Acute erythropoietin cardioprotection is mediated by endothelial response

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Supplemental Figure Legend

Figure S1. Cardiac ischemia-reperfusion injury in TgEpoR-mice. Five month old WT-mice and TgEpoR-mice with EpoR expression restricted to hematopoietic tissue were subjected to cardiac ischemia-reperfusion injury. Area-at-risk (AAR) with respect to the left ventricle (LV) was similar between WT-mice (open bar; n=15) and TgEpoR-mice (closed bar; n=5). No protective effect of endogenous Epo signaling was observed and the ratios, (AAR/LV), (Inf/AAR) and (Inf/LV), were similar.

Figure S2. Mouse cardiac endothelial cells and fibroblasts. A) Cardiac endothelial cells were stained with CD31 (red) at 48hr after isolation. B) Quantitative RT-PCR for mEpoR. Total RNA prepared from cardiac endothelial cells (CE) and fibroblast cells (CF) cultured for 48 hr following isolation was reverse transcribed into cDNA and quantitative PCR was performed using SYBR green method with 16S as internal control.

Figure S3. Hematocrit after EPO treatment. Wild type C57BL/6 male mice (n=10) age 4-5 months and ΔEpoR male mice were treated with Epo (3000Units/kg) by i.p. injection. Hematocrit was determined before and 24 hr after Epo treatment.
Supplemental Figure S2
Supplemental Figure S3

![Graph showing hematocrit (%) over time for WT and ΔEpoR groups](image)