**Pregnancy impairs baroreflex control of heart rate in rats: role of insulin sensitivity.**

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**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES AND FIGURE**

**Supplemental Table 1: Number of sBRS sequences per hour as a function of the beat delay in rats (n=5) in the pregnant and nonpregnant state.**

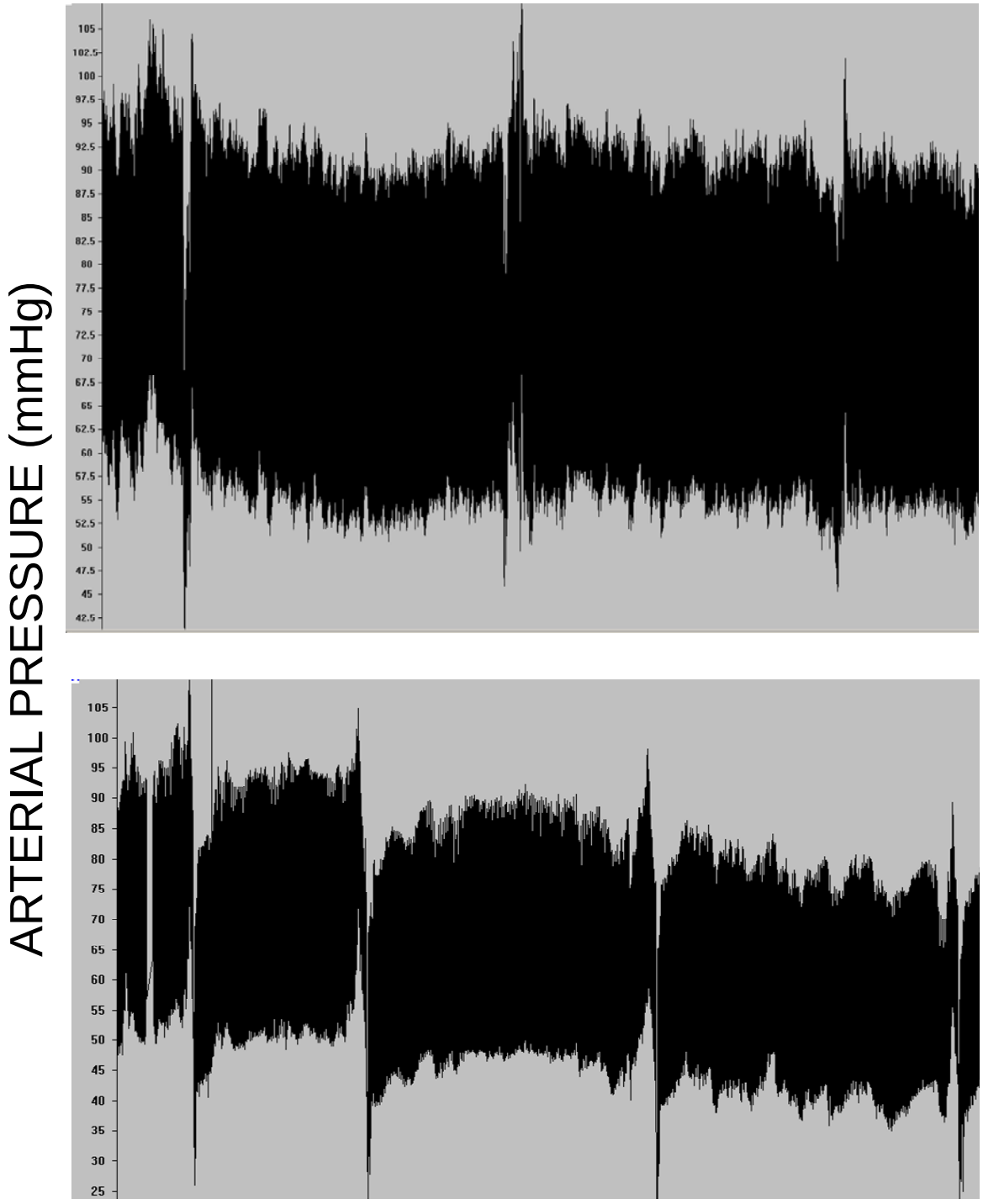
| Non-Pregnant | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Light Phase | | | | | Dark Phase | | | | |
| 1 beat | 2 beat | 3 beat | 4 beat | 5 beat | 1 beat | 2 beat | 3 beat | 4 beat | 5 beat |
| 122±21 | 129±17 | 129±13 | 140±15 | 103±16* | 185±35 | 218±32* | 196±24* | 173±23* | 152±19* |
| Pregnant | | | | | | | | | |
| Light Phase | | | | | Dark Phase | | | | |
| 1 beat | 2 beat | 3 beat | 4 beat | 5 beat | 1 beat | 2 beat | 3 beat | 4 beat | 5 beat |
| 51±17 | 56±19 | 48±14 | 52±11 | 37±10 | 43±11 | 74±14* | 61±12 | 35±10 | 28±9 |

Three-way ANOVA (factors are reproductive state, light-dark, and beat delay) for repeated measures revealed significant ($P<0.05$) main effects for reproductive state and beat delay. In addition, significant interactions were found between reproductive state and light-dark and between reproductive state and beat delay. Post hoc analysis indicated that the number of sequences identified when rats were pregnant was lower than when the rats were non-pregnant ($P<0.05$ at all times). While a diurnal variation was present in the non-pregnant state (more sequences at night, $P<0.05$ at all times), it was absent during pregnancy. During the light phase, the number of sequences detected was not different between beat delays, except for a 5 beat delay in non-pregnant rats, in which the number was lowest ($P<0.05$). During the dark phase, the highest number of sequences was identified with a 2 or 3 beat delay (similar for pregnant and non-pregnant state). $P<0.05$, compared to numbers detected at 3-4 other beat delays within time period.

**Supplemental Table 2. sBRS (msec/mmHg) as a function of beat delay in rats (n=5) in the pregnant and nonpregnant state.**

| Non-Pregnant | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Light Phase | | | | | Dark Phase | | | | |
| 1 beat | 2 beat | 3 beat | 4 beat | 5 beat | 1 beat | 2 beat | 3 beat | 4 beat | 5 beat |
| 1.68±0.16 | 1.61±0.12 | 1.61±0.16 | 1.63±0.18 | 1.57±0.17 | 1.35±0.08 | 1.33±0.08 | 1.34±0.08 | 1.39±0.06 | 1.38±0.07 |
| Pregnant | | | | | | | | | |
| Light Phase | | | | | Dark Phase | | | | |
| 1 beat | 2 beat | 3 beat | 4 beat | 5 beat | 1 beat | 2 beat | 3 beat | 4 beat | 5 beat |
| 1.74±0.15 | 1.63±0.15 | 1.56±0.15 | 1.55±0.08 | 1.63±0.15 | 1.45±0.23 | 1.27±0.14 | 1.24±0.13 | 1.33±0.16 | 1.30±0.16 |

Three-way ANOVA (factors are reproductive state, light-dark, and beat delay) for repeated measures revealed significant ($P<0.05$) main effects only for beat delay, which probably reflects the tendency for for differences between a 1 and 5 beat delay. However, posthoc analysis did not reveal significant differences between beat delays within a time period. No differences between reproductive state or between the light-dark phases of the 24 hr period were detected; no significant interactions were found.




Supplemental Figure 1. Arterial pressure in two rats during labor and delivery. Periodic fluctuations in arterial pressure occurred approximately every 4 min in top rat and every 1 min in bottom rat.