Figure S1. Effects of non-glycated HSA and AGEs-modified HSA on HUVEC viability and function. (A) Cell viability assessed by CCK-8 assay (n=3). (B) Cell concentration (cells/ml, n=3). (C) NO release levels (n=3). (D) Representative bright-field images showing HUVEC morphology (magnification, x20). HUVECs, human umbilical vein endothelial cells; AGEs, advanced glycation end-products; HSA, human serum albumin; NO, nitric oxide; CT, normal culture medium; ns, not significant. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001 and ****P<0.0001.

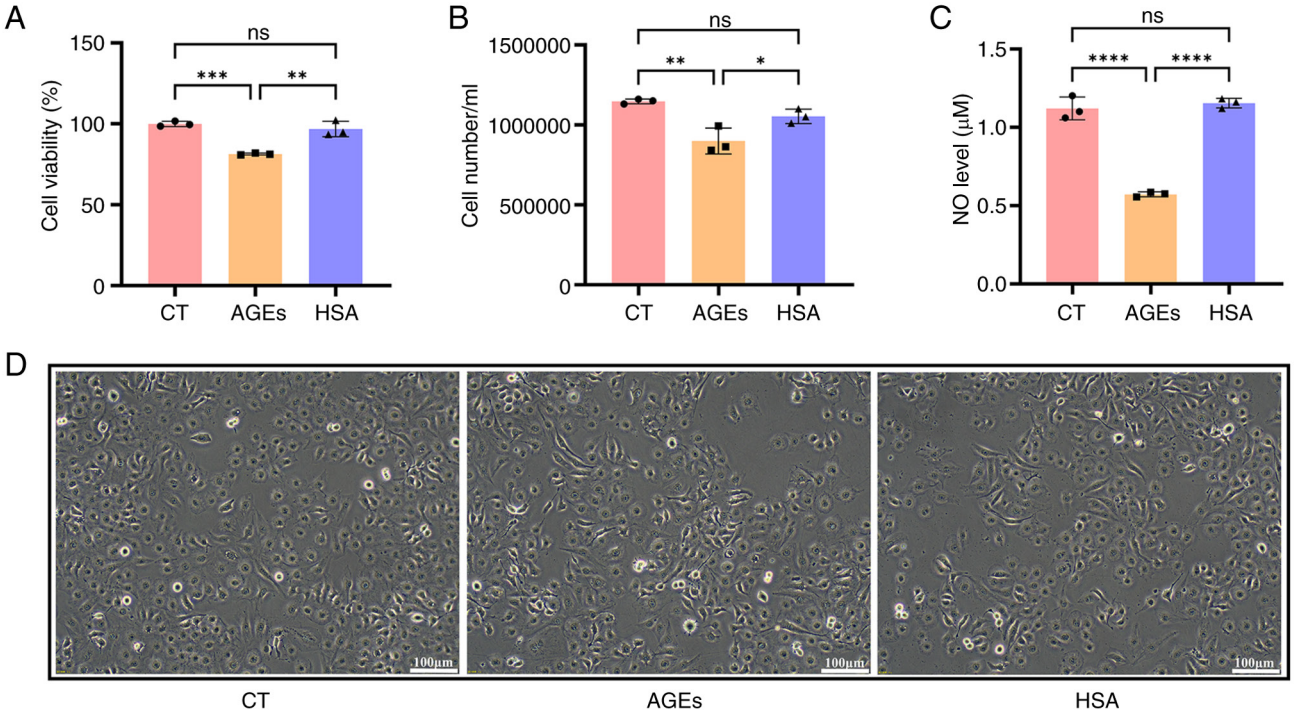


Figure S2. RAGE blockade by FPS-ZM1 suppresses NF-κB phosphorylation in human umbilical vein endothelial cells exposed to AGEs. (A) Representative western blots of p-NF-κB, total NF-κB, and GAPDH. (B) Densitometric quantification of p-NF-κB/GAPDH (n=4). (C) Densitometric quantification of total NF-κB/GAPDH (n=4). (D) Densitometric quantification of the p-NF-κB/NF-κB ratio (n=4). RAGE, receptor for advanced glycation end-products; AGEs, advanced glycation end-products; p-, phosphorylated; ns, not significant. *P<0.05 and **P<0.01.

