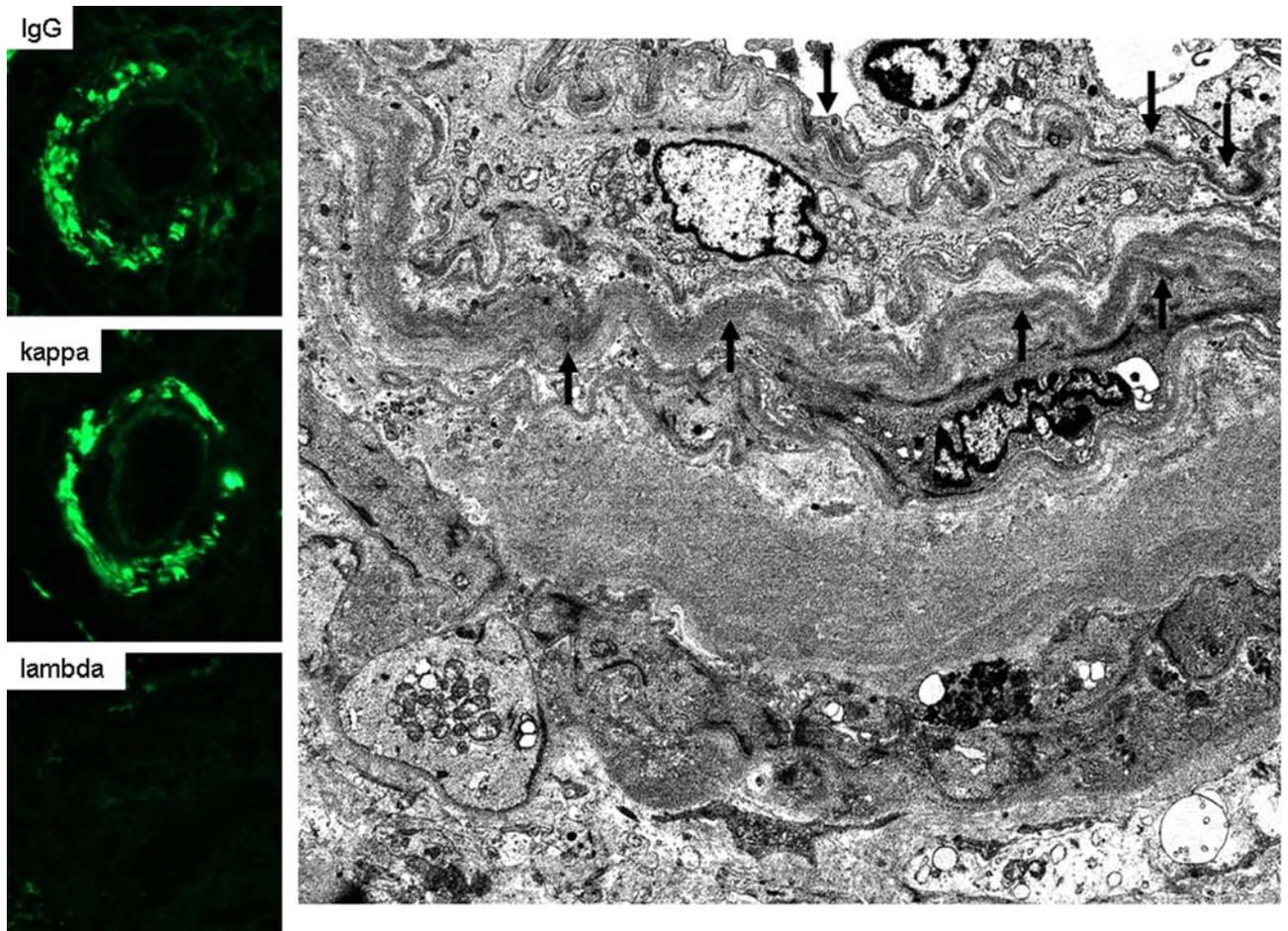


Supplemental Figure 1: Tubular basement membranes post-treatment are displayed by light microscopy (A; x600; Masson trichrome stain) and electron microscopy (B; x 5000). There are residual large deposits in tubular basement membranes that produce orange thickenings by trichrome stain and maintain a highly electron dense appearance ultrastructurally. Persistent strong tubular basement membrane staining for C3 (C; x400) and C5b-9 (D; x400) is observed by immunofluorescence. These images are taken from patient DDD1, who showed a decrease in proliferative activity despite persistent deposits.



Supplemental Figure 2: Vessel walls post-treatment in patient C3GN1 are displayed by immunofluorescence (left column; x600) and electron microscopy (right image, x5000). The vessel walls acquire new positivity for IgG and kappa light chain, but not lambda light chain, mimicking a monoclonal deposition. This staining pattern is consistent with binding of monoclonal eculizumab to vessel walls. Correspondingly, the intimal and medial basement membranes contain powdery, punctate electron dense deposits (arrows), similar to those seen in Randall-type monoclonal immunoglobulin deposition disease.