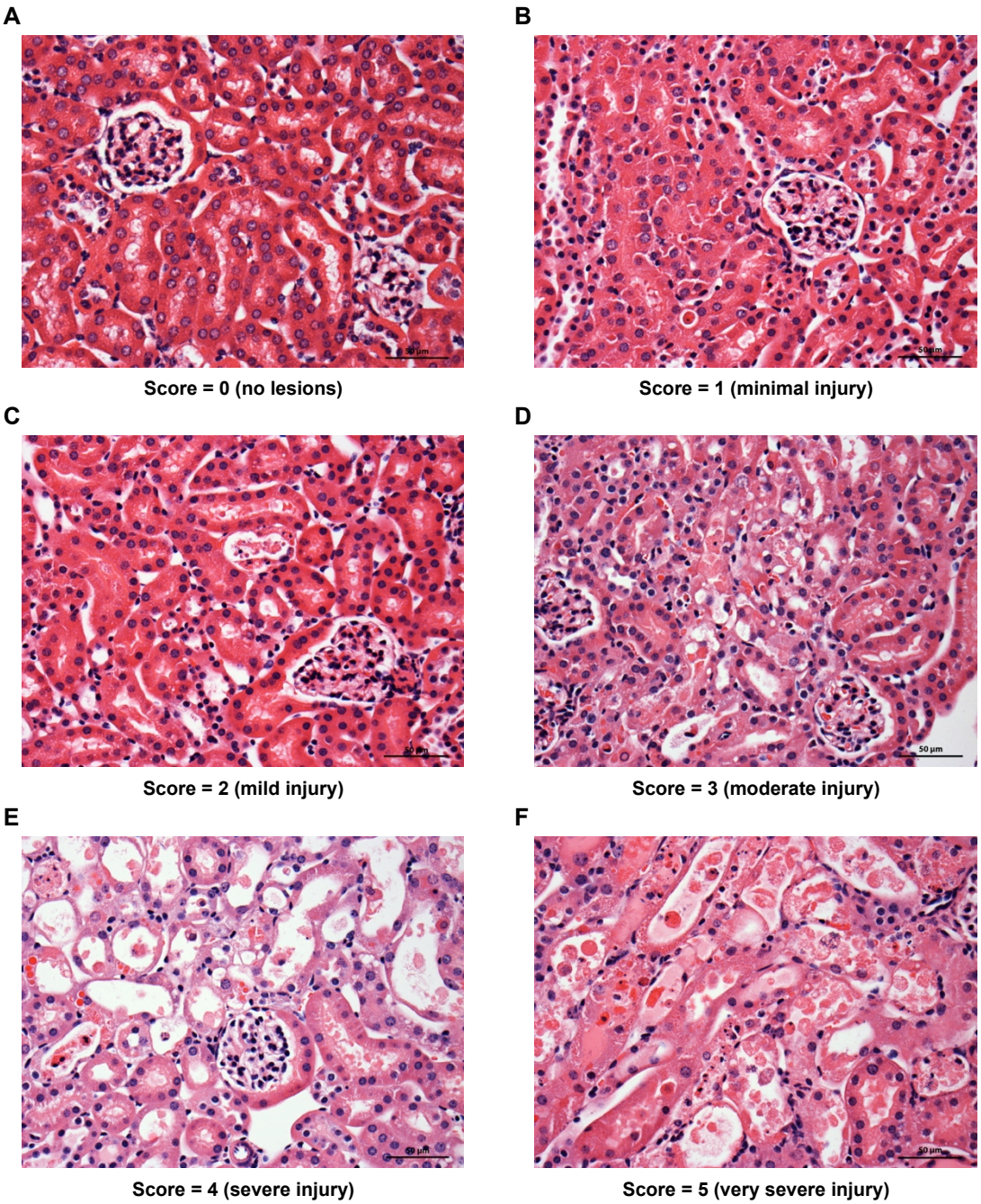
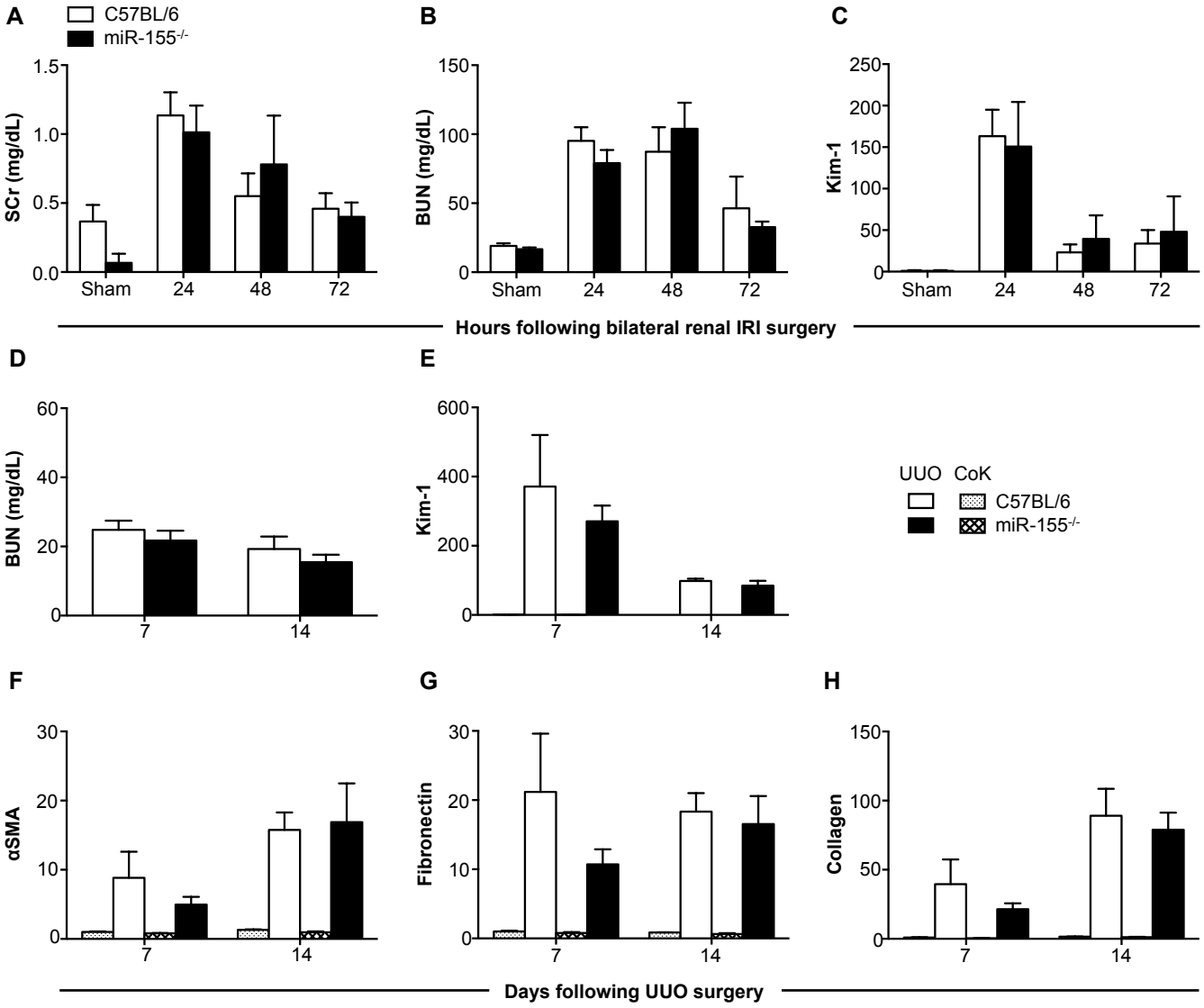
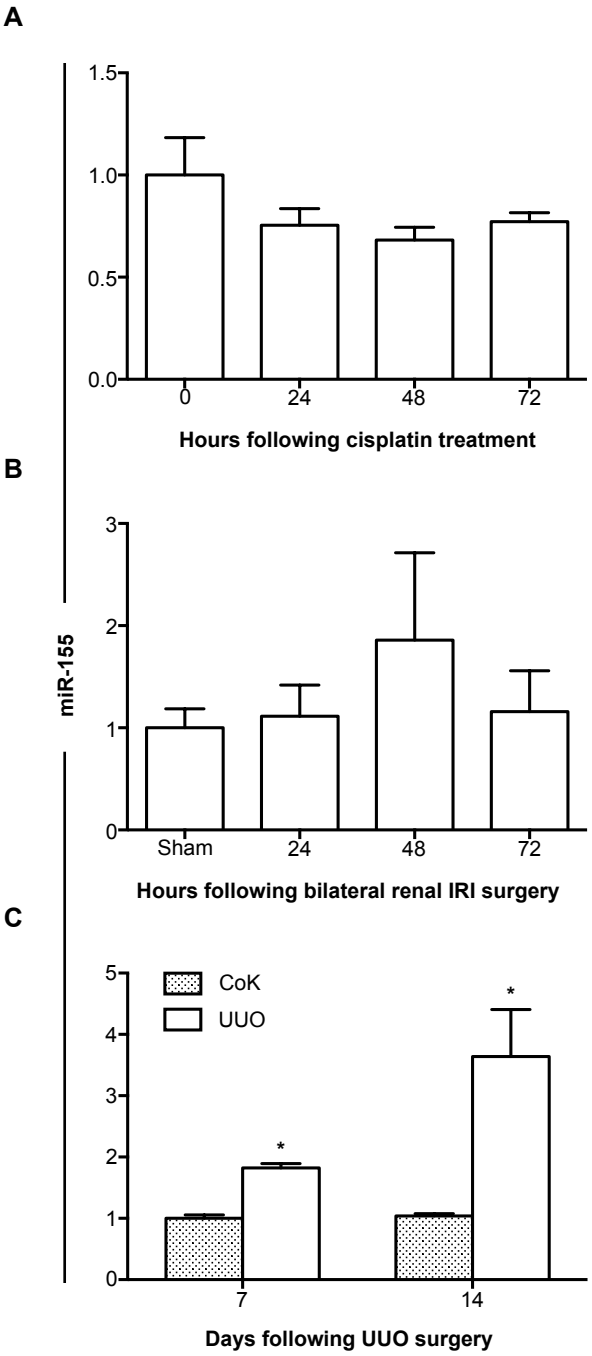


Supplementary Figure 1. Acute tubular injury scoring. To determine the level of acute tubular injury present in the kidneys of cisplatin treated mice, an independent pathologist scored H&E stained sections using the scoring system described in the methods section. Representative images demonstrating each score level are shown (A-F; scale bar = 50 μm)



Supplementary Figure 2. Phenotype of miR-155$^{-/-}$ mice subjected to other kidney injury models. The kidney injury of miR-155$^{-/-}$ mice was compared to C57BL/6 controls in bilateral renal IRI by measuring serum creatinine (SCr; A) and blood urea nitrogen (BUN; B). Kim-1 mRNA from kidney lysates was assessed by qRT-PCR, normalized to Gapdh, and is shown as fold change relative to the C57BL/6 sham surgery group (C). The response of C57BL/6 and miR-155$^{-/-}$ mice to UUO was compared to contralateral sham operated kidneys (CoK) by measuring blood urea nitrogen (BUN; D), and Kim-1 (E), or the fibrosis markers α-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA), Fibronectin and Collagen (F, G, and H). All qRT-PCR data was normalized to Gapdh, and is shown as fold change relative to the day 7, wild type CoK group. Data is represented as mean ± SEM and *$p < 0.05$ in comparison to the C57BL/6 group at the same time point (n = 3-6 mice/group).



Supplementary Figure 3. Measurement of miR-155 in injured kidneys. The expression of miR-155 was measured by qRT-PCR in the kidneys of C57BL/6 mice treated with cisplatin (A), subjected to bilateral renal IRI (B) or UUO surgery (C). Data was normalized to U87 and is represented as mean ± SEM. *$p < 0.05$ in comparison to the untreated control group for each experiment (n = 3-6 mice/group).