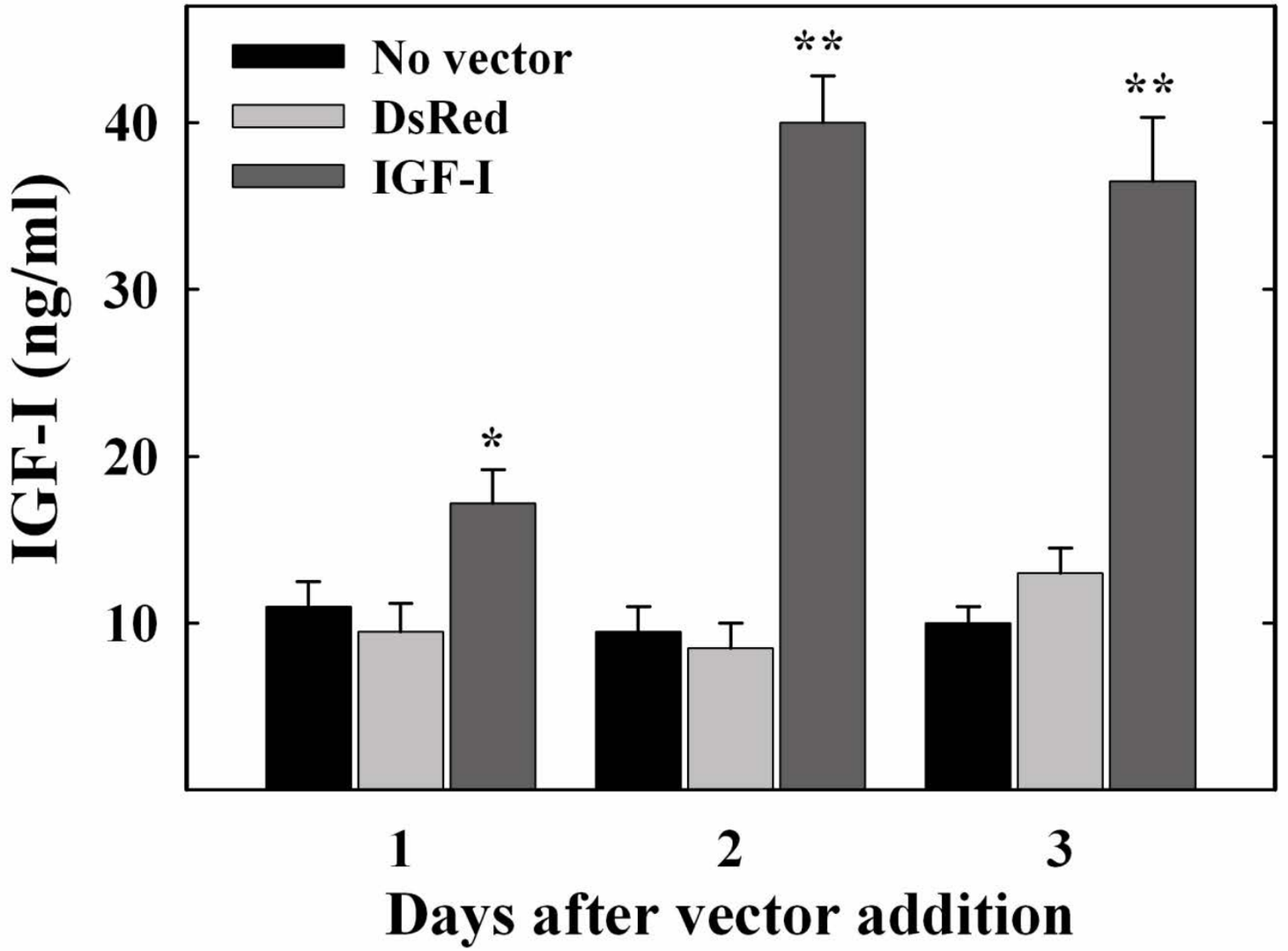
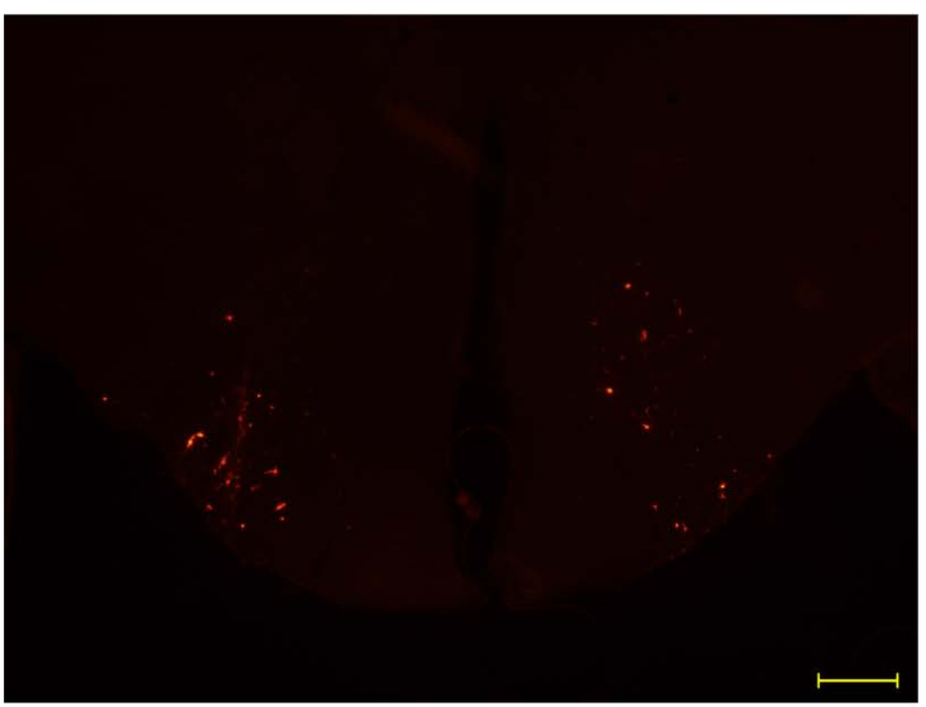
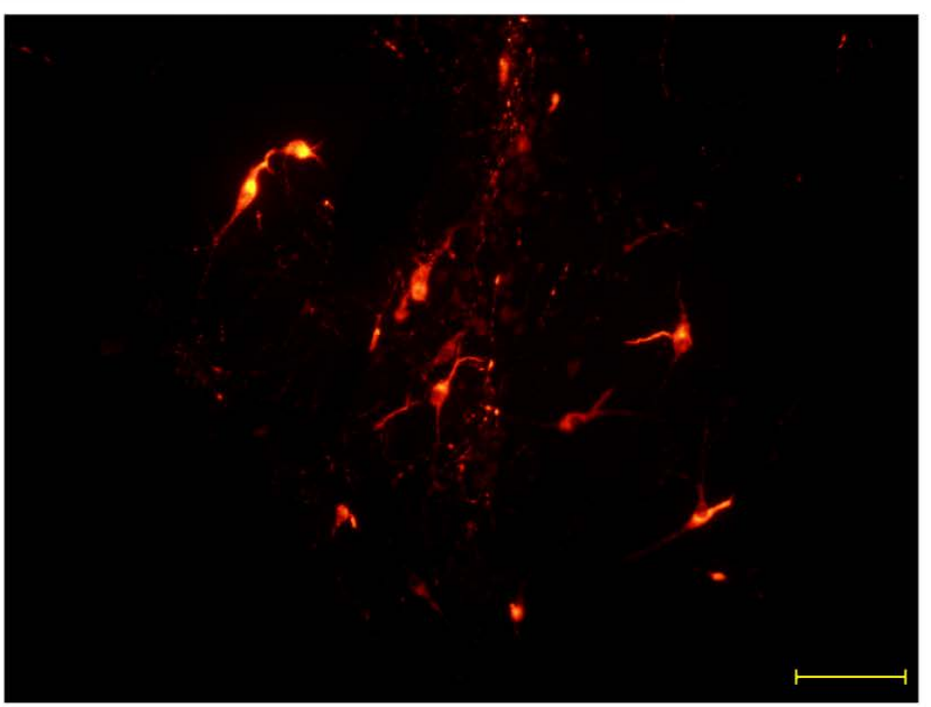
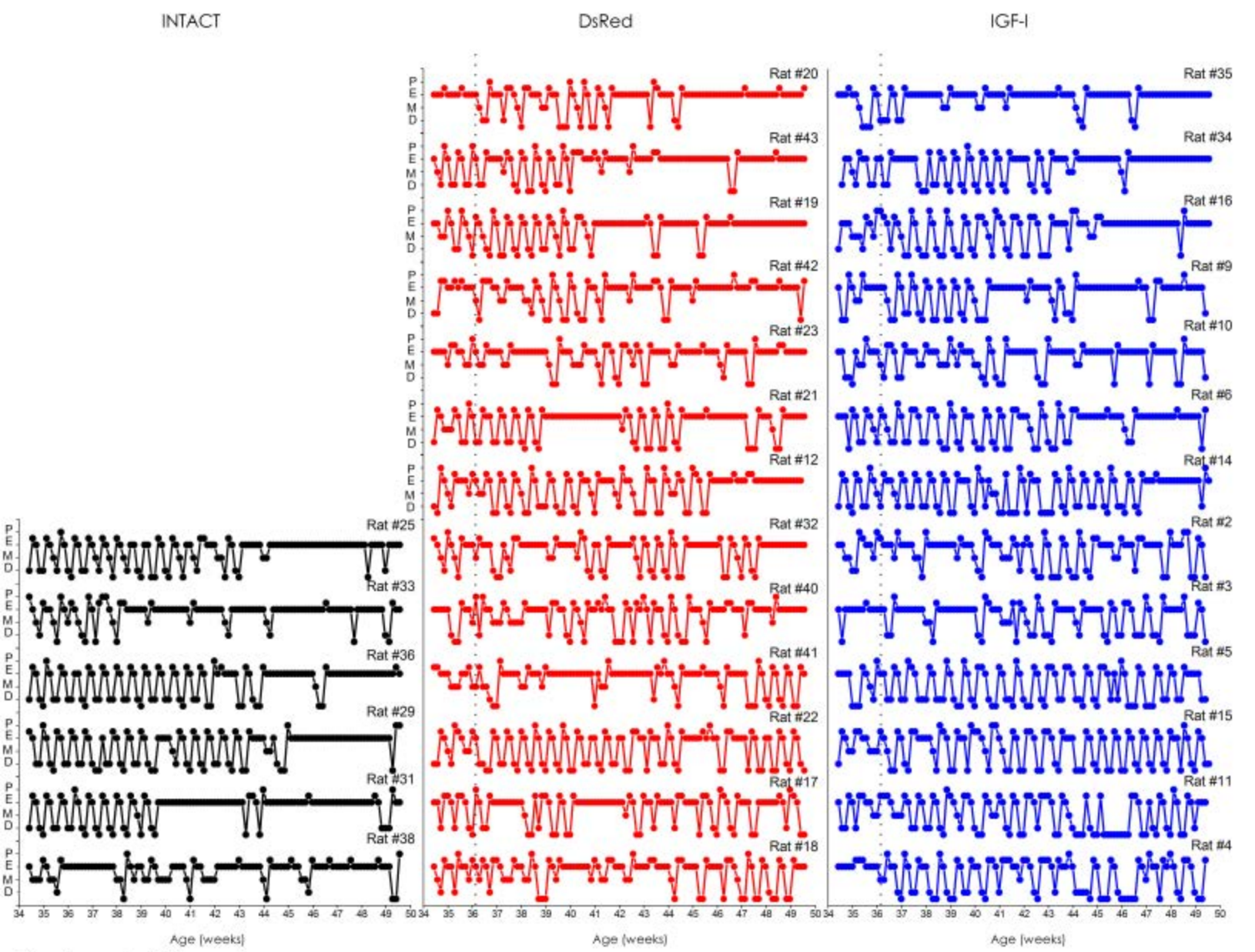
Supplemental Figure 1









Supplemental Figure 2.

LEGENDS TO SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES

Supplemental Fig 1. Graph-Time-course of IGF-I expression in the supernatants of HEK293 cells incubated with either no vector, rAAV-DsRed or rAAV-IGF-I-ires-DsRed. The experimental vector induced a rapid increase in IGF-I levels in the cell supernatants. Each data point represents the **× ± SEM** of three wells. * indicates P<0.05 and ** P<0.01 versus cells exposed to no vector.

Images- Low (left panel) and higher (right panel) magnification views of the expression of rAAV-IGF-I-ires-DsRed in the MBH of a M-A female rat. The animal was sacrificed 93 days post-rAAV-IGF-I-ires-DsRed bilateral injection in the MBH. Two □l vector suspension containing 4 x 10^9 vg were injected per side. Scale bars in left and right panels represent 300 m and 100 m, respectively.

Supplemental Fig. 2. Estrous cycle patterns in M-A females submitted to long-term MBH IGF-I gene therapy. Intact (left panel), rAAV-DsRed-injected (center panel) and rAAV-IGF-I-ires-DsRed-injected (right panel) female rats had their vaginal epithelium status assessed daily from 34.5 to 49.5 weeks of age. Vector injection in the MBH was performed on week 36.2 (vertical dotted line) except in the intact animals.