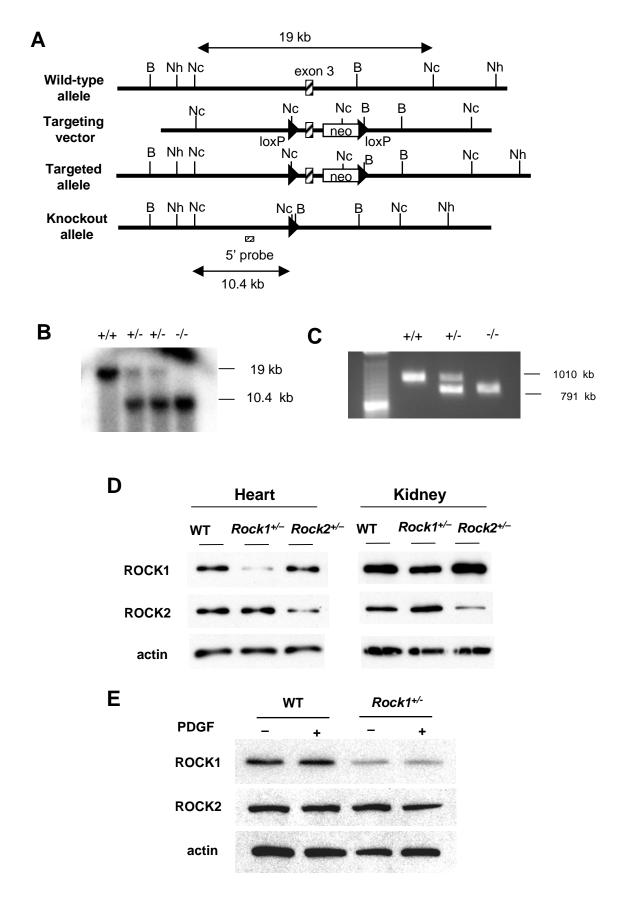
Supplementary Table

Peripheral blood counts on erythrocyte and leukocyte

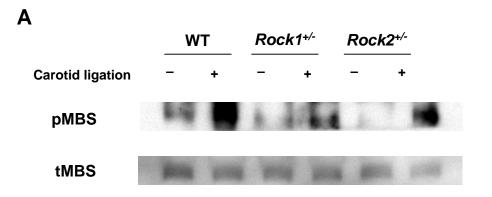
	n	RBC ^A Number (x 10 ⁴ /mm³)	Leukocyte cell Number (x 10²/mm³)	Differential White Blood Cell Count (%)		
				Lymphocyte	Monocyte	Neutrophil
Non-BMT ^B mice						
WT	9	1136 ± 47.8	20 ± 0.3	86.9 ± 0.96	$\textbf{3.4} \pm \textbf{0.38}$	9.2 ± 0.66
Rock1+/-	4	1100 ± 136.6	20 ± 1.2	86.8 ± 1.11	3.5 ± 0.29	9.5 ± 1.04
Rock2+/-	5	1011 ± 96.4	19 ± 0.73	85.2 ± 0.8	4.4 ± 0.51	9.6 ± 0.93
BMT mice						
WT to WT	4	1182 ± 74.8	21 ± 0.7	85.8 ± 1.03	4.3 ± 0.25	9.8 ± 0.85
WT to Rock1+-	4	1352 ± 130.7	20 ± 1.8	86.5 ± 1.26	3.5 ± 0.65	9.8 ± 0.85
Rock1+/- to WT	4	1249 ± 141.5	22 ± 0.5	87.3 ± 0.85	4.0 ± 0.00	8.8 ± 0.85

 ^{A}RBC = red blood cell; ^{B}BMT = bone marrow transplantation. All results are presented as mean \pm SEM.

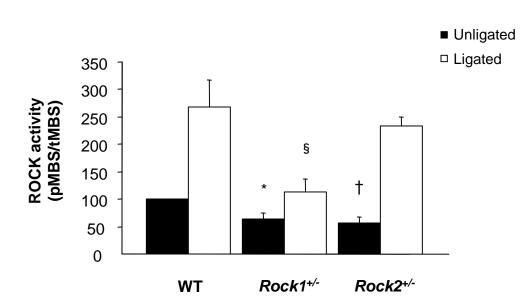
Supplementary Figure 1



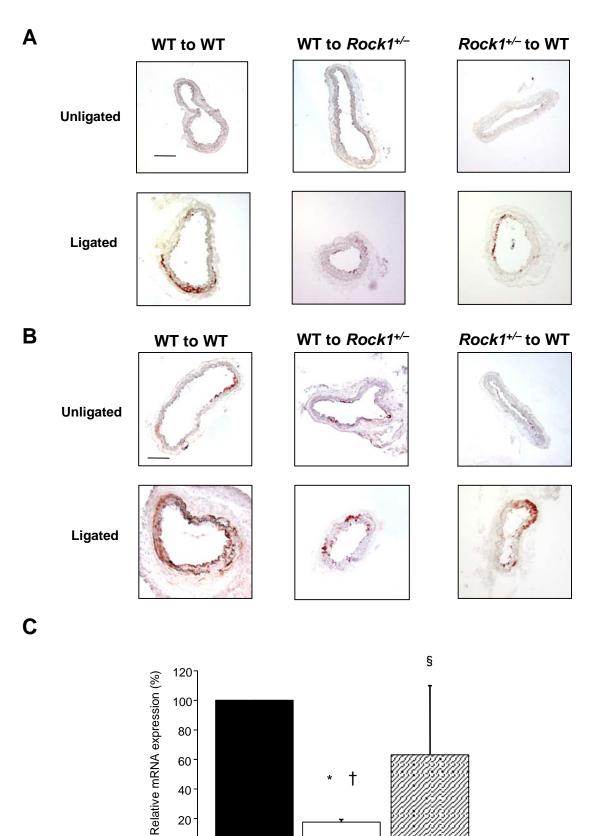
Supplementary Figure 2



В



Supplementary Figure 3



WT Rock1^{+/-} Rock2^{+/-}

0

Figure 1. Generation of Rock2-knockout allele

(A) Schematic of structures of the WT allele, targeting vector, targeted allele, and *Rock2*-knockout allele. The targeting vector containing loxP sites flanking exon3 of Rock2 was injected into embryonic stem cells. The loxP-flanked exon 3 and pGK-Neo gene in correctly targeted clones were deleted by transfection with Cre. Shown are positions of neomycin resistance (neo), loxP sites (loxP); restriction enzyme sites for BamHI (B), Nhel(Nh), and Ncol (Nc); and 5' genomic probe. (B) Southern blots showing the presence of WT (⁺) and deleted (–) Rock2 allele. Genomic DNA was isolated from tails of WT (^{+/+}), Rock2^{+/-} (^{+/-}), and Rock2^{-/-} (^{-/-}) mice, digested with Ncol, and subjected to Southern blots. (C) Genotyping by PCR analysis of genomic DNA. (D) Western blots showing the protein levels of ROCK1 and ROCK2. Proteins were extracted from hearts and kidneys of WT, $Rock1^{+/-}$, and $Rock2^{+/-}$ mice and analyzed by Western blots using anti-ROCK1, anti-ROCK2, and anti-actin antibodies. (E) Representative result of Western blot analysis of ROCK1 and ROCK2 expression in VSMC of WT and Rock1^{+/-} mice with or without PDGF stimulation for 5 minutes. Actin was used as an internal control.

Figure 2. Decreased ROCK activity in ligated carotid arteries of $Rock1^{+/-}$ but not $Rock2^{+/-}$ mice.

(**A**) Representative Western blot of ligated and unligated carotid arteries from WT, $Rock1^{+/-}$, and $Rock2^{+/-}$ mice using antibodies to phospho-MBS (pMBS) and total MBS (tMBS). (**B**) Quantification of ROCK activity as defined by the ratio of pMBS to tMBS. Mean ± SEM, *n*=6. **P* < 0.05 versus unligated carotid arteries from WT mice; [†]*P* < 0.01 versus unligated carotid arteries from WT mice; P < 0.01 versus ligated carotid arteries from WT and *Rock2*^{+/-} mice.

Figure 3. Decreased expression of endothelial adhesion molecules in WT to

Rock1^{+/-} BMT mice but not WT to WT BMT or *Rock1*^{+/-} to WT BMT mice

Representative histological sections from unligated and ligated carotid arteries in WT and *Rock1*^{+/-} BMT mice stained for (**A**) ICAM-1 and (**B**) VCAM-1 at 7 days after ligation. Bar represents 100 µm. (**C**) Real time PCR showing *Vla-4* mRNA expression in thioglycollate-induced macrophages from WT, *Rock1*^{+/-}, and *Rock2*^{+/-} mice. **P* < 0.01 versus macrophages from WT mice; [†]*P* < 0.05 versus macrophages from *Rock2*^{+/-} mice; [§]*P* < 0.05 versus macrophages from WT mice.