

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

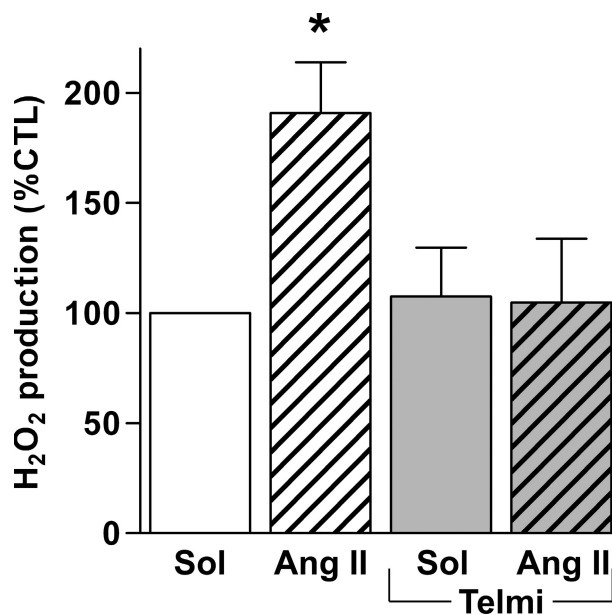
Loot et al., <http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20090449/DC1>

Figure S1. Ang II induces H₂O₂ production in cultured endothelial cells. Mouse endothelial cells were incubated in modified Tyrode's solution containing 50 $\mu\text{mol/liter}$ Amplex Red (Invitrogen), 2 U/ml horseradish peroxidase, and vehicle (Sol) or 0.1 $\mu\text{mol/liter}$ Ang II for 30 min in the absence or presence of 10 $\mu\text{mol/liter}$ of the AT₁ receptor antagonist telmisartan (Telmi). After incubation for 30 min at 37°C, production of the fluorescent product was measured (540 nm excitation, 570 nm emission) as a measure of H₂O₂ production. The graph summarizes data from three independent experiments, each performed in triplicate. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM. *, P < 0.05 versus CTL.

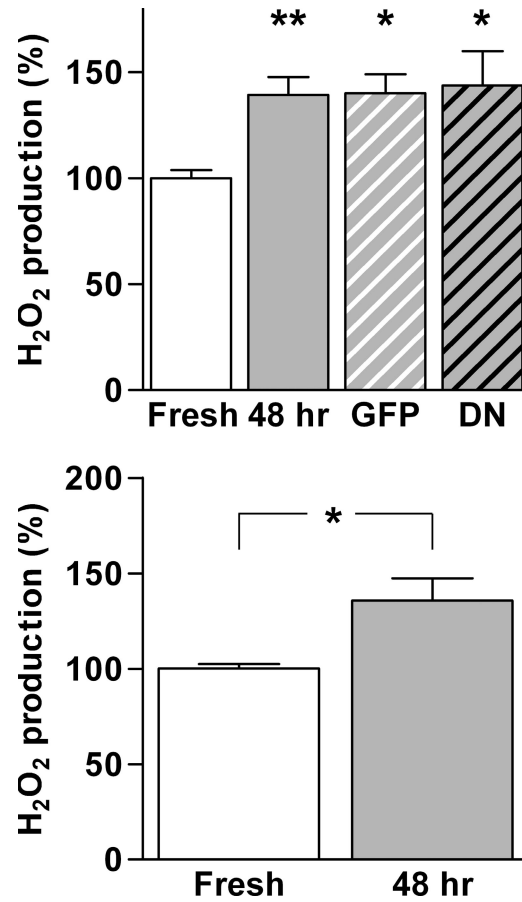


Figure S2. H₂O₂ production in cultured vessels. H₂O₂ production was measured in 4-mm segments of carotid arteries from (top) wild-type and (bottom) eNOS^{-/-} mice that were either freshly isolated or maintained in tissue culture for 48 h. Some of the cultured wild-type arteries were previously infected with adenoviruses expressing GFP or a DN PYK2 mutant. H₂O₂ production was expressed as the percentage of the production in freshly isolated vessels. The graphs summarize the results of six to nine segments. Data are expressed as means \pm SEM. *, P < 0.05; and **, P < 0.01 versus freshly isolated arteries.