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.