Supplementary

Experimental

Haemodynamic measurement

The ECG and heart rate of the experimental animals were recorded with an MP150 data acquisition system (BIOPAC Systems, Inc., USA).

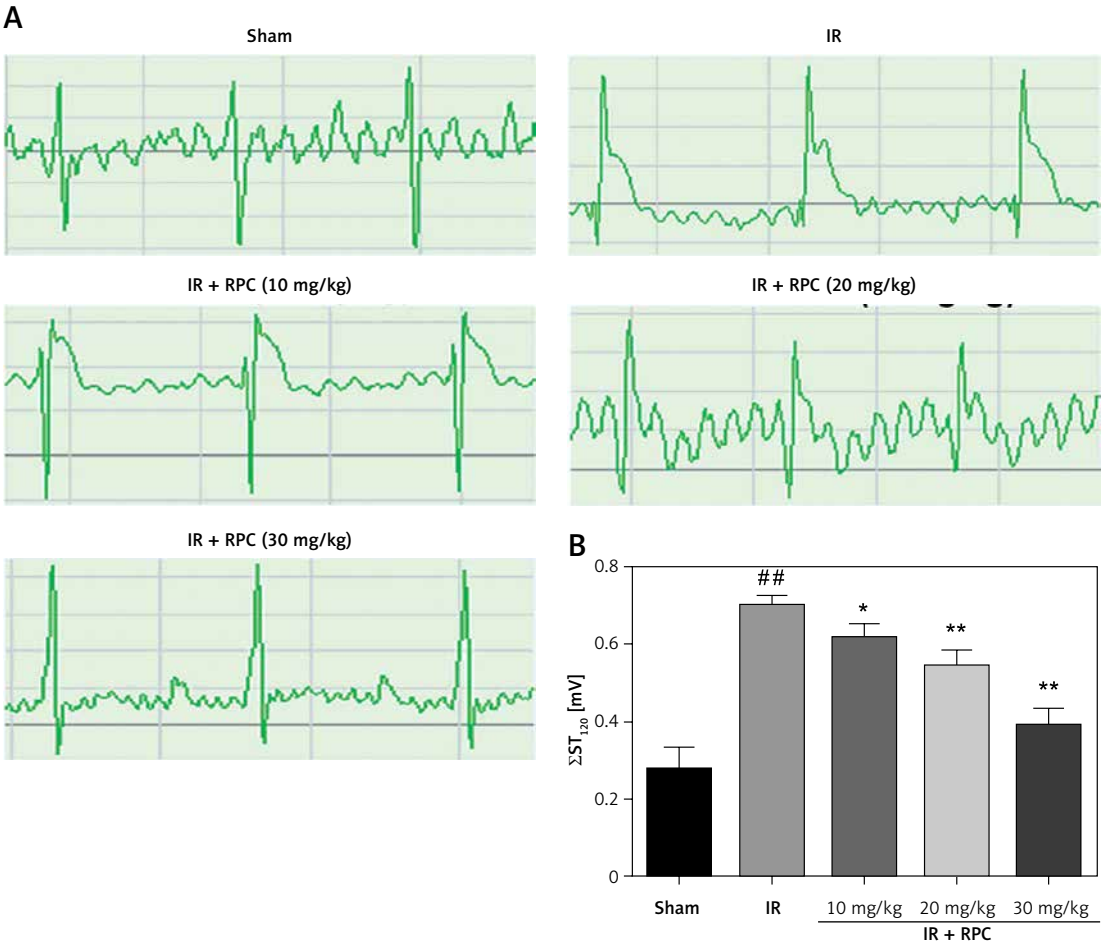
Cardiac function measurement

Echocardiography was conducted after 4 h of reperfusion. Briefly, the rats were anaesthetized and sedated (2% isoflurane), and 2-dimensional echocardiography was studied using an echocardiography (GE ViVid 7.0, General Electric Company, USA) with a 20-MHz probe. All measurements represent the mean of 5 consecutive cardiac cycles. The left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and left ventricular fractional shortening (LVFS) were automatically calculated by computer algorithms. All of these measurements were performed in a blinded manner.

Results

Effect of RPC on ST segmentation

As shown in Supplementary Figure S1, compared with the Sham group, the ST segments of the MI/RI model group were significantly increased, which indicated that the MI/RI model was successfully implemented. However, compared with the MI/RI group, pre-treatment with RPC significantly inhibited the elevation of ΣST.



Supplementary Figure S1. Effect of RPC on the ST segmentation of elevation after MI/RI in rats. Data expressed as means ± SD. $^{\#\#}p < 0.05$ compared with sham group; $^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$ compared with I/R group