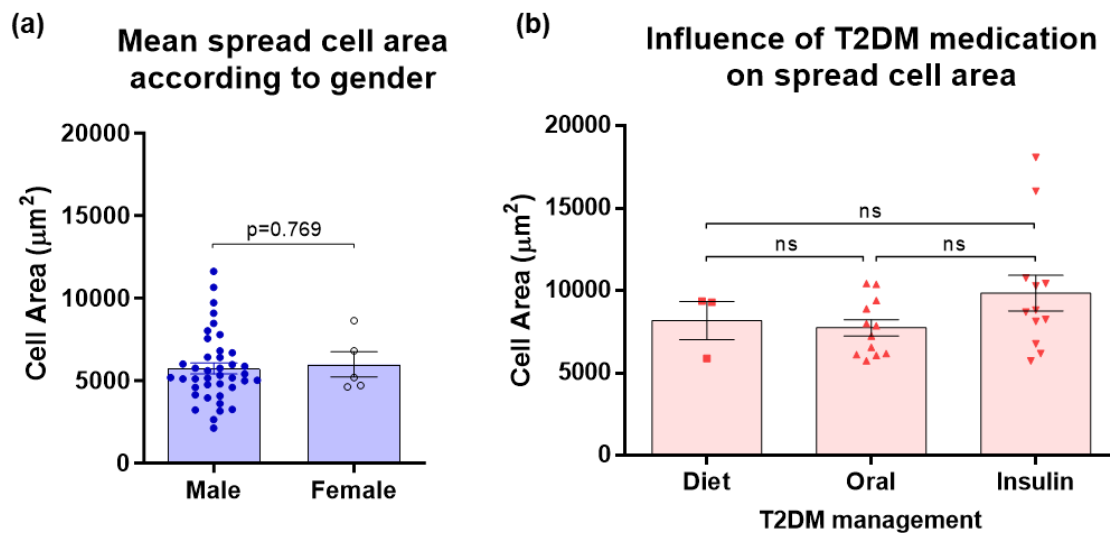


Hussain et al (2024) Supplementary File 3: Spread cell area variability according to gender and method of glycemic control

Spread cell area was measured from SV-SMC included in our previous studies following the method as described in these papers [1,2]. Spread cell areas were stratified from sequential patients based on (a) gender and (b) method of glycaemic control. There was no influence of gender or glycemic control method on SV-SMC phenotype as assessed by spread cell area.



1. Riches, K.; Alshanwani, A.R.; Warburton, P.; O'Regan, D.J.; Ball, S.G.; Wood, I.C.; Turner, N.A.; Porter, K.E. Elevated expression levels of miR-143/5 in saphenous vein smooth muscle cells from patients with Type 2 diabetes drive persistent changes in phenotype and function. *J Mol Cell Cardiol* **2014**, *74*, 240-250, doi:10.1016/j.yjmcc.2014.05.018.
2. Riches, K.; Warburton, P.; O'Regan, D.J.; Turner, N.A.; Porter, K.E. Type 2 diabetes impairs venous, but not arterial smooth muscle cell function: possible role of differential RhoA activity. *Cardiovasc Res* **2014**, *15*, 141-148, doi:10.1016/j.carrev.2014.02.005.