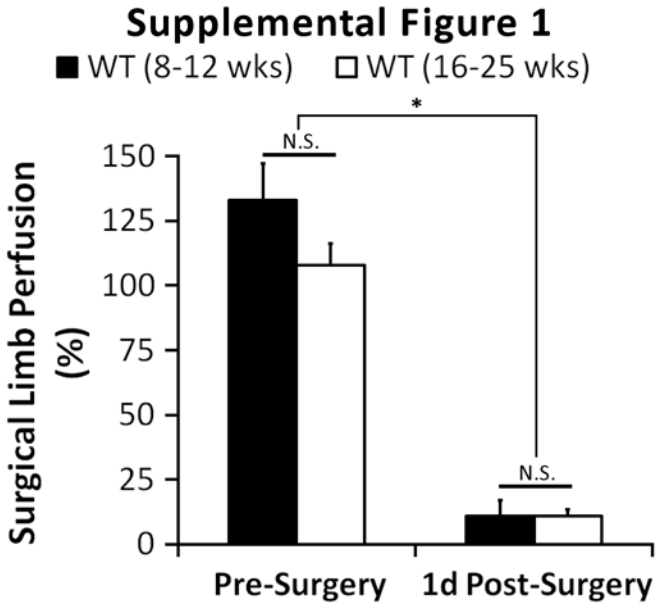
Supplemental Figure Legends

Supplemental Figure 1: Mean surgical limb perfusion (vs. control limb) was measured by laser Doppler scanning at pre- and 1d post-FSAVPR in 8-12 week old (n=3) and 16-25 week old (n=6) WT control animals to determine whether animal age significantly impacts severity of ischemia induced by the surgical model within our experimental groups. No significant differences in surgical limb flow could be detected between younger and older animals.



Supplemental Figure 2: Whole animal weight for WT (n=15), Cx37$^{-/-}$ (n=11), and Cx40$^{-/-}$ (n=15) animals was monitored **A)** pre-surgery, and **B)** post-FSAVPR at multiple time points over the 14-day recovery period, and expressed as a percentage of initial animal weight. No genotype-specific differences in animal weight were detected prior to FSAVPR. In all genotypes, FSAVPR induced a modest (5-10%) decrease in animal weight at day 1 that recovered over the subsequent two weeks. Whole animal weight was significantly elevated in Cx37$^{-/-}$ animals at days 1, 5 and 7 relative to WT (*) but not at any other time point. No significant differences in whole animal weight were detected between Cx40$^{-/-}$ mice and WT controls. These data suggest that genotype-related differences in whole animal weight could not account for post-FSAVPR outcome, and further that overall animal health was not significantly or differentially compromised by FSAVPR in any of the assessed genotypes.