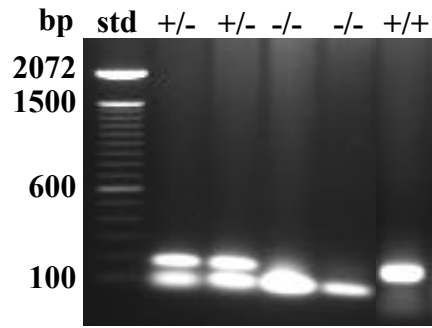
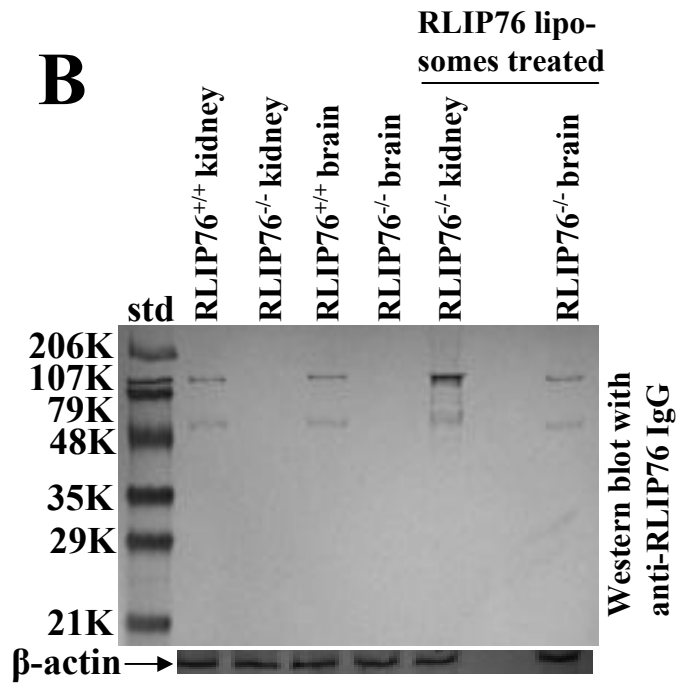


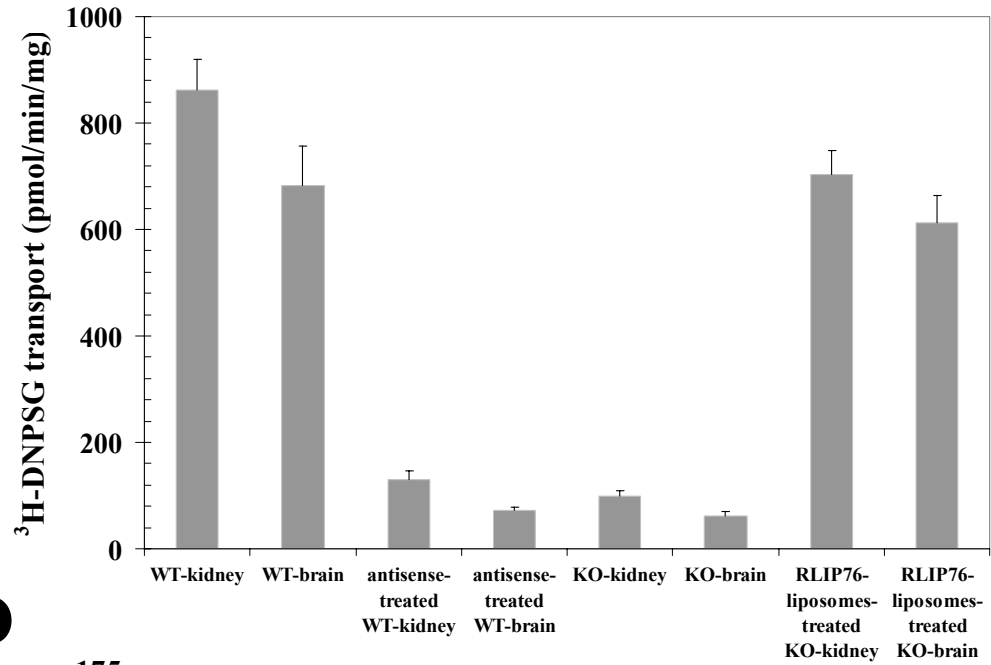
**A**



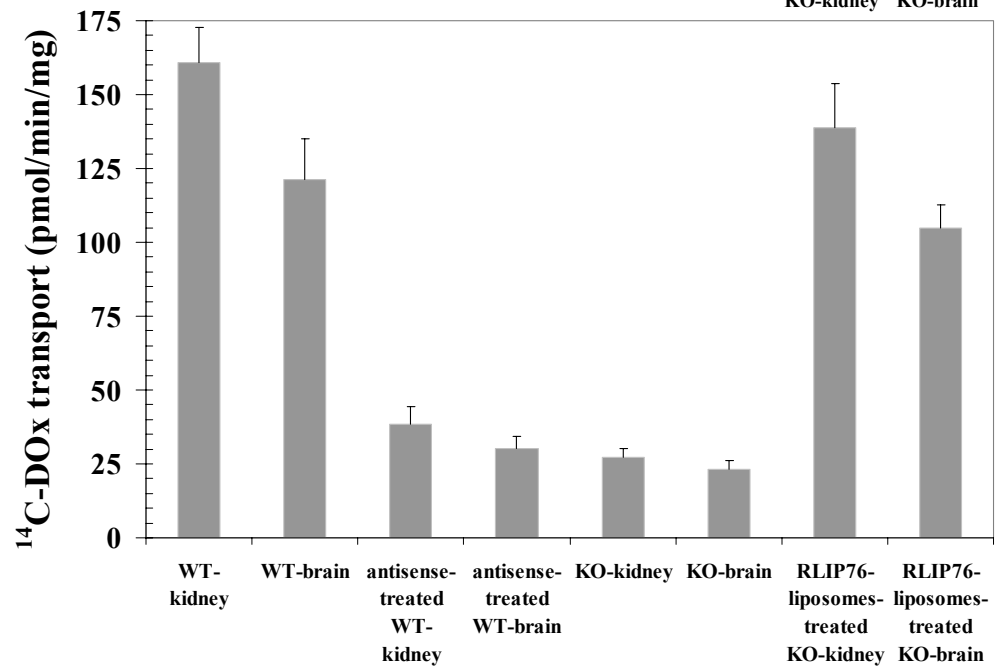
**B**



**C**



**D**



## Singhal et al., supplementary Figure legend

**Effect of RLIP76 disruption on GS-E and DOX transport** An agarose gel showing genotyping results on mouse tail DNA by PCR [using forward (5'TCTTCTGCTCACTCGTCCCT3'), reverse (5'GTTTCCCACTCAGCTTCCAG3') and LTR primer (5'AAATGGCGTTACTTAAGCTAGCTTGC3')] are shown (**panel A**); the DNA-ladder (std), RLIP76<sup>+/+</sup> (200 bp band), RLIP76<sup>-/-</sup> (150 bp band), and RLIP76<sup>+/-</sup> (both bands). The effect of RLIP76 genotype on kidney and brain tissue: RLIP76 protein is shown by Western blot analysis, with application of 200 µg crude membrane fraction to SDS-PAGE, and using anti-RLIP76 IgG as primary antibody and β-actin internal controls (**panel B**). Effect of RLIP76 genotype, antisense and proteoliposomes on DNP-SG and DOX transport activity in IOVs prepared from kidney and brain tissues of RLIP76<sup>+/+</sup> and RLIP76<sup>-/-</sup> animals (**panels C & D, respectively**). Statistical analyses by ANOVA were significant at  $p < 0.01$  for RLIP76<sup>+/+</sup> vs. RLIP76<sup>-/-</sup>.