

**Table 1.**  $P_{50}$ , 2,3-DPG, DPG/Hb and  $n_{50}$  in normoxic and hypoxic rats

Group	Subjects (no.)	Age (days)	Weight (g)	$P_{50, st}$ (mmHg)	2,3-DPG (mmol/L)	Hb <sub>4</sub> (mmol/L)	DPG/Hb (mol/mol)	$n_{50}$
N	13	149 <sup>a</sup> ± 14	320 <sup>a</sup> ± 20	34.7 <sup>b</sup> ± 2.1	2.02 <sup>c</sup> ± 0.51	2.00 <sup>c</sup> ± 0.26	1.01 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.29	2.88 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.44
H1	12	158 <sup>a</sup> ± 17	232 <sup>c</sup> ± 28	37.0 <sup>a</sup> ± 1.3	3.48 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.58	2.65 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.32	1.31 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.27	2.88 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.77
H2	10	156 <sup>a</sup> ± 16	266 <sup>b</sup> ± 20	31.1 <sup>c</sup> ± 1.5	2.76 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.54	2.36 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.30	1.17 <sup>a,b</sup> ± 0.27	2.94 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.67

Values are mean and s.d.  $P_{50, st} = P_{O_2}$  where Hb is half-saturated with  $O_2$  at pH 7.4,  $P_{CO_2}$  40 mmHg, 37°C; 2,3-DPG = 2,3-diphosphoglycerate; Hb<sub>4</sub> = haemoglobin; DPG/Hb = 2,3-DPG to Hb<sub>4</sub> ratio;  $n_{50}$  = Hill coefficient at  $P_{50}$ . N = normotoxic control rats; H1 = hypoxic rats of first generation; H2 = hypoxic rats of second generation.

Those values with the same letter are not statistically different within that set.