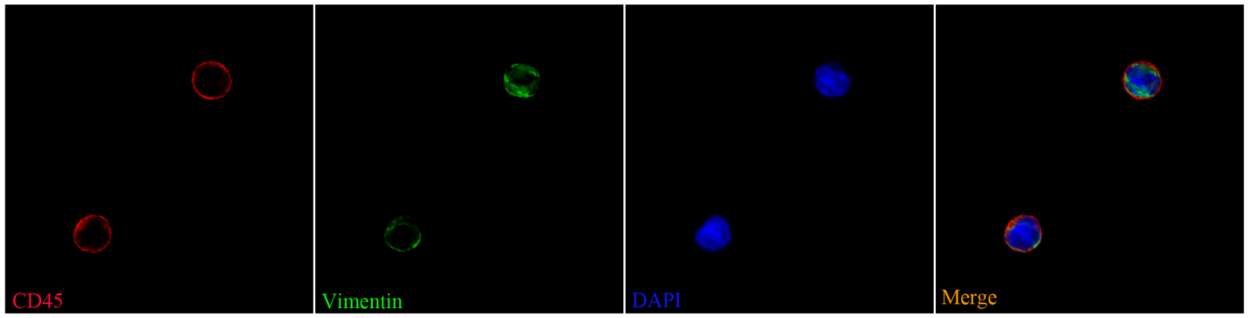
## Figure Legends

**Figure S1.** Bone marrow-derived fibroblast precursors are present in the kidney in response to obstructive injury. **A.** Representative photomicrographs show freshly isolated cells from obstructed kidney stained with CD45 (red) and vimentin (green), counter-stained with DAPI (blue) and then examined with a deconvolution microscope (original magnification X600). **B.** Representative photomicrographs show freshly isolated cells from obstructed kidney stained with CD11b (red) and vimentin (green), counter-stained with DAPI (blue), and then examined with a deconvolution microscope (original magnification X600). **C.** Representative photomicrographs show freshly isolated cells from obstructed kidney stained with CD45 (red) and collagen I (green), counter-stained with DAPI (blue), and then examined with a deconvolution microscope (original magnification X600). **D.** Representative photomicrographs show freshly isolated cells from obstructed kidney stained with CD11b (red) and collagen I (green), counter-stained with DAPI (blue), and then examined with a deconvolution microscope (original magnification X600).

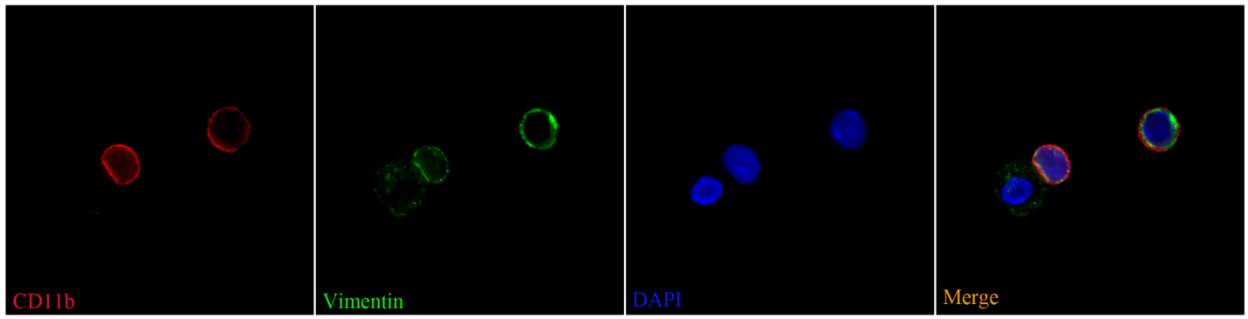
**Figure S2.** CXCL16 deficiency does not affect the development of bone marrow-derived fibroblast precursors. **A.** Representative cytometric diagrams showing the effect of CXCL16 deficiency on the development of CD45 and collagen I dual positive fibroblast precursors in the circulation. Peripheral nucleated cells were stained for CD45 and collagen I and analyzed with flow cytometry. **B.** Quantitative analysis of CD45 and collagen I dual positive fibroblast precursors in the circulation in WT and CXCL16 deficiency mice. n=4.

## Figure S1

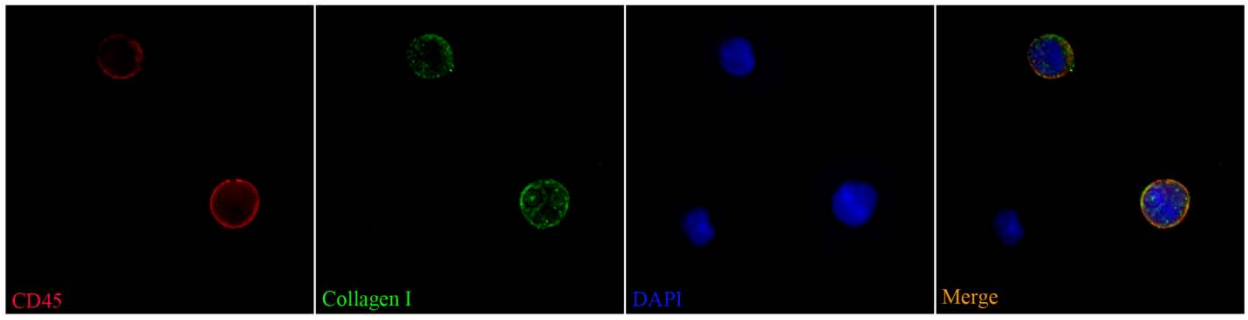
**A.**



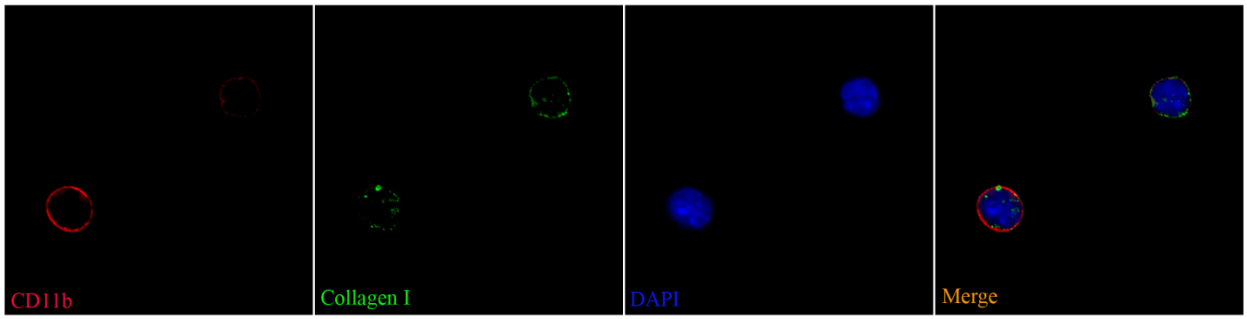

**B.**




**C.**

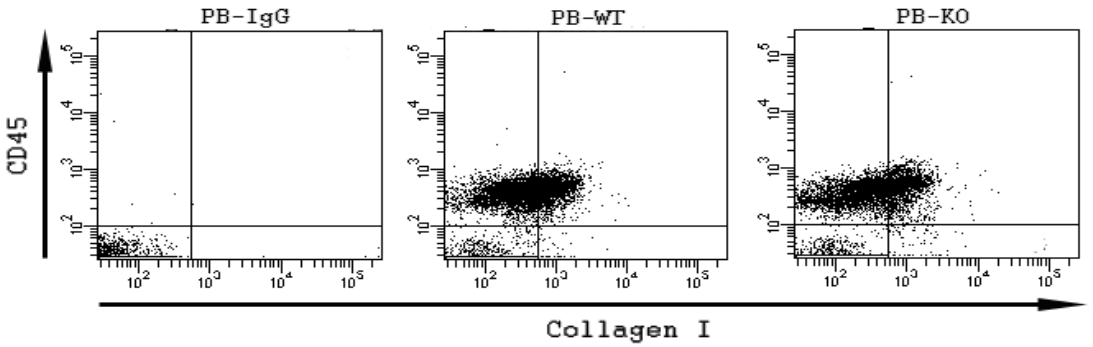



**D.**

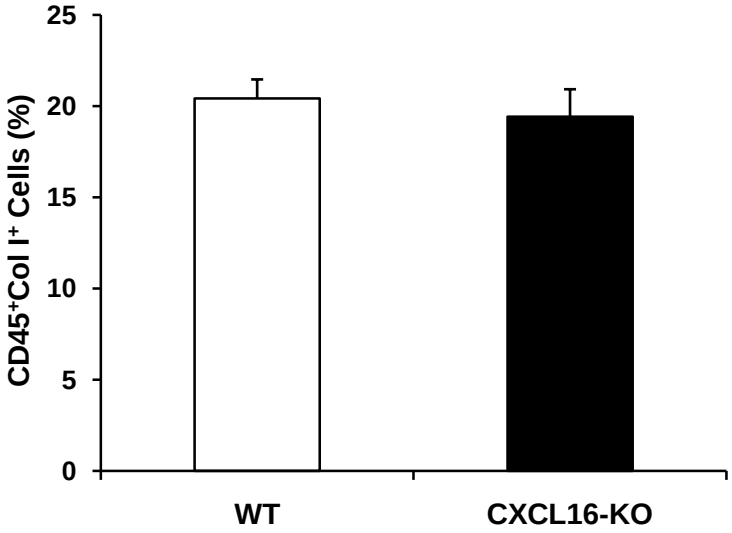


## Figure S2

**A.**


PB-IgG
PB-WT
PB-KO
CD45
Collagen I

**B.**


CD45+Col I+ Cells (%)
25
20
15
10
5
0
WT
CXCL16-KO