SELECTIVE INHIBITION OF SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE IN REPERFUSED MYOCARDIUM WITH INTRACORONARY MALONATE REDUCES INFARCT SIZE.

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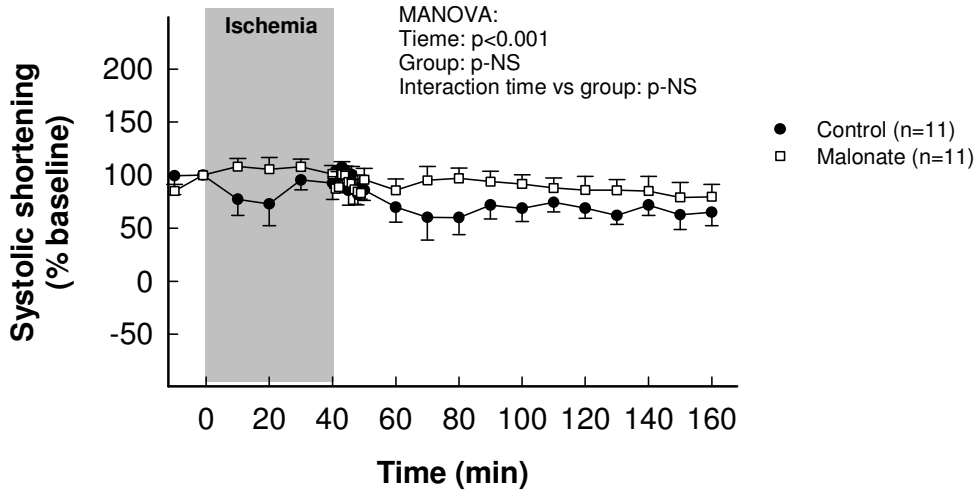
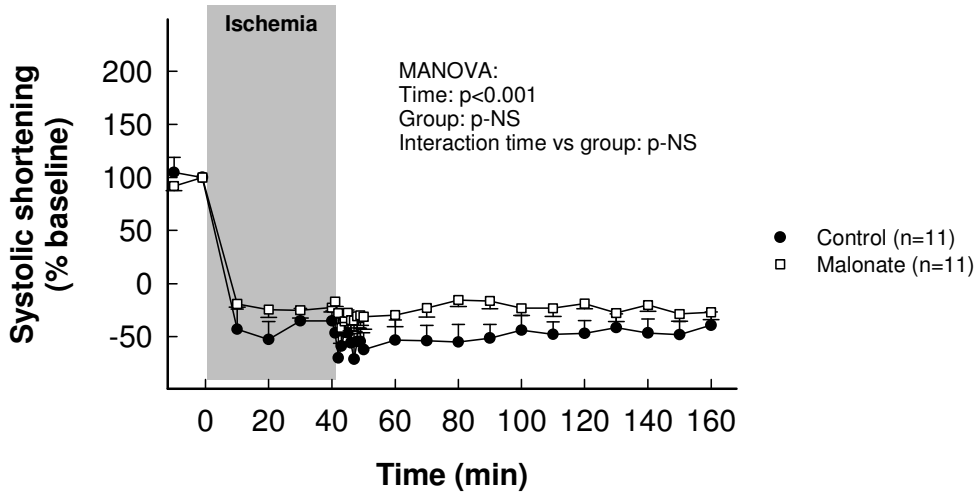
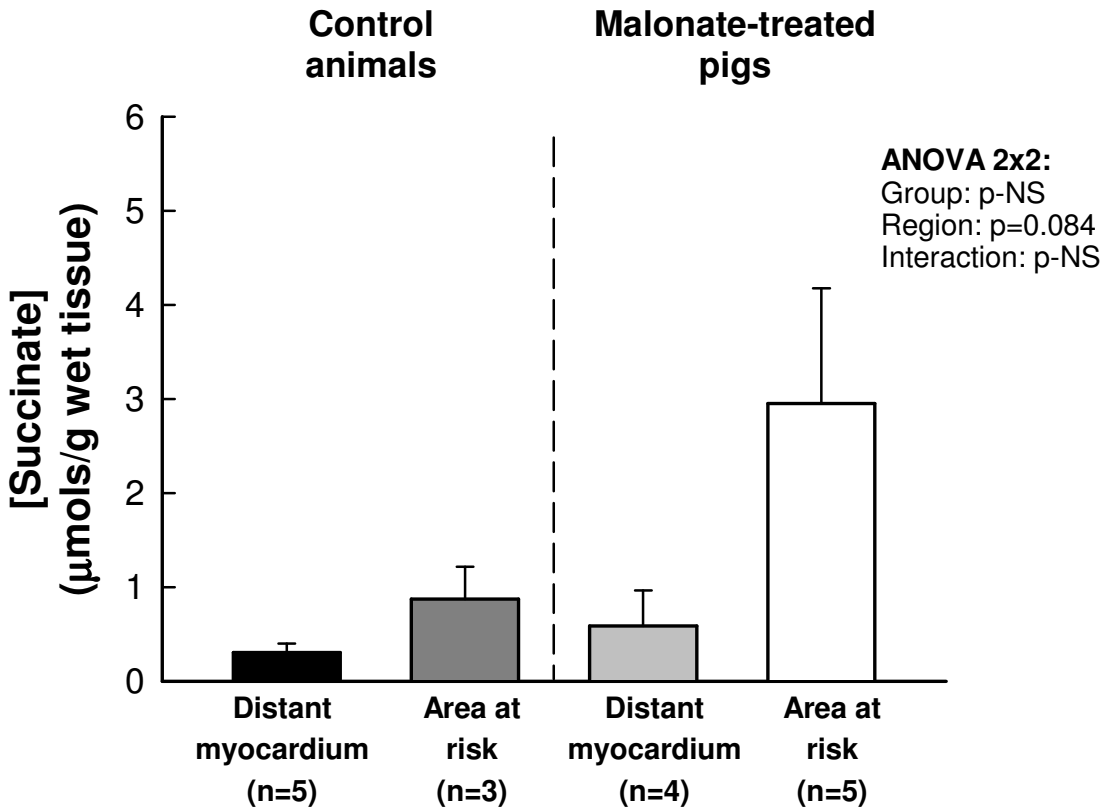
A (Distant myocardium)



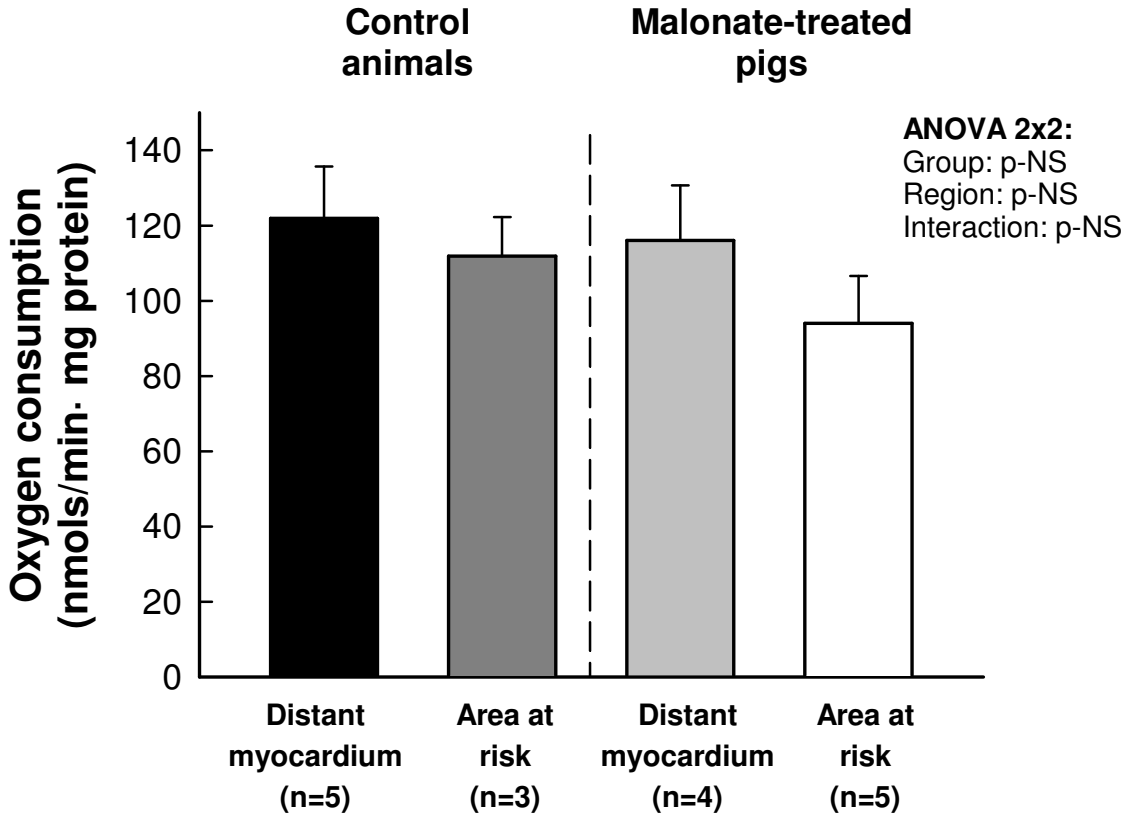
B (Area at risk)



Supplementary Figure 1. Systolic segment shortening in the distant myocardium and in the area at risk in pigs submitted to 40 min LAD coronary artery occlusion followed by reperfusion, and treated with intracoronary saline or 10 mmol/L of disodium malonate. Malonate treatment did not modify systolic segment shortening in any myocardial region as compared with changes observed in control pigs.



Supplementary Figure 2. Succinate concentrations in tissue extracts obtained from pigs submitted to 40 min LAD coronary artery occlusion followed by only 5 min of reperfusion, and treated with intracoronary saline or 10 mmol/L of disodium malonate. Succinate was significantly increased in the area at risk of treated animals vs. remaining groups pooled (2.95±1.22 vs. 0.54±0.16, Student's t test, p=0.008).



Supplementary Figure 3. ADP-stimulated oxygen consumption in mitochondria isolated from pigs submitted to 40 min LAD coronary artery occlusion followed by only 5 min of reperfusion, and treated with intracoronary saline or 10 mmol/L of disodium malonate. A non-significant trend towards a reduction in oxygen consumption was observed in the area at risk of both groups of animals, being slightly higher in malonate-treated animals.