

## Supplemental Material

### Figure legends

**Figure 1.** Systolic blood pressure (SBP) after two days of infusion of Ang II (200 ng/kg/min) via an osmotic minipump in young F344XBN rats (Y-200) increased significantly compared to young untreated rats (Y). At the endpoint of the experiment (28 days) the SBP of young rats infused with Ang II (200 ng/kg/min) (Y-200) did not differ from that of old rats (O). In young rats infused with Ang II 50 ng/kg/min (Y-50) SBP did not differ from control young rats. \* $p < 0.05$  vs. young untreated rats.

**Figure 2.** Vessel diameter (left panel), the ratio of wall-lumen, (W/L, middle panel), and the vascular mass, (VM, right panel) of young rats treated with chronic Ang II infusion. \* $p < 0.01$  versus untreated young rats. † $p < 0.05$  vs. untreated old rats.

**Figure 3.** A) Representative photomicrographs of paraffin sections of carotid arteries immunostained with antibodies against collagen types I and III and TGF- $\beta_1$ , respectively. The brown color indicates the areas positive for collagen type I, type III, or TGF- $\beta_1$  staining. L: lumen; M: media. Magnification: 400X. B) Average collagen types I and III and TGF- $\beta_1$  staining within the carotid wall, respectively. \* $p < 0.01$ , vs. young untreated group; † $p < 0.05$  vs. untreated old rats.

**Figure 4.** Double immunostaining fluorescence of paraffin sections (400X magnification) from an old rat carotid artery with  $\alpha$ -SMA or CD31 monoclonal antibodies, detected by FITC (green color) (left panels), or a polyclonal MMP2 antibody, detected by TRIC (red color) (middle

panels). Merged images are presented in the right panels; yellow color indicates co-localization of the two proteins. Interestingly, staining of both cell types in the adventitia is consistent with the presence of vasa vasorum. L: lumen; M: media.

**Figure 5.** Average MMP2/TIMP2 or MT1MMP/TIMP2 staining within the intima (A) or media (B). \* $p < 0.01$ , vs. young untreated group; †  $p < 0.05$  vs. untreated old rats.

**Figure 6.** Average MMP2/TIMP2 or MT1MMP/TIMP2 mRNA staining within the intima (A) or media (B). Y: untreated young rats; Y-200: young rats infused with Ang II 200 ng/kg/min. \* $p < 0.01$ , vs. young untreated group.

**Figure 7.** Average PDGF-BB staining within the intima (A) or media (B). Y: untreated young rats (n=4); Y-200 (n=4): young rats infused with Ang II 200 ng/kg/min (n=4); O: untreated old rats (n=4). \* $p < 0.01$ , vs. young untreated group; †  $p < 0.05$ , vs. untreated old rats.

**Figure 8.** A) Representative photomicrographs of carotid sections stained with an anti-ET-1 antibody (brown color). B) Average ET-1 staining fractions (right panel). C) Representative immunoblotting of carotid arteries with anti-ET-1 antibody. D) Representative zymogram of VSMC with or without ET-1 treatment. \* $p < 0.01$ , vs. young untreated group; †  $p < 0.05$  vs. untreated old rats.

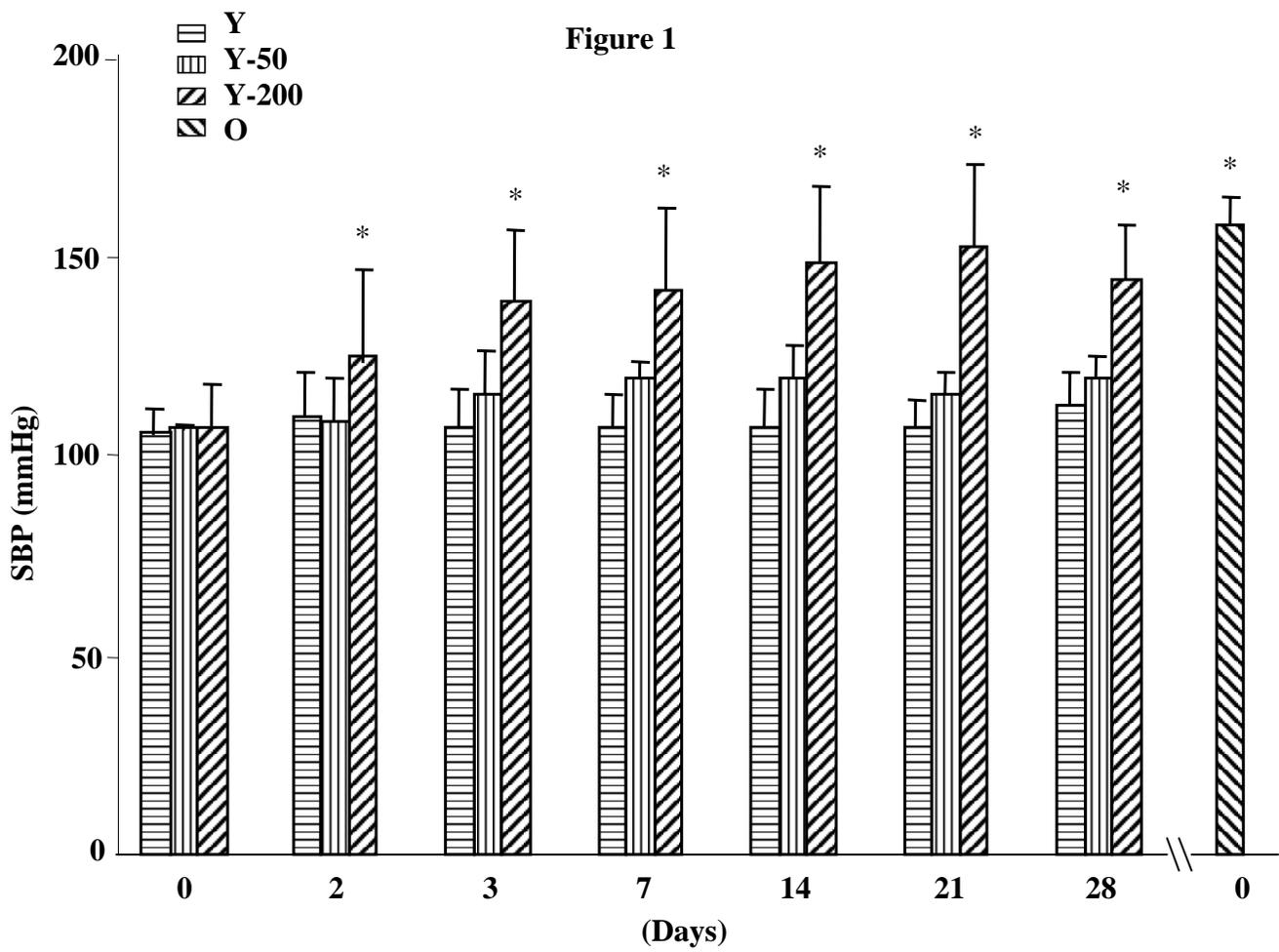


Figure 2

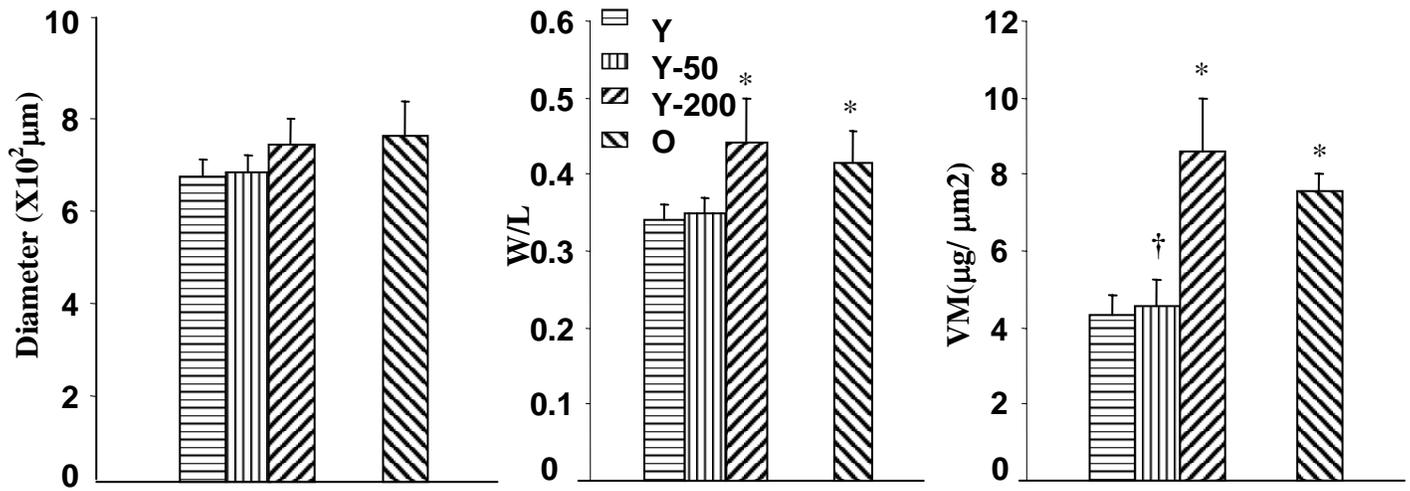


Figure 3A

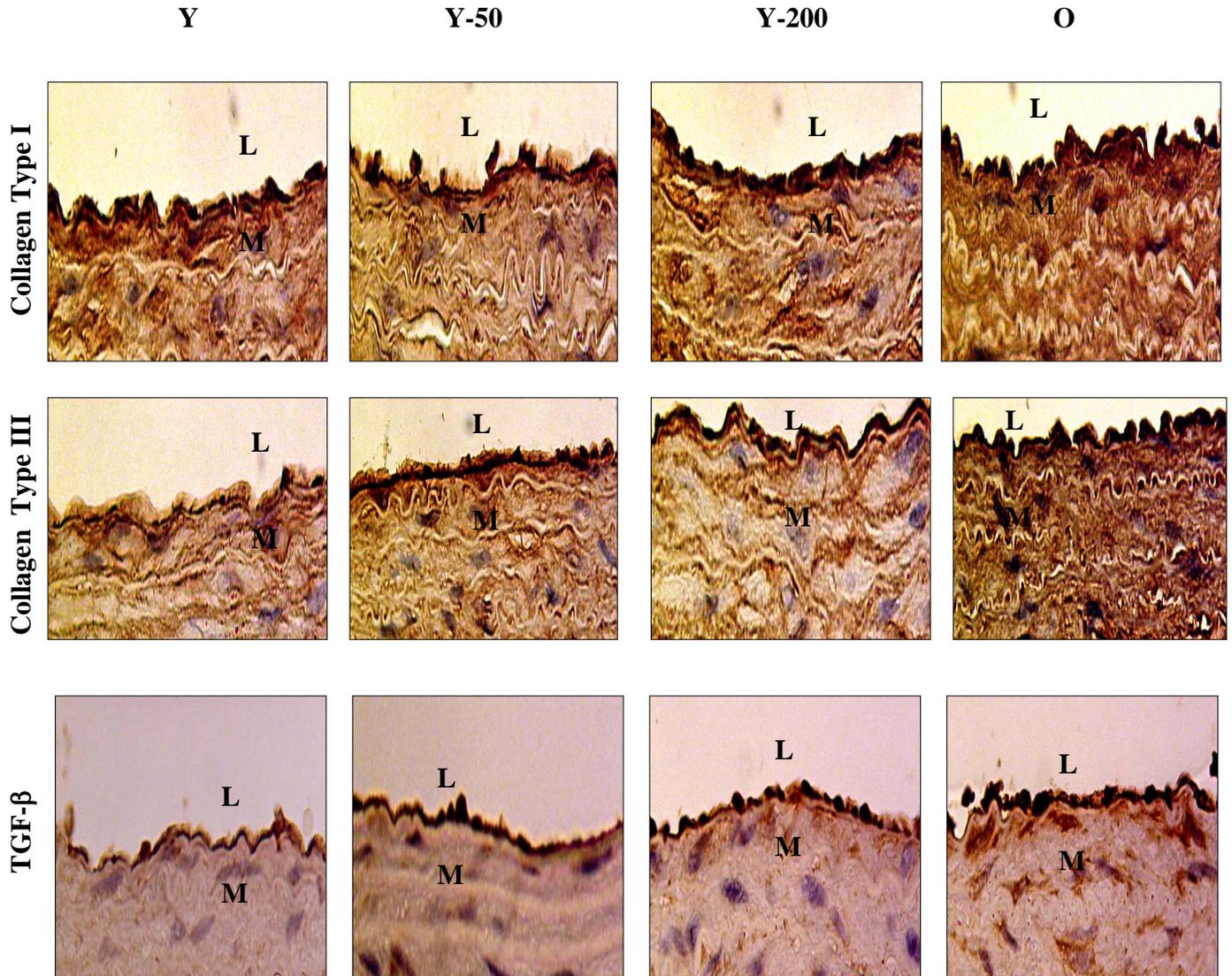
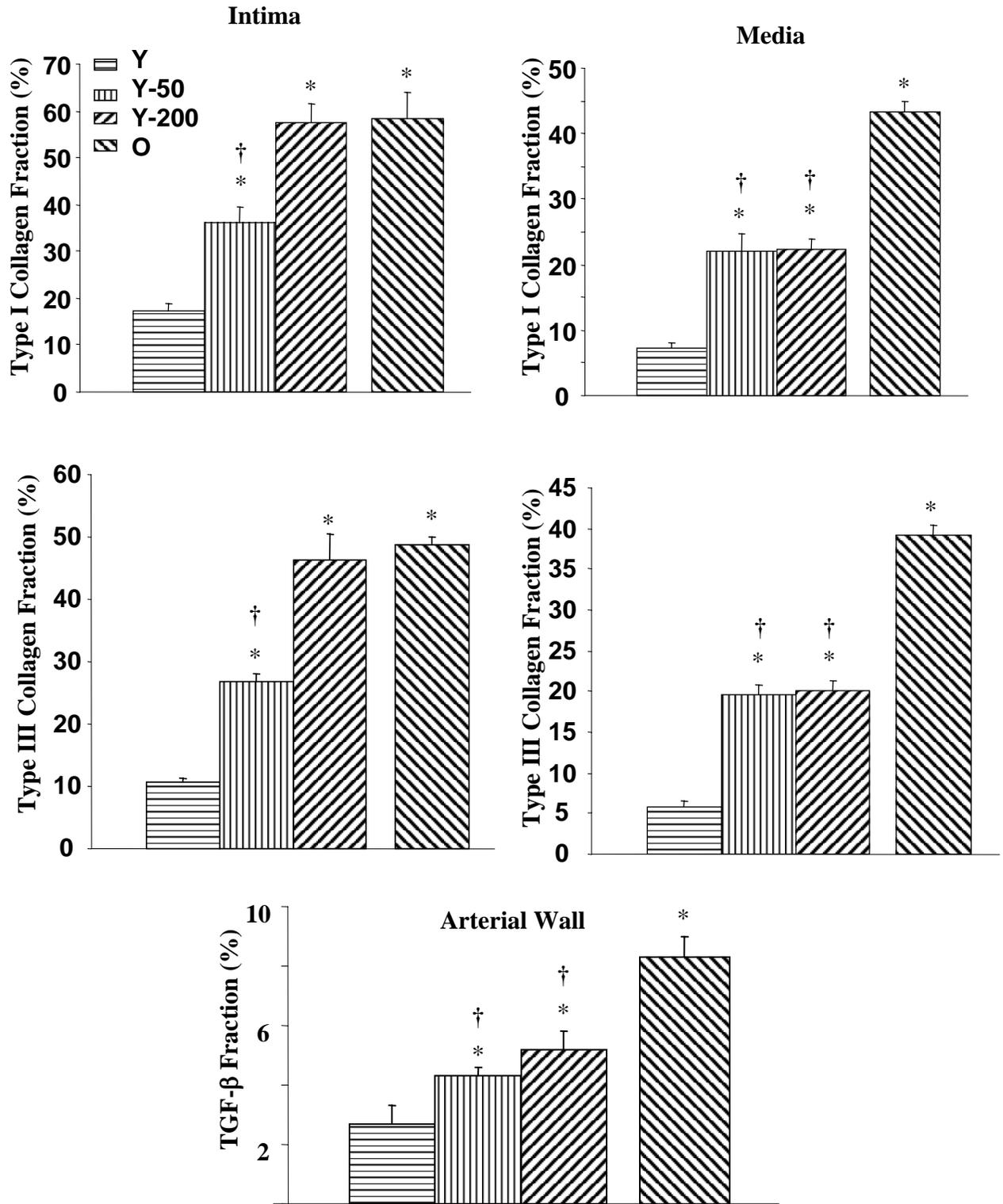
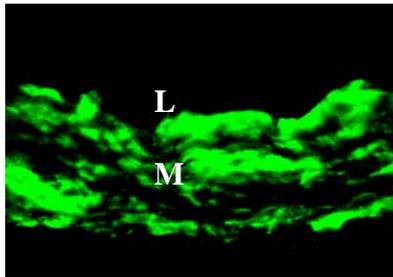


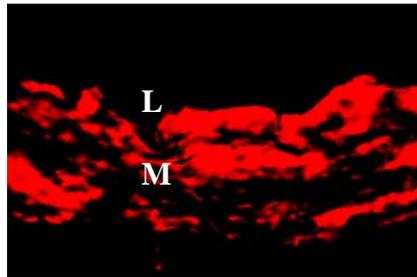
Figure 3B



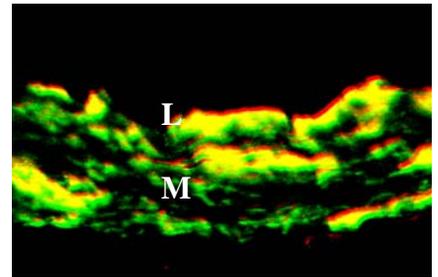
**Figure 4**



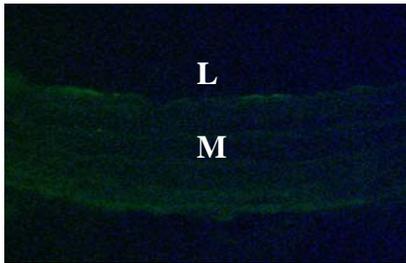
$\alpha$ -SMA



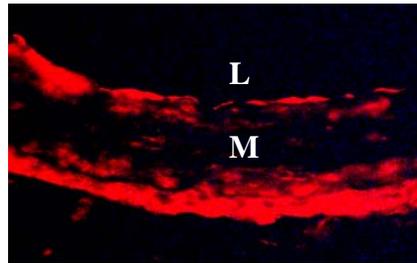
MMP2



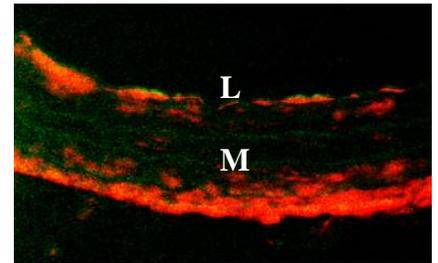
$\alpha$ -SMA +MMP2



CD31



MMP2



CD31+MMP2

Figure 5

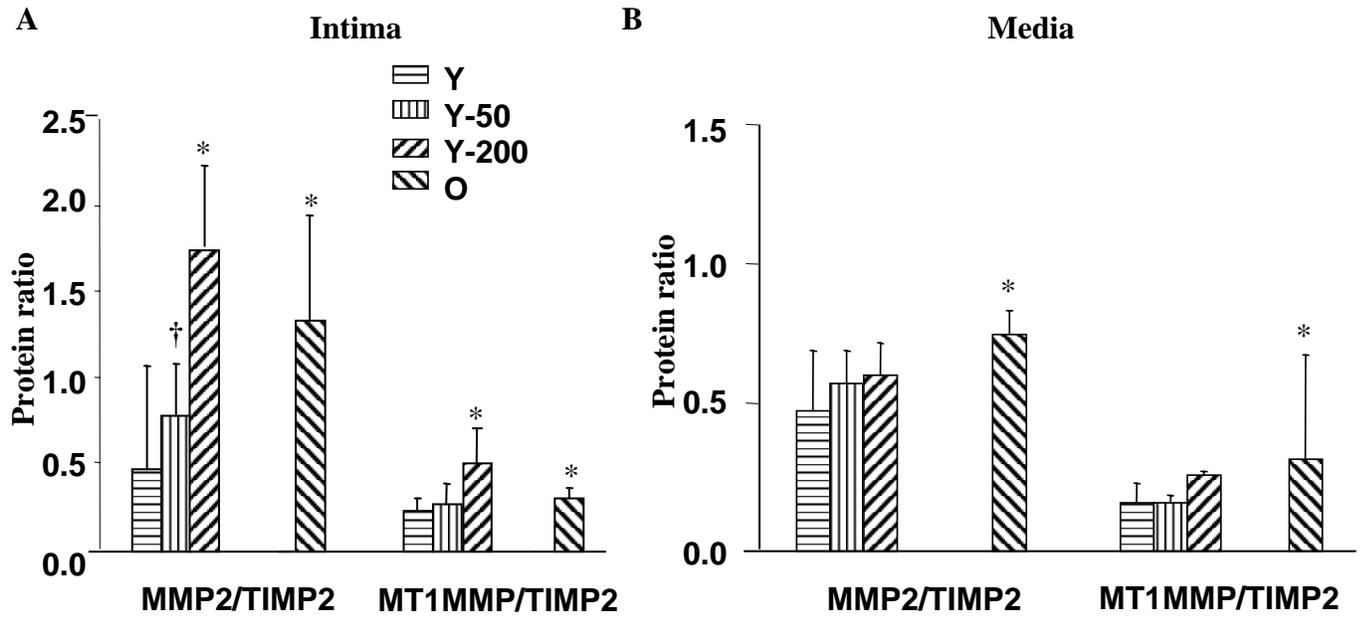


Figure 6

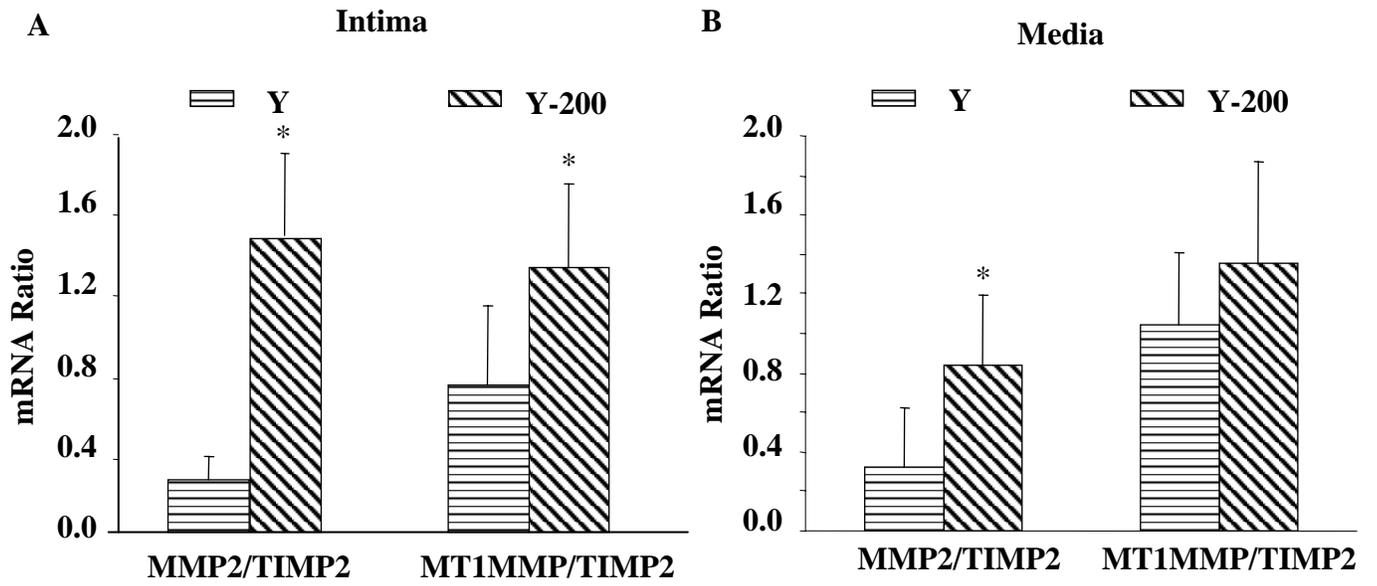
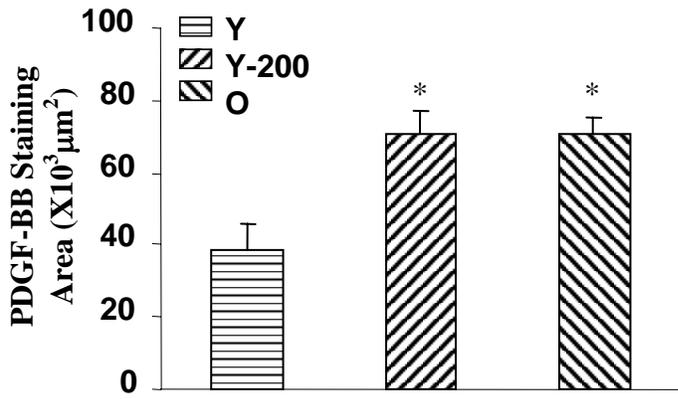


Figure 7

A

Intima



B

Media

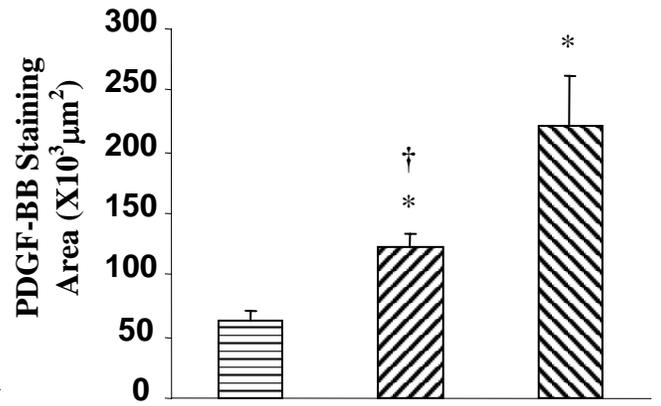


Figure 8

