Supporting information

Role of endothelial TRPV4 channels in vascular actions of the endocannabinoid, 2-arachidonoylglycerol

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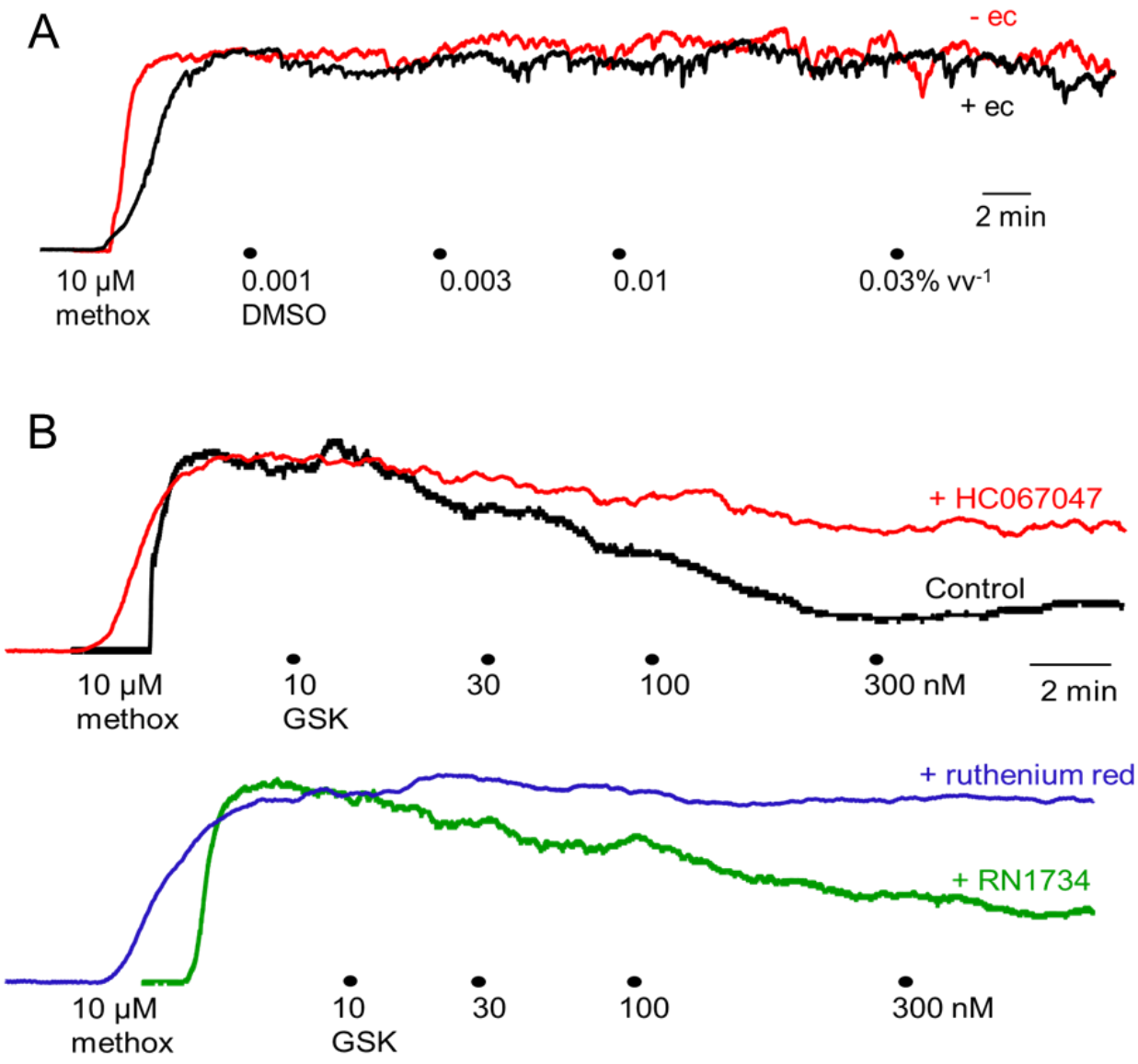
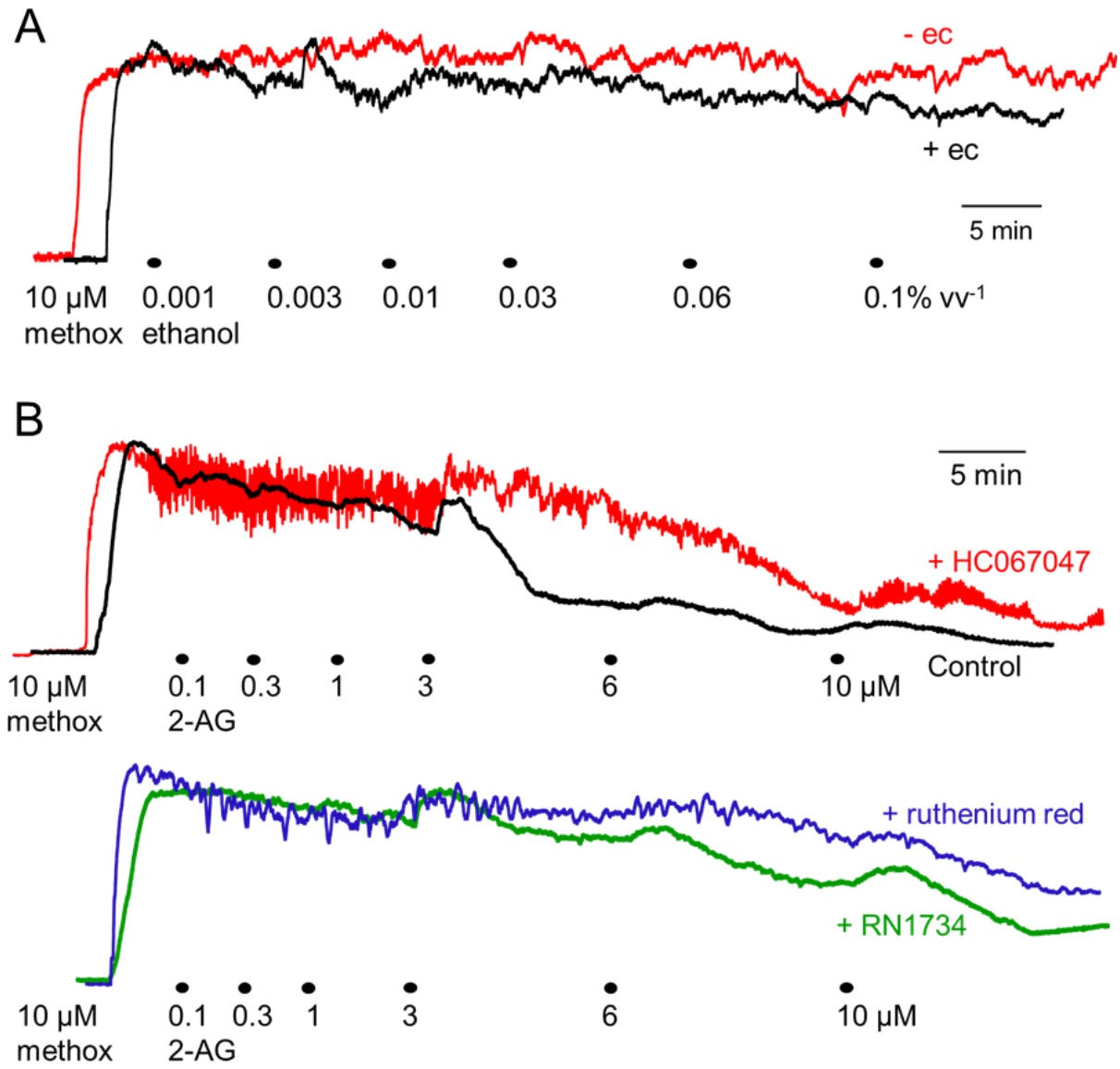
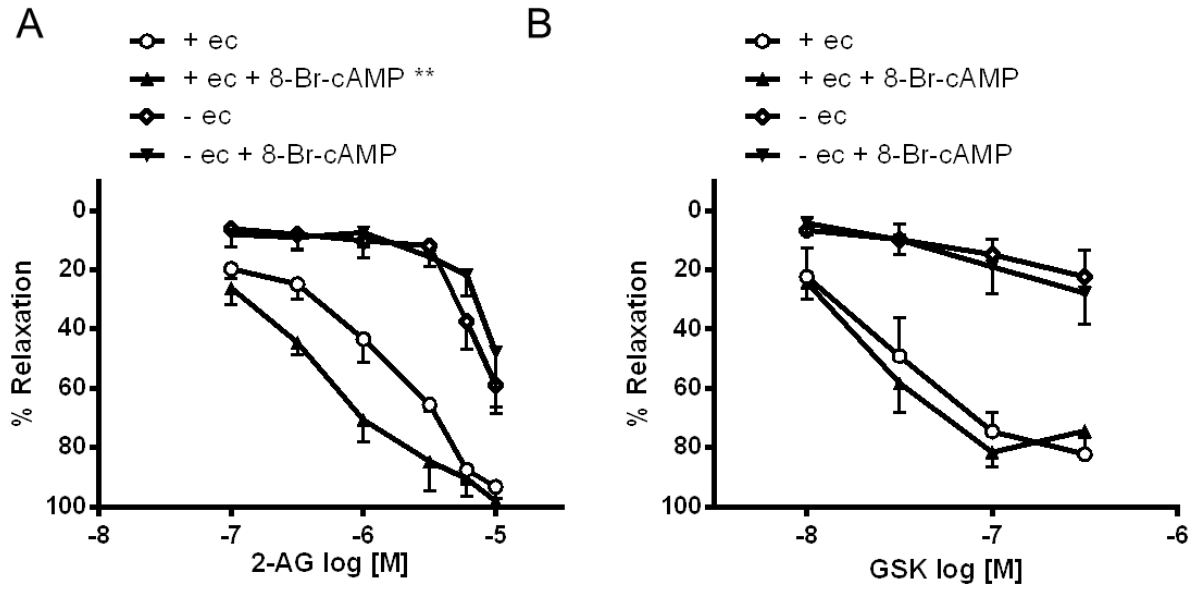
Supplementary Figure S1



Supplementary Figure S2



Supplementary Figure S3



Supplementary Figure legends

Figure S1. (A) Original traces showing the effects of vehicle for GSK (0.001-0.03% vv^{-1} DMSO) in endothelium-intact and endothelium-denuded mesenteric arteries precontracted with 10 µM methoxamine (methox). (B) Original traces showing the relaxant effects of GSK, in the absence and presence of a TRPV4 antagonist (1 µM HC067047, 20 µM RN1734 or 10 µM ruthenium red).

Figure S2. (A) Original traces showing the effects of vehicle for 2-AG (0.001-0.1% vv^{-1} ethanol) in endothelium-intact and endothelium-denuded mesenteric arteries precontracted with 10 µM methoxamine (methox). (B) Original traces showing the relaxant effects of 2-AG, in the absence and presence of a TRPV4 antagonist (1 µM HC067047, 20 µM RN1734 or 10 µM ruthenium red).

Figure S3. Effects of 8-Br-cAMP (1 µM; PKA activator) on relaxation to (A) 2-AG and (B) GSK in endothelium-intact and endothelium-denuded mesenteric arteries. n = 4-5. Values are shown as means and vertical bars represent s.e.mean. The data were analysed by two-way ANOVA, followed by Bonferroni post-hoc test. $^{**}P < 0.01$ in comparison to control.