**Revised Legend to Figure 4**

**Effect of CP and WY on LPL mRNA expression (A), protein levels (B), enzyme activity (C) and immunostaining (D) in mouse kidney tissues.** In mice fed with regular chow, following CP treatment, LPL mRNA expression (A), LPL protein level (B), and activity (C) were inhibited in kidney tissue. LPL mRNA, LPL protein, and LPL activity were inhibited in after cisplatin treatment in mice fed with regular chow diet. There was no significant change in LPL mRNA, protein level and activity in mice fed with WY supplemented diet for 10 days prior to CP treatment. Bars represent means s.e. of at least four independent experiments under each condition. * $P<0.05$, ** $p<0.002$ compared with saline treated control mice, † $P<0.05$ compared with CP treated mice fed with regular chow in unpaired Student's *t*-test.
Figure 4B shows western blot analysis of kidney LPL protein or β-actin. Equal quantities of protein from four different conditions control, cisplatin, WY and WY cisplatin were loaded and separated in the same gel and then subjected to western blot analysis as described. Figure 4D shows the immunostain for kidney LPL. Positive LPL staining can be seen in the proximal tubules throughout the cortex in kidneys from control mice, which is significantly reduced after cisplatin treatment. The staining in WY pretreated animals is similar to control and it does not change after cisplatin administration in the WY plus Cisplatin treated kidneys. WY pretreatment also protected kidney morphology, since necrotic tubules can be seen only in cisplatin treated mice (*) Arrows show that LPL immunostain is present in proximal tubules (D).