Supplementary Material

M-mode images from the parasternal long axis view were used to measure conventional echocardiographic parameters (left ventricle [LV] end-diastolic and end-systolic dimensions, interventricular septal thickness, LV mass, fractional shortening, LV ejection fraction, and relative wall thickness) [1]. To estimate systolic and diastolic LV functions, peak systolic (S') and peak early diastolic (E') mitral annular velocities were obtained through pulse-wave tissue Doppler image from the apical four-chamber view using both septal sites. The transducer position was optimized to ensure a proper parasternal short axis and long axis view, as previously described, for more than three cycles at the end of systole [13,14]. Global longitudinal strain curves were acquired through semi-automated and traced analysis in parasternal long axis view, via offline speckle tracking echocardiography analysis (EchoPAC Q analysis, General Electric, Waukesha, WI, USA) [15,16]. A single investigator who was blinded to the animal groups performed all image acquisitions and offline.