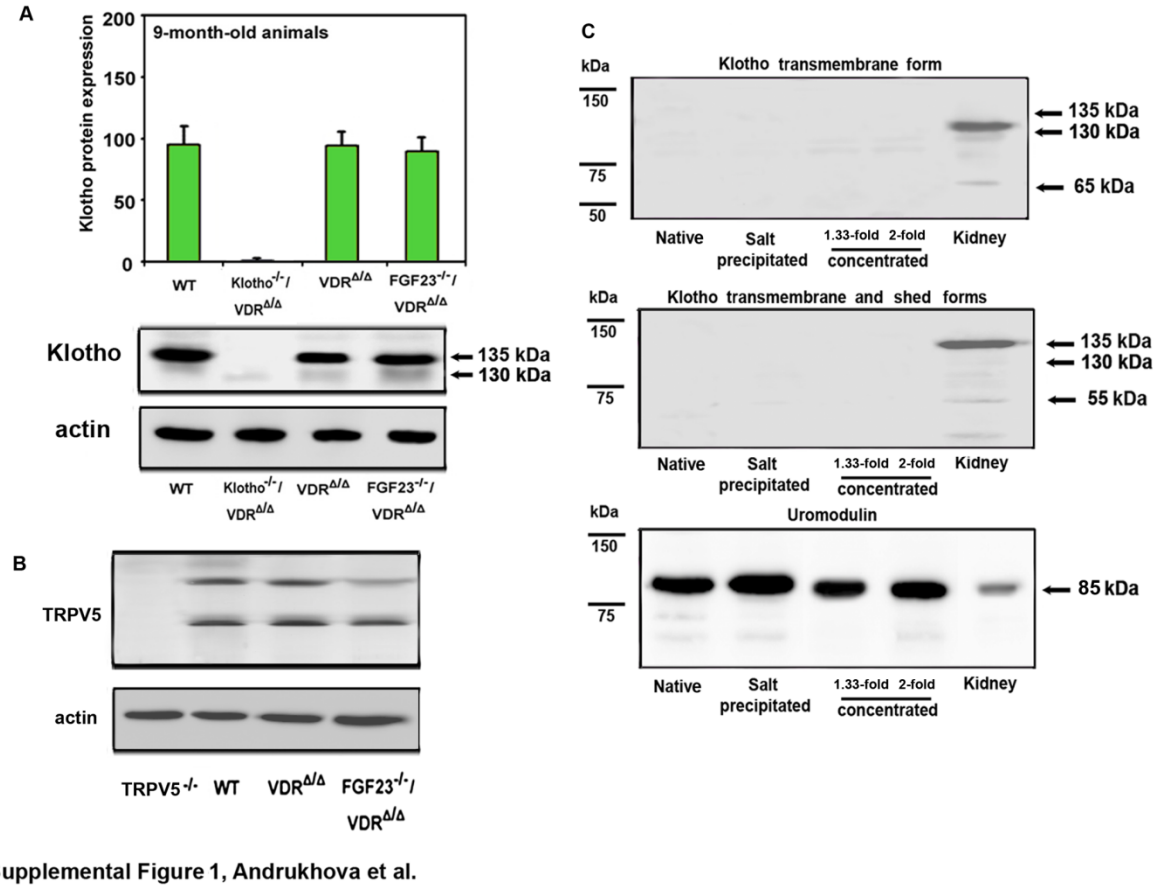
Supplementary Figure legends



Supplemental Figure 1, Andrukhova et al.

Figure S1. Renal αKlotho protein abundance is unchanged in *Fgf23* and *Klotho* deficient mouse models and αKlotho is undetectable in urine of wild-type mice. A. Western blot analysis of αKlotho in renal total protein extracts in 9-month-old male WT, VDR$^{\Delta/\Delta}$, *Kl*$^{-/-}$/VDR$^{\Delta/\Delta}$, and *Fgf23*$^{-/-}$/VDR$^{\Delta/\Delta}$ mice on rescue diet, using an anti-Klotho antibody detecting the membrane-bound and the ectodomain shed form of the protein. Only the 135 kD transmembrane isoform of Klotho was quantified. Data represent mean ± SEM of 3 to 4 animals each. **B.** Specificity of the anti-TRPV5 antibody was controlled by Western blot analysis of renal total protein extracts from TRPV5$^{-/-}$, WT, VDR$^{\Delta/\Delta}$ and *Fgf23*$^{-/-}$/VDR$^{\Delta/\Delta}$ mutants (n=3-6). **C.** Western blot analysis of αKlotho and uromodulin in native, salt precipitated and concentrated (1.33- and 2-fold) urine samples from WT mice (n=5-6) . Renal total protein extract from WT mouse and anti-uromodulin antibody were used as positive controls. Anti-Klotho antibodies detecting the membrane-bound (anti-cytoplasmic domain, upper panel) or the membrane-bound and ectodomain shed (anti KL2 domain, lower panel) forms of the protein were used.