

Supplementary Material:

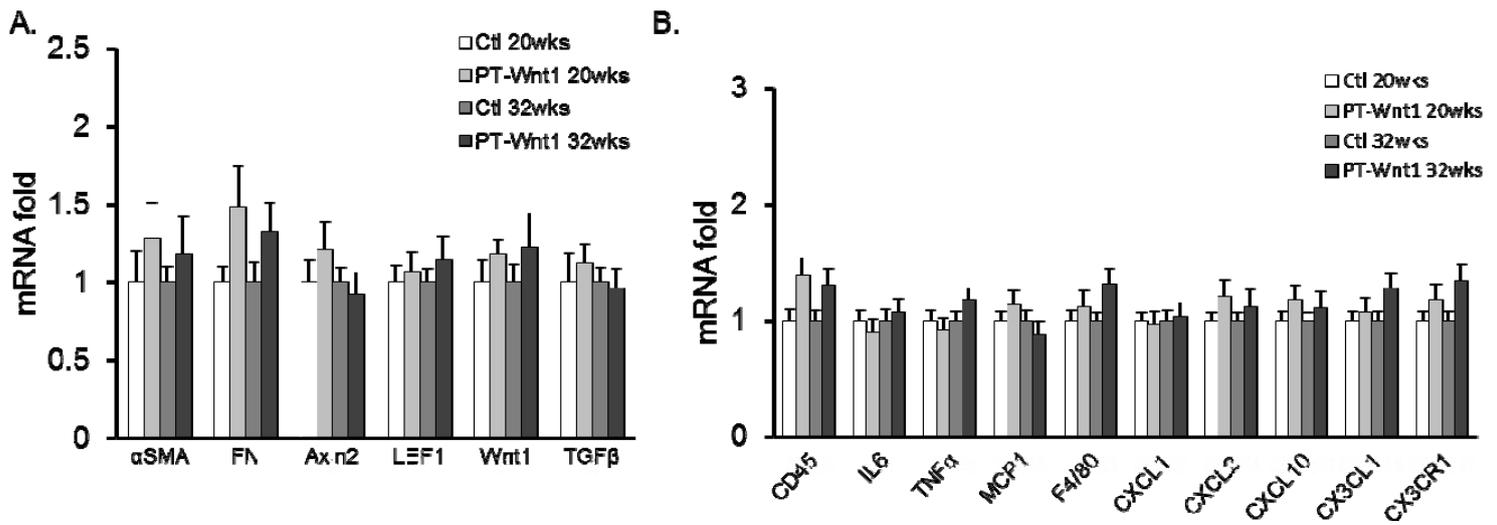
Paracrine Wnt1 Drives Interstitial Fibrosis Without Inflammation by Tubulo-Interstitial Crosstalk

Omar H. Maarouf, Anusha Aravamudhan, Deepika Rangarajan, Tetsuro Kusaba, Victor Zhang, Jeremy Welborn, Daniel Gauvin, Xiuyun Hou, Rafael Kramann and Benjamin D. Humphreys

Address to correspondence to:

Dr. Benjamin D. Humphreys, Washington University School of Medicine, Renal Division Box 8126, 600 South Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110

Phone: 314-362-8233; **Fax:** 314-362-8237; **E-mail:** bhumphre@dom.wustl.edu



Supplementary Figure S1. (A) Kidney medulla extracts at both points were processed for qPCR. There is no increase in Wnt1 transcription or Wnt pathway activation (Axin2, LEF1) in medulla, in contrast with cortex. There is also no rise in fibrotic gene readouts like αSMA and fibronectin or activation of TGFβ expression. This confirms the specificity of cortex-limited Wnt1 secretion in our PT-Wnt1 mice. (B) A more detailed study of inflammatory gene activation in the cortex of PT1-Wnt mice showing no significant rise in any of the inflammatory measured at either 20 or 32 wks.