

Supplementary material

to

The Phthalic Selenoanhydride Decreases Rat Blood Pressure and Tension of Isolated Mesenteric, Femoral and Renal Arteries

Peter Balis ^{1,*}, Andrea Berenyiova ¹, Anton Misak ², Marian Grman ², Zuzana Rostakova ³, Iveta Waczulikova ⁴, Sona Cacanyiova ¹, Enrique Domínguez-Álvarez ⁵ and Karol Ondrias ²

- 1 Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, Centre of Experimental Medicine, Slovak Academy of Sciences, 841 04 Bratislava, Slovakia; andrea.berenyiova@savba.sk (A.B.); sona.cacanyiova@savba.sk (S.C.)
 - 2 Institute of Clinical and Translational Research, Biomedical Research Center, Slovak Academy of Sciences, 845 05 Bratislava, Slovakia; anton.misak@savba.sk (A.M.); marian.grman@savba.sk (M.G.); karol@ondrias.sk (K.O.)
 - 3 Institute of Measurement Science, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dubravská cesta 9, 841 04 Bratislava, Slovakia; zuzana.rostakova@savba.sk
 - 4 Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics, Comenius University, Mlynska dolina F1, 842 48 Bratislava, Slovakia; iveta.waczulikova@fmph.uniba.sk
 - 5 Instituto de Química Orgánica General (IQOG), Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas CSIC, Juan de la Cierva 3, 28006 Madrid, Spain; e.dominguez-alvarez@iqog.csic.es
- * Correspondence: peter.balis@savba.sk

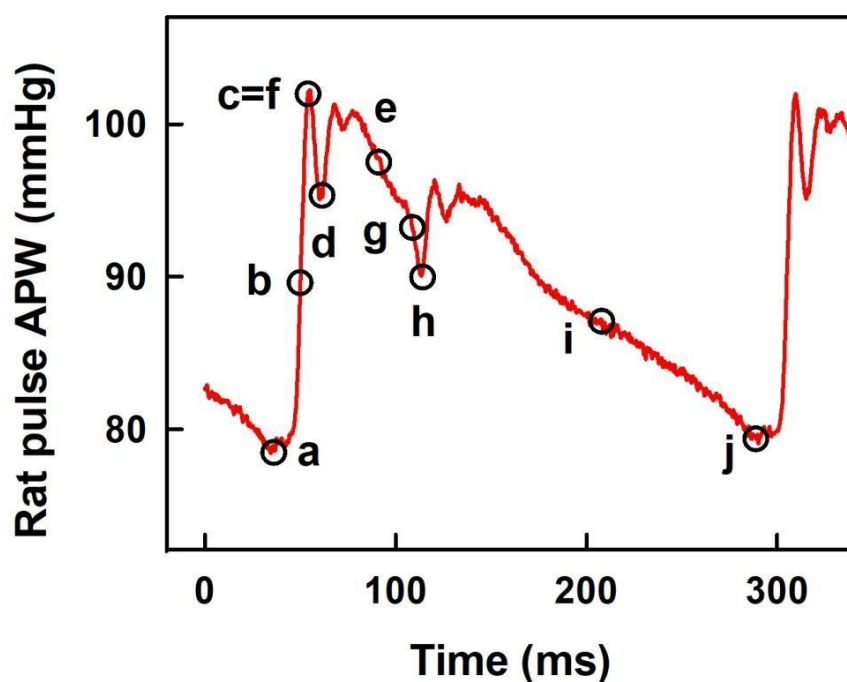


Figure S1. The left common carotid artery pulse waveform (APW) in the anesthetized rat. Control APW with marked ten points a - j (black circles).

Description of 35 APW parameters (APW-Ps) from APW.

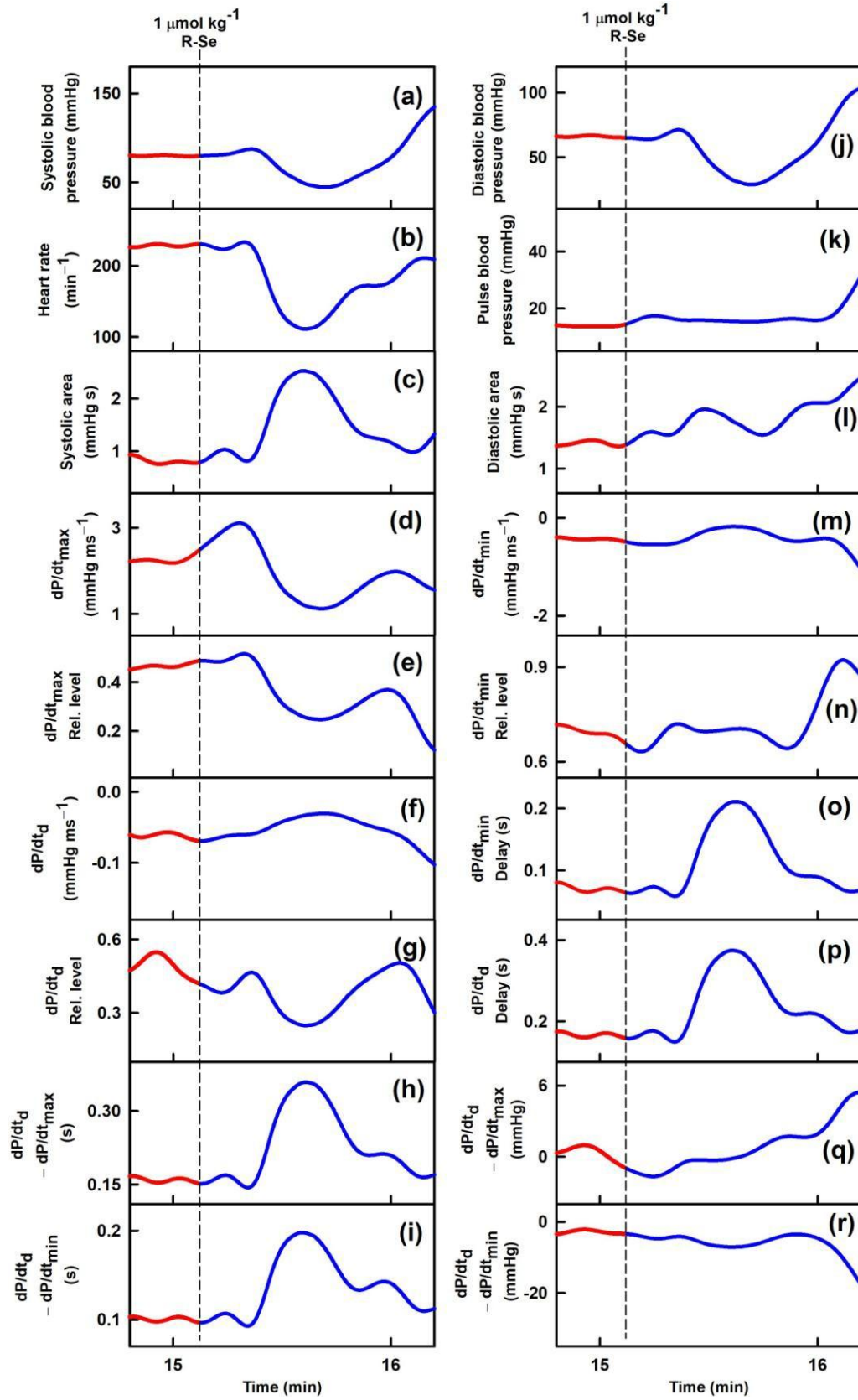
Ten points **a - j** (in bold letters) are from Figure S1 and they mark the values of BP and time that are used to define (calculate) specific APW-Ps

- (a) Systolic blood pressure in mmHg; point **c** or **f**, **point with maximal mmHg**.
- (b) Heart rate in min^{-1} ; $60 / (j - a)$; $(j - a)$ represents time interval between **a** and **j**, **a** and **j** are two reference points to diastolic BP value.
- (c) Systolic area in mmHg s; integral BP of **a** to **h**; **h** refers to BP at the dicrotic notch (dicrotic BP).
- (d) dP/dt_{\max} in mmHg ms^{-1} ; maximum derivative at the point **b**; **P** is BP in mmHg.
- (e) dP/dt_{\max} relative level; relative level (RL) of point **b**; $(b - a) / (c \text{ (or } f) - a)$ in mmHg/mmHg (dimensionless).
- (f) dP/dt_d in mmHg ms^{-1} ; negative derivative at the point **i**; the point **i** is the BP in the middle of the time interval between **h** and **j**.
- (g) dP/dt_d relative level, relative level of point **i**; $(i - a) / (c \text{ (or } f) - a)$ in mmHg/mmHg (dimensionless).
- (h) $dP/dt_d - dP/dt_{\max}$ in s; time interval between **b** and **i**, $dP/dt_d - dP/dt_{\max} = (i - b)$.
- (i) $dP/dt_d - dP/dt_{\min}$ in s; time interval between **g** and **i**, $dP/dt_d - dP/dt_{\min} = (i - g)$; dP/dt_{\min} is maximum negative derivative at the point **g**.
- (j) Diastolic blood pressure in mmHg; the point **a** or **j**.
- (k) Pulse BP in mmHg; $(c - a)$ or $(f - a)$.
- (l) Diastolic area in mmHg s; integral BP of **h** to **j**.
- (m) dP/dt_{\min} in mmHg ms^{-1} ; dP/dt_{\min} is maximum negative derivative at the point **g**.
- (n) dP/dt_{\min} relative level, relative level of point **g**; $(g - a) / (c \text{ (or } f) - a)$ in mmHg/mmHg (dimensionless).
- (o) dP/dt_{\min} delay in s; delay in s of point **g**; $(g - a)$ time interval between **a** and **g**.
- (p) dP/dt_d delay in s; delay in s of point **i**; $(i - a)$ time interval between **a** and **i**.
- (q) $dP/dt_d - dP/dt_{\max}$ in mmHg; $(i - b)$ BP difference between **b** and **i**.
- (r) $dP/dt_d - dP/dt_{\min}$ in mmHg; $(i - g)$ BP difference between **g** and **i**.
- (aa) Systolic blood pressure in mmHg; point **c** or **f**. Plot (aa) is the same as (a).
- (bb) Anacrotic notch in mmHg; BP at the point **d**.
- (cc) Anacrotic notch relative level; relative level of point **d**; $(d - a) / (c \text{ (or } f) - a)$ in mmHg/mmHg (dimensionless).
- (dd) Anacrotic notch delay in ms; delay in ms of point **d**; $(d - a)$ time interval between **a** and **d**.
- (ee) Anacrotic notch relative delay; relative delay (RD) of point **d**; $(d - a) / (j - a)$ in ms/ms (dimensionless)
- (ff) [Dicrotic notch (DiN) in s] - [Anacrotic notch (AnN) in s] in s; $(h - d)$ time interval between **d** and **h**.
- (gg) $[(DiN - AnN) \text{ in s}] / [dP/dt_{\min} \text{ in mmHg } \mu\text{s}^{-1}] \text{ in s/mmHg } \mu\text{s}^{-1}$; $(h - d) / g$.
- (hh) $[(DiN - AnN) \text{ in s}] / [dP/dt_{\max} \text{ in mmHg } \mu\text{s}^{-1}] \text{ in s/mmHg } \mu\text{s}^{-1}$; $(h - d) / b$.
- (ii) $[AnN \text{ in ms}] - [1\text{Max (point } c \text{ or the 1st. maximum) in ms}] \text{ in ms}$; $(d - c)$ time interval between **c** and **d**.
- (jj) Augmentation index relative; $(f - c) / (f - a)$ in mmHg/mmHg (dimensionless)**.
- (kk) Dicrotic notch in mmHg; BP at the point **h**.
- (ll) Dicrotic notch relative level; relative level of point **h**; $(h - a) / (c \text{ (or } f) - a)$ in mmHg/mmHg (dimensionless).
- (mm) Dicrotic notch delay in ms, delay in ms of point **h**; $(h - a)$.time interval between **a** and **h**.
- (nn) Dicrotic notch relative delay; relative delay of point **h**; $(h - a) / (j - a)$; in ms/ms (dimensionless)
- (oo) $[DiN \text{ in mmHg}] - [AnN \text{ in mmHg}] \text{ in mmHg}$; $(h - d)$ BP difference between **d** and **h**;
- (pp) $[(DiN - AnN) \text{ in mmHg}] / [dP/dt_{\min} \text{ in mmHg } \text{ms}^{-1}] \text{ in mmHg/mmHg } \text{ms}^{-1}$; $(h - d) / g$;
- (qq) $[(DiN - AnN) \text{ in mmHg}] / [dP/dt_{\max} \text{ in mmHg } \text{ms}^{-1}] \text{ in mmHg/mmHg } \text{ms}^{-1}$; $(h - d) / b$.

(rr) [AnN in mmHg] – [1Max (point **c** or the 1st. maximum) in mmHg] in mmHg; (**d – c**) BP difference between **c** and **d**.

*Units in plots (gg), (hh), (pp) and (qq) are informative only.

The plot of augmentation index relative (jj**) was not possible to determine in cases when the highest point at APW (Figure S1A) was “c” and not “f” and it was set to zero [1,2]



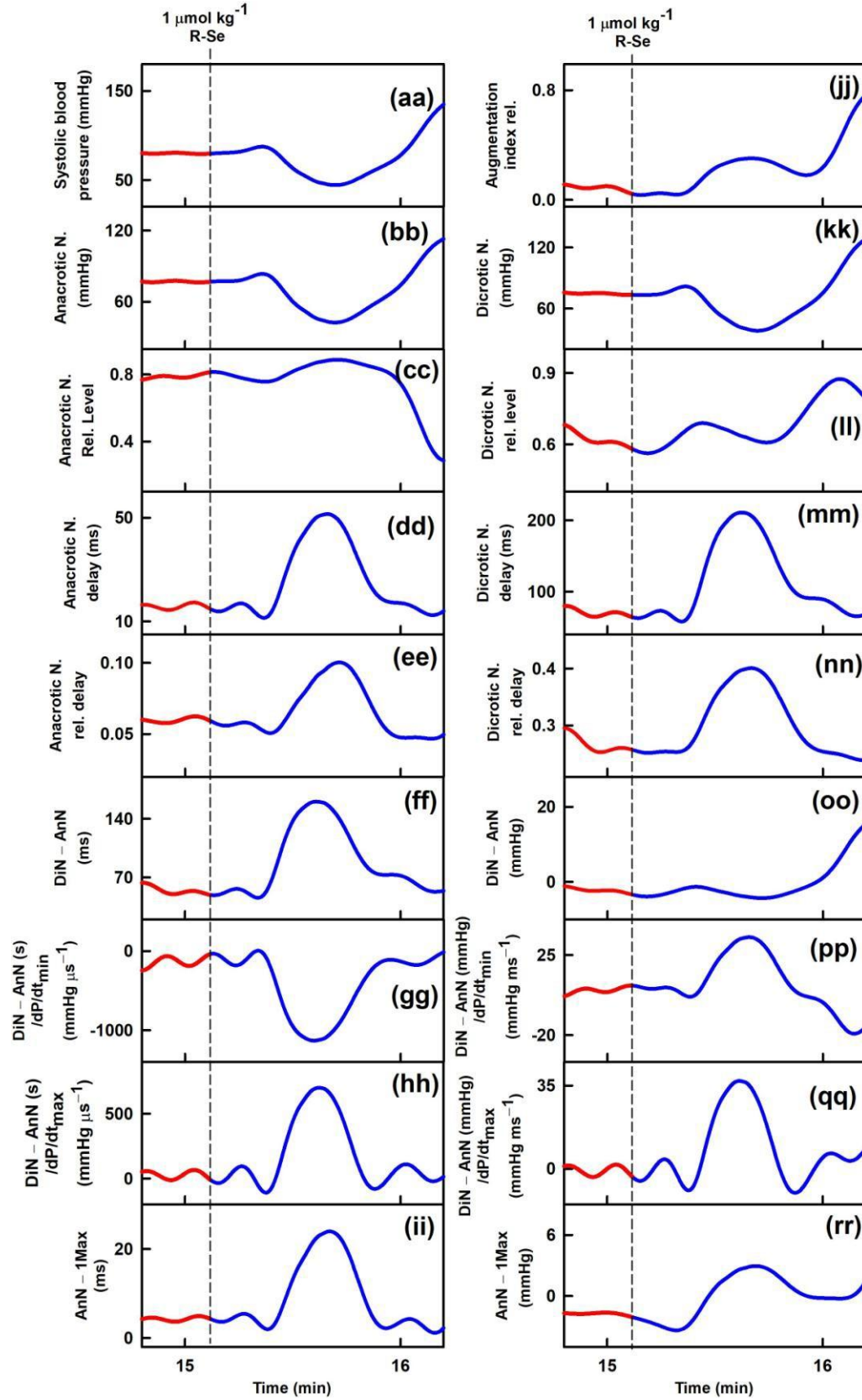
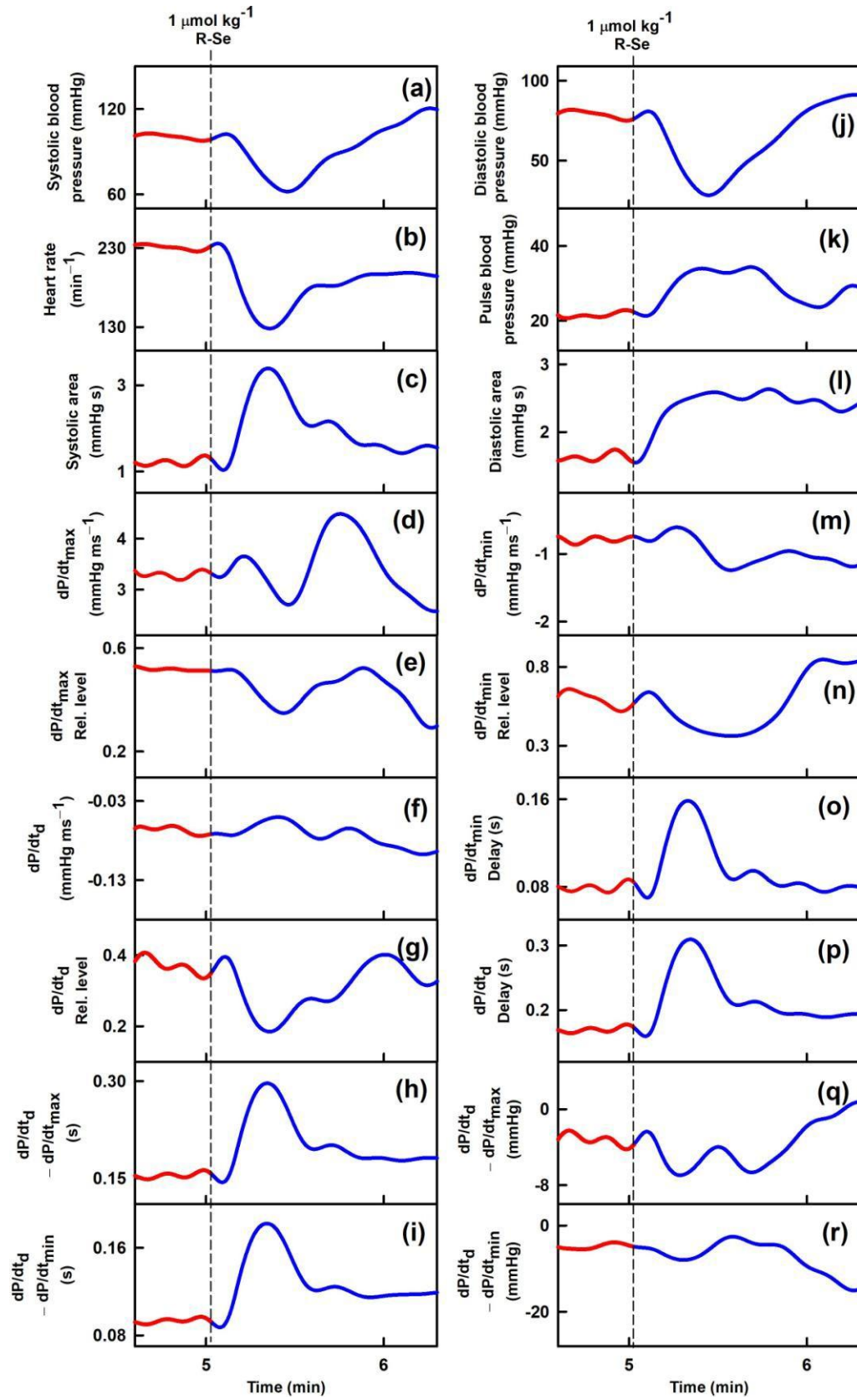


Figure S2. Time-dependent changes of 35 APW-Ps of anaesthetized rat before (red) and after IV bolus (15 s) administration of $1 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ phthalic selenoanhydride (R-Se, blue). Vertical dash lines indicate start of R-Se administration. Definitions, units and abbreviations of APW-Ps evaluated from the APW are explained in [1,2] and briefly in Figure S1.



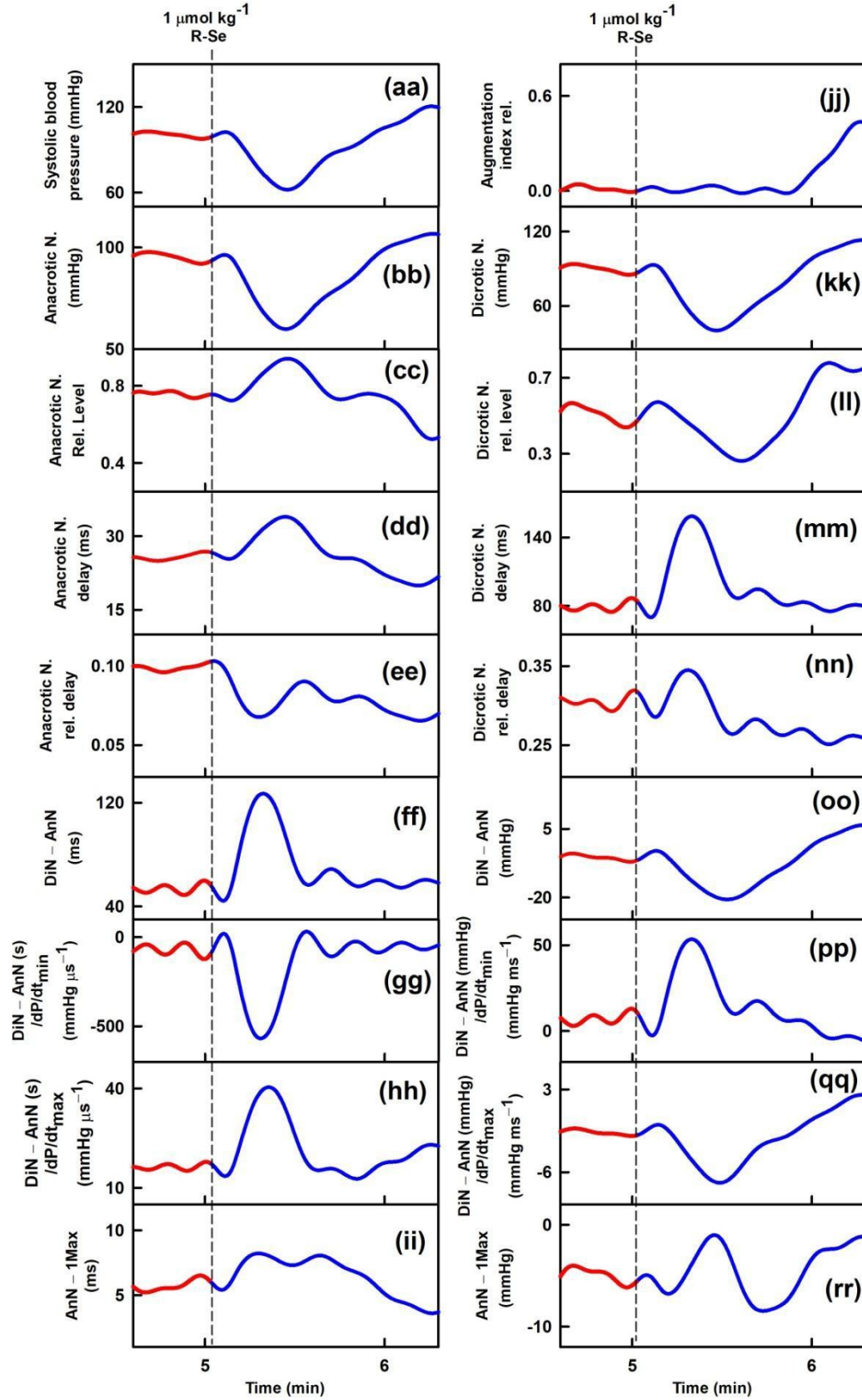
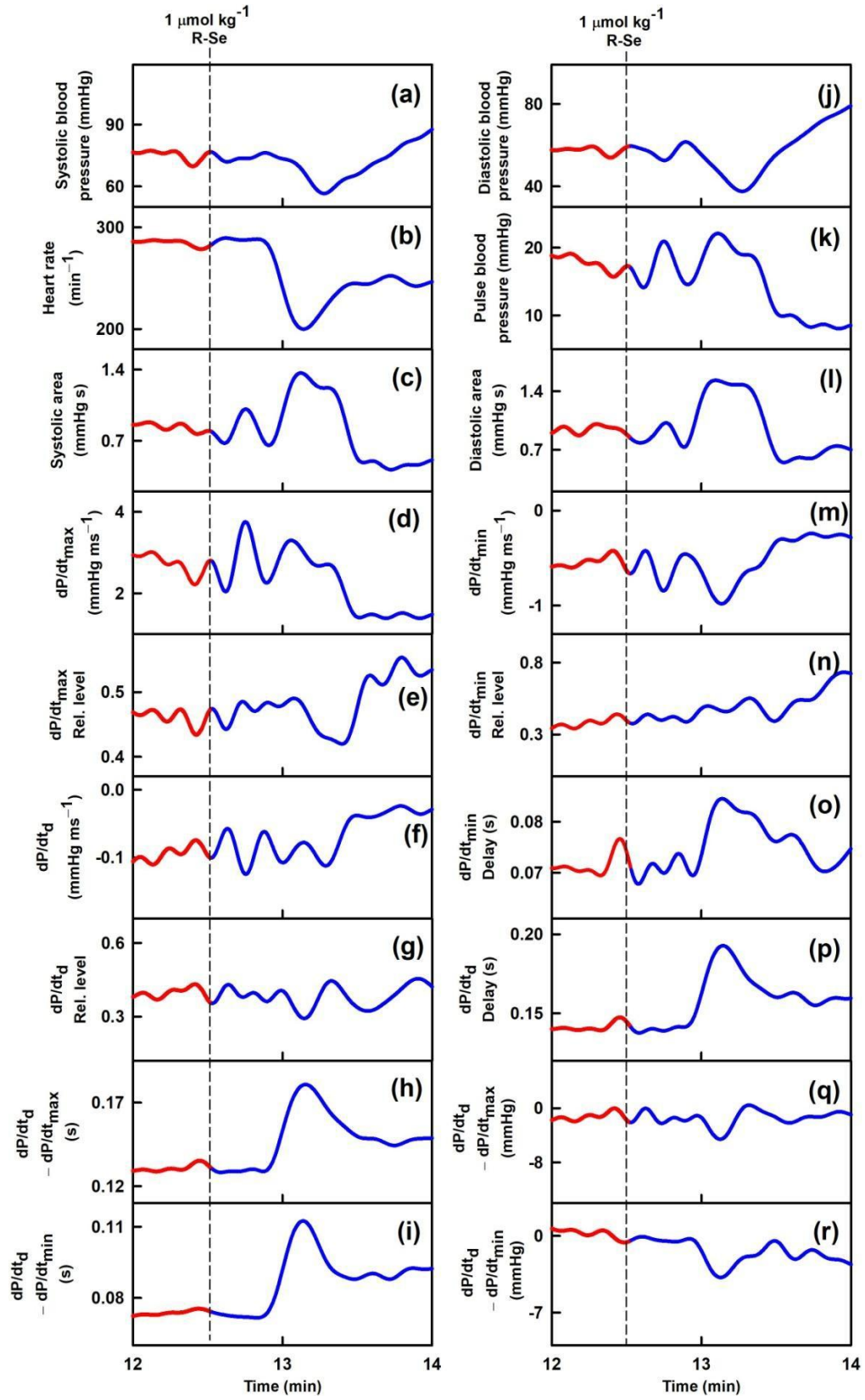


Figure S3. Time-dependent changes of 35 APW-Ps of anesthetized rat before (red) and after IV bolus (15 s) administration of $1 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ R-Se (blue). Vertical dash lines indicate start of R-Se administration. Definitions, units and abbreviations of APW-Ps evaluated from the APW are explained in [1,2] and briefly in Figure S1.



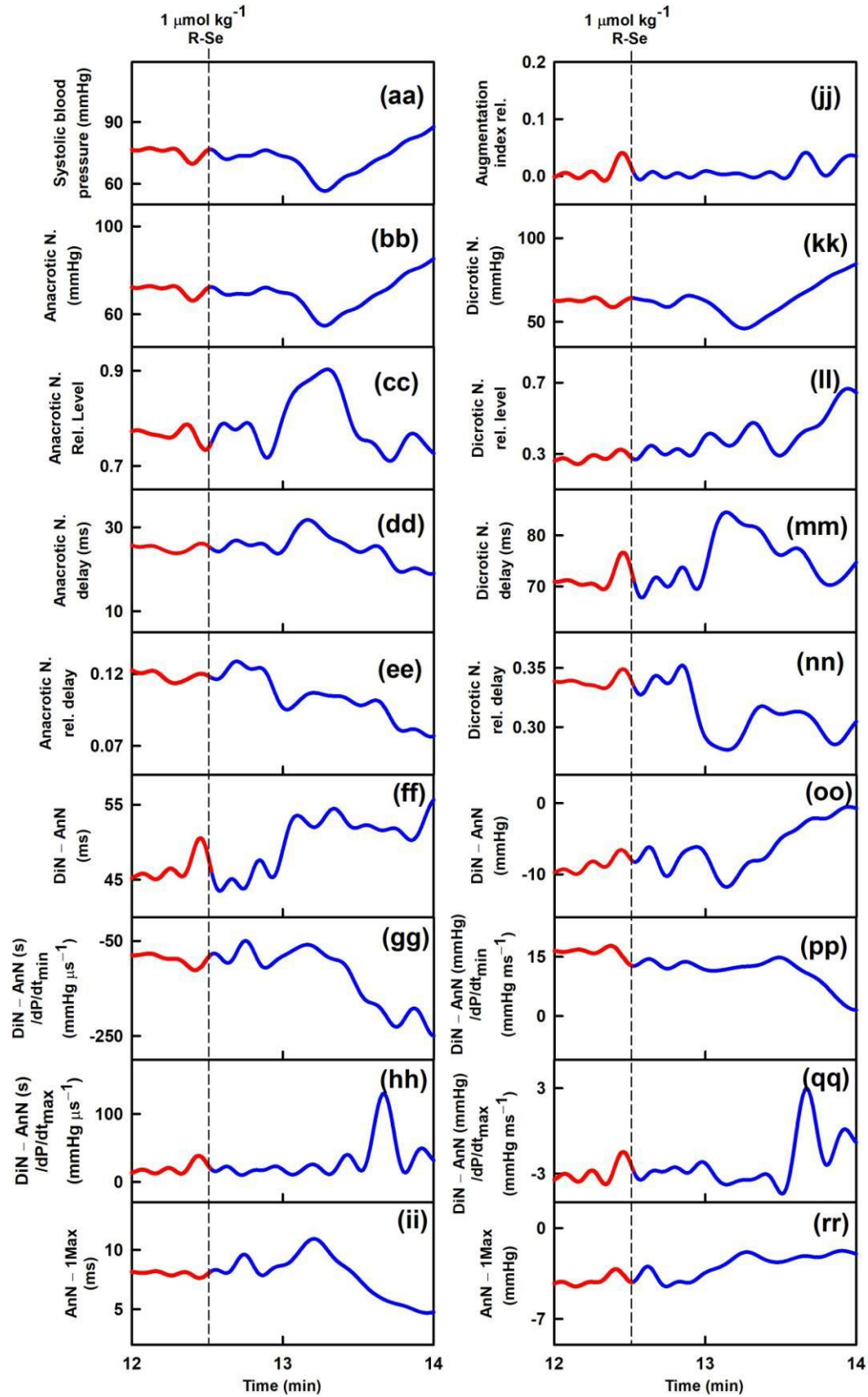
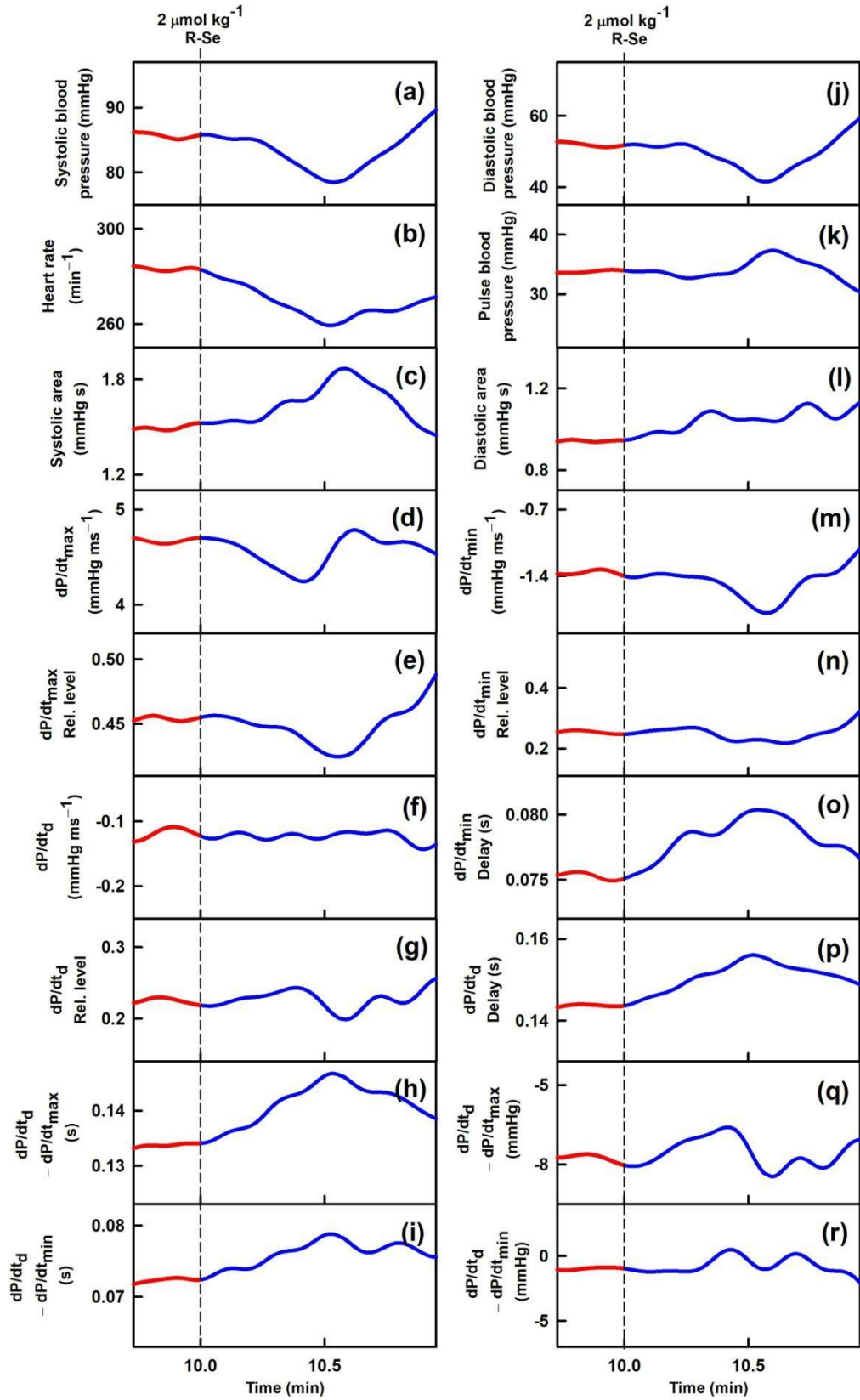


Figure S4. Time-dependent changes of 35 APW-Ps of anaesthetized rat before (red) and after IV bolus (15 s) administration of $1 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ R-Se (blue). Vertical dash lines indicate start of R-Se administration. Definitions, units and abbreviations of APW-Ps evaluated from the APW are explained in [1,2] and briefly in Figure S1.



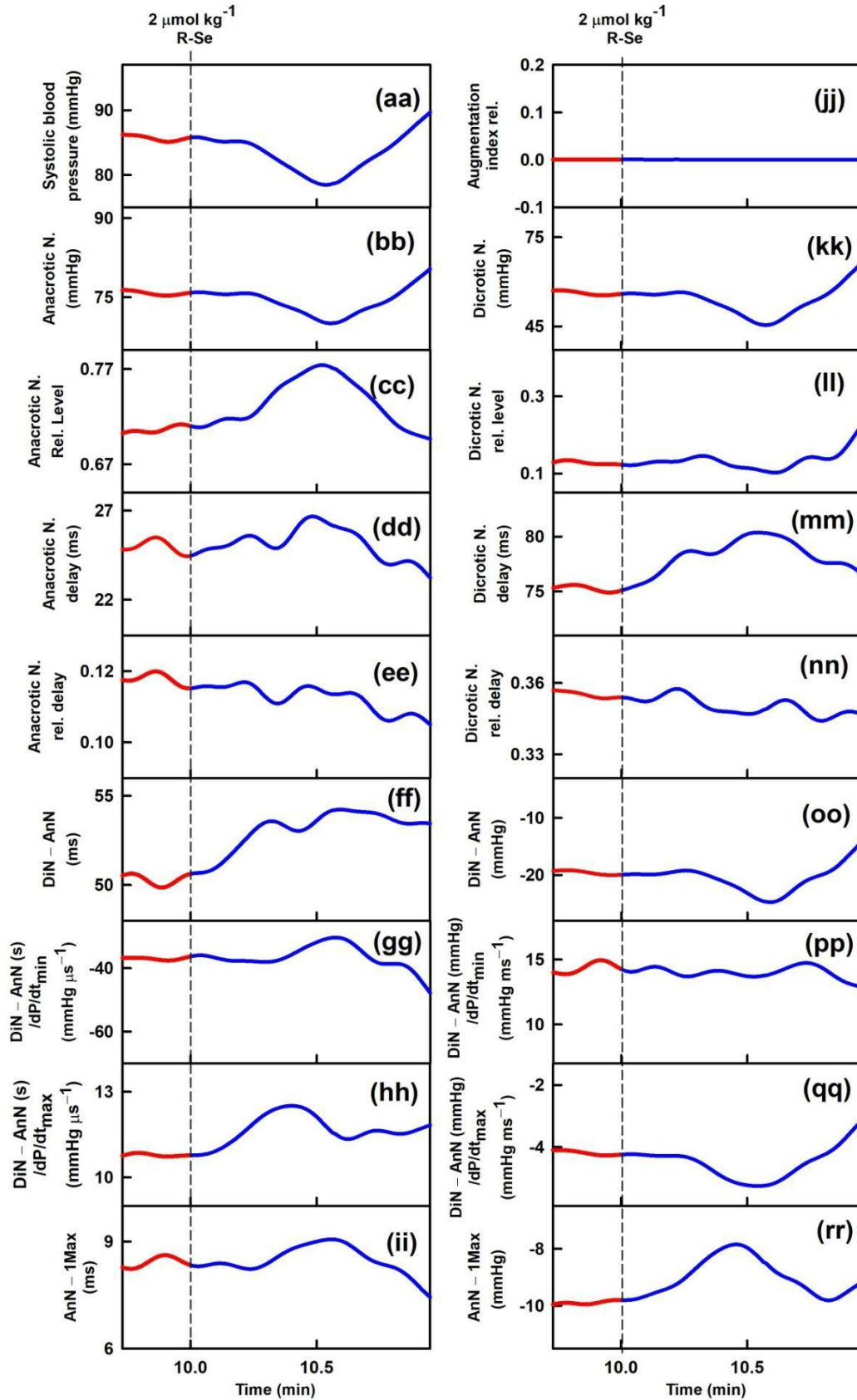
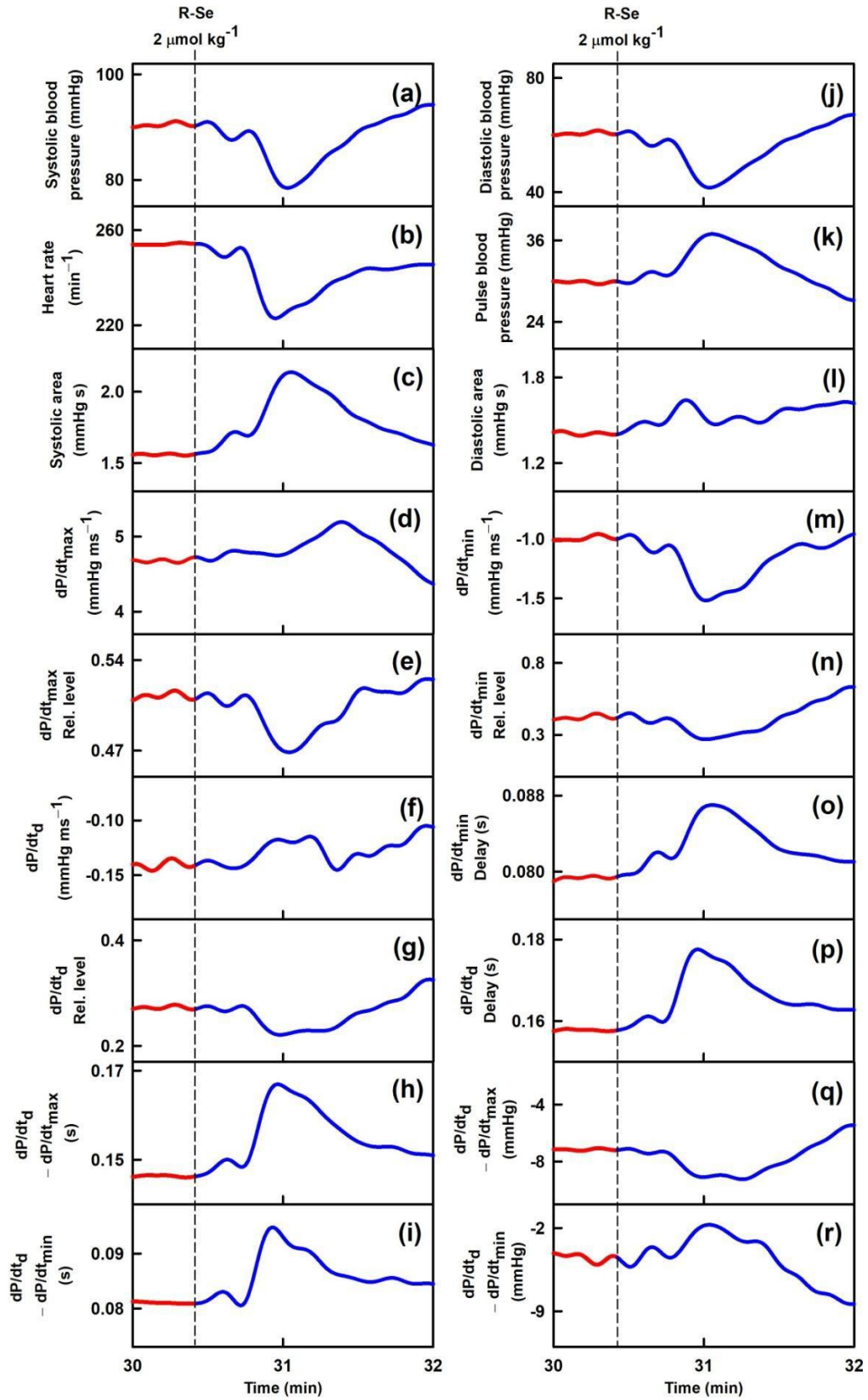


Figure S5. Time-dependent changes of 35 APW-Ps of anaesthetized rat before (red) and after IV bolus (15 s) administration of $2 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ R-Se (blue). Vertical dash lines indicate start of R-Se administration. Definitions, units and abbreviations of APW-Ps evaluated from the APW are explained in [1,2] and briefly in Figure S1.



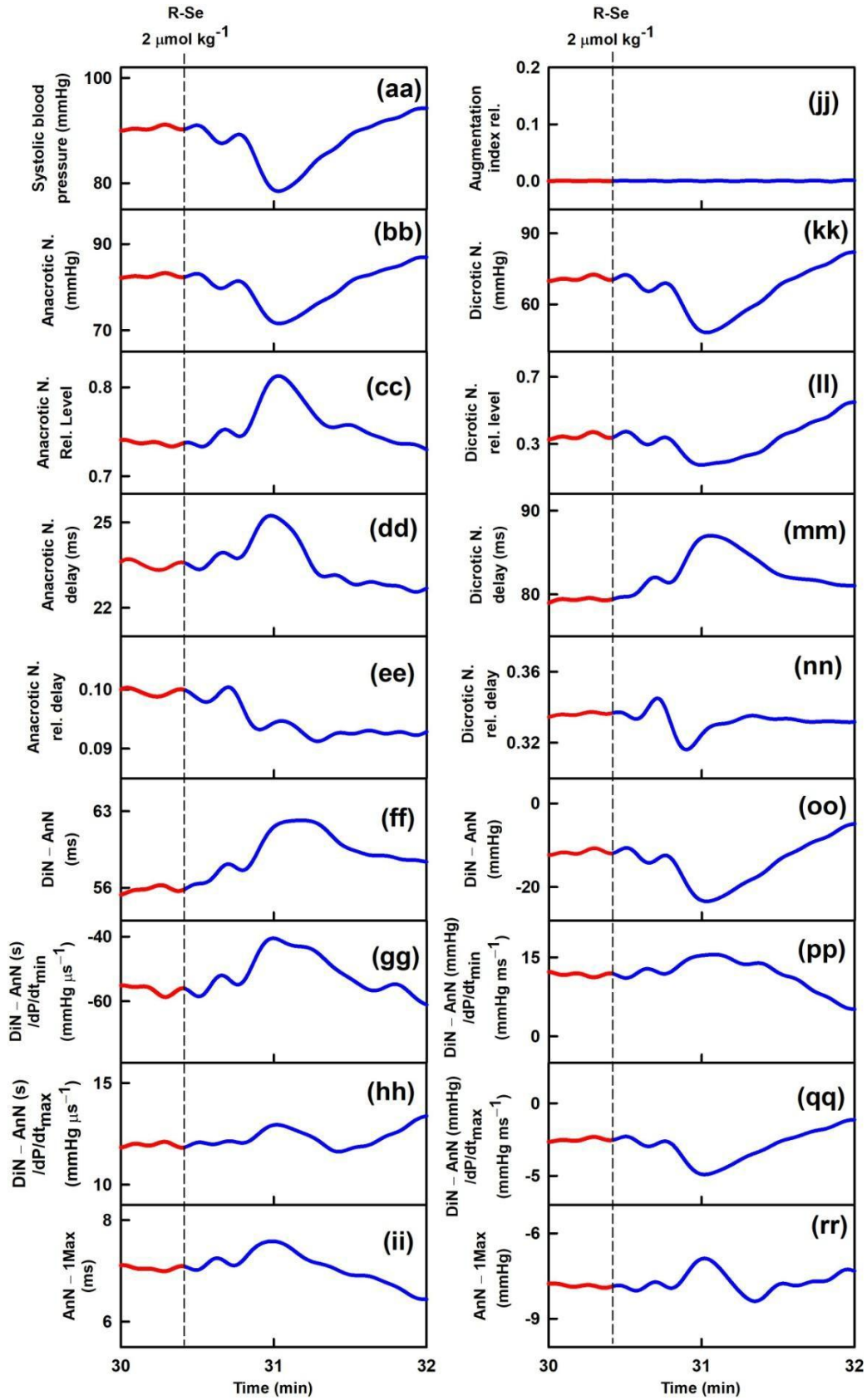
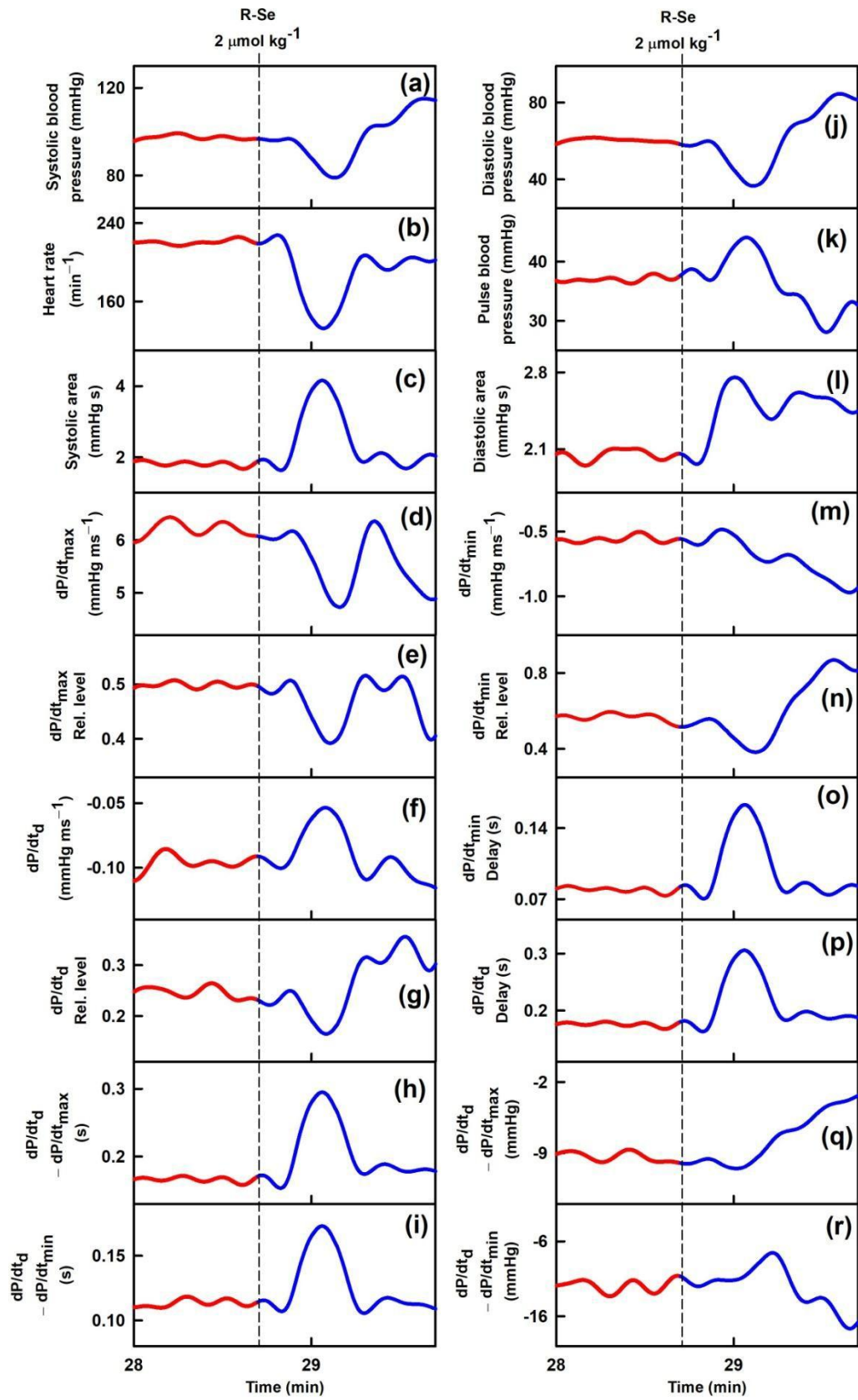


Figure S6. Time-dependent changes of 35 APW-Ps of anesthetized rat before (red) and after IV bolus (15 s) administration of 2 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ R-Se (blue). Vertical dash lines indicate start of R-Se administration. Definitions, units and abbreviations of APW-Ps evaluated from the APW are explained in [1,2] and briefly in Figure S1.



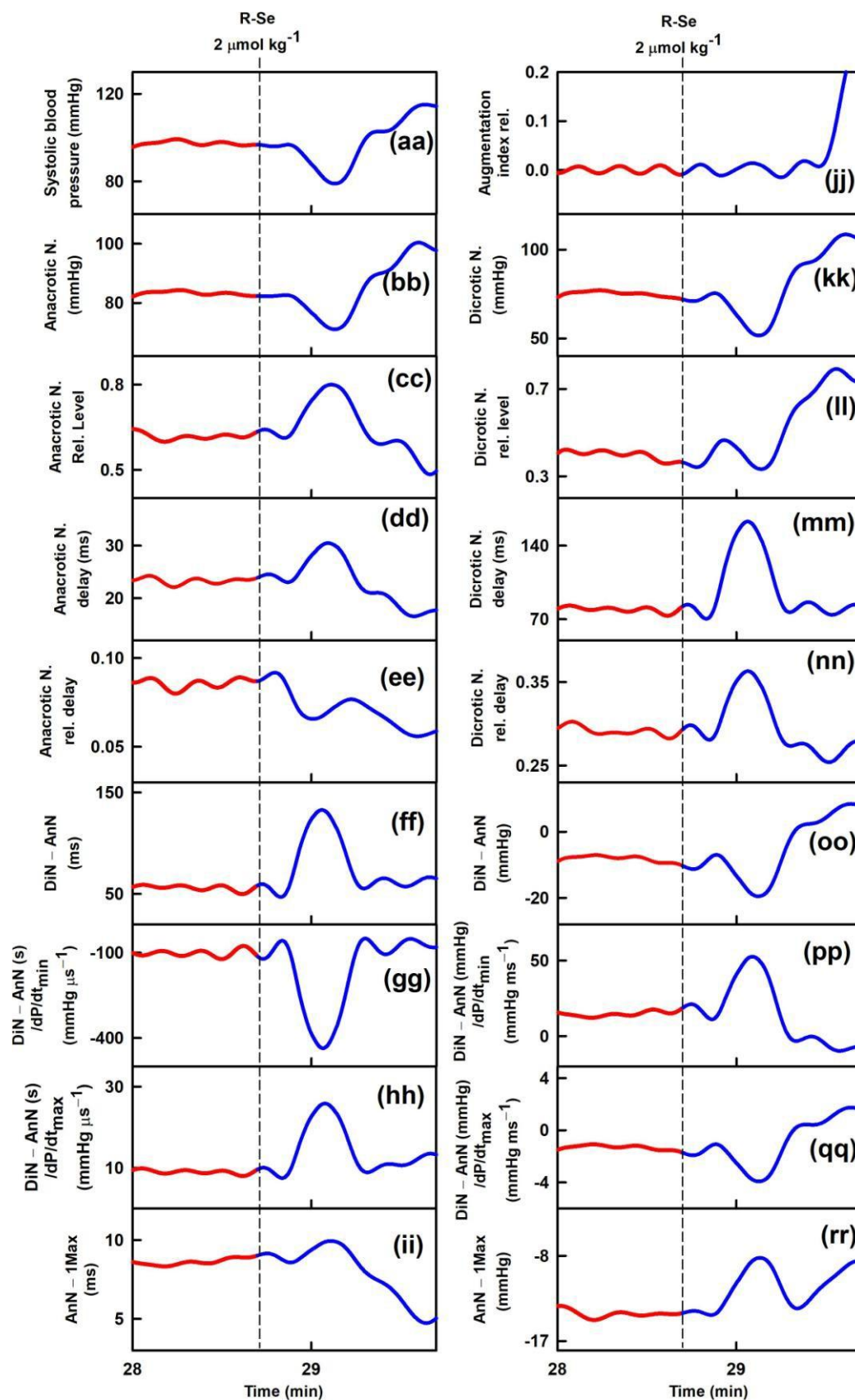
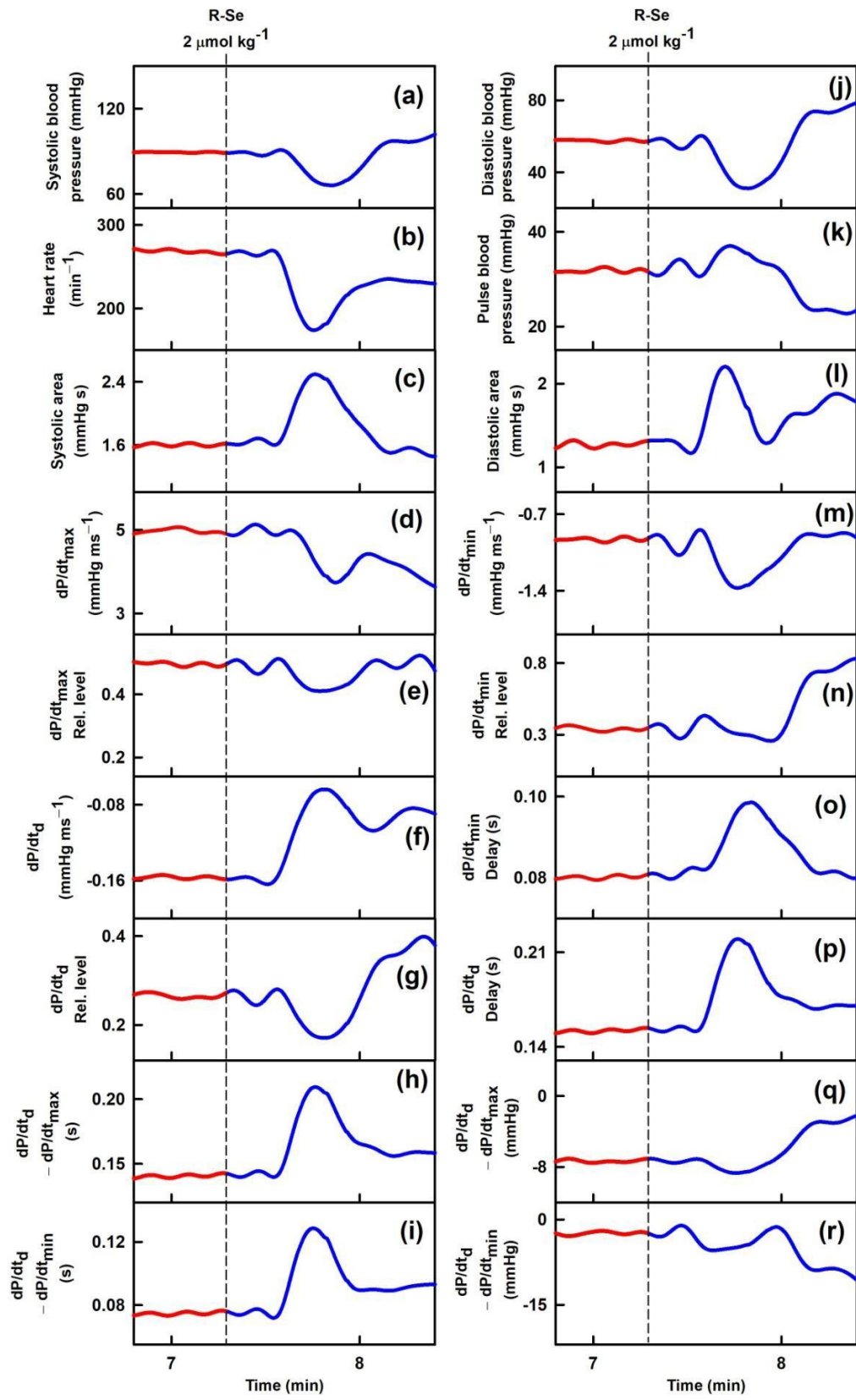


Figure S7. Time-dependent changes of 35 APW-Ps of anaesthetized rat before (red) and after IV bolus (15 s) administration of 2 $\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ R-Se (blue). Vertical dash lines indicate start of R-Se administration. Definitions, units and abbreviations of APW-Ps evaluated from the APW are explained in [1,2] and briefly in Figure S1.



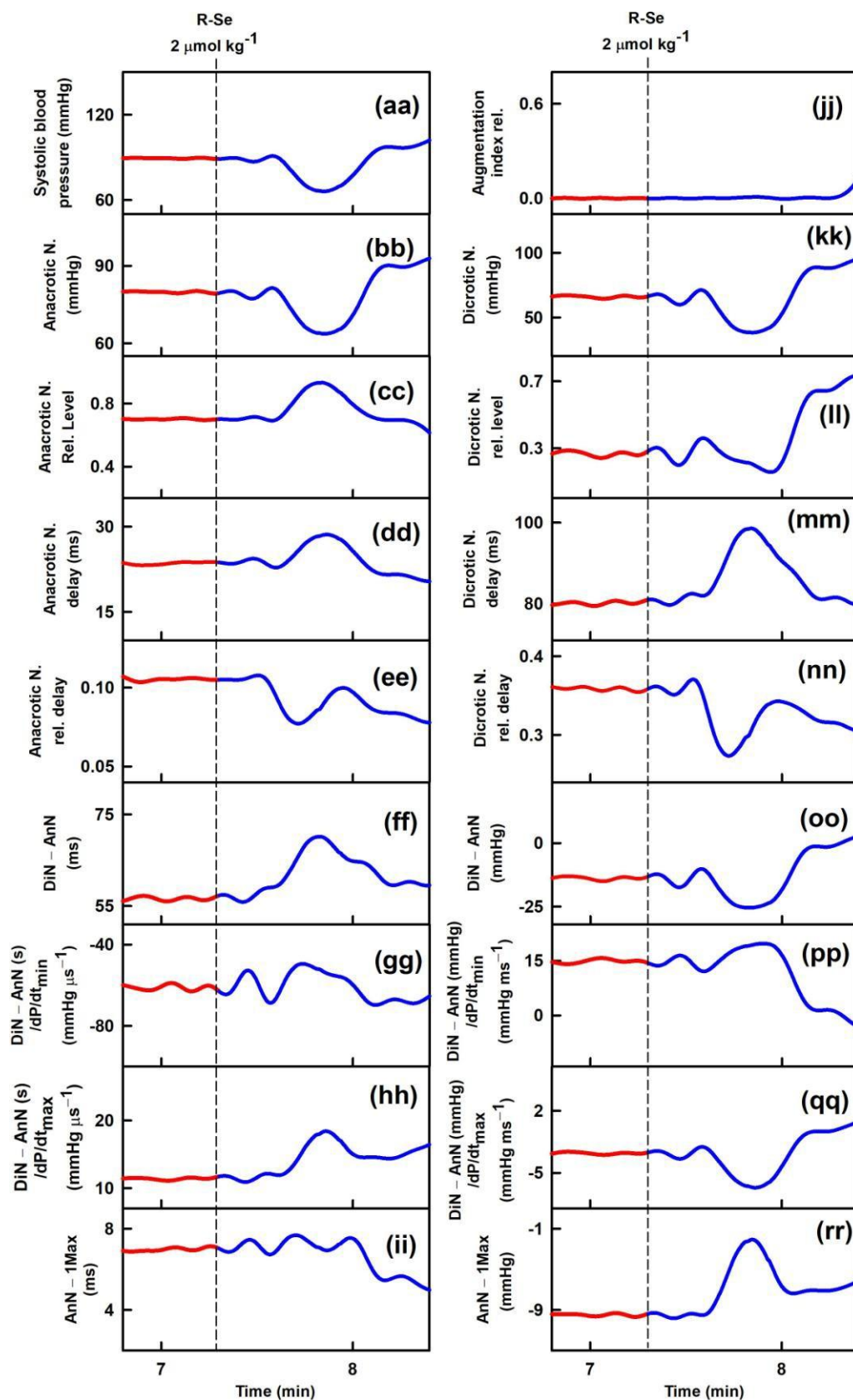
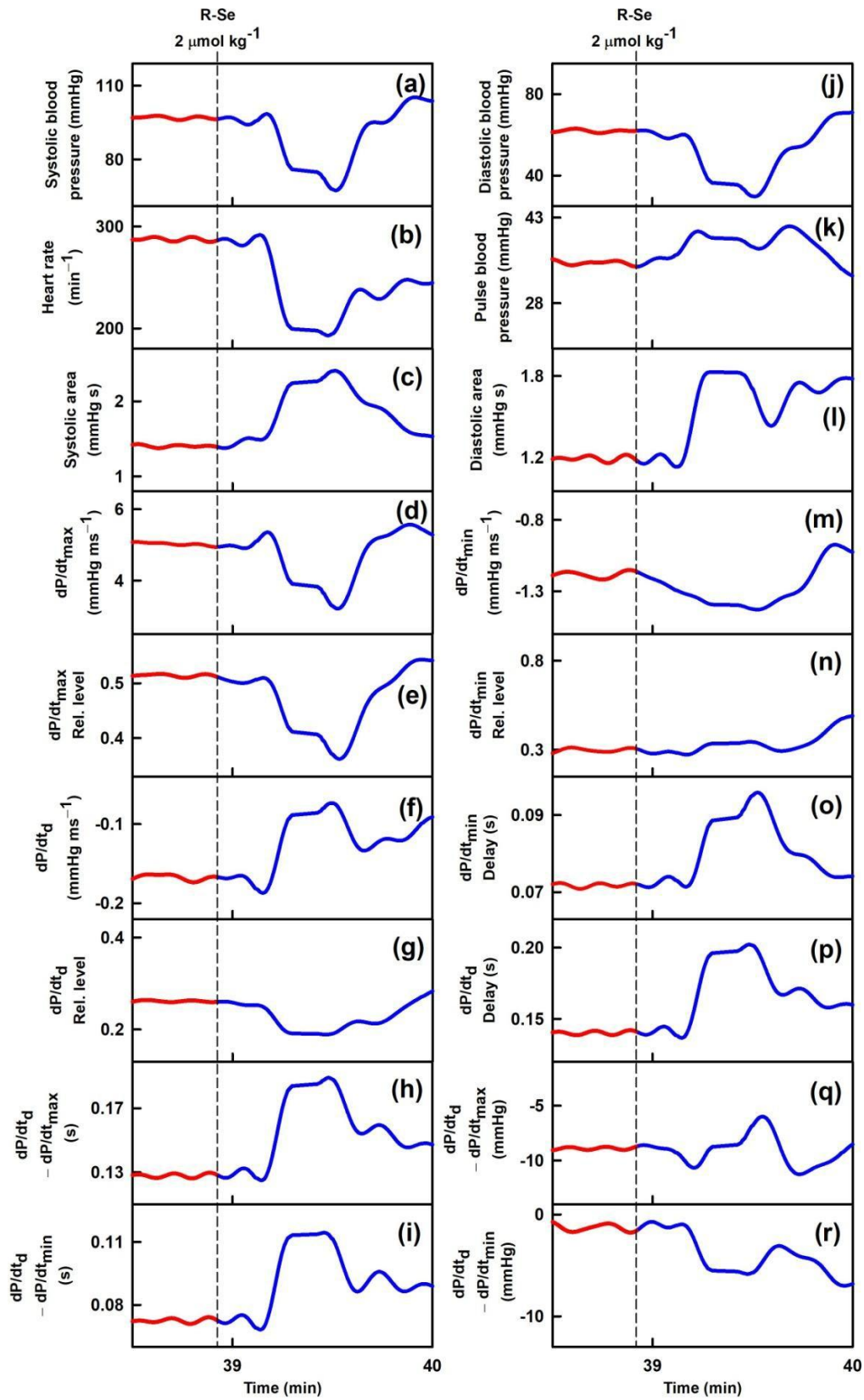


Figure S8. Time-dependent changes of 35 APW-Ps of anesthetized rat before (red) and after IV bolus (15 s) administration of $2 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ R-Se (blue). Vertical dash lines indicate start of R-Se administration. Definitions, units and abbreviations of APW-Ps evaluated from the APW are explained in [1,2] and briefly in Figure S1.



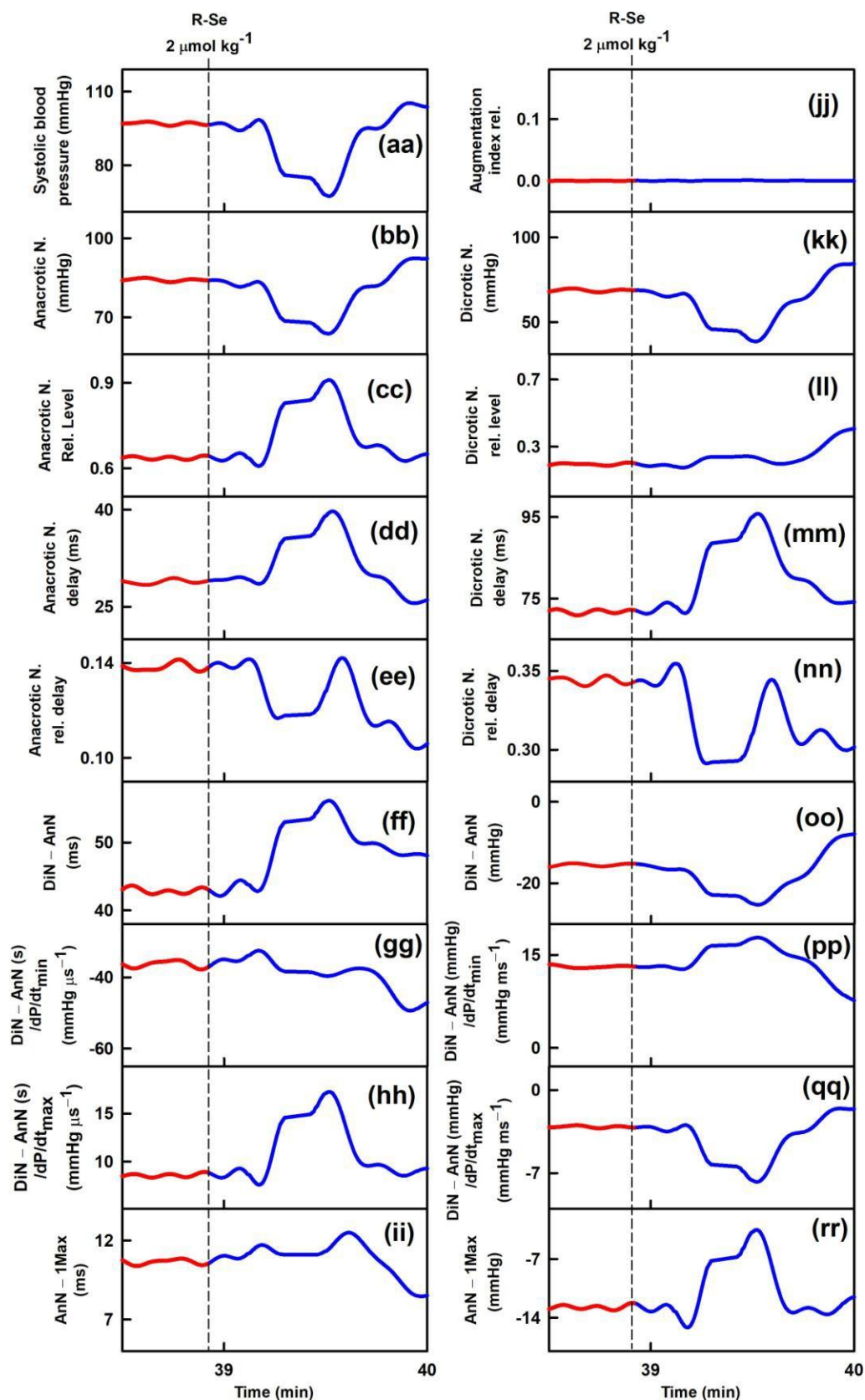


Figure S9. Time-dependent changes of 35 APW-Ps of anesthetized rat before (red) and after IV bolus (15 s) administration of $2 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ R-Se (blue). Vertical dash lines indicate start of R-Se administration. Definitions, units and abbreviations of APW-Ps evaluated from the APW are explained in [1,2] and briefly in Figure S1.

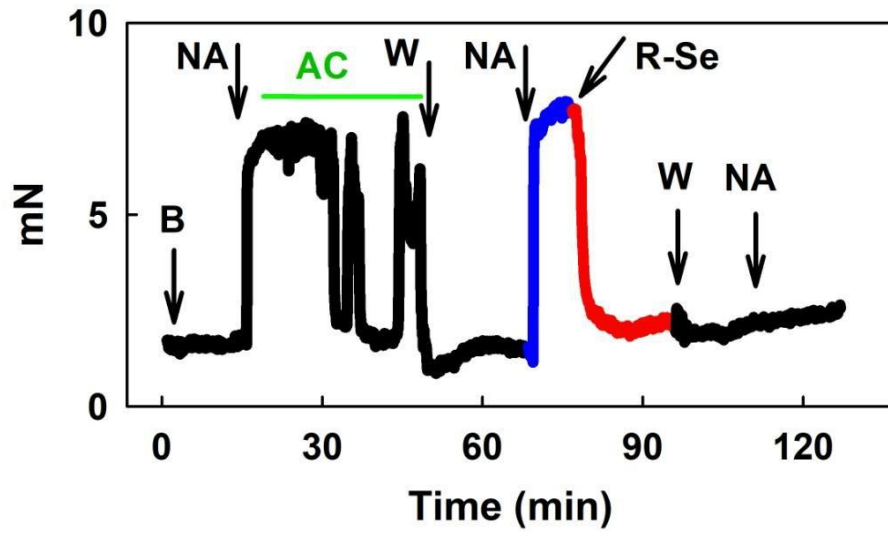


Figure S10. Original recording of the vascular reactivity of the mesenteric artery. **B** indicates baseline. Vascular segment was pre-contracted with noradrenaline (**NA**, $10 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$). Acetylcholine was added in a cumulative manner (**AC**, 1 nmol L^{-1} - $10 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$). The vessel was washed four times (**W**) and re-contracted with **NA**. After stabilization of the tension, **R-Se** ($12.5 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) was applied. The vessel was washed four times again (**W**) and **NA** ($10 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) was applied.

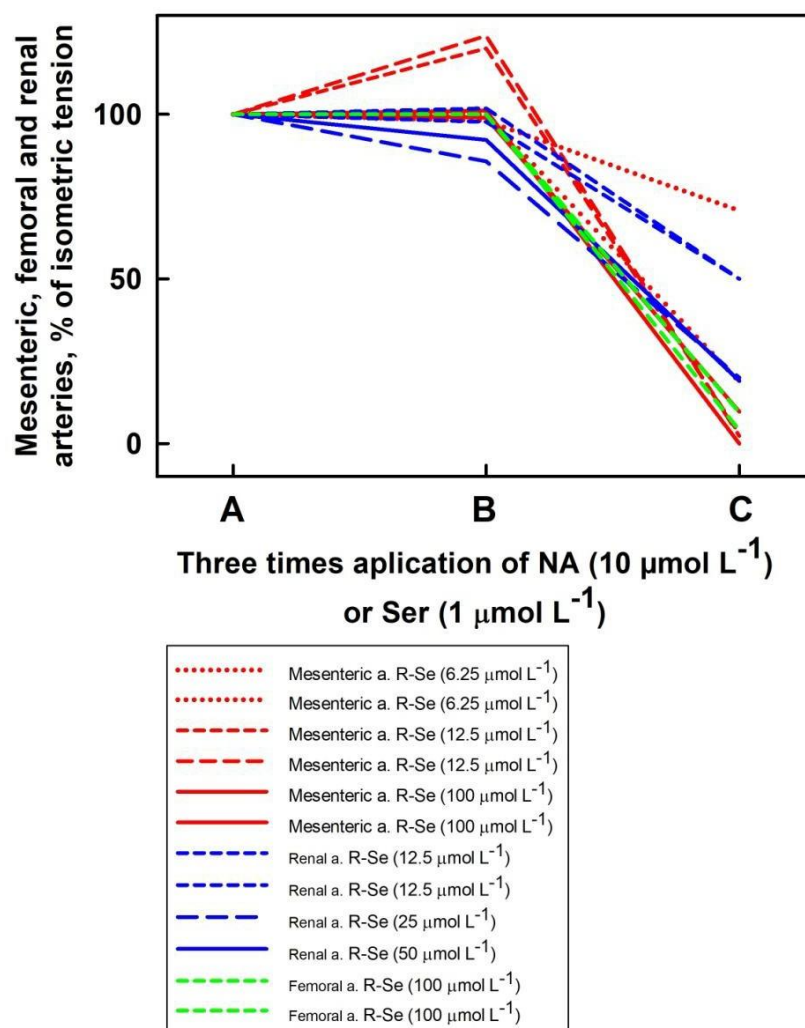


Figure S11. The comparison of noradrenaline (NA, $10 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) or serotonin (Ser, $1 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) potency to increase tension of the mesenteric, renal and femoral arteries during control measurement of vascular endothelium function (A), before application of R-Se (B) and after wash out of R-Se (C). For details see Figure S10.

References

1. Kurakova, L.; Misak, A.; Tomasova, L.; Cacanyiova, S.; Berenyiova, A.; Ondriasova, E.; Balis, P.; Grman, M.; Ondrias, K. Mathematical relationships of patterns of 35 rat haemodynamic parameters for conditions of hypertension resulting from decreased nitric oxide bioavailability. *Exp. Physiol.* **2020**, *105*, 312-334.
2. Tomasova, L.; Grman, M.; Misak, A.; Kurakova, L.; Ondriasova, E.; Ondrias, K. Cardiovascular "Patterns" of H₂S and SSNO-Mix Evaluated from 35 Rat Hemodynamic Parameters. *Biomolecules* **2021**, *11*, 293.