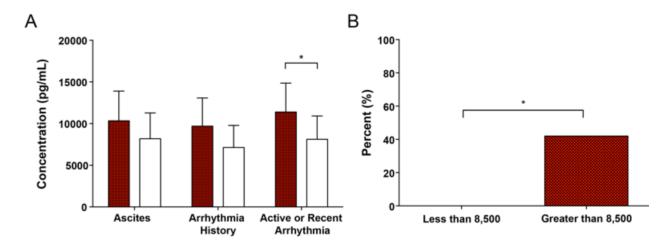
Angiopoietin-2 predicts morbidity in adults with Fontan physiology

Aditya S. Shirali ^{a‡}, Gentian Lluri ^{b‡*}, Pierre J. Guihard ^c, Miles B. Conrad ^d, Helen Kim ^{e,f}, Ludmila Pawlikowska ^{e,f}, Kristina I. Boström ^c, M. Luisa Iruela-Arispe ^g, Jamil A. Aboulhosn ^{b*}

- ^a Department of Surgery, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA
 ^b Ahmanson/UCLA Adult Congenital Heart Disease Center, Division of Cardiology, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA
- ^c Division of Cardiology, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA ^d Department of Radiology and Biomedical Imaging, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA
 - ^e Center for Cerebrovascular Research, Department of Anesthesia and Perioperative Care, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA
- ^f Institute for Human Genetics, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA ^g Department of Molecular, Cell & Developmental Biology, Molecular Biology Institute and Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

[‡] These authors contributed equally to this work.



Supplementary Figure 1. A. Plasma angiopoietin-2 levels in patients with (red) and without (clear) ascites, history of arrhythmia and active or recent (within 6 months) arrhythmia. There is a significant difference in angiopoietin-2 in Fontan patients with active or recent arrhythmia (p < 0.05). B. The percent of Fontan patients with active arrhythmia or recent arrhythmia (within 6 months) with angiopoietin-2 levels greater than 8,500 pg/mL (n=5/12) and less than 8,500 pg/mL (n=0/13). A significant difference exists between these groups (p < 0.05)