

Extracellular Matrix Disarray as A Mechanism for Greater Abdominal vs. Thoracic Aortic Stiffness with Aging in Primates

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Running Title: Regional Aortic Stiffness in Aging Primates

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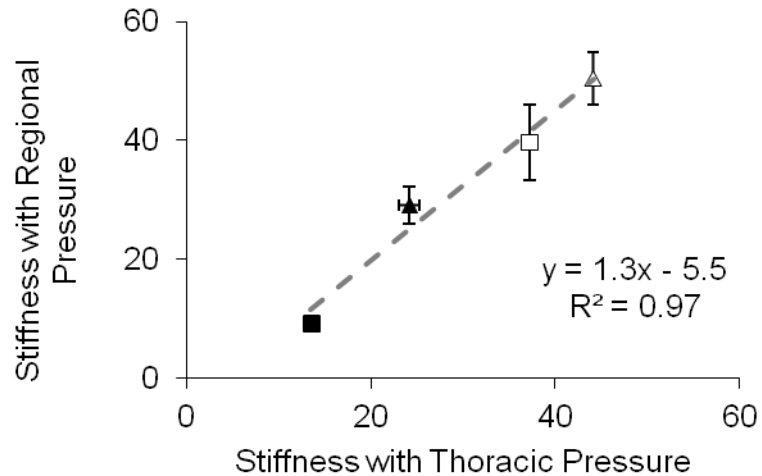
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Key Words: hypertension, aortic stiffness, aging, collagen, elastin, non-human primates

Journal Subject codes: [97] Other Vascular biology

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL.

Supplemental Figure I



- Young monkey-thoracic aorta
- ▲ Young monkey-abdominal aorta
- Old monkey-thoracic aorta
- △ Old monkey-abdominal aorta

Supplemental Fig. I: To determine if only measuring thoracic aortic pressure, while measuring both thoracic and abdominal aortic diameter, affected the calculations of thoracic and abdominal stiffness, the measurements of regional stiffness in the conscious state with only the implanted thoracic aortic pressure were compared with measurements of regional stiffness with thoracic and abdominal pressures both measured with a Millar micromanometer introduced into the thoracic and abdominal aorta after sedation with ketamine. The stiffness calculations with only thoracic and with both thoracic and abdominal pressure measurements showed a highly linear correlation ($r^2=0.97$).