Influence of gender in monocrotaline and chronic hypoxia induced pulmonary hypertension in obese rats and mice

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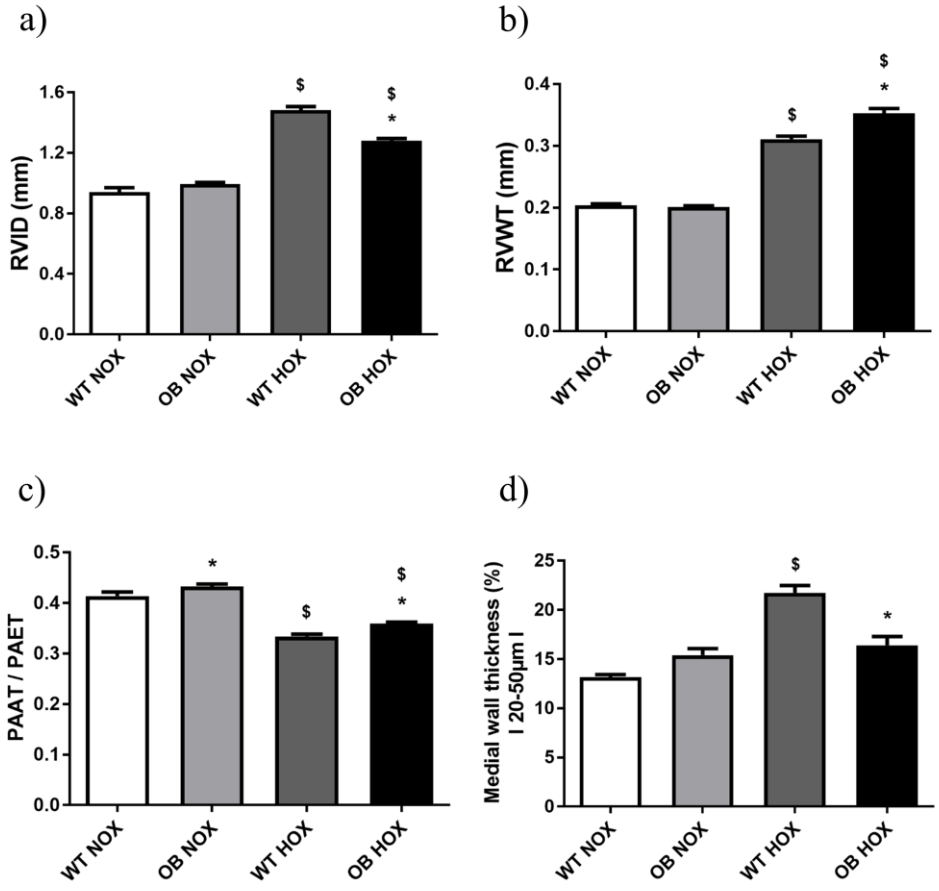
ONLINE SUPPLEMENT MATERIAL

Results

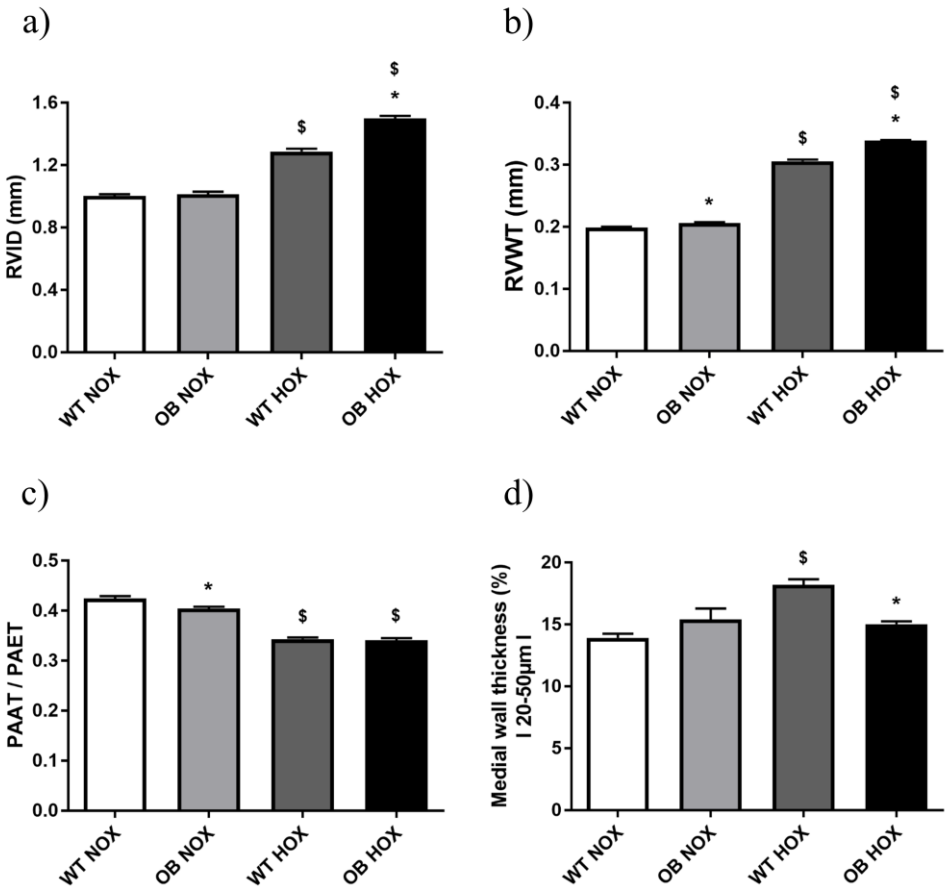
Supplementary figure 1. Effects of obesity on echocardiographic parameters and pulmonary vascular remodeling in chronic hypoxia (HOX)-induced pulmonary hypertension (PH) in male B6 mice.



Echocardiography and medial wall thickness measurements were performed after 5 weeks of either normoxic (NOX) (WT NOX (n=5-10); OB NOX (n=5-20)) or hypoxic (HOX) (WT HOX (n=5-10); OB HOX (n=5-20)) exposure in wild type (WT) lean and obese (OB) male B6 mice. (**a-c**) Different echocardiographic parameters are given. RVID = right ventricular internal diameter, RVWT = right ventricular wall thickness,

PAAT = pulmonary artery acceleration time, PAET = pulmonary artery ejection time. (**d**) Medial wall thickness is shown. Data are presented as mean ± SEM (n=5-20). $p < 0.05$ values are considered statistically significant. *compared to wild type, $^{\$}$compared to normoxia.

Supplementary figure 2. Effects of obesity on echocardiographic parameters and pulmonary vascular remodeling in chronic hypoxia (HOX)-induced pulmonary hypertension (PH) in female B6 mice.



Echocardiography and medial wall thickness measurements were performed after 5 weeks of either normoxic (NOX) (WT NOX (n=5-10); OB NOX (n=5-10)) or hypoxic (HOX) (WT HOX (n=5-10); OB HOX (n=5-9)) exposure in wild type (WT) lean and obese (OB) female B6 mice. (**a-c**) Different echocardiographic parameters are given. RVID = right ventricular internal diameter, RVWT = right ventricular wall thickness, PAAT = pulmonary artery acceleration time, PAET = pulmonary artery ejection time. (**d**) Medial wall thickness is shown. Data are presented as mean ± SEM (n=5-10). $p < 0.05$ values are considered statistically significant. *compared to wild type, $^{\$}$compared to normoxia.