

Additional file 3. Methods.

### *Gene expression*

Gene expression levels were measured by quantitative PCR, performed in Rotor Gene 6000 (Corbett Research, Australia) with SYBR Green master mix (Syntol, Russia) and the following protocol: 95 °C for 10 min, followed by 40 cycles, consisting of three phases: 30 s at 95 °C, 30 s at 66°C and 60 s at 72°C. Primer sequences (5'-3') for SM22: forward CACAAACGACCAAGCCTTCTC, reverse TCACCAATTTGCTCAGAATCACA; for CD31: forward GGA CT CACGCTGGTGCTCTATGC, reverse CACCTTGGGCTTGGATACGCCATG; for Panx1: forward CTCCC ACTGTGGCTGCACAAGTT, reverse AGATATCTCCCACAGACTCTG. To avoid possible amplification from genomic DNA, all primers were designed to span intron and to continue to the adjacent exon by 3 nucleotides on the 3' prime end.

### *Wire myography*

Saphenous arteries were isolated and mounted in a wire myograph (DMT, Denmark, Model 620M) for the recording of isometric force. Physiological salt solution contained (in mM): 120 NaCl, 26 NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 4.5 KCl, 1.6 CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 1.2 NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 5.5 D-glucose, 0.025 EDTA and 5 HEPES with pH 7.4 was used throughout the experiment. To obtain endothelium-denuded arteries, we used small rat's whisker for endothelium disruption. The vessels were stretched to an internal circumference at which they developed maximal active tension [23] and kept at 37°C, bubbled with a gas mixture (95% O<sub>2</sub>, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>) for maintaining pH at 7.4. Arteries were activated 2 times with 10 µmol/L phenylephrine and the functional activity of the endothelium was checked subsequently using 10 µmol/L acetylcholine during 1-3 µmol/L phenylephrine-induced precontraction. Contractile responses were studied during cumulative addition of vasoactive agonists. Isotonic high-KCl solutions were prepared by equimolar substitution of NaCl to KCl.

### *Statistical analysis*

All data are expressed as mean ± SEM; n represents the number of animals tested.

Concentration-response relationships were evaluated by using Repeated Measures ANOVA to detect differences between groups (WT vs. KO). Statistical significances for relative mRNA expression were determined using unpaired Student t-test. Statistical significance was reached at p<0.05.