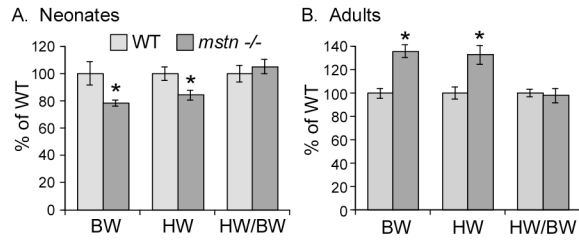
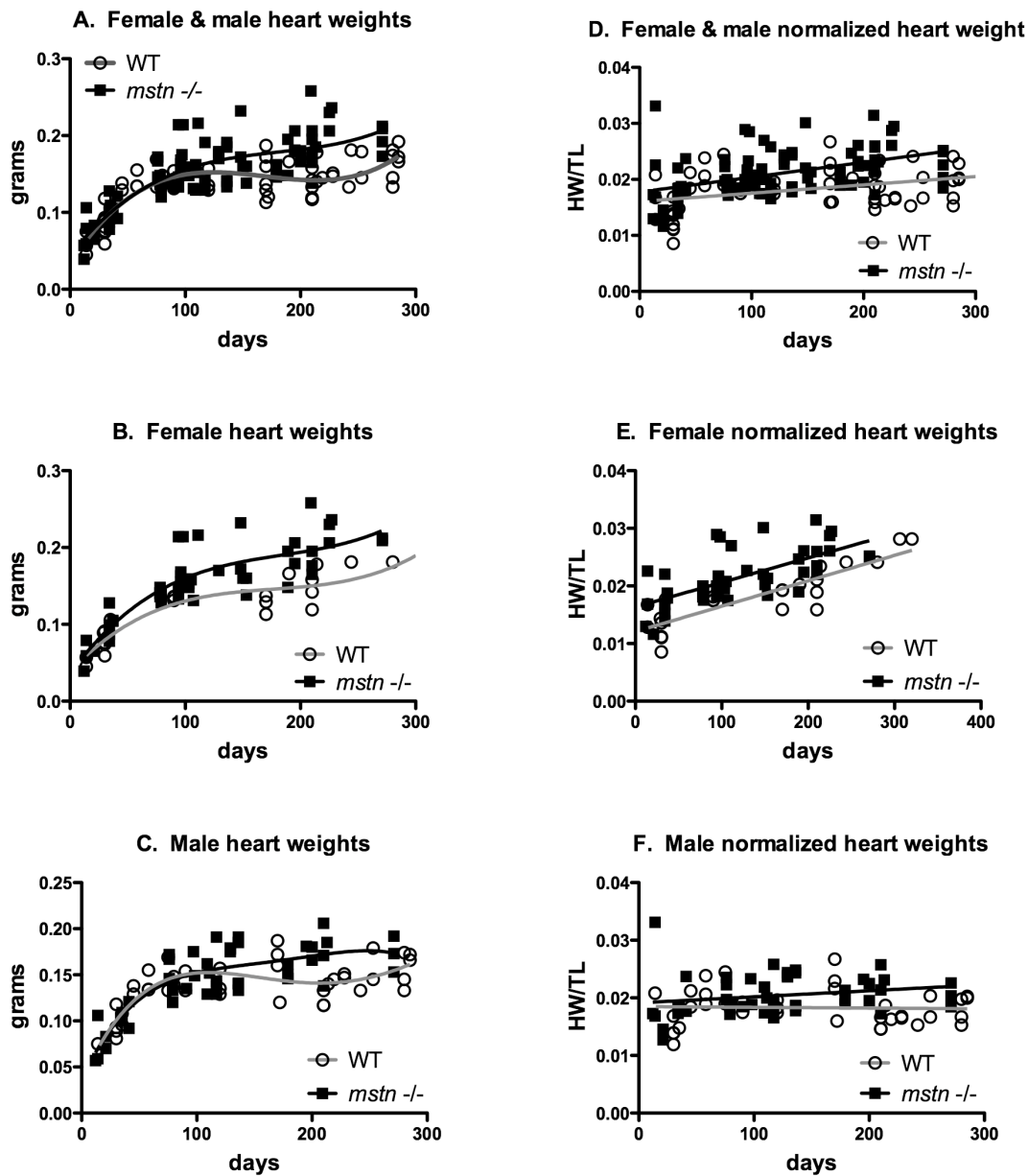


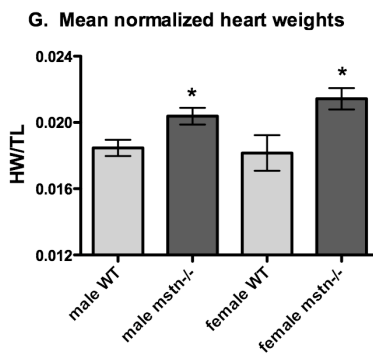
865 **Supplemental material**
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Supplemental figure 1. Heart and body weight relationships in neonatal and adult mice. Heart weight (HW), body weight (BW) and HW/BW ratio of wild type and myostatin null neonates (A) and adult (B) mice. Data are expressed as a percent of wild type values. Asterisks denote significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$).

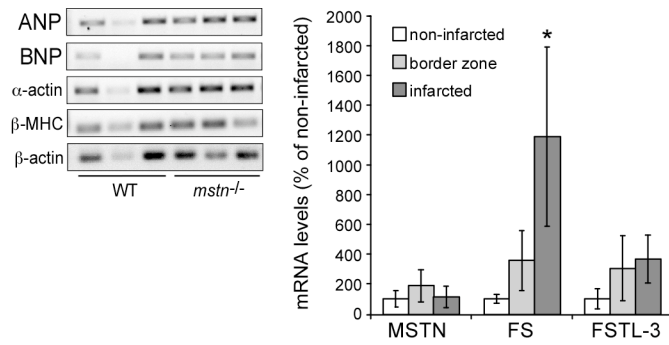
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Supplemental Figure 2. Myostatin null mice have heavier hearts. Heart weights (HW) and tail lengths (TL) were determined for male and female wild-type (WT) and *mstn*^{-/-} mice of different ages. A nonlinear polynomial regression was used to fit the HW curves (A-C) and differences beyond 95% confidence was detected with each. Linear regression was used to fit normalized (HW/TL, D-F) data and t-tests to detect differences between mean normalized weights (G, WT & *mstn*^{-/-} mice of the same sex).



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Supplemental figure 3. Fetal gene expression profile and quantitative expression analysis of myostatin and its binding proteins in recovering cardiac muscle. (left) Cardiac transcripts for atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP), B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP), α -actin, β -myosin heavy chain (MHC) and β -actin (cDNA quality control) were amplified for 30 cycles by RT-PCR. Samples from three represented wild-type and myostatin null (*mstn*^{-/-}) mice are shown. (right) Myocardial infarctions were induced as describe in the Materials and Methods and non-infarcted, border zone and infarcted cardiac muscle was removed after 28 days. Expression of myostatin, follistatin, and follistatin-like (FSTL)-3 was quantified using gene-specific “real time” PCR. Asterisk denotes significant differences from non-infarcted values ($p \leq 0.05$).

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