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Supplemental Table 1. Antibody lists

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Supplemental Figure legends:

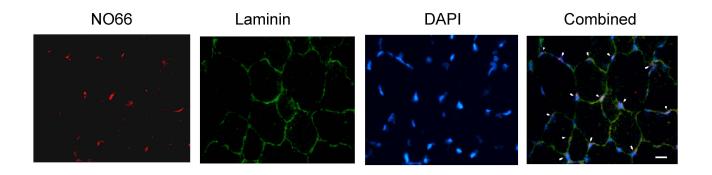
Supplemental Figure 1. NO66 is expressing in muscle nuclei. Co-immunostaining of NO66 and laminin revealed that NO66 is expressed in muscle nuclei. NO66=red color, laminin=green color, nuclei=DAPI (blue). Bar=50μm.

Supplemental Figure 2. CKD decreases mixed fiber muscle weights. Compared to values of sham operated control mice, CKD mice have lower weights in gastrocnemius (A) and tibialis anterior (B) (n = 9 mice in each group, * p<0.05 vs. sham-operated control).

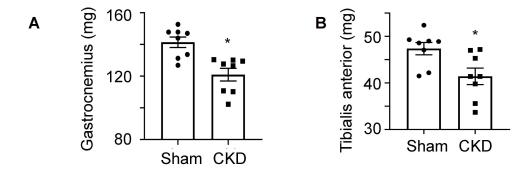
Supplemental Figure 3. MCK-NO66 mice are resistant to CKD-induced muscle wasting. A&B. In the presence of CKD, comparing MCK-NO66 and NO66 flox/flox mice, there is an increase in muscle weights of gastrocnemius (A) and tibialis anterior (TA) (B) (n = 8 mice in each group, *, p<0.05 vs. Sham- NO66 flox/flox mice. #, p<0.05 vs. CKD- NO66 flox/flox mice). C. Immunostaining of muscle cross sections of TA muscles with anti-laminin outlines areas of myofibers (left panel, Bar=25 μ m). The average myofiber area in muscles of MCK-NO66 mice was significantly larger than that of NO66 flox/flox mice that were in the presence of CKD (right panel).

Supplemental Figure 4. NO66 and myostatin independently regulate muscle mass. A. KO NO66 from muscle does not change myostatin mRNAs (n=5 mice in each group). B. overexpress NO66 in muscle cell does not affect levels of myostatin protein.

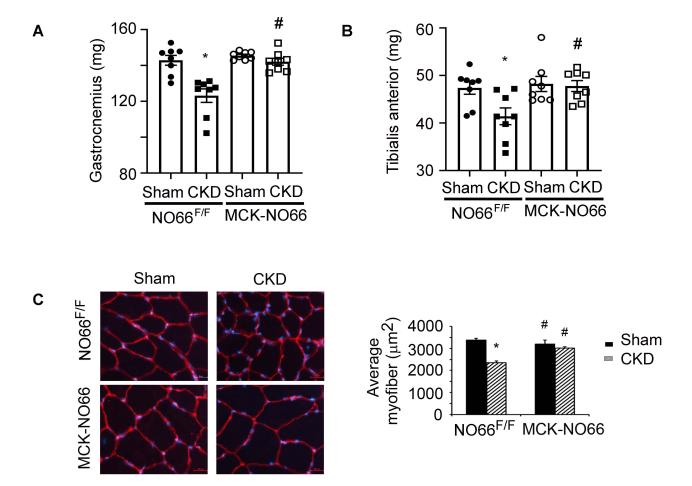
Supplemental Figure 5. The Gene ontology classification analysis is based on differential expression of genes identified by RNA-seq from soleus muscle of $NO66^{flox/flox}$ and $NO66^{-/-}$ mice.



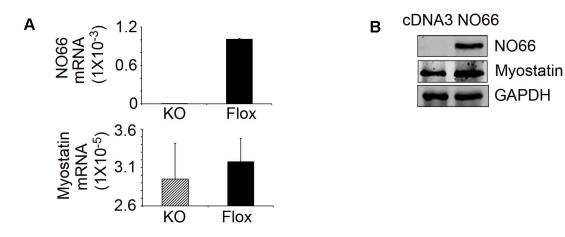
Supplemental Figure 1



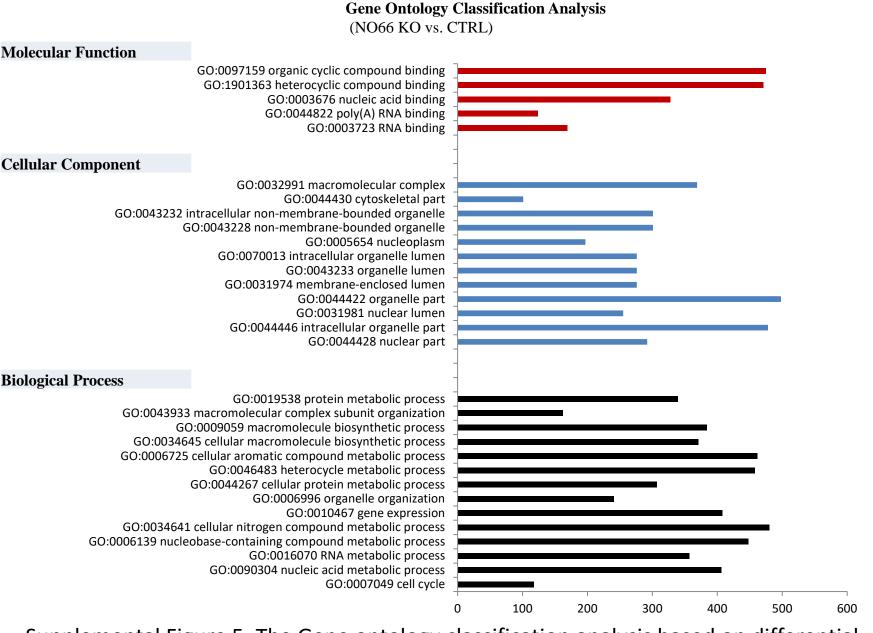
Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 4



Supplemental Figure 5. The Gene ontology classification analysis based on differential expression genes identified by RNA-seq between soleus muscle from NO66^{Flox/Flox} and NO66^{-/-} mice