Figure Supplemental Data Content 2

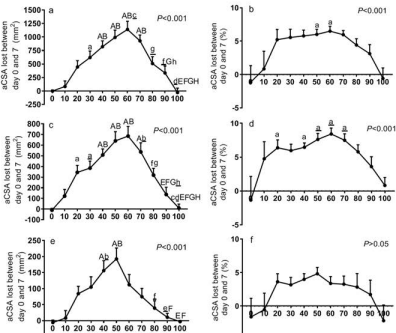

Figure Supplemental Digital Content 2. Muscle atrophy related to anatomical longitude of the muscle groups measured between days 0 and 7 of immobilization in the immobilized leg. 0% represents the most distal MRI image along the length of the leg that was analyzed e.g. lateral femoral condyle at the knee joint. 100% represents the most proximal MRI image along the length of the leg that was analyzed e.g. the greater trochanter at the hip joint. Graph a) = absolute aCSA lost along the length of the thigh muscle, graph b) = % aCSA lost along the length of the thigh muscle, graph c) = absolute aCSA lost along the length of the M. quadriceps muscle, graph d) = % aCSA lost along the length of the M. quadriceps muscle, graph e) = absolute aCSA lost along the length of the M. hamstrings muscle, graph f) = % aCSA lost along the length of the M. hamstrings muscle. A one-way ANOVA was used for each muscle group to assess if different locations along the length of the thigh atrophied more than others, P values represented above each graph, where a significant test was found Bonferroni post hoc tests were used to assess where differences occurred, these are displayed on the graph. a, a and A denote P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.001 significant difference from 0%. b and B denote P<0.01, P<0.001 significant difference from 10%. c and c denote P<0.05 and P<0.01 significant difference from 20%. d denote P<0.01 significant difference from 30%. e and E denote P<0.01 and P<0.001 significant difference from 40%. f, f and F denote P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.001 significant difference from 50%. g, g and G denote P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.001 significant difference from 60%. h, h and H denote P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.001 significant difference from 70%. Data presented are means±SEM, n=13.