Supplementary Figure 5. Yoshimura et al.
Determination of aortic internal diameter in live mice by ultrasonography.
Supplementary Figure 5.

Determination of aortic internal diameter in live mice by ultrasonography. (a–d) Representative images of AngII-induced aortic aneurysm in ApoE<sup>−/−</sup> mouse are shown for the macroscopic image (a), X-ray aortography (b), ultrasonography (c) and color Doppler imaging (d), which was used to identify the aorta by flow velocity. The aortic aneurysm was localized by anatomical landmarks including branches and vertebrate columns. Arrows indicate the corresponding region of the aneurysm in each panel. (e) Linear correlation is shown between aortic internal diameters determined by ultrasonography and X-ray aortography. Note that ultrasonography shows the sagittal plane while X-ray aortography shows the frontal plane. Although the difference in the direction of measurement caused a slight variability between the two detection methods, ultrasonography and X-ray aortography showed high correlation (r=0.945). (f) Systolic blood pressure (SBP) was measured before (0 week) and at the end of the AngII continuous infusion (4 weeks), 6 weeks and 12 weeks after the start of AngII infusion. Treatment with vehicle (closed columns) or SP600125 (shaded columns) was continued from 4 to 12 weeks. An open column indicates the systolic blood pressure before AngII infusion (0 week). The period of AngII, SP or vehicle treatment is indicated under the graph. Data are shown as means ± S.E. of 8 independent observations for each group. ** indicates P<0.01 compared with SBP before AngII infusion.