Supplementary Table 3. Comparison between JBS-01K and RAPID MRI in patient undergoing endovascular treatment using linear regression (n=35)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>R-squared</th>
<th>Root mean squared error</th>
<th>Akaike information criterion</th>
<th>Log-likelihood</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JBS-01K</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>237.27</td>
<td>-116.73</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPID MRI</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>14.73</td>
<td>289.57</td>
<td>-142.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ischemic stroke patients admitting between August 2020 to April 2021 (n=673)

Ischemic stroke patients with RAPID MRI measurement (n=424)

Included patients (n=414)

Without RAPID MRI measurement (n=249)
- 122 Transferred from other hospitals
- 6 Contraindication to MRI
- 22 Without infarct on initial DWI
- 99 Unknown

Diffusion-weighted image before recorded onset (n=10)

Supplementary Figure 1. Study flow chart. DWI, diffusion-weighted imaging; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

Supplementary Figure 2. Infarct lesions on diffusion-weighted images missed by JBS-01K. (A–H) Eight diffusion-weighted images with infarcts that were missed by JBS-01K (Dice coefficient similarity of 0). Red arrows indicate presumed infarct areas. Except for image (C), the other seven images showed small and faint lesions.