

Figure S1. Body weight gain of rats exposed to normoxia pair-fed (Npf) or intermittent hypoxia (IH). Values are represented as mean \pm SD.

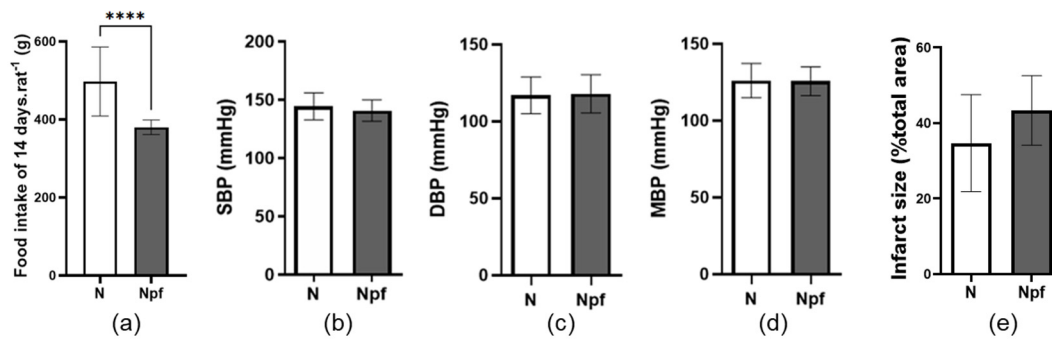


Figure S2. Intermittent hypoxia (IH) increased blood pressure and infarct size independent of food intake. (a) Food intake, (b) Systolic blood pressure (SBP), (c) diastolic blood pressure (DBP), (d) mean blood pressure (MBP) expressed in mmHg ($n = 13-14$), (e) infarct size expressed relative to total heart area ($n = 13-14$) from rats exposed to normoxia (N) or normoxia pair-fed (Npf). Values are represented as mean \pm SD. *T*-tests are conducted. **** $p < 0.0001$.

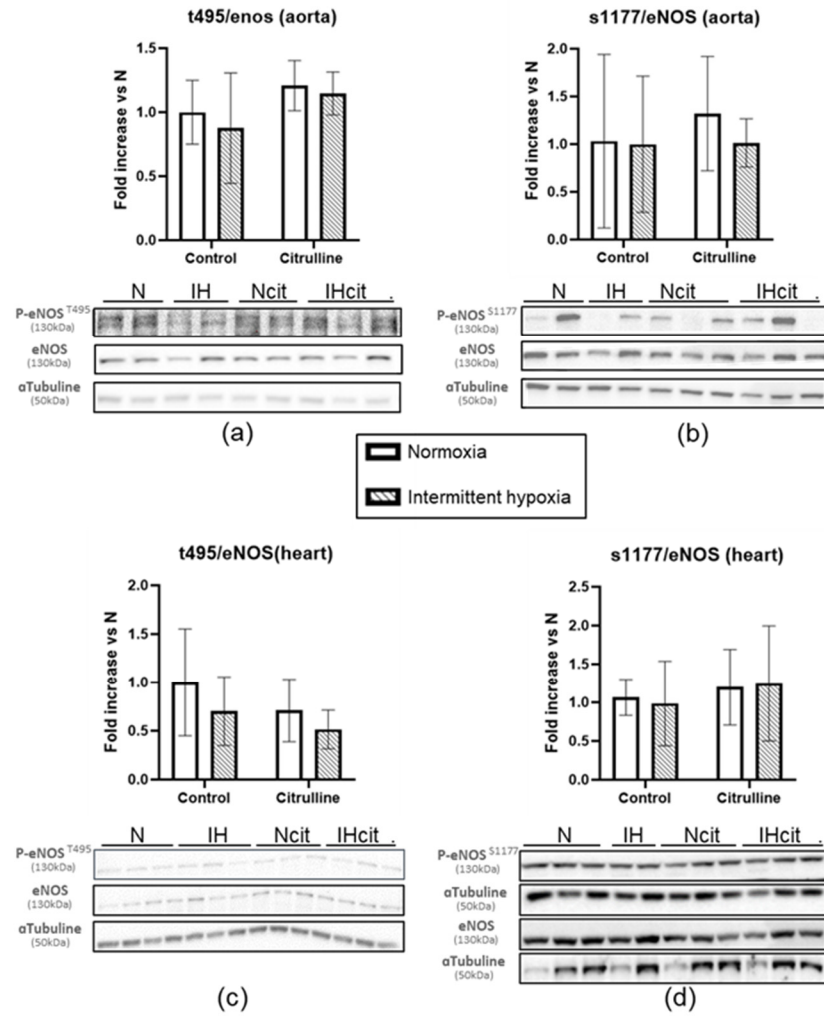


Figure S3. Western blot analyses of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) activity on aorta and heart protein extracts. (a) eNOS phosphorylation at Threonine 495 (T495) and at (b) Serine 1177 (S1177) in aorta normalized to total eNOS and tubulin levels ($n = 4-6$); (c) eNOS phosphorylation at T495 and at (d) S1177 in heart normalized to total eNOS and tubulin levels ($n = 5-6$) of normoxia (N), or intermittent hypoxia (IH) exposed rats supplemented with $1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ citrulline (Cit) or not (Normal diet) ($n = 4-6$). Values are mean \pm SD. ANOVA two-way, then Fisher's LSD tests were performed.