

Pathological cardiac remodeling occurs early in CKD mice from unilateral urinary obstruction, and is attenuated by Enalapril

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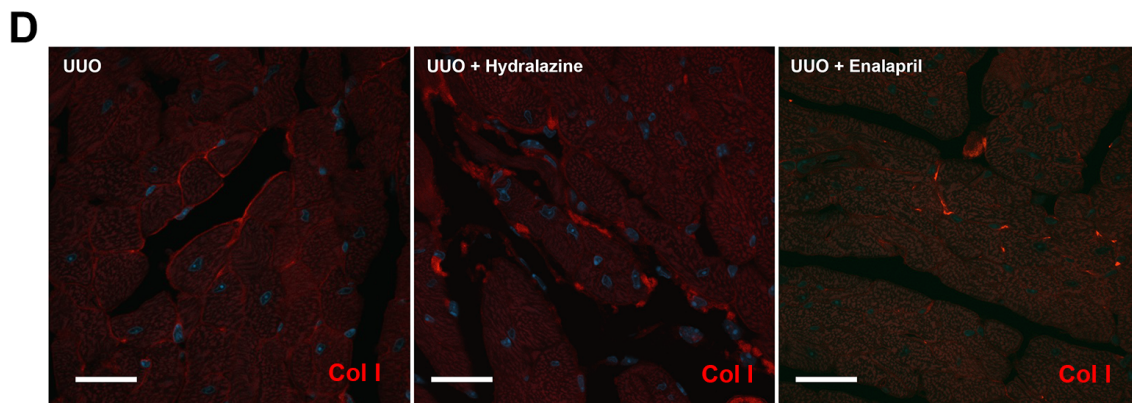
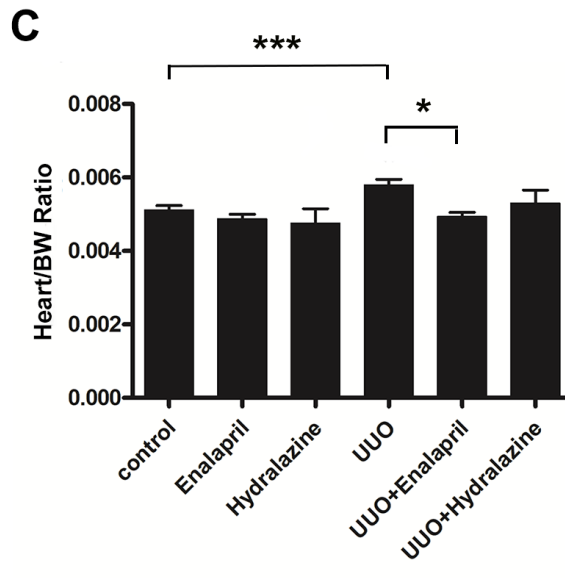
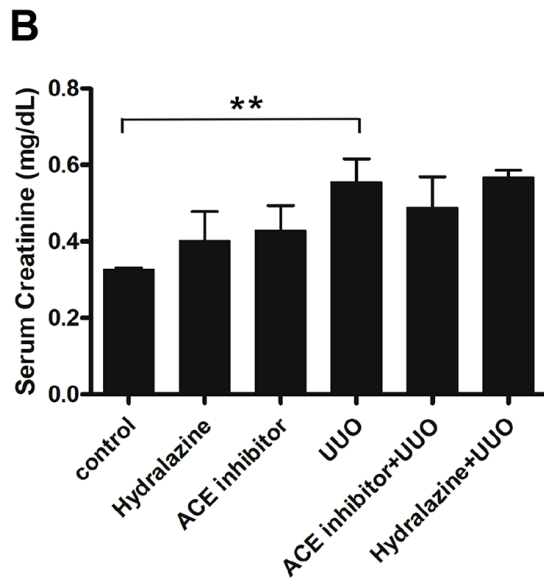
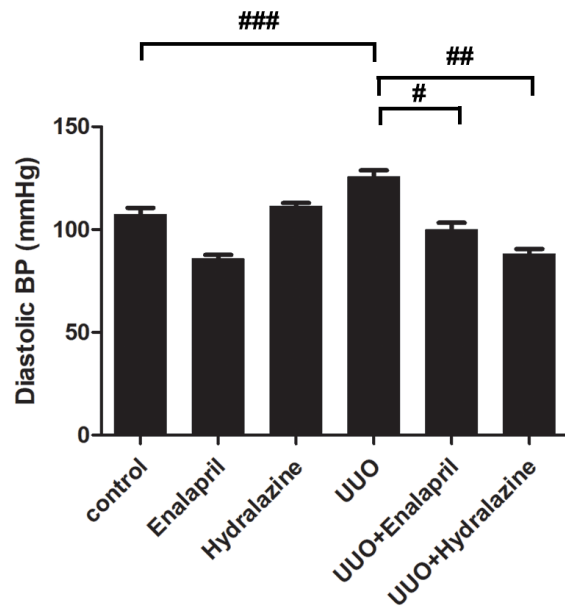
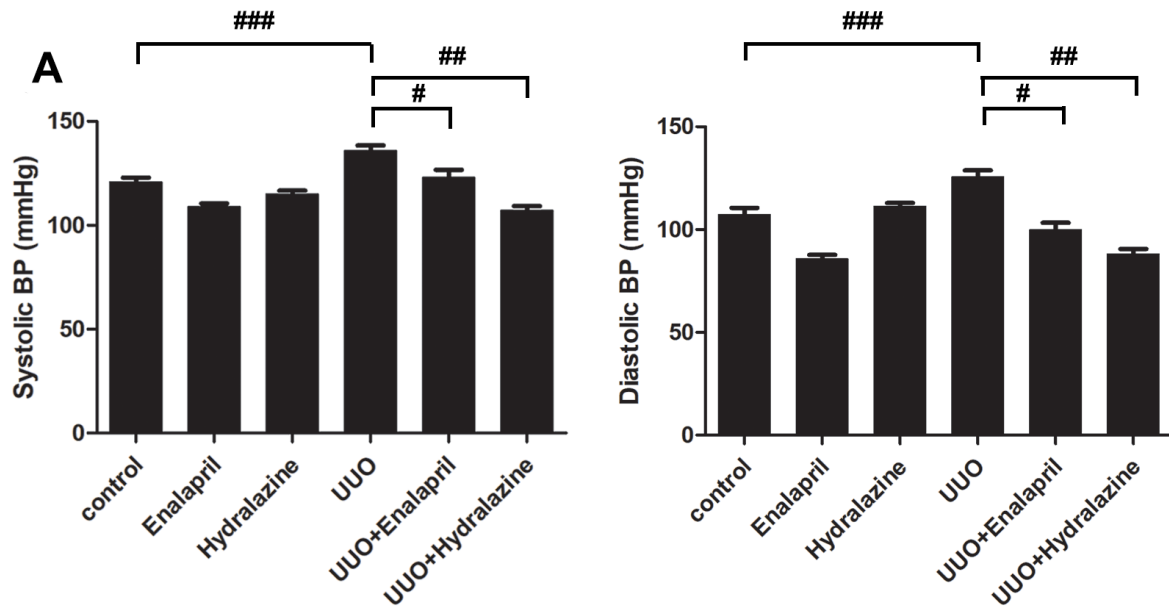
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Keywords: UUO, CKD, Cardiac Hypertrophy, Cardiac Fibrosis, TGF- β Signal, Angiotensin-Converting-Enzyme Inhibitor



Supplemental Figure S1. Effect of hydralazine treatment on cardiac hypertrophy and fibrosis in UUO mice. (A) Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were significantly elevated in the UUO mice compared to controls. Both Enalapril and hydralazine treatment corrected the blood pressure elevations in UUO mice. $\#P < 0.05$, $\##P < 0.01$, $\###P < 0.05$, $N = 7$. (B) Serum creatinine was significantly elevated after UUO injury in mice. Enalapril treatment improved serum creatinine in UUO mice, while hydralazine treatment did not. $**P < 0.01$. $N = 7$. (C) Enalapril treatment significantly reduced heart-to-body-weight ratios in UUO mice, while hydralazine treatment did not. $*P < 0.01$ vs. UUO, $***P < 0.05$ vs. Control. (D) Immunofluorescence staining for collagen type 1 (Col I) revealed that Enalapril treatment substantially reduced Col I deposition in the UUO heart, while hydralazine treatment did not. Red fluorescence represents collagen type I. Scale Bar = 100 μm . Values were expressed as means $\pm$ SEM (error bars). Statistical analyses were performed with one-way ANOVA. $N=7$.