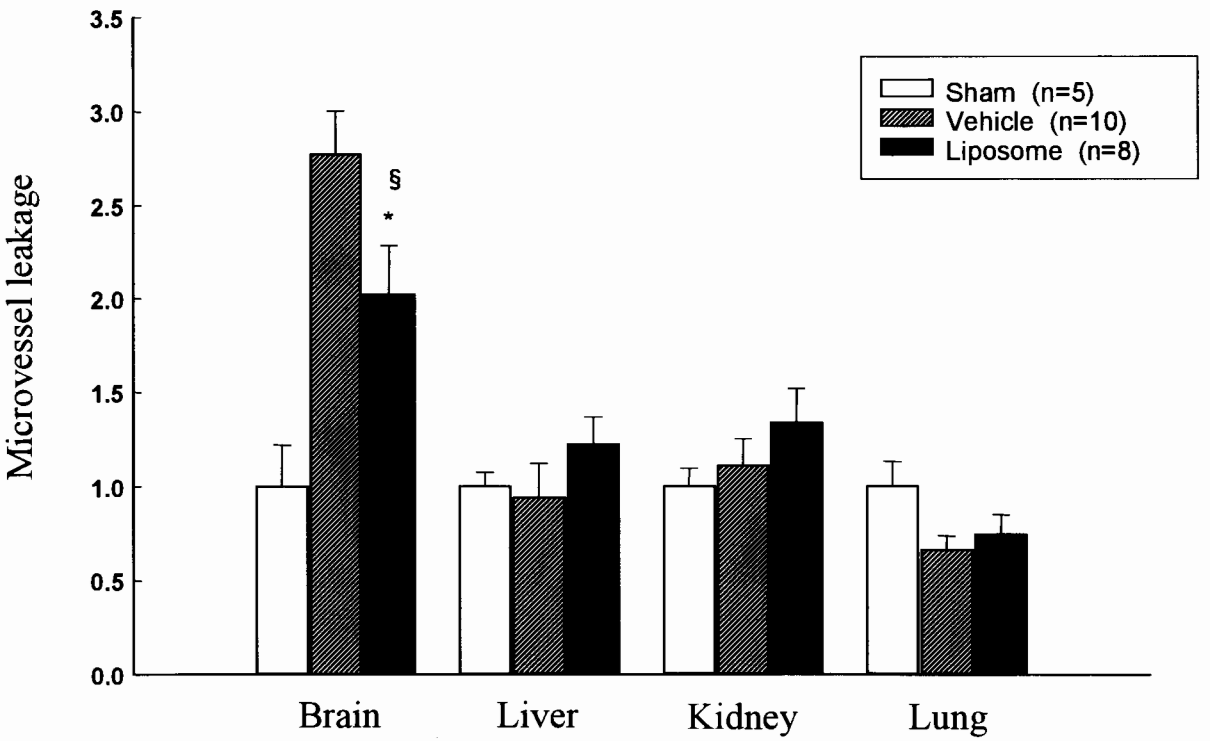


Fig. 8

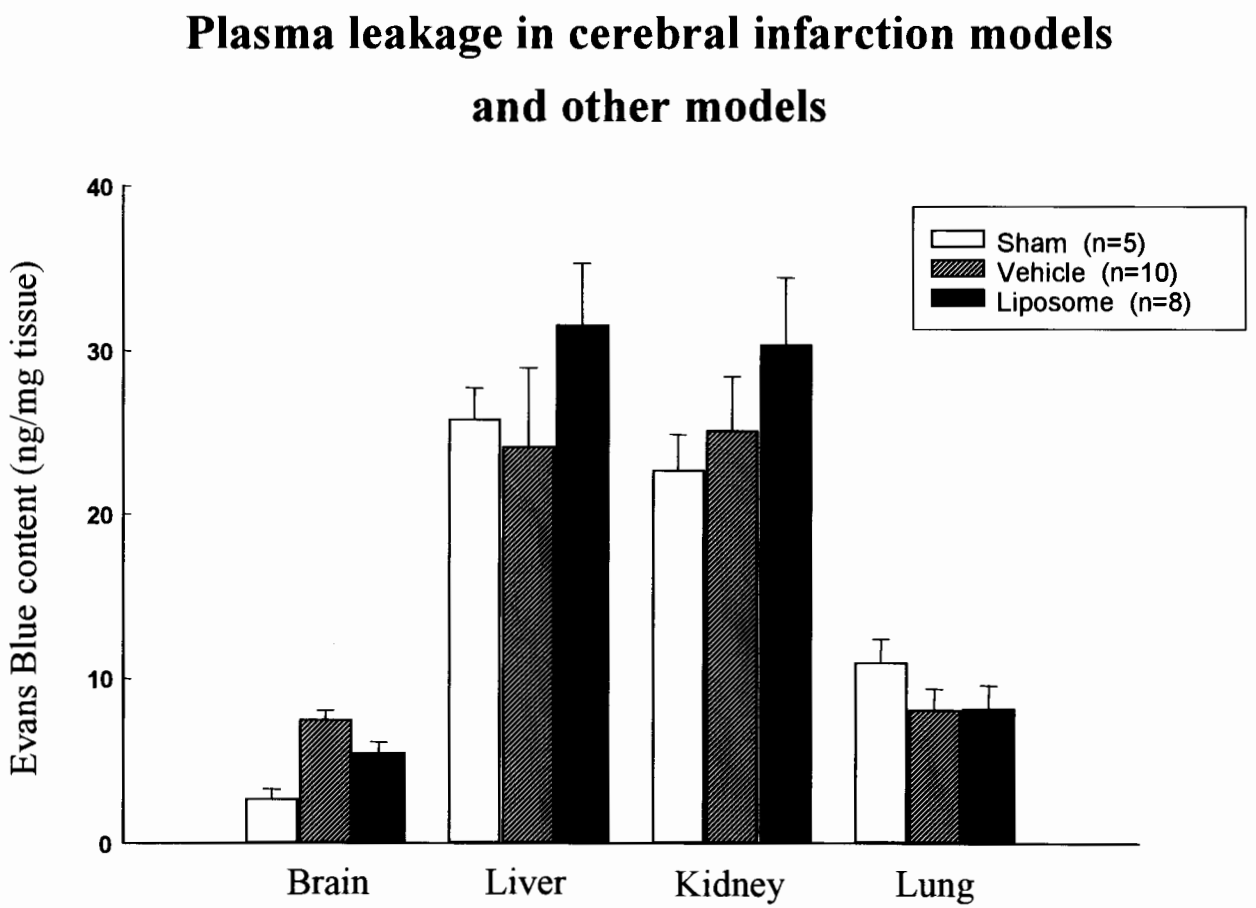
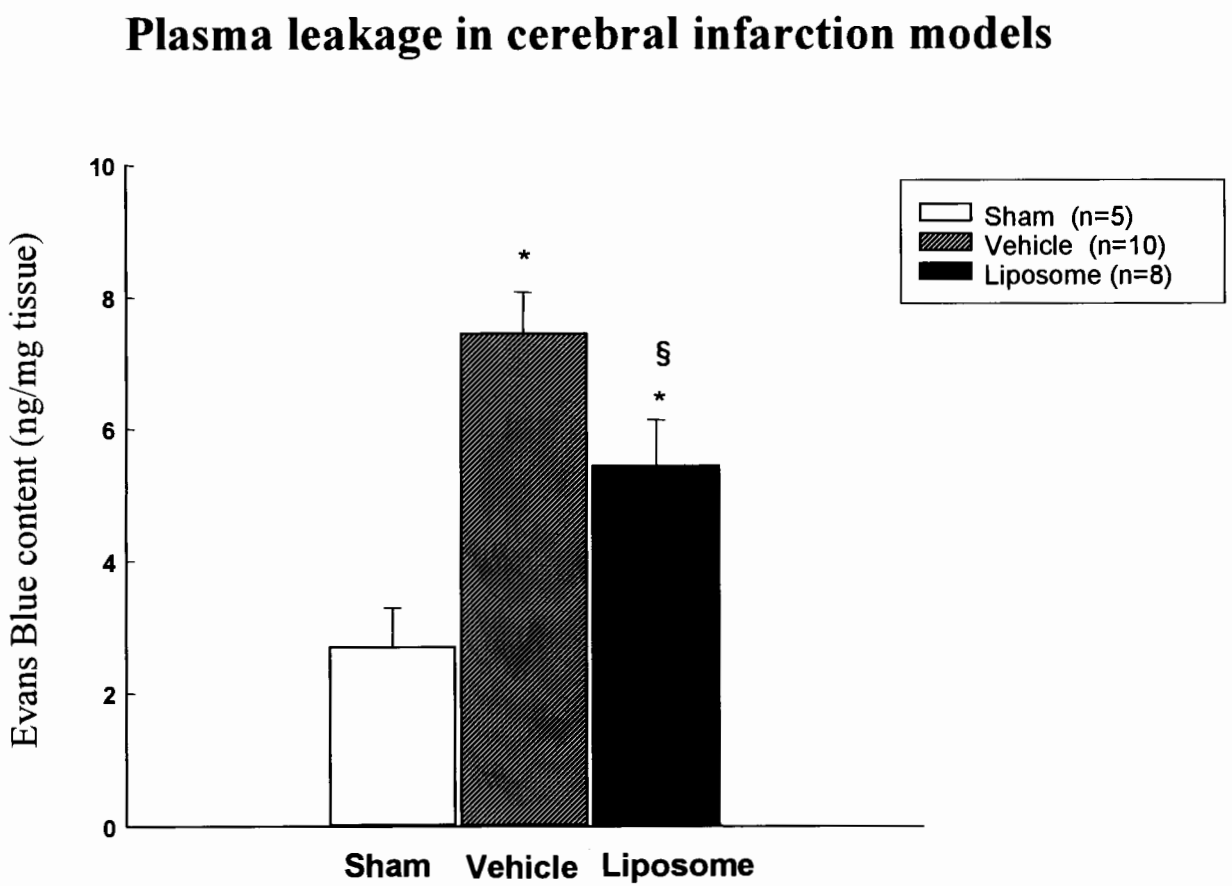

Plasma leakage in cerebral infarction models and other models
Evans Blue content (ng/mg tissue)
40
30
20
10
0
Sham (n=5)
Vehicle (n=10)
Liposome (n=8)
Brain
Liver
Kidney
Lung

Fig. 9


Plasma leakage in cerebral infarction models
Evans Blue content (ng/mg tissue)
10
8
6
4
2
0
*
§
*
Sham (n=5)
Vehicle (n=10)
Liposome (n=8)
Sham
Vehicle
Liposome