Supplementary Figure S3. Losartan potassium and AT1 receptor autoantibody epitope-binding peptide do not reverse preeclampsia serum-induced hypertension, proteinura, and IUGR in pregnant IL-10−/− mice. Pregnant IL-10−/− mice were co-injected with normal pregnancy serum (NPS) or severe preeclampsia serum (sPE) in the presence or absence of losartan potassium or a seven-amino acid peptide on gd10. On gd 17, blood pressure was monitored, and the animals were processed for urine and serum collection as described in Materials and Methods. Fetal weights were recorded on gd 17. Panel A depicts the systolic blood pressure in pregnant mice in response to different treatments. sPE induces significant hypertension compared with NPS treatment. Co-injection of sPE with LK or peptide did not reverse the sPE-induced hypertension. Panel B shows the proteinuria values from urine samples collected over a 24-hour period in response to different treatments. sPE induces significant proteinuria in IL-10−/− mice compared with NPS treatment. Co-injection of sPE with LK or peptide did not reverse the sPE-induced proteinuria. C: A representative photograph of IL-10−/− fetuses showing growth restriction (IUGR) in response to sPE alone or a combination of LK and peptide compared with NPS treatment. Panel D shows the average fetal weight from IL-10−/− mice in response to different treatment groups. Treatment with sPE alone, but not NPS, reduced fetal weights in IL-10−/− mice. Importantly, co-injection of sPE with LK and peptide did not rescue sPE-induced restricted fetal weights. All values represent the mean ± SD of the values for multiple experiments or animals. ** P< 0.05 or * P< 0.01 compared with the control NPS-treated group.