

Supplementary Table S1. Characteristics of the participants between LA, HAM and HAN

Characteristics	LA (n = 101)	HAM (n = 96)	HAN (n = 35)	P1 value (LA vs. HAN)	P2 value (HAN vs. HAM)
Age, mean (SD), y	34.55 (9.28)	33.92 (10.86)	36.20 (11.67)	0.287	0.273
Female, n (%)	23 (22.77)	18 (18.75)	9 (25.71)	0.487	0.383
Comorbidities					
-Hypertension, mean (SD), %	7 (6.93)	7 (7.29)	3 (8.57)	0.922	0.749
-Diabetes, mean (SD), %	3 (2.97)	2 (2.08)	1 (2.86)	0.692	0.793
-Dyslipidemia, mean (SD), %	8 (7.92)	8 (8.33)	3 (8.57)	0.916	0.965
Red cell indices					
-RBC, mean (SD), $\times 10^{12}/L$	4.86 (0.53)	5.82(0.69)	5.39 (0.51)	<0.001	0.001
-HGB, mean (SD), g/L	149.34 (15.82)	179.20 (17.87)	165.49 (17.31)	<0.001	0.001
-HCT, mean (SD), %	43.92 (4.55)	51.02 (5.50)	48.20 (4.36)	<0.001	0.013
SpO ₂ , mean (SD), %	99.41 (0.76)	89.01 (1.71)	88.94 (1.88)	<0.001	0.947
LVEF, mean (SD), %	64.80 (3.76)	64.23 (3.09)	64.66 (2.66)	0.477	0.287
LVFS, mean (SD), %	39.26 (3.38)	38.71 (2.66)	39.08 (2.76)	0.503	0.468

Note. LA, low-altitude participants; HAM, high-altitude migrants; HAN, high-altitude natives; SpO₂, saturation of oxygen saturation; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVFS, left ventricular fractional shortening; RBC, Red blood cell count; HGB, hemoglobin; HCT, hematocrit. A two-tailed independent t-test was utilized to compare data with a normal distribution, whereas the Mann–Whitney U test was employed for non-normal data. Percentage data used the chi-square test.