

Supplementary Material

Prolonged Administration of *Rudgea viburnoides* (Cham.) Benth. Prevents Impairment of Redox Status, Renal Dysfunction, and Cardiovascular Damage in 2K1C-Hypertensive Rats by Inhibiting ACE Activity and NO-GMPC Pathway Activation

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Table S1. Effects of acute administration of the AERV (30, 300, and 2000 mg/kg) on body weight and food and water consumption at 14th day.

Parameter	Naïve	AEBP (30 mg/kg)	AEBP (300 mg/kg)	AEBP (2000 mg/kg)
<i>Food consumption (mL)</i>	18.27 ± 1.20	17.11 ± 1.17	18.01 ± 1.12	17.86 ± 1.29
<i>Water consumption (g)</i>	9.17 ± 1.21	9.02 ± 1.11	8.97 ± 0.99	9.04 ± 0.89
<i>Body weight (g)</i>	226.33 ± 18.12	224.15 ± 15.26	231.12 ± 19.11	221.19 ± 17.33

Statistical analyses were performed by Student's t-test. Values are expressed as mean ± SEM (standard error of the mean) of 8 animals per group

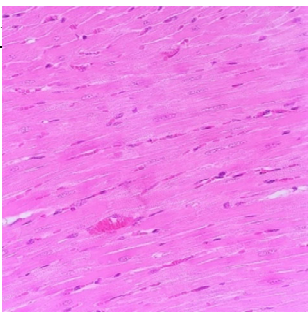
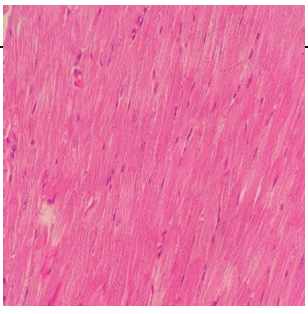
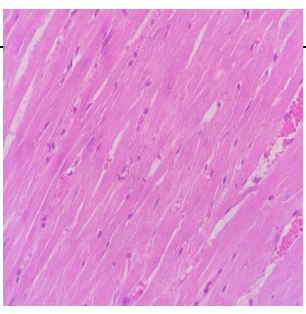
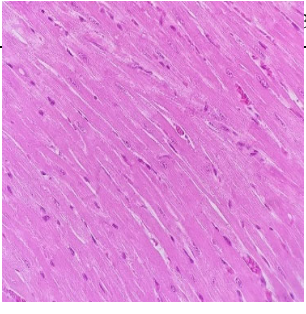
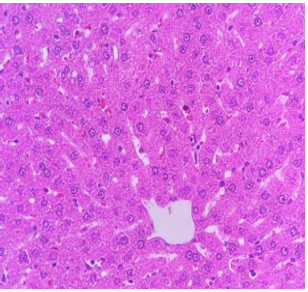
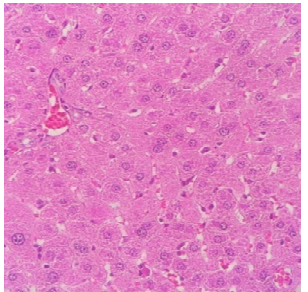
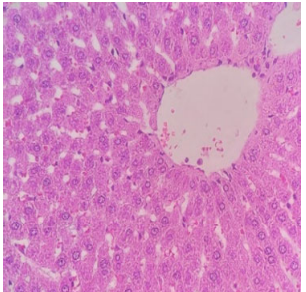
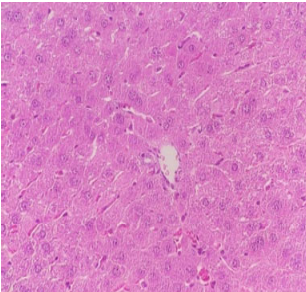
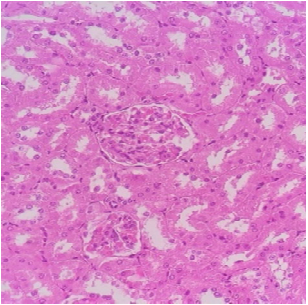
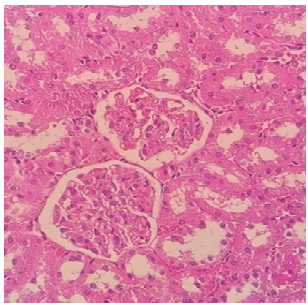
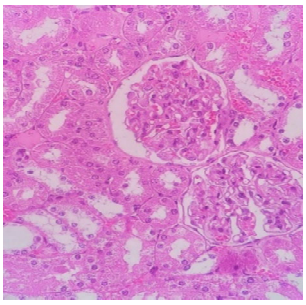
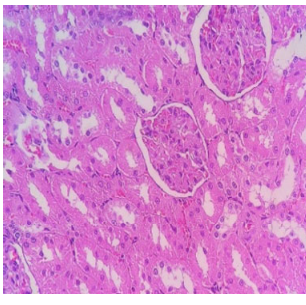
			
Control, Heart	AERV 30, Heart	AERV 300, Heart	AERV 2000, Heart
			
Control, Liver	AERV 30, Liver	AERV 300, Liver	AERV 2000, Liver
			
Control, Kidney	AERV 30, Kidney	AERV 300, Kidney	AERV 2000, Kidney

Figure S1. Representative cross-sections of the heart, liver, and kidney in the control and AERV-treated rats. H&E stain. 40 X.