



Supplemental Figure 2. Smoke inhalation with and without third-degree skin burn does not result in hypoxia during injury or changes in hemodynamics during the first 48-hour post-injury. A) Co-Hb was not significantly different between the injury groups ($P>0.05$ smoke inhalation injury vs. smoke + third-

degree skin burn), indicating that the injury was comparable between the groups. B) PaO₂ during smoke insufflation demonstrated the sheep were not hypoxic during the smoke inhalation injury (PaO₂ values were always greater than 80 mmHg, the clinical threshold for hypoxia). C-E) Hemodynamics changes during the 48-hour experimental period: cardiac output (C), heart rate (D), mean arterial pressure (E), and temperature (F) were not different between the experimental groups, thus were not contributing factors to the pathological changes observed in the brain (Supplemental Figure 1, <http://links.lww.com/SHK/A760>).