

Supplementary Table S1. Patients' demography

	Number	Ob	Ob+DM	DM	Male	Female	BP (before)	BP (after)
Candesartan	14	9	5	0	9	5	162 ± 4/96 ± 2	145 ± 3/87 ± 3
Olmesartan	7	6	1	0	3	4	153 ± 7/94 ± 4	138 ± 2/81 ± 2
Telmisartan	5	0	3	2	3	2	155 ± 8/78 ± 5	144 ± 6/70 ± 5
Total	26	15	9	2	15	11	158 ± 3/92 ± 2	143 ± 2 ^a /82 ± 2 ^a

Ob, obesity alone; DM, diabetes alone; Ob+DM, obesity plus diabetes. BP, blood pressure before and 3 months after angiotensin receptor blocker administration (mmHg). ^aP < 0.001 comparing before vs after.

Supplementary Table S2. Alteration of urinary Ngal (uNgal) and albumin (uAlb) levels after treatment with angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB)

	uNgal/Cr ($\mu\text{g/gCr}$)		uAlb/Cr (mg/gCr)			
	before ARB	after ARB	before ARB	after ARB		
Healthy control ($n = 10$)	8.6 \pm 2.0		33 \pm 9			
Normoalbuminuria ($n = 14$)	17.9 \pm 4.2	11.1 \pm 3.0	11.5 \pm 2.3	9.9 \pm 2.9		
Microalbuminuria ($n = 6$)	15.7 \pm 8.3	13.0 \pm 7.3	91 \pm 31	48 \pm 24		
Macroalbuminuria ($n = 6$)	23.0 \pm 6.1	12.0 \pm 3.4	688 \pm 158	364 \pm 126		
Total ($n = 26$)	18.5 \pm 3.2	11.8 \pm 2.3	185 \pm 65	100 \pm 40	$P < 0.05$	$P < 0.01$

Patients were subdivided according to the extent of albuminuria. When geometric means (instead of means) were compared after log transformation for urinary ratios of Ngal/Cr and Albumin/Cr, they were again significantly reduced after the treatment ($n = 26$, $P < 0.05$, respectively).