

## Supporting Information

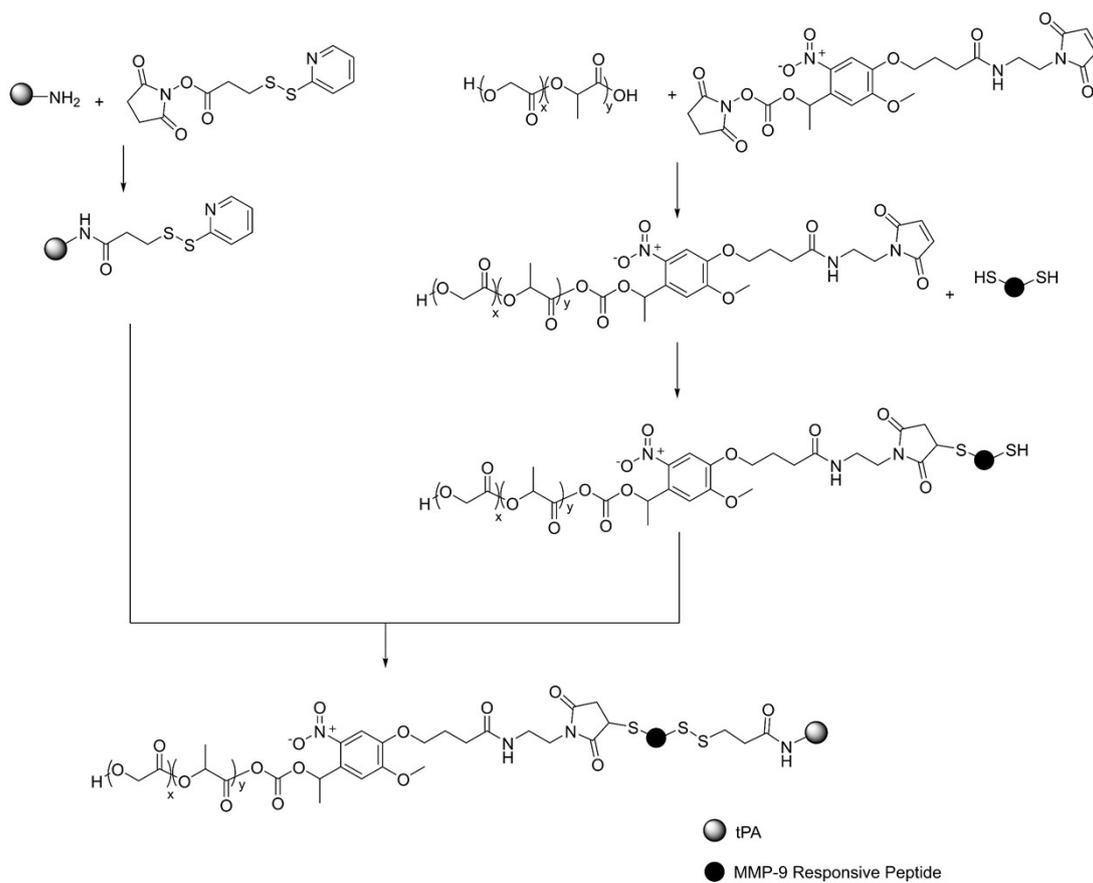
### **tPLGA nanoparticles combined with CCL2/CCR2 inhibitor mitigate post-thrombolytic hemorrhagic transformation**

Feiyang Luo<sup>1</sup>, Jingmei Pan<sup>1</sup>, Zhenhua Wang, Che Qing, Xiao Xi, Xing Guo\*, and Shaobing Zhou

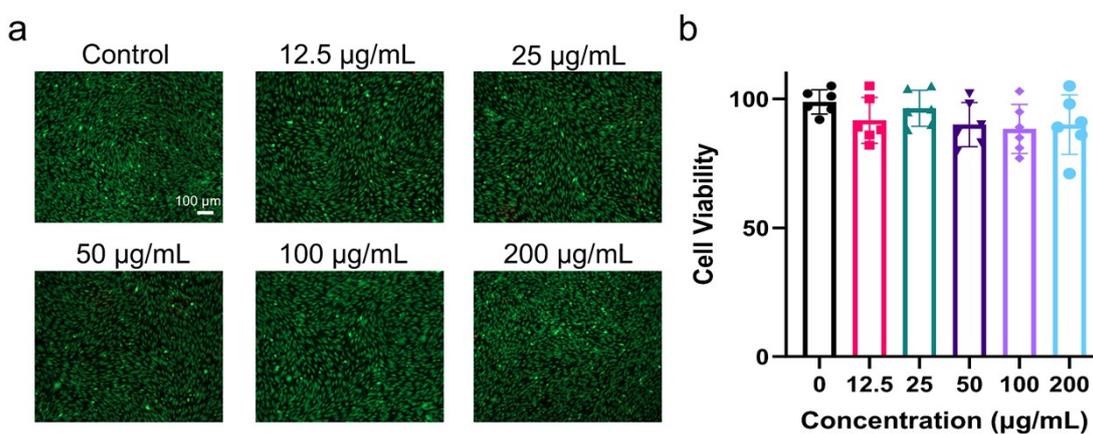
*Institute of Biomedical Engineering, College of Medicine, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu 610031, P. R. China.*

\* Corresponding Author: [xingguo@swjtu.edu.cn](mailto:xingguo@swjtu.edu.cn)

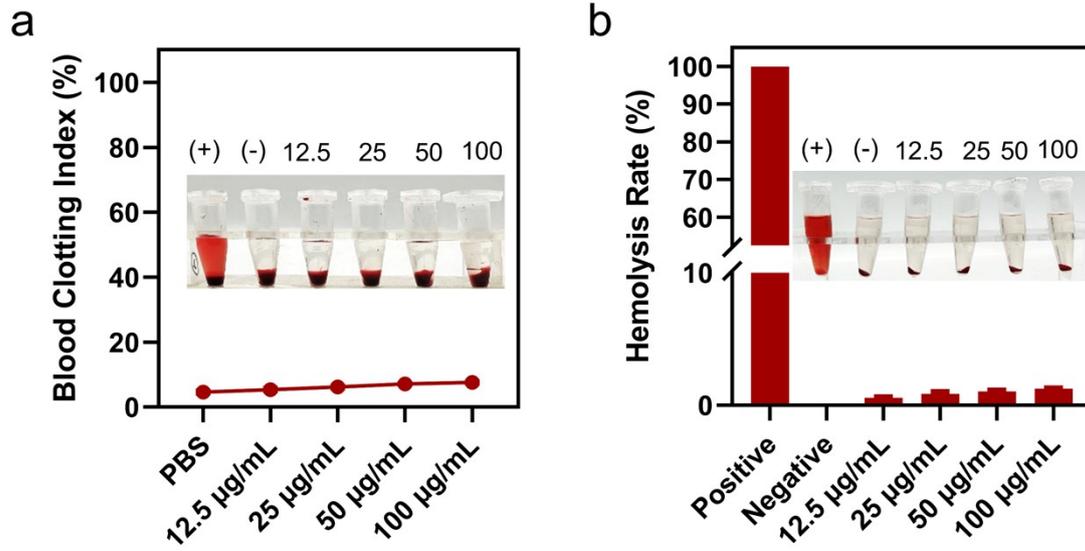
<sup>1</sup> These authors contributed equally.



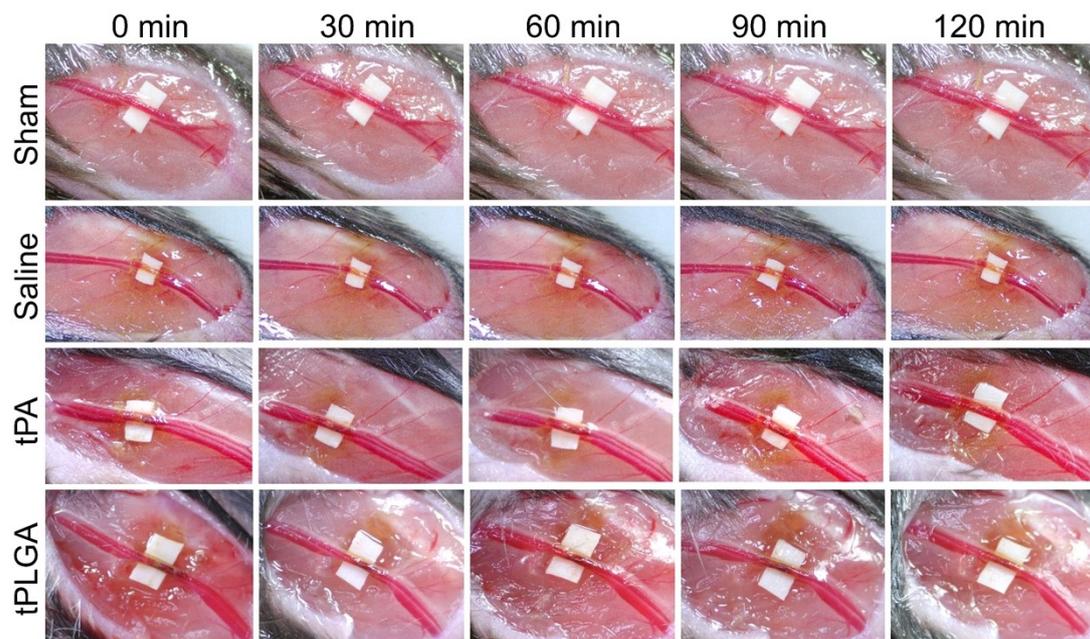
**Figure S1.** Chemical synthesis of tPLGA.



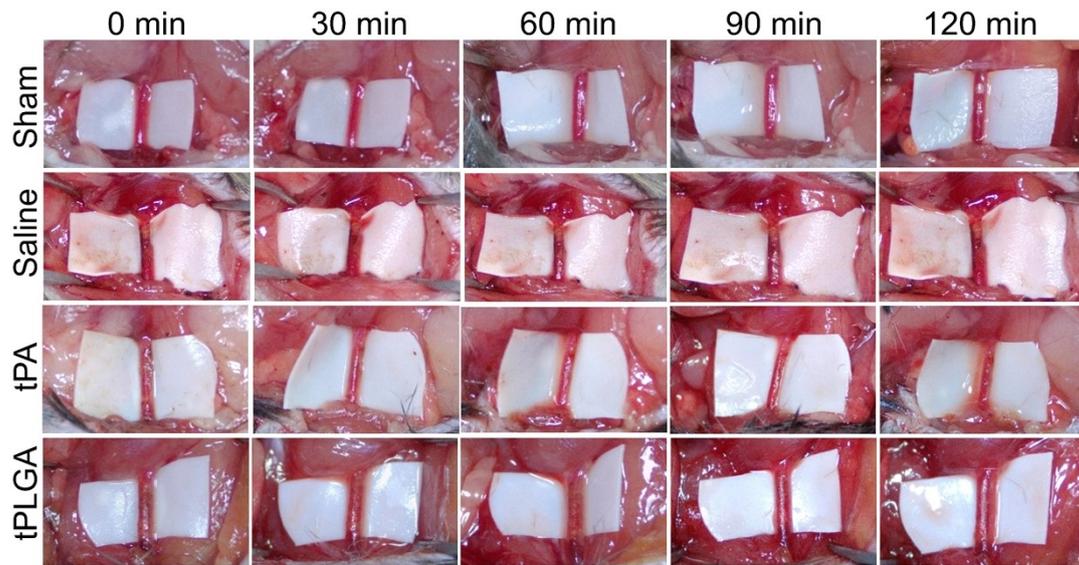
**Figure S2.** *In vitro* cytotoxicity of tPLGA. a) Fluorescence images showing the viability of cells. Green calcein fluorescence and red PI fluorescence indicating live and dead cells, respectively. b) Cell viability bEnd.3 cells following treatment with different concentrations of tPLGA for 24 h (n = 3).



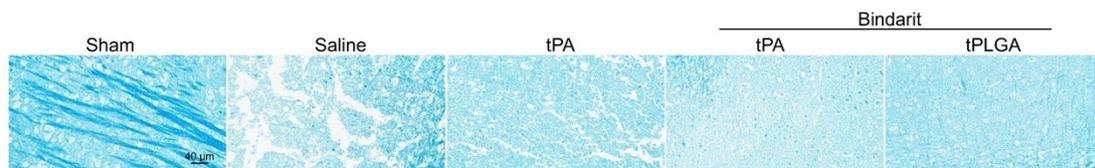
**Figure S3.** Hemocompatibility evaluation of tPLGA. a) coagulation index and b) Hemolysis rate of tPLGA with different concentrations.



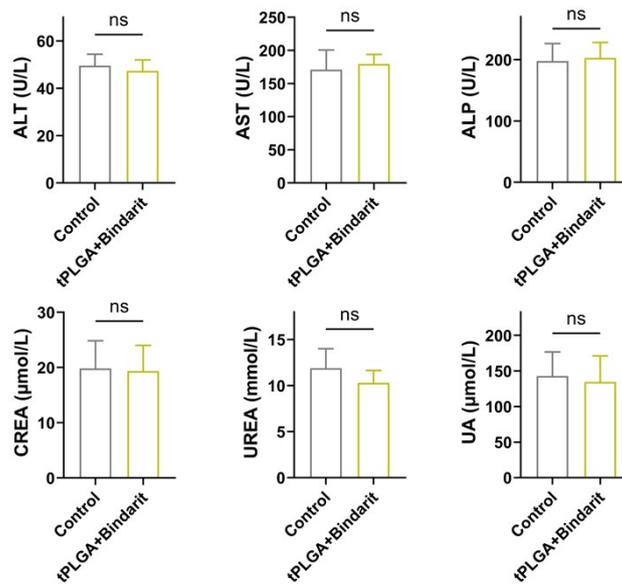
**Figure S4.** Microscopic images of mouse LLAT across different treatment groups and time points.



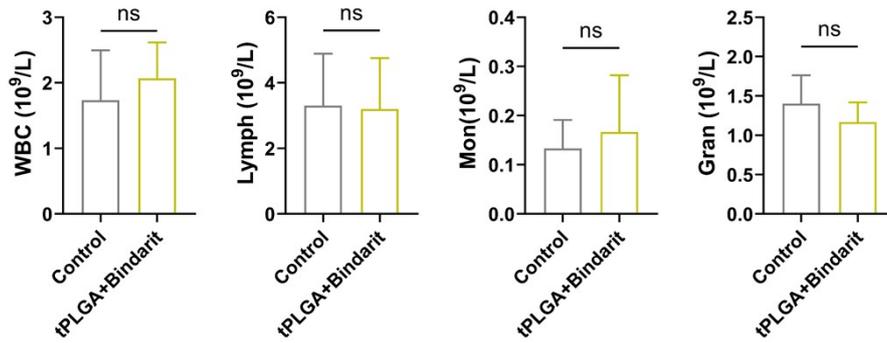
**Figure S5.** Microscopic images of mouse common carotid artery thrombi across different treatment groups and time points.



**Figure S6.** LFB staining of the brains from each treatment.



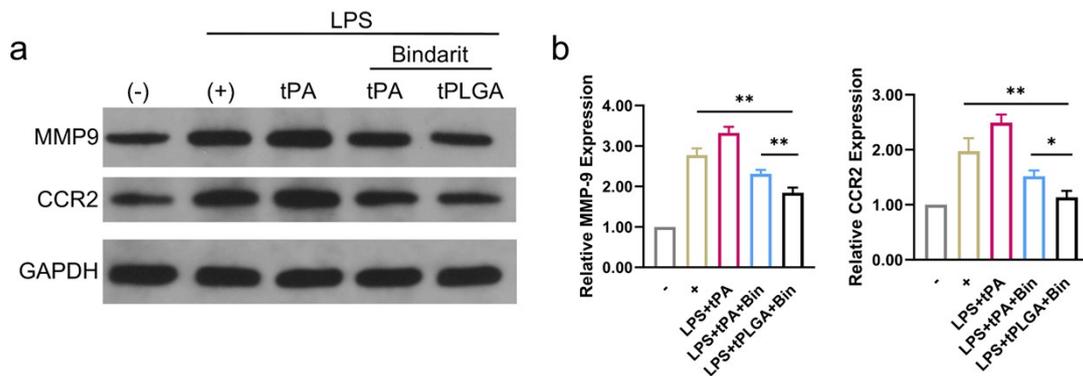
**Figure S7.** Assessment of systemic toxicity following tPLGA + Bindarit treatment.



**Figure S8.** Peripheral blood cell counts after treatment with tPLGA + Bindarit.



**Figure S9.** Long-term neurological functional outcome. a) Digital photo of rotary test. b) Digital photo of adhesive test. c) Digital photo of cylinder test.



**Figure S10.** Western blotting analysis of MMP-9 and CCR2 in different groups (n = 3).