

Online Supplement

**Mechanistic Target of Rapamycin Complex 1 (mTORC1) Signaling in
Endothelial and Smooth Muscle Cells is Required for Vascular
Function**

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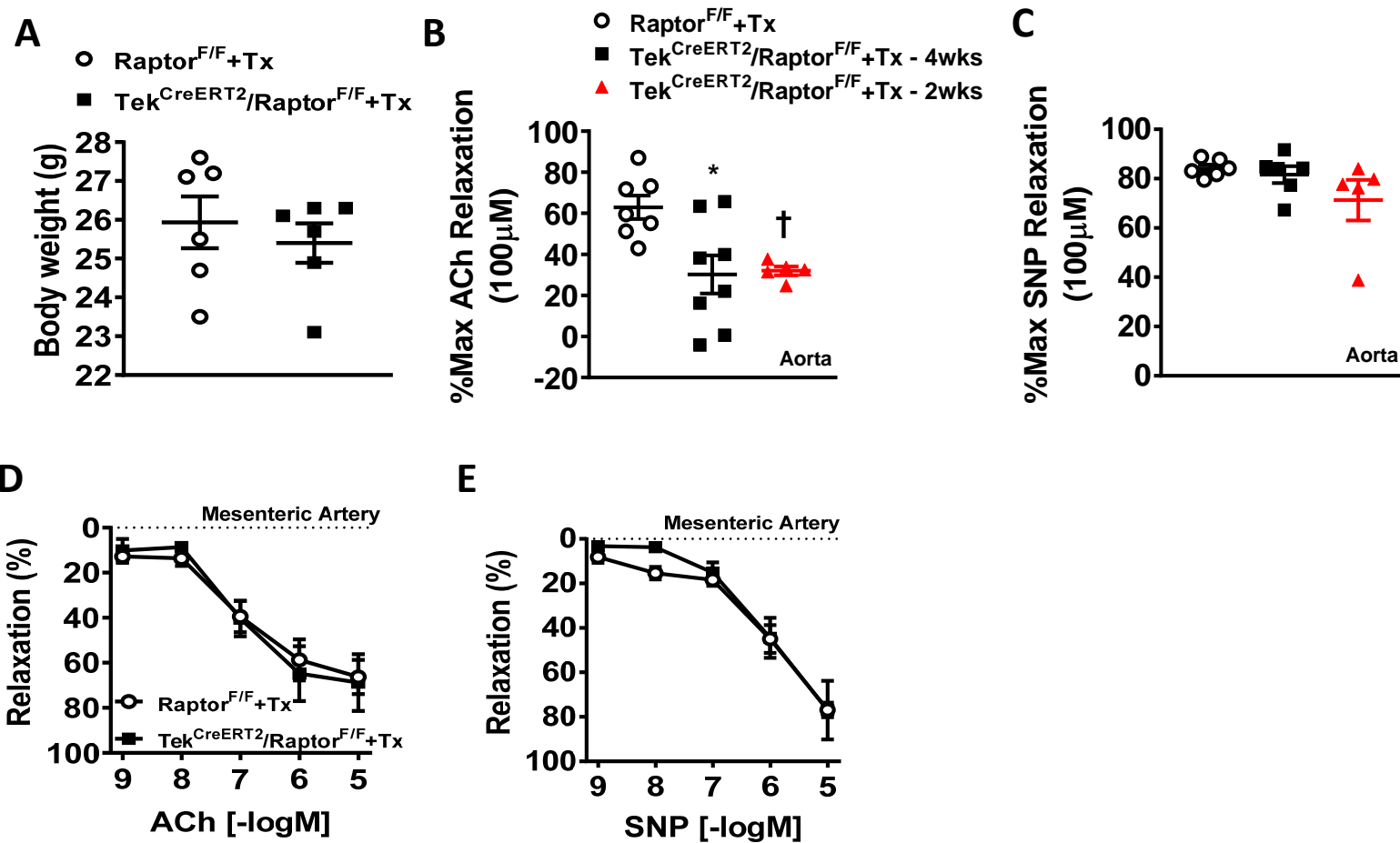


Figure S1 – Effects of conditional endothelial-specific Raptor deletion on body weight and vascular function. (A) Body weights of Tek^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} and control male mice measured 4-week post-tamoxifen. (B-C) Aortic ring relaxation responses to ACh (acetylcholine; B) and SNP (sodium nitroprusside; C) of Tek^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} and control male mice 2- and 4-week post-tamoxifen treatment. (D-E) Mesenteric artery relaxation responses to ACh (D) and SNP (E) of Tek^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} and control male mice post-Tamoxifen treatment. n=7-8/group; * and †p<0.05 vs Raptor^{F/F}+Tx via one-way ANOVA.

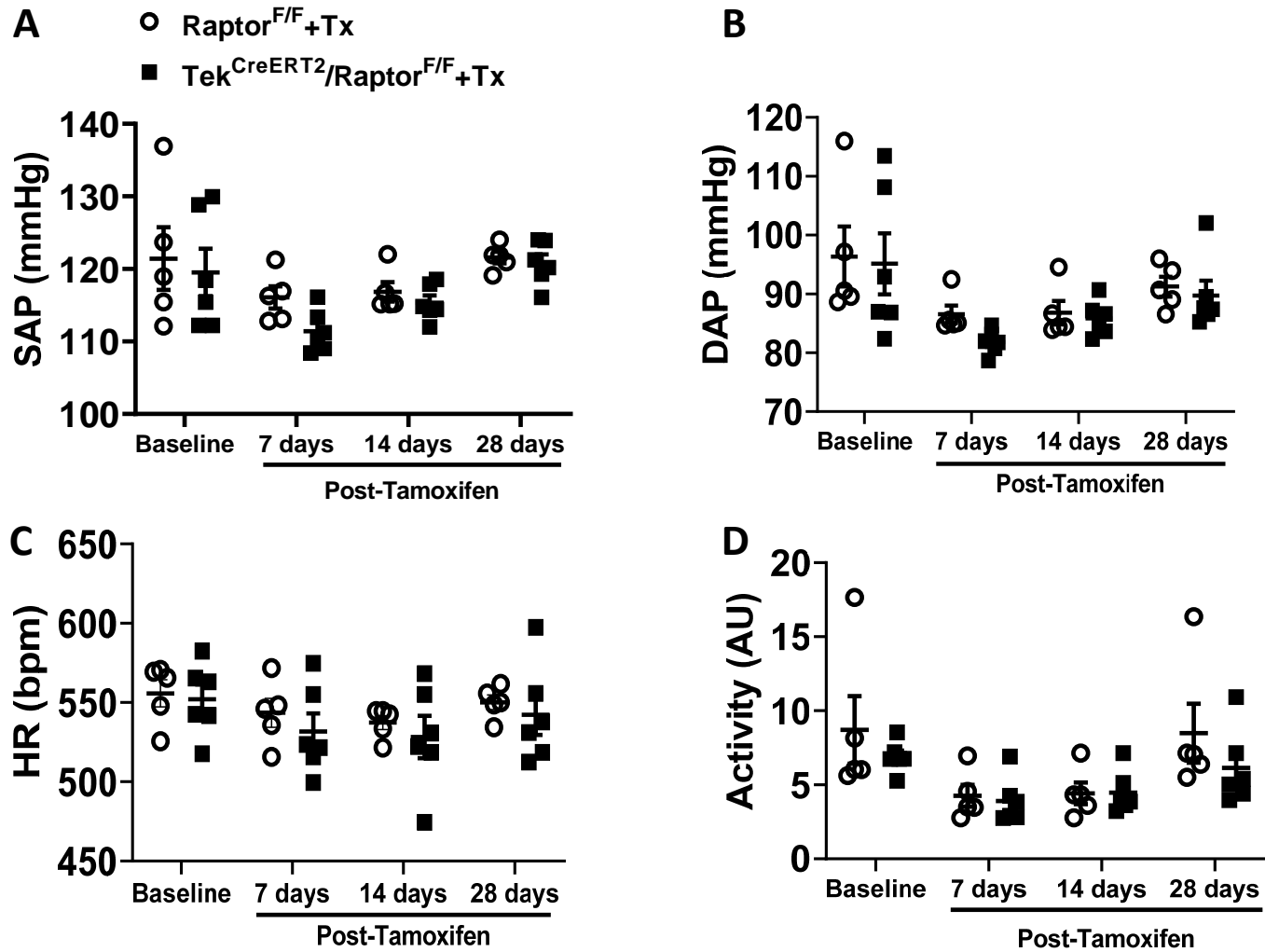


Figure S2 – Effects of conditional endothelial-specific Raptor deletion on hemodynamic parameters and activity. (A-D) Systolic (SAP, A), diastolic (DAP, B) blood pressure, heart rate (HR, C) and motor activity (D) of Tek^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} and Raptor^{F/F} control male mice at baseline and at different time points after tamoxifen treatment.

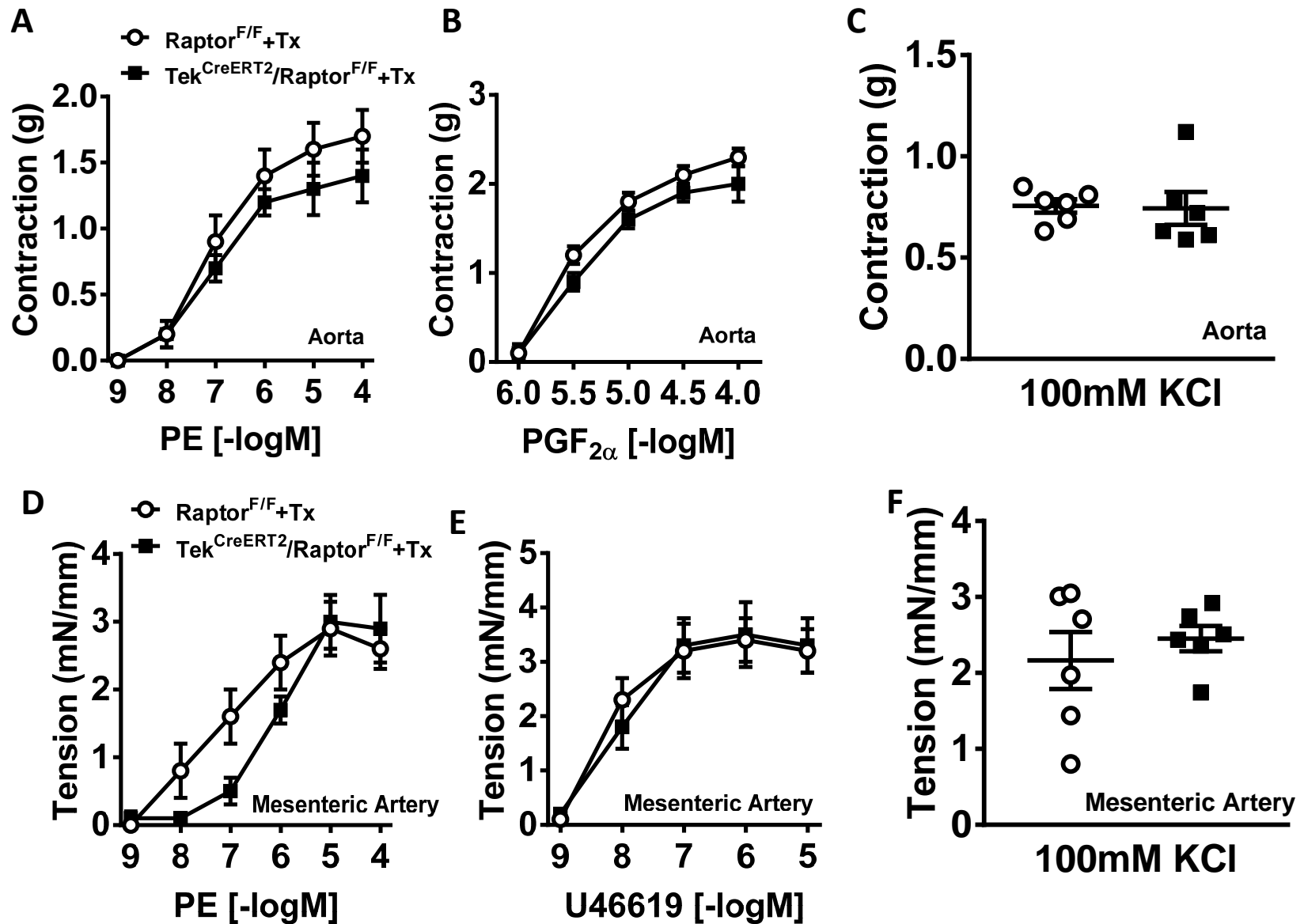


Figure S3 – Conditional endothelial-specific Raptor deletion does not alter contractile function in aortic and mesenteric arterial rings. Contractile responses evoked by PE (phenylephrine; **A,D**), PGF_{2α} (**B**), U46619 (**E**), and 100mM KCl (**C,F**) in aortic and mesenteric arterial ring of tamoxifen-treated Tek^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} and control male mice. n=6/group.

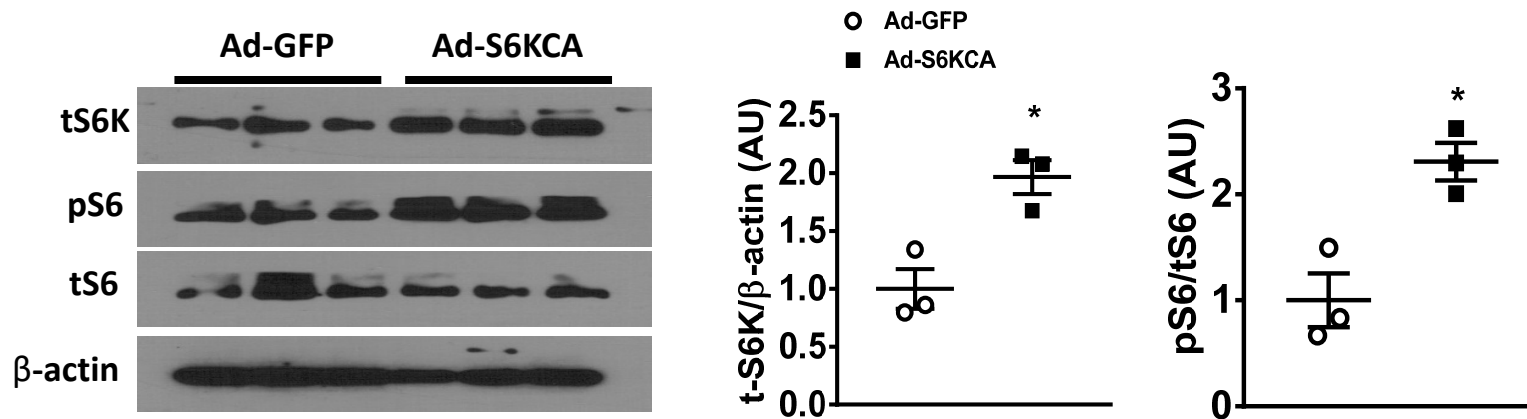


Figure S4 – Validation of adenoviral-mediated restoration of mTORC1 signaling in aortic rings of conditional endothelial specific Raptor deleted mice. Representative western blot images and quantification of tS6K (total S6K), pS6 (phospho-S6) tS6 (total S6) relative to β-actin in aortic lysates from tamoxifen treated endothelial-specific conditional Raptor knockout (Tek^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F}) male mice at 4 weeks post-tamoxifen and cultured for 24hrs with Ad-GFP or Ad-S6KCA. *p<0.05 via unpaired t-test.

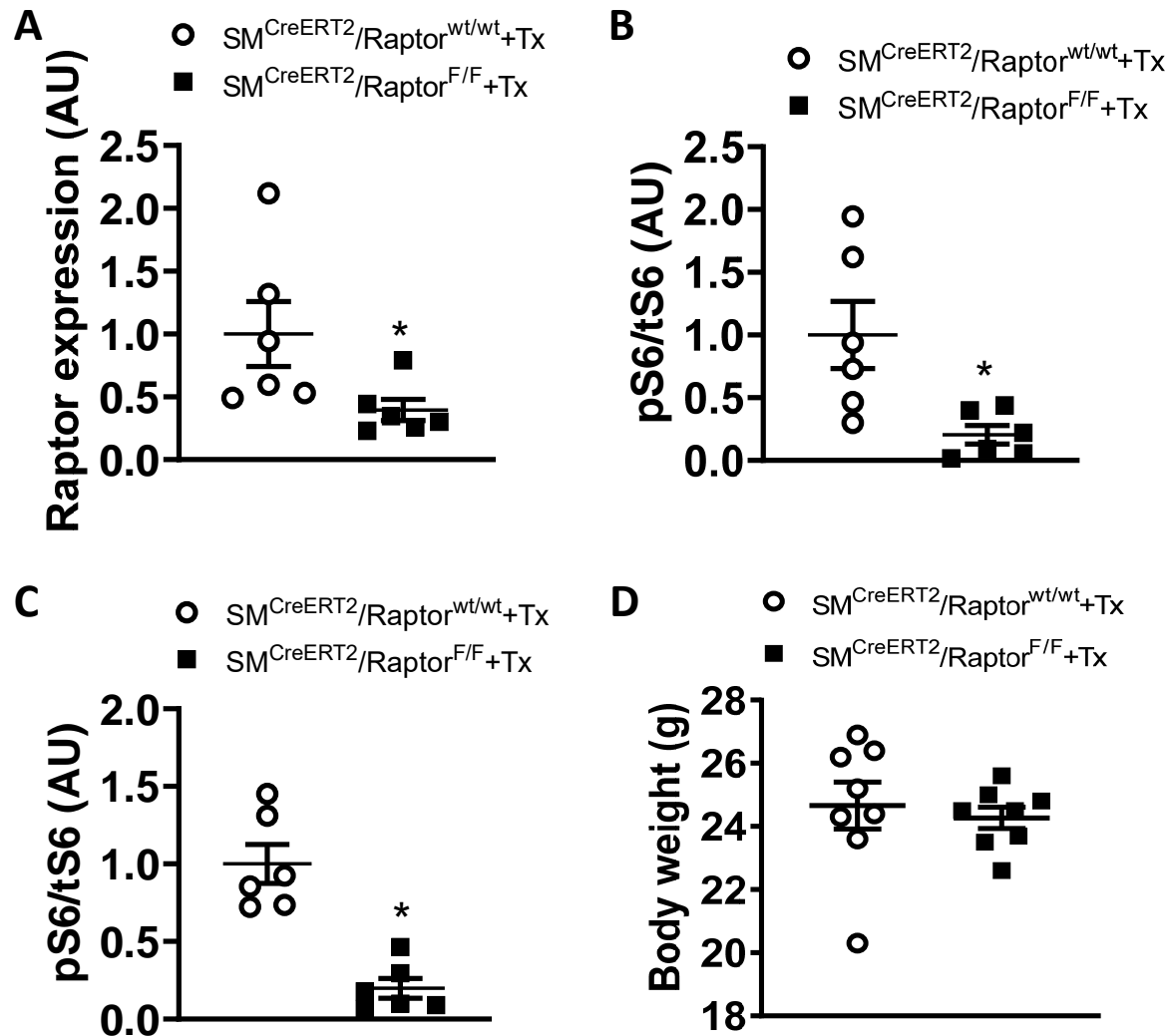


Figure S5 – Smooth muscle-specific deletion of Raptor decrease mesenteric Raptor expression and inhibit mTORC1 signaling without altering body weight. (A-B) Reduced Raptor protein expression (A) and phosphorylated levels of S6 protein (B) in the mesenteric artery of tamoxifen-treated SM^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} male mice. (C) Reduced phospho-S6 levels in the aorta of tamoxifen-treated SM^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} male mice. (D) Normal body weight, measured 4-week post-tamoxifen, of SM^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} mice relative to controls. *p<0.05 via unpaired t-test.

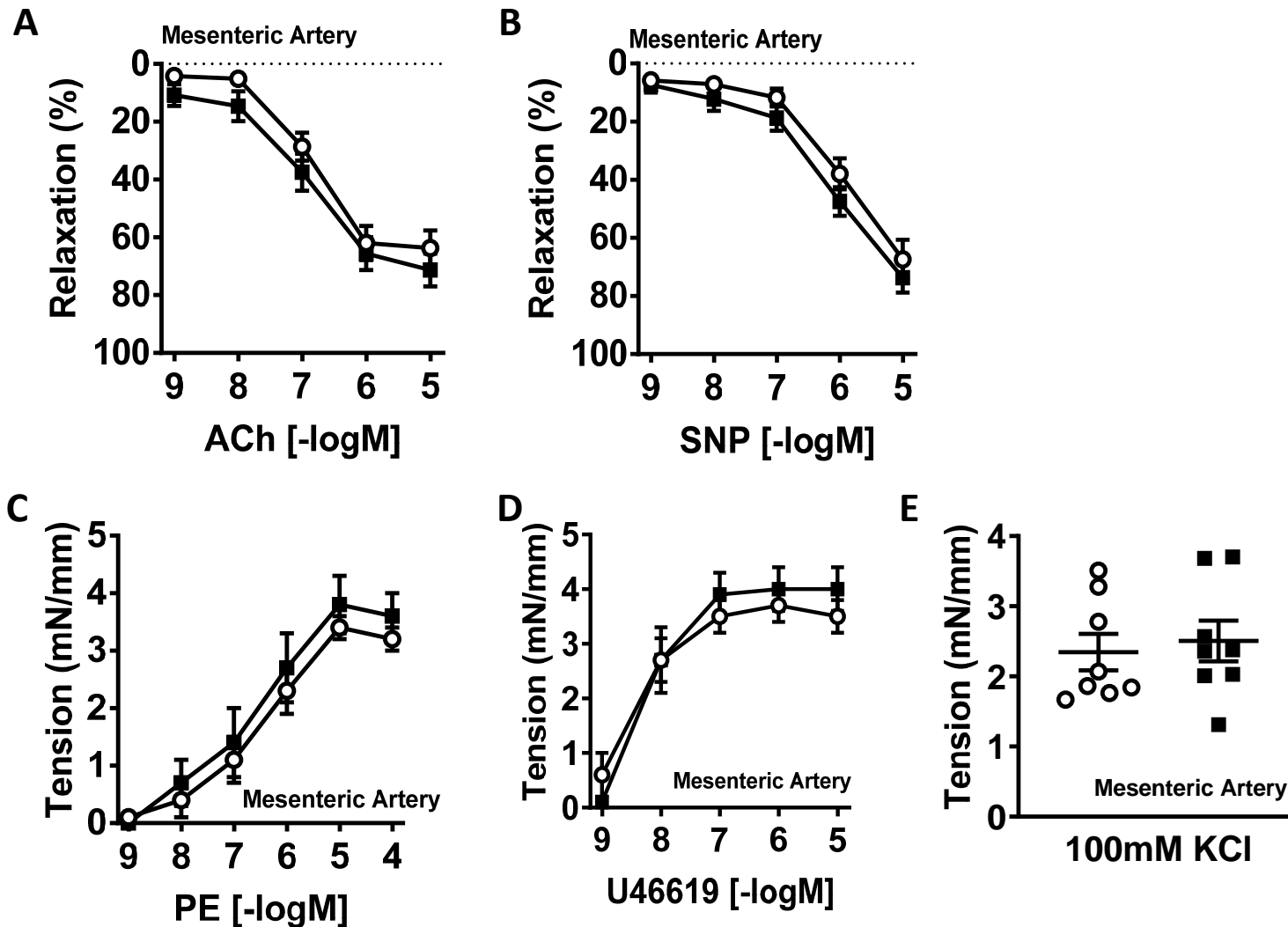


Figure S6 – Smooth muscle-specific deletion of Raptor does not alter mesenteric vascular function. (A-B) Relaxation responses to ACh (acetylcholine, A) and SNP (sodium nitroprusside, B) of mesenteric artery from SM^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} and control male mice post-tamoxifen treatment (n=8/group). (C-E) Contractile responses to PE (phenylephrine, C), U46619 (D) and KCl (E) in mesenteric arterial rings isolated from tamoxifen treated SM^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} mice and controls. n=8/group.

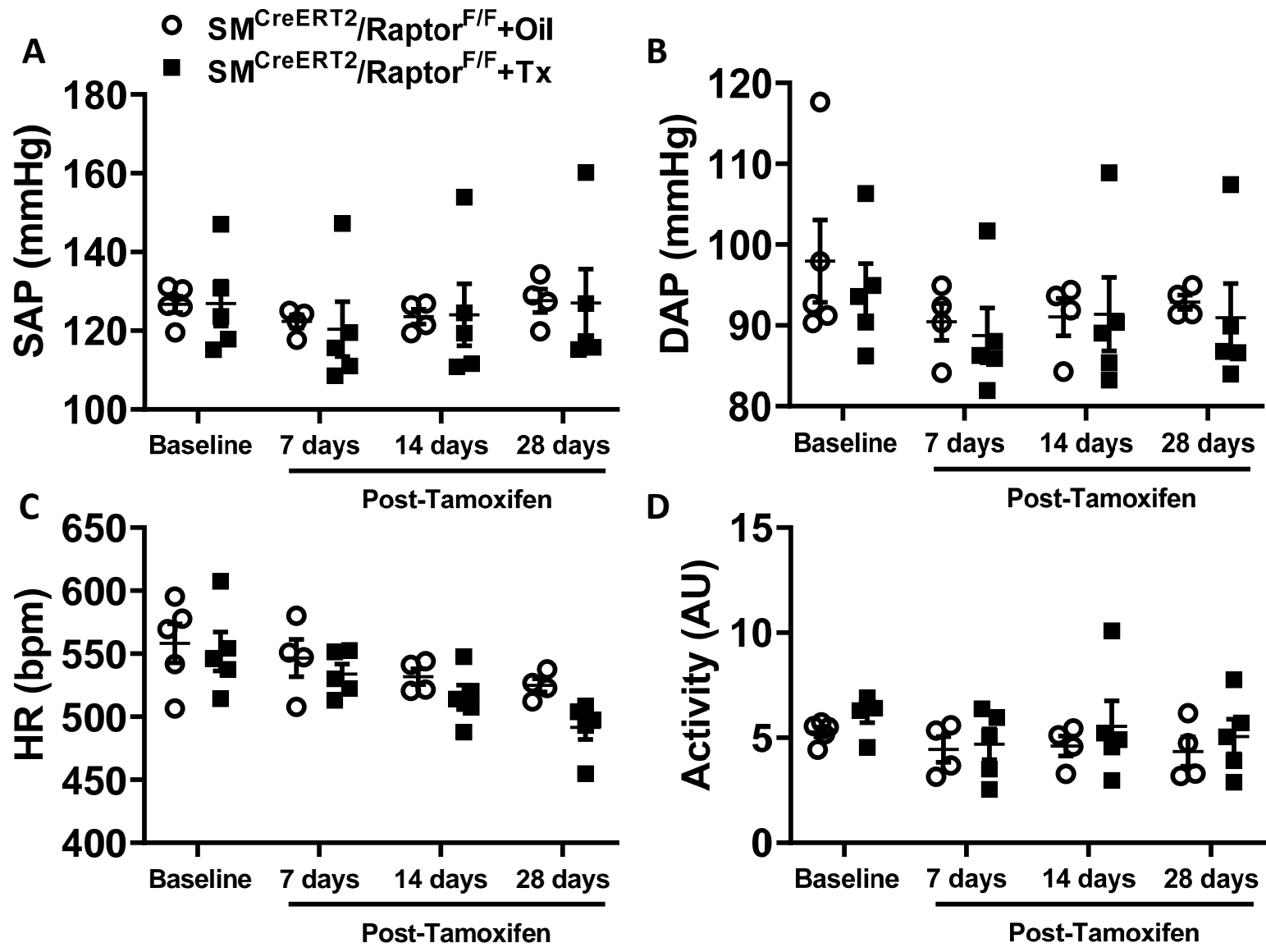


Figure S7 – Effects of conditional smooth muscle-specific Raptor deletion on hemodynamic parameters and activity. (A-D) Systolic (SAP, A), diastolic (DAP, B) blood pressure, heart rate (HR, C) and motor activity (D) of SM^{CreERT2}/Raptor^{F/F} male mice at baseline and at different time points after tamoxifen or vehicle (oil) treatments.