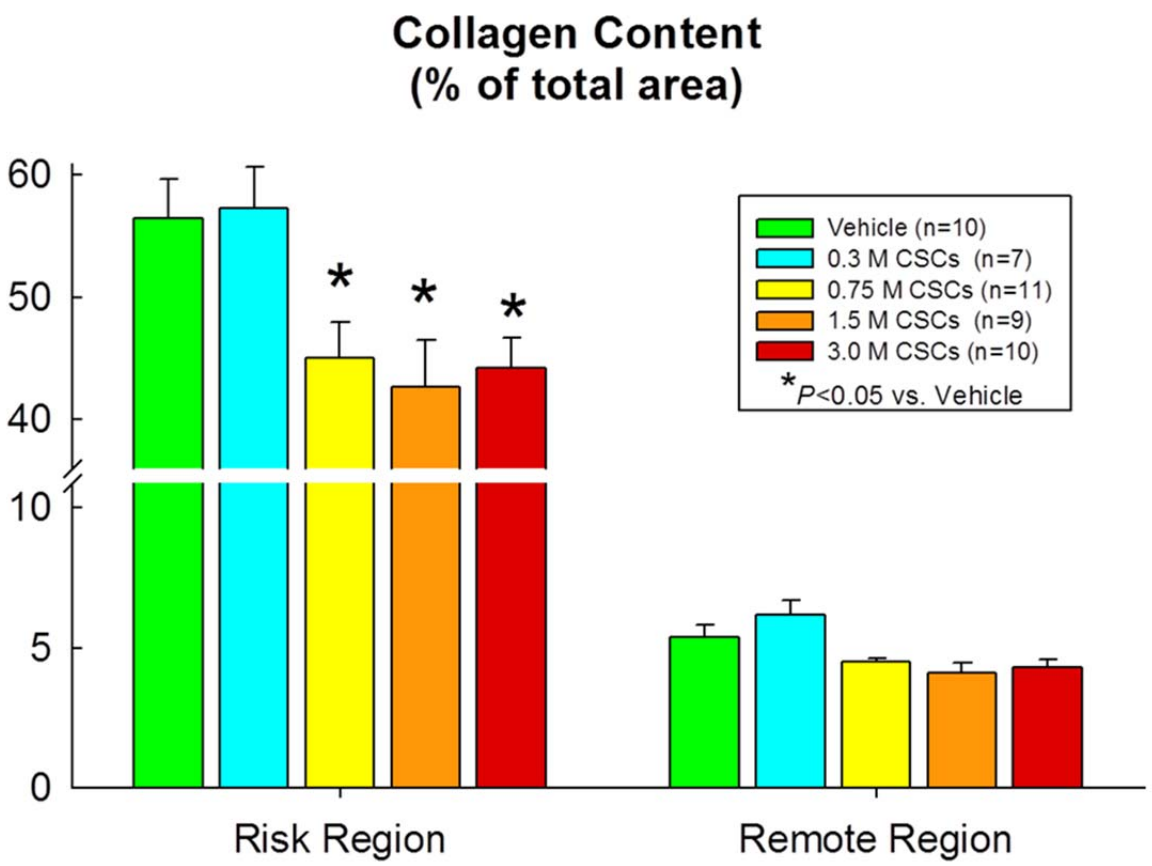
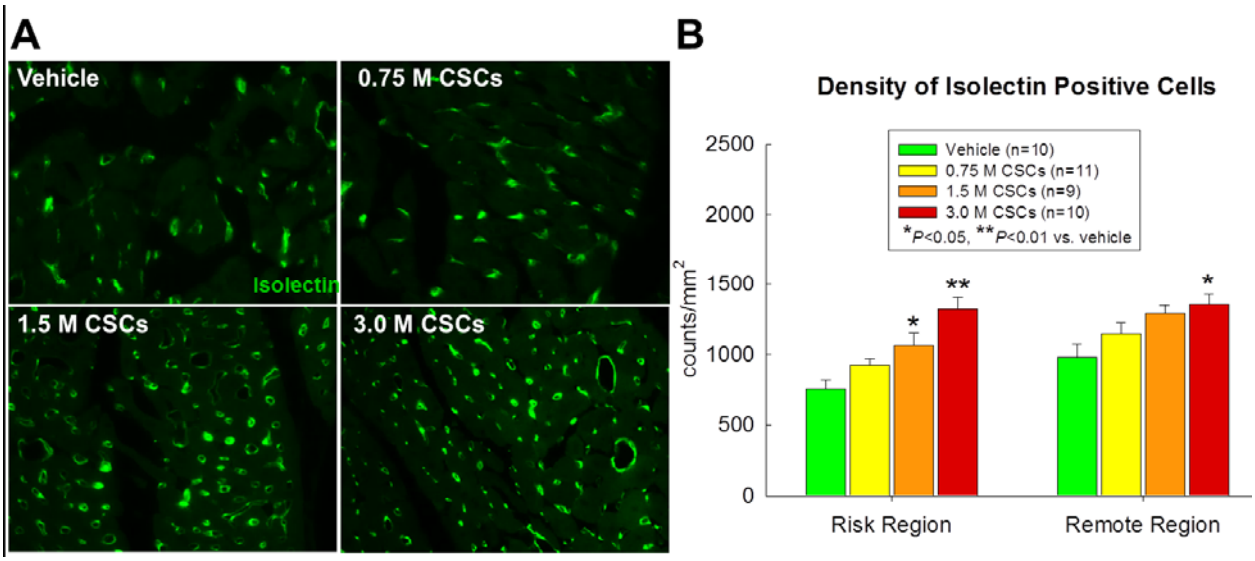
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Tang et al: Effects of Escalating Doses of CSCs



Supplemental Figure 1

Myocardial collagen content assessed from LV sections stained with picrosirious red. Quantitation was performed by expressing collagen content as percent of total area in the scar (risk) and noninfarcted (remote) region. Collagen content in the risk region was reduced by CSC administration at a dose of 0.75 M or higher ($P<0.05$ vs. vehicle for all groups), but not at the dose of 0.3 M; Note that the reduction did not exhibit a dose-dependent pattern. None of the CSC doses had any effect on collagen in the remote region. Data are means ± SEM.



Supplemental Figure 2

Analysis of capillary density by isolectin staining. (***A***) Representative confocal microscopic images from a vehicle, 0.75 M, 1.5 M, and 3.0 M CSC-treated heart (the images were taken from the border zone) showing FITC-conjugated isolectin B4-stained vessels. (***B***) Quantitative analysis of isolectin positive cells in the risk and remote (noninfarcted) region. Isolectin-stained capillaries averaged approximately 800/mm^2 both in the risk and remote regions of the vehicle-treated hearts. Three escalating doses of CSCs (0.75, 1.5, and 3.0 M) dose-dependently increased capillary density in both the risk and remote regions; compared with vehicle-treated hearts, the density was significantly higher in the 1.5 M and 3.0 M groups in the risk region, and in the 3.0 M group in the remote region. Data are means ± SEM.