Table of Supplemental Contents

EGF Receptor-dependent YAP Activation is Important for Renal Recovery from Acute Kidney Injury

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Supplementary Figure Legends:

S1: ***Increased YAP expression and nuclear distribution in post AKI patient kidneys from different etiologies.*** Representative immunofluorescence staining images of AKI patient kidneys: ***a.*** Female, 15 years old, 3months post kidney transplant, Scr was 252μmol/L which was down to 52 μmol/L after treatment; ***b.*** Female, 35 years old with nephrotoxin-induced AKI, Scr was 1001μmol/L which was back to 178 after 2 weeks of hemodialysis; ***c.*** Male, 42 years old, 7 days post kidney transplant, Scr was 738 μmol/L which was down to 171 μmol/L at 3 weeks of post-transplant; ***d.*** Male, 33 years old with nephrotoxin-induced AKI, Scr was 1100 μmol/L which was down to 120 μmol/L after hemodialysis; ***e.*** Male, 66 years old with AKI, Scr was 242 μmol/L; ***f.*** Female, 69 years old with AKI, Scr was 523 μmol/L. (Red: YAP; Green: LTA; Blue: DAPI, arrows indicated nuclear YAP positive RPTC) ;

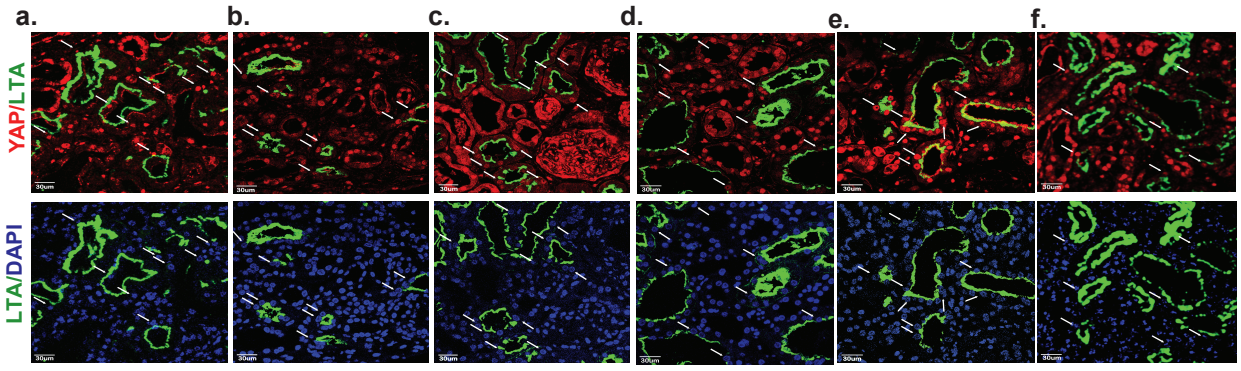
S2: YAP expression and activation were upregulated in cisplatin induced-injured

renal proximal tubules: 4 days after cisplatin injection, RPTC isolated from *Yap*^{PTiKO} mice had decreased amphiregulin and cyclin D expression and Rb phosphorylation**.**

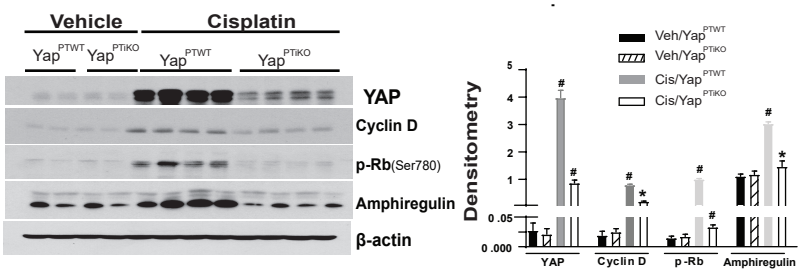
S3: YAP expression primarily in non-proximal tubule epithelial cells under normal conditions. YAP protein expression was detected in the distal convoluted tubules indicated by its co-localization with the marker of calbindin (A), and thick ascending limb tubules indicated by its co-localization with the marker of Tamm-Horsfall protein (B). (THP: Tamm-Horsfall protein; original magnification ×600).

S4: YAP nuclear translocation in response to hypoxia-reoxygenation was inhibited by erlotinib treatment. Confluent hRPTC exposed to hypoxia for 3 hours followed by reoxygenation for 3 or 8 hours increased YAP nuclear translocation, which was inhibited by erlotinib (100nM) treatment (Original magnification ×600).

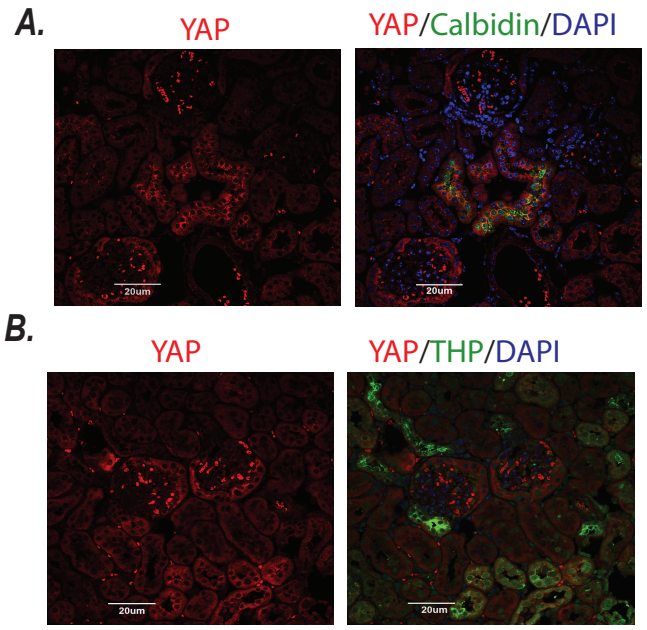
Chen et al Figure. S1



Chen et al Figure. S2



Chen et al Figure. S3



Chen et al Figure. S4