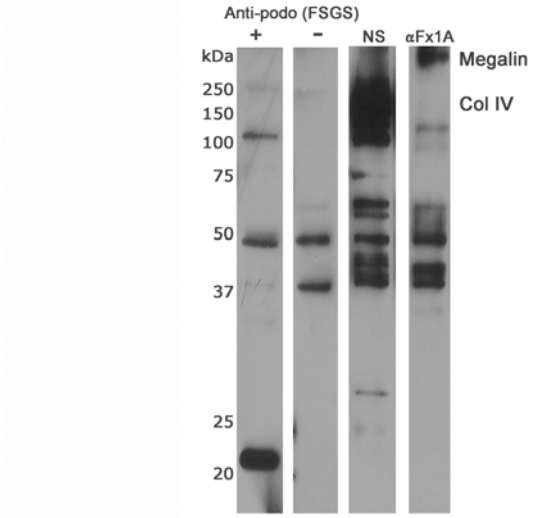
Supplemental Figure 1. Western blotting of glomerular proteins with various sheep Abs. Solubilized proteins from purified mouse glomeruli were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-podo Ab used in the present manuscript, a different sheep anti-mouse podocyte Ab preparation that did not induce experimental FSGS, nephrotoxic serum and anti-Fx1A. The latter two induce experimental proliferative glomerulonephritis and membranous nephropathy, respectively. On the left are MW markers and the right presumed megalin and collagen 4.

Supplemental Figure 2. Binding of anti-podo Abs to podocytes by immunoelectron microscopy. Ultrastructural localization of anti-podo Abs within glomeruli was examined in normal mice. Gold particles marking sheep IgG were mainly found on the podocyte including apical and basal domains (arrows, left and right panels, respectively). There was also evidence for binding to the endothelial side of the glomerular capillary wall (arrowheads) and sheep IgG within podocyte vesicular structures (long arrow).

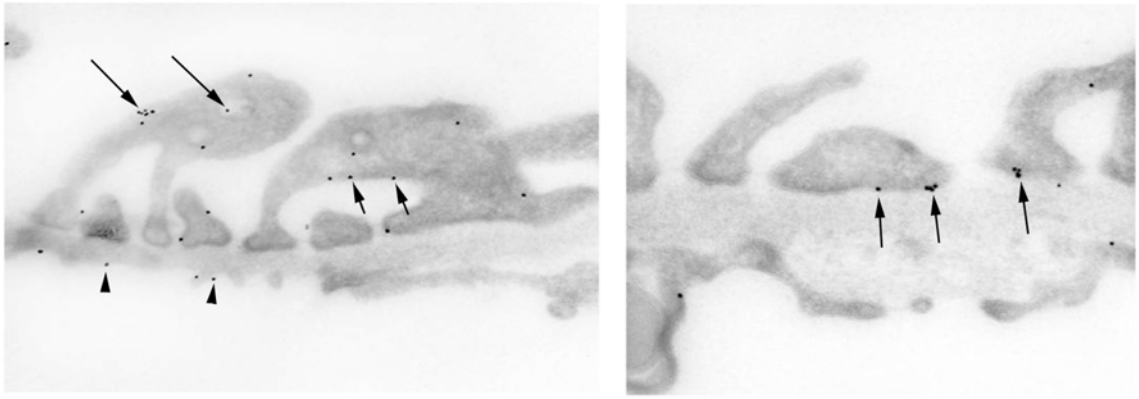
Supplemental Figure 3. Binding of sheep IgG to PBMCs and splenocytes after injection of nonimmune and anti-podo Ab. The presence of sheep IgG was examined by flow cytometry on PBMCs (A) and splenocytes (B) following passive administration of anti-podo Abs or preimmune sheep IgG into normal and DAF-deficient mice.

Supplemental Figure 4. *In vivo* $CD4^+$ cell depletion did not affect the humoral immune response to anti-podo Ab. (A) Representative IF showing equal quantities of mouse and sheep IgG (anti-podo) in glomeruli of $CD4^+$-depleted and control $Daf^{-/-}$ mice 30 d after anti-podo administration. (B) Total IgG and IgG_1 and IgG_{2a} anti-sheep IgG titers are shown 20 and 30 d after anti-podo administration.

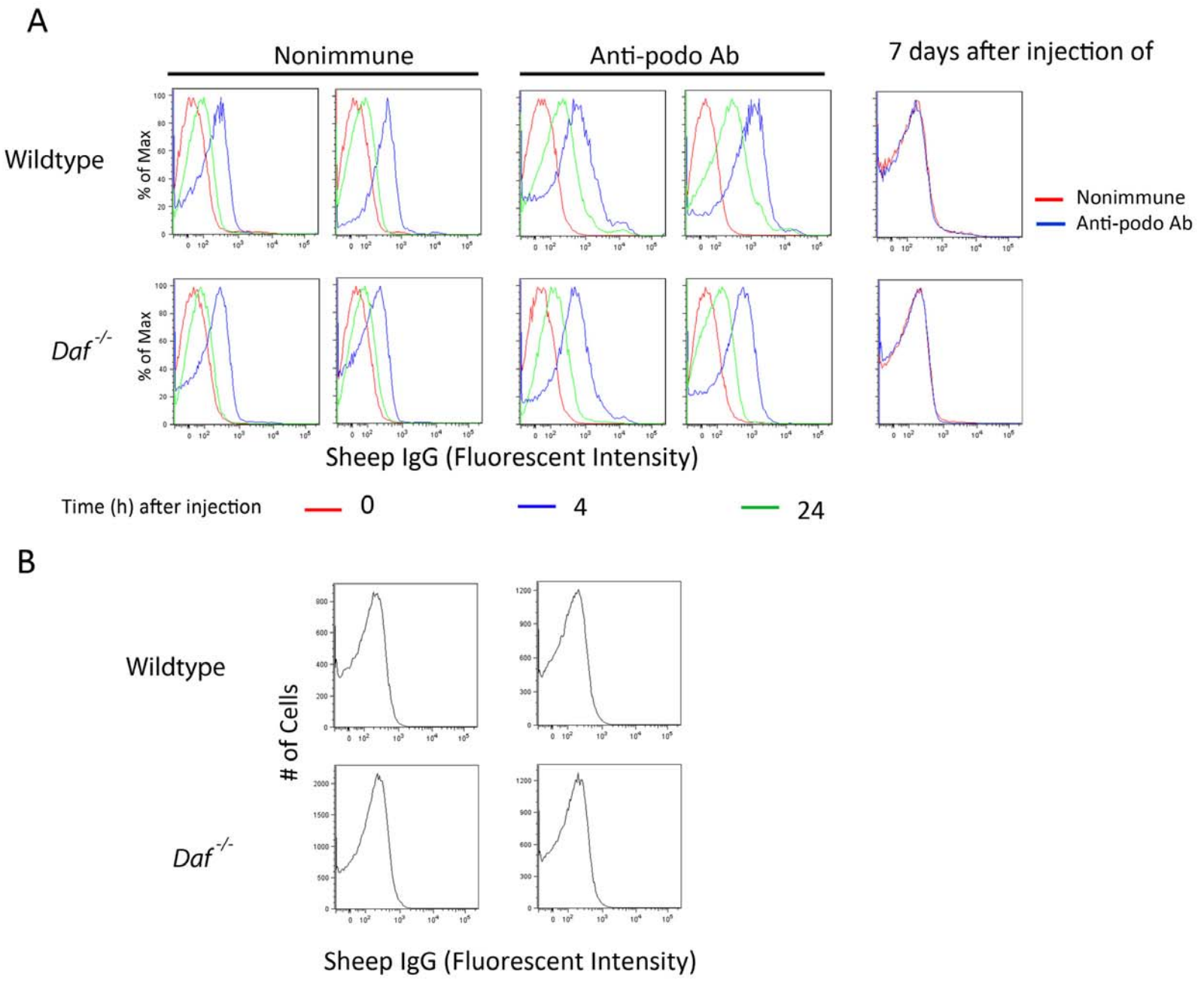
Supplemental Figure 1



Supplemental Figure 2



Supplemental Figure 3



Supplemental Figure 4