



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S2. Aldosterone affects oxidative DNA damage levels in LLC-PK1 cells. (A) Cells were stained for DSBs with an antibody against γ -H2AX. Shown are representative pictures of control cells and cells treated with 100 nM aldosterone after the indicated time points. Pictures were taken using a fluorescence microscope. Quantifications were done by measuring gray values of \sim 150 cells treated with either 10 nM (B) or 100 nM (C) aldosterone for the indicated time spans with ImageJ. (D) LLC-PK1 cells stained for 8-oxodG lesions. Shown are representative pictures of control cells and cells treated with 10 nM aldosterone at the indicated time points (*upper panels*: nuclear dye DAPI (blue), *middle panels*: Cy3 fluorescence representing positive 8-oxodG lesions (red), and *bottom panels*: overlay of Cy3 fluorescence (red) and nuclear dye DAPI (blue)). Pictures were taken by a TCS SP5 laser scanning confocal microscope. Quantifications were done by measuring gray values of \sim 100 cells that were treated with either 10 nM (E) or 100 nM (F) aldosterone for the indicated time spans with ImageJ. (B, C, E, F) Shown is the median \pm the standard error of the median, $*p \leq 0.05$ versus the control group, evaluated by Mann-Whitney test. DAPI, 4',6-diamidin-2-phenylindol; DSBs, double-strand breaks; 8-oxodG, 7,8-dihydro-8-oxo-guanine.