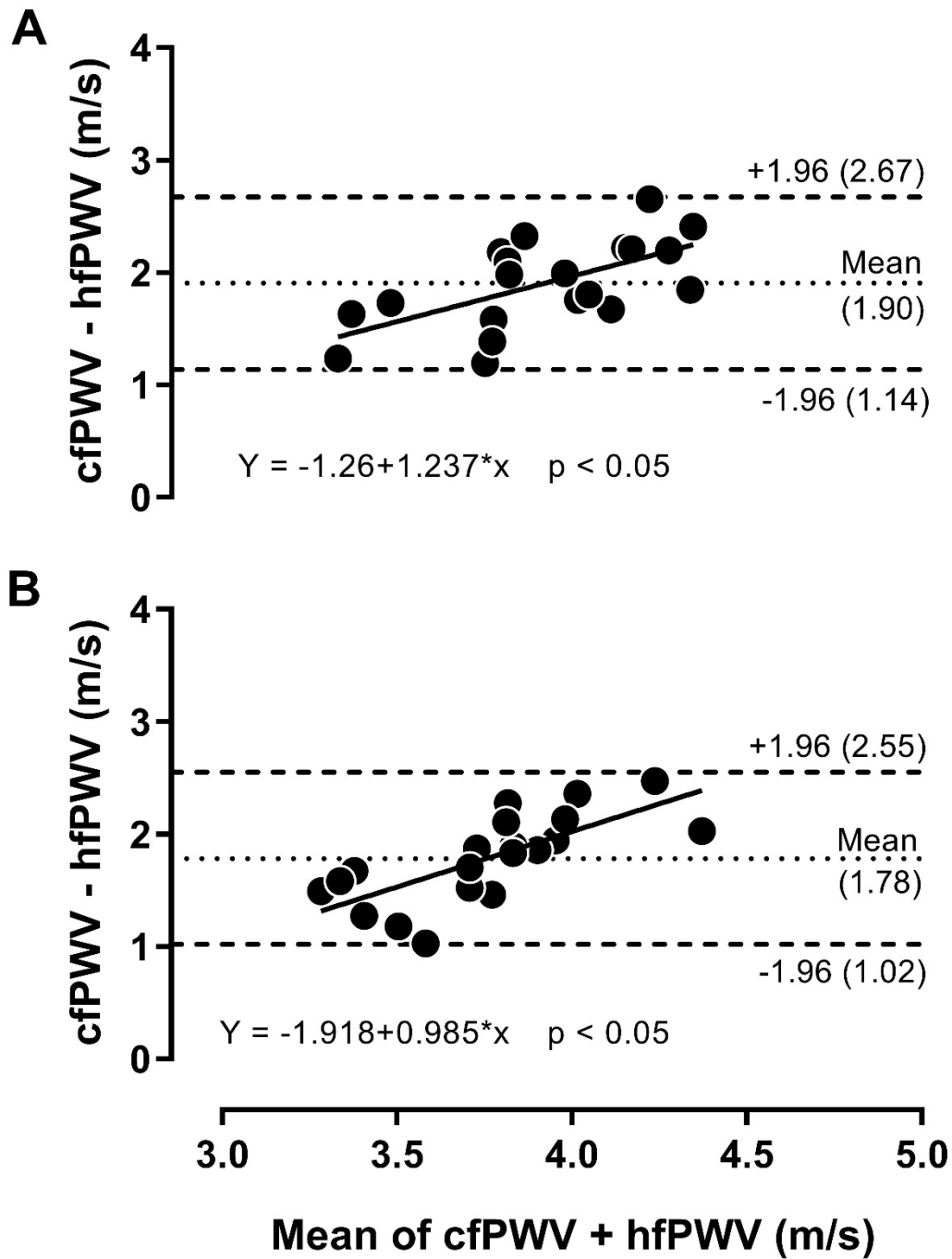


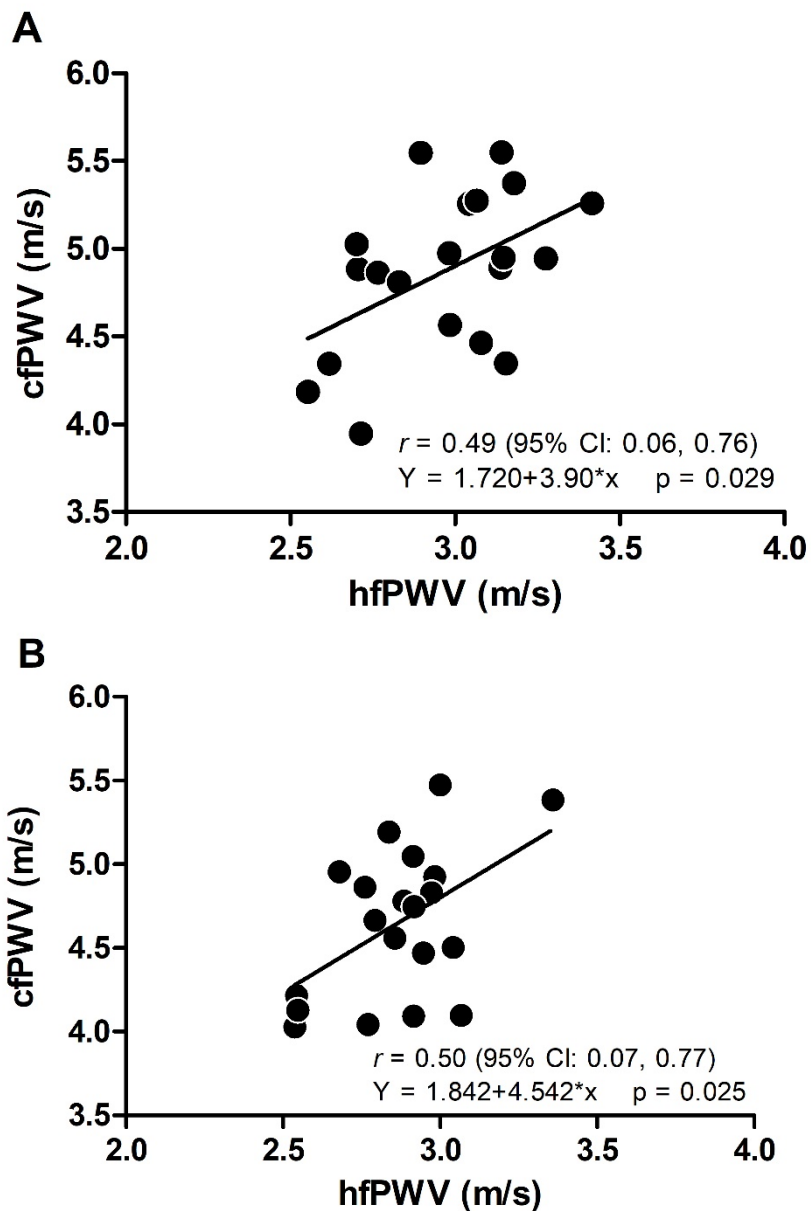
**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

**Table S1:** Arterial path length (D) and pulse-transit time (PTT) values for the calculation of carotid-femoral (cf-) and heart-femoral (hf-) pulse-wave velocity (PWV) variables.

<b>n=20</b>	<b>hfD</b>	<b>hfPTT</b>	<b>hfPWV</b>	<b>cfD</b>	<b>cfPTT</b>	<b>cfPWV</b>
	(mm)	(ms)	(m/s)	(mm)	(ms)	(m/s)
<b>Mean</b>						
Rest	599	203	2.97	513	106	4.87
120 mmHg	-	210	2.87	-	110	4.65
<b>Standard Deviation</b>						
Rest	37	15	0.24	43	10	0.45
120 mmHg	-	14	0.20	-	8	0.45

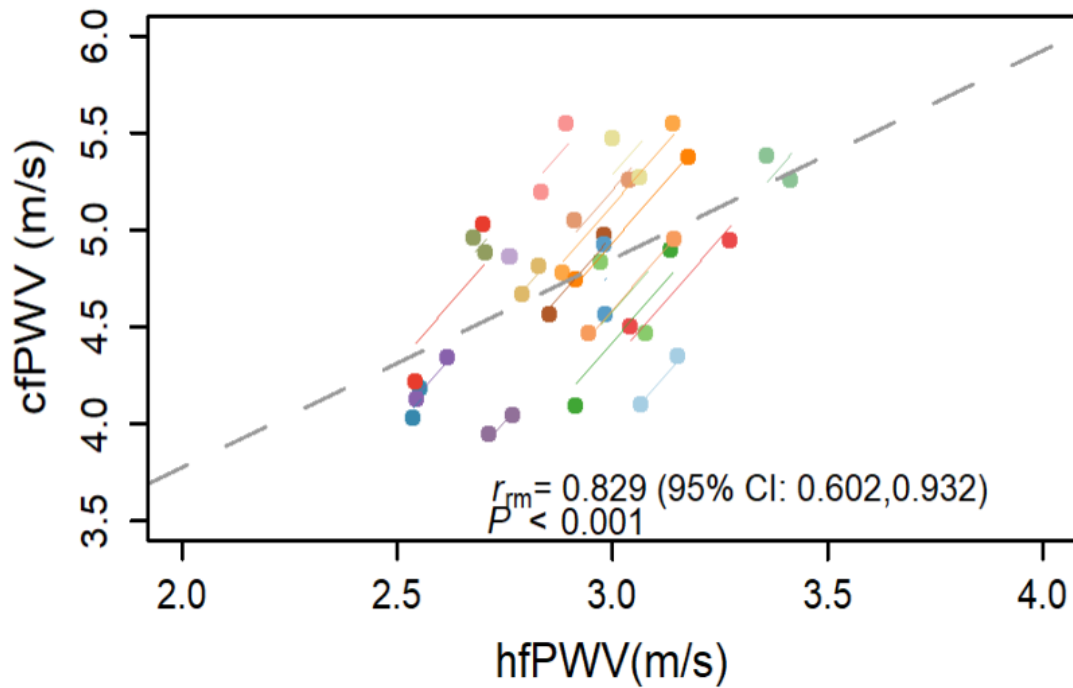
**FIGURE S1.** Bland-Altman plot for carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cfPWV) versus uncorrected heart-femoral pulse wave velocity (hfPWVc) at baseline (A) and during 120mmHg thigh cuff inflation (B), n = 20. Dotted line denotes mean bias. Dashed lines represent bias upper and lower 95% confidence intervals. Solid black line depicts overall linear regression.





**Figure S2:** Correlations between carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cfPWV) and heart-femoral pulse wave velocity (hfPWV) at rest (A) and during 120 mmHg cuff inflation (B), n=20.

**Interpretation:** There were significant moderate ( $r = 0.4-0.7$ ) positive correlations between hfPWV and cfPWV at baseline and during cuff occlusion ( $P < 0.05$ ).



**FIGURE S3.** Repeated measures correlation analysis between carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cfPWV) and heart-femoral pulse wave velocity (hfPWV), n=20. **Interpretation:** There was a significant strong ( $r = 0.7- 0.9$ ) positive correlation between hfPWV and cfPWV across conditions ( $P < 0.05$ ).