Figure 1

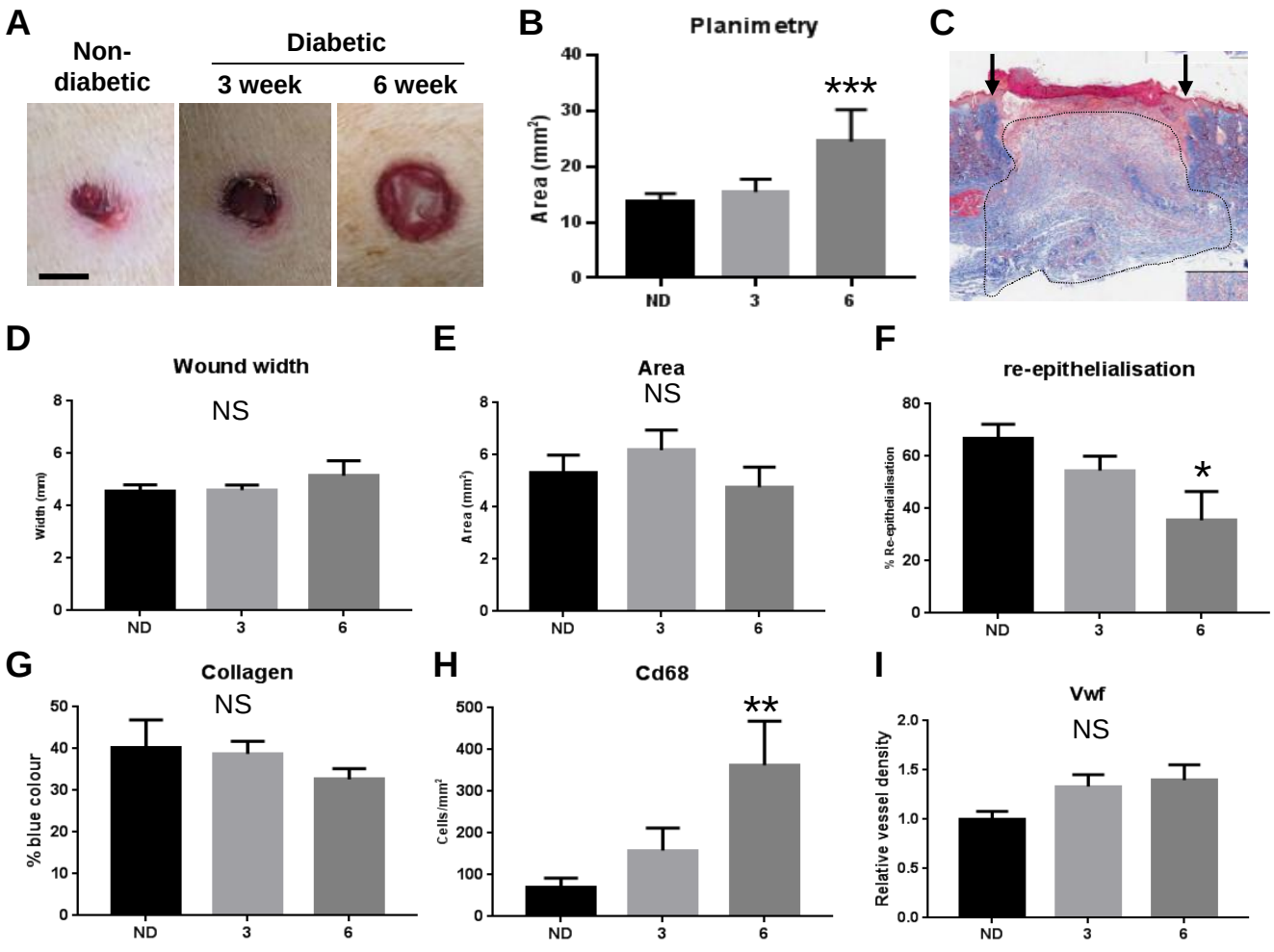

Figure 1. Profiling development of impaired wound healing following STZ induced diabetes. Wounds in male animals following 3 or 6 weeks of diabetes, were compared to a non-diabetic (ND) control. Representative macroscopic images of wounds at day 5 (A), were used to assessed wound closure (B). Histology was taken through the centre of the wounds (C), to quantify wound width (D), area of granulation tissue (E), and the percentage of re-epithelialisation (F). Immunohistochemistry was used to assess for inflammation (Cd68; G), collagen deposition (Massons trichrome; H) and angiogenesis (Vwf; I). Bars expressed as mean +/- SEM, n=4 animals (6 week group) and 6 animals (ND and 3 week groups). * P<0.05, ** P<0.01, *** P<0.001.

Figure S1

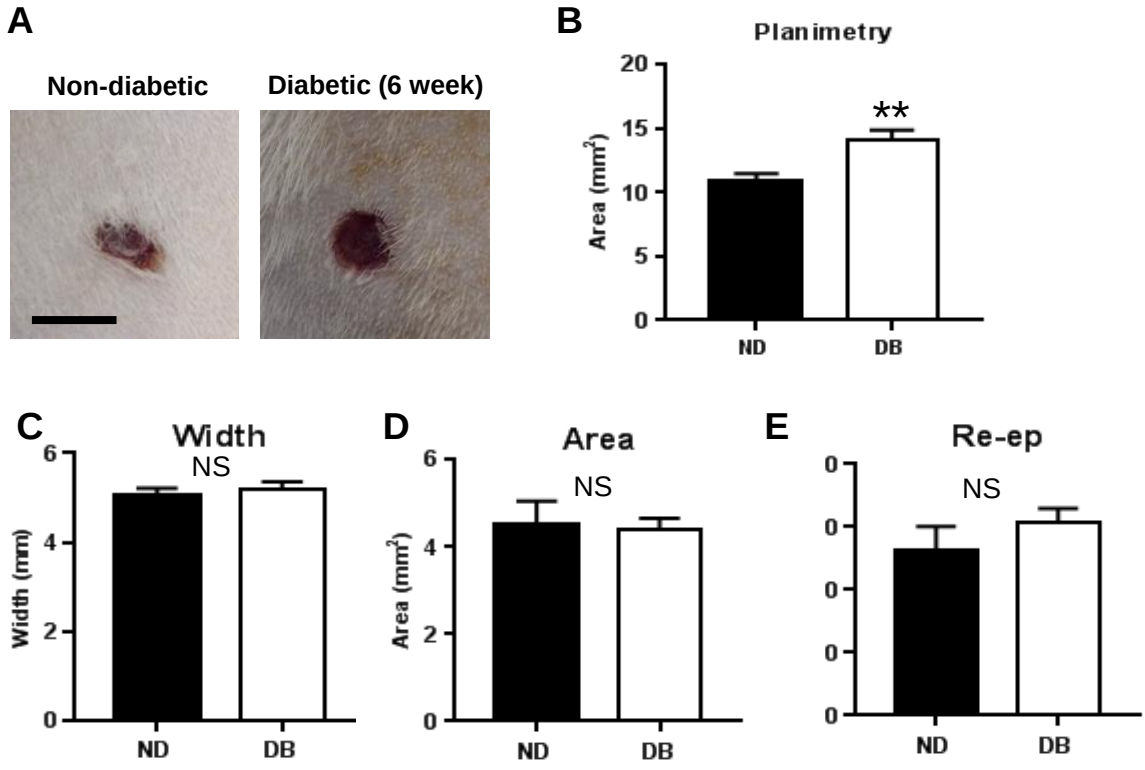

Figure 1. Females provide a less robust impaired wound healing model following STZ induced diabetes.

Representative macroscopic images of wounds at day 5 (A), were assessed for wound closure (B). Histology was used to determine that wound width (C), wound area (D) and the percentage of re-epithelialisation (E) was not significantly different. Bars expressed as mean +/- SEM, n=8 animals (ND group) and 9 animals (6 week group). ** $P<0.01$.