

Supplemental Figure

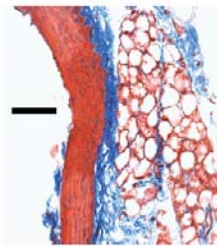
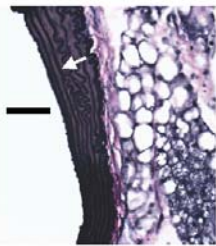
A)

Ascending Thoracic Aorta

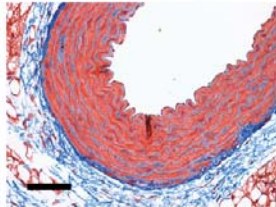
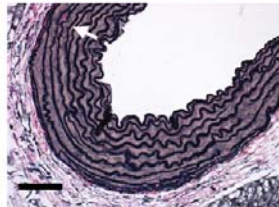
EVG

Trichrome

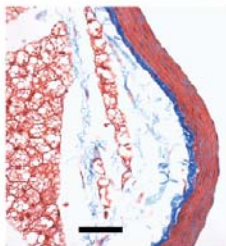
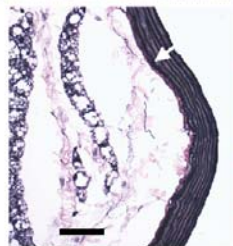
WT-Wbs



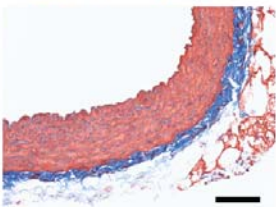
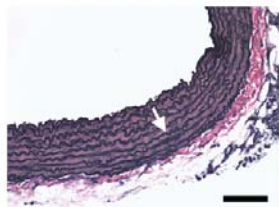
WT-Eln



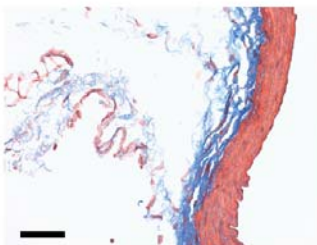
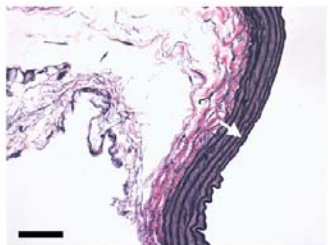
PD



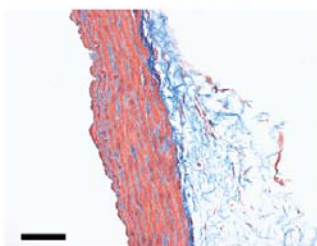
DD



D/P



Eln^{+/-}



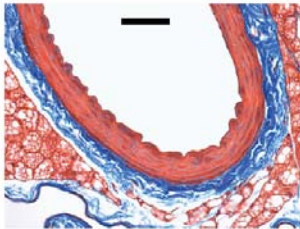
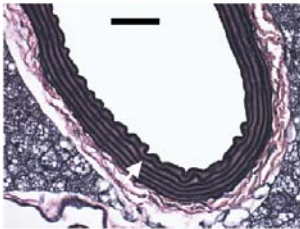
Supplemental Figure
B)

Descending Thoracic Aorta

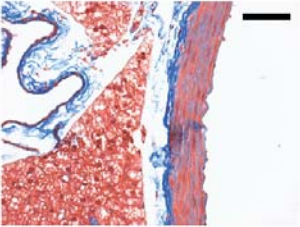
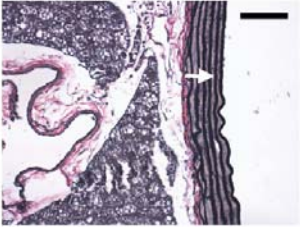
EVG

Trichrome

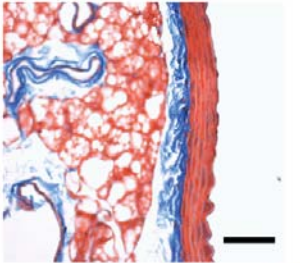
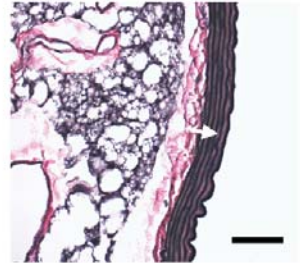
WT-Wbs



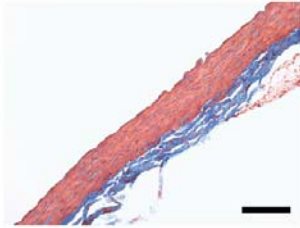
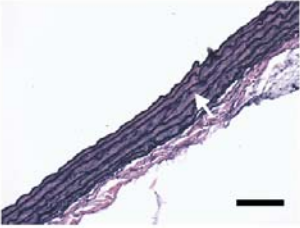
WT-Eln



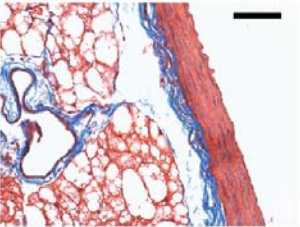
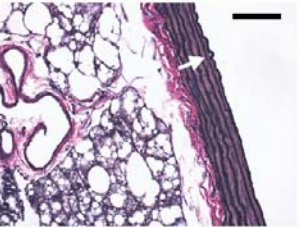
PD



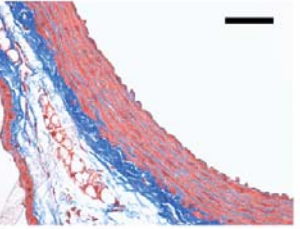
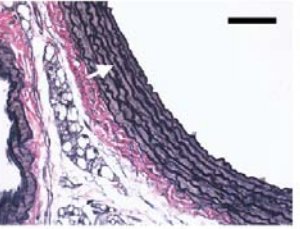
DD



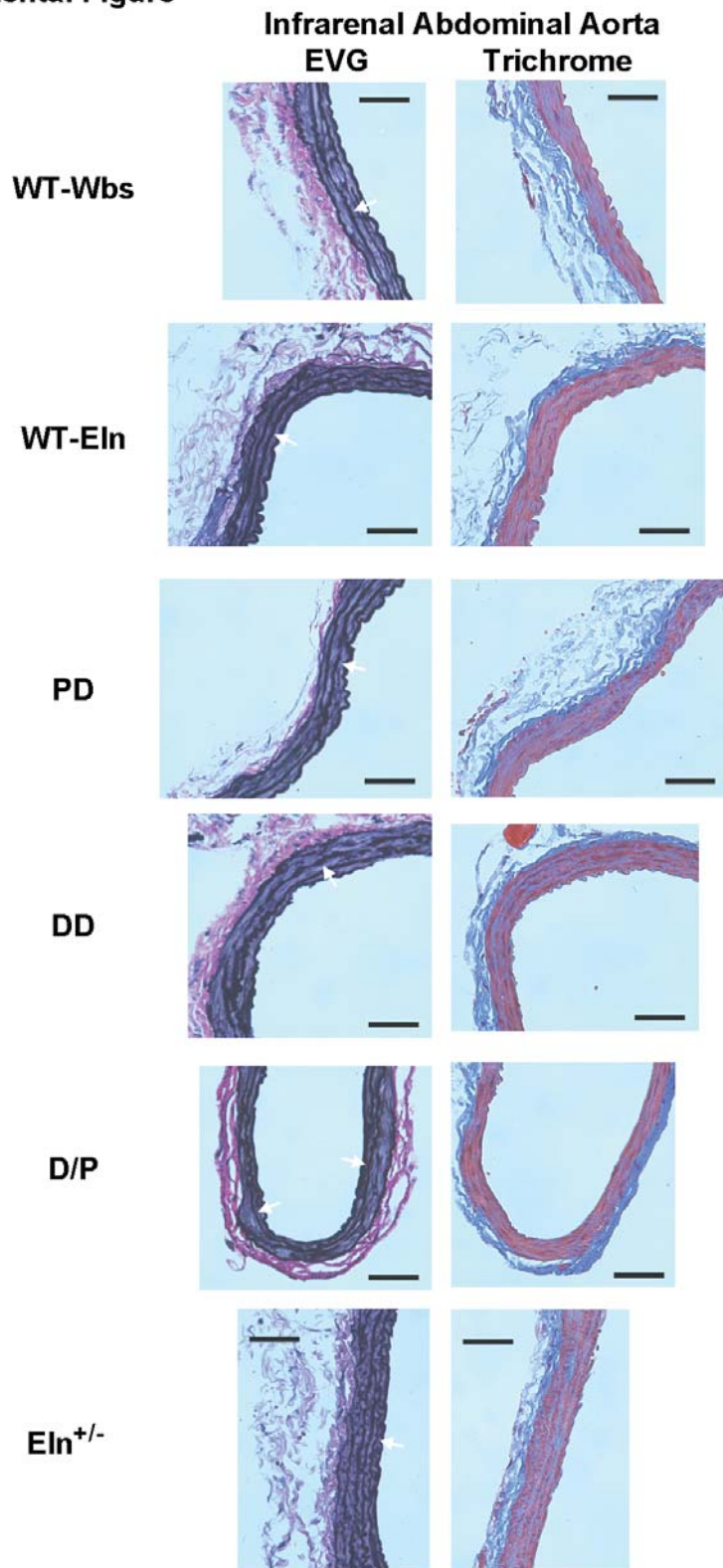
D/P



Eln^{+/-}



Supplemental Figure
C)



Supplemental Figure. EVG and Masson's trichrome staining of axial aortic sections from each genotype in the ascending thoracic (A), descending thoracic (B), and infrarenal abdominal aorta (C). Dark elastin sheets in the media, shown in the EVG stain, are highlighted by white arrows, with the outer adventitial layer appearing pink. In the trichrome images, cell nuclei are stained purple, cytoplasm of smooth muscle cells are stained red, and connective tissue, including collagen and elastin, appear blue. Disorganized and fragmented elastin is easily seen in DD and D/P images, but only vessels from Eln^{+/-} mice had the characteristic increase in medial lamellar units (ascending thoracic 29.5%, descending thoracic 24.5%, and infrarenal abdominal 38.2% increases compared to wild-type controls). Black bars represent 50 μ m.