

Supplemental Table 1: Brachial artery parameters during placebo and salsalate after Vitamin C infusion

Variable	Young Non-exercising		Older Non-exercising		Older Exercise-Trained	
	Placebo	Salsalate	Placebo	Salsalate	Placebo	Salsalate
Brachial artery diameter (mm)	4.0 ± 0.1	4.1 ± 0.1	3.7 ± 0.2	3.7 ± 0.2	3.7 ± 0.2	3.8 ± 0.2
FMD (mm change)	0.29 ± 0.03	0.31 ± 0.03	0.20 ± 0.03 *	0.26 ± 0.03 †	0.27 ± 0.02	0.29 ± 0.02
Peak shear rate (1/s)	858 ± 66	818 ± 62	851 ± 91	921 ± 68	913 ± 63	875 ± 63

Data are mean ± SE. FMD, flow-mediated dilation; GTN, glyceryl trinitrate. * P<0.05 vs. young non-exercising placebo, † P<0.05 vs. older non-exercising placebo

Summary statement. Our results suggest that inflammatory regulator nuclear factor- κ B is associated with impaired arterial function in healthy non-exercising, but not exercising older adults. This may be a mechanism by which regular aerobic exercise preserves function and reduces cardiovascular risk with aging.