SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Recombinant Decorin Fusion Protein Attenuates Murine Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Formation and Rupture

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CAR peptide



Supplemental Figure S1

Supplemental Figure S1. CAR peptide accumulates at adventitia layer of abdominal aorta. Representative FITC/FAM staining of adventitia in abdominal aortas from Ang II-infused ApoE-KO mice treated with FAM-labelled control peptide (upper) or FITC-labelled CAR peptide (lower). Arrows indicate the positive CAR staining. Scale bar: 100 µm.



Supplemental Figure S2

Supplemental Figure S2. CAR-DCN treatment does not affect aortic GzmB expression. (A) Representative GzmB staining (left) and quantification of GzmB staining intensity (right) in adventitia of abdominal aortas from surviving ApoE-KO mice in different treatment groups ($n \ge 5$ per group). Scale bar: 100 µm. Results are expressed as box-and-whisker plot, ns = not significant. (B) GzmB-mediated CAR-DCN cleavage assay. The presence of SA3N inhibits GzmB-mediated CAR-DCN cleavage. Fibronectin was used as positive control.

Days after surgery										Color Key	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	iv	sac
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	ip	NT
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			

Supplemental Figure S3

Supplemental Figure S3. Treatment Regimen. Paradigm for regimen of CAR-DCN or vehicle administration in Ang II-infused ApoE-KO mice. iv, intravenous injection; ip, intraperitoneal injection; sac, sacrifice; NT, no treatment.