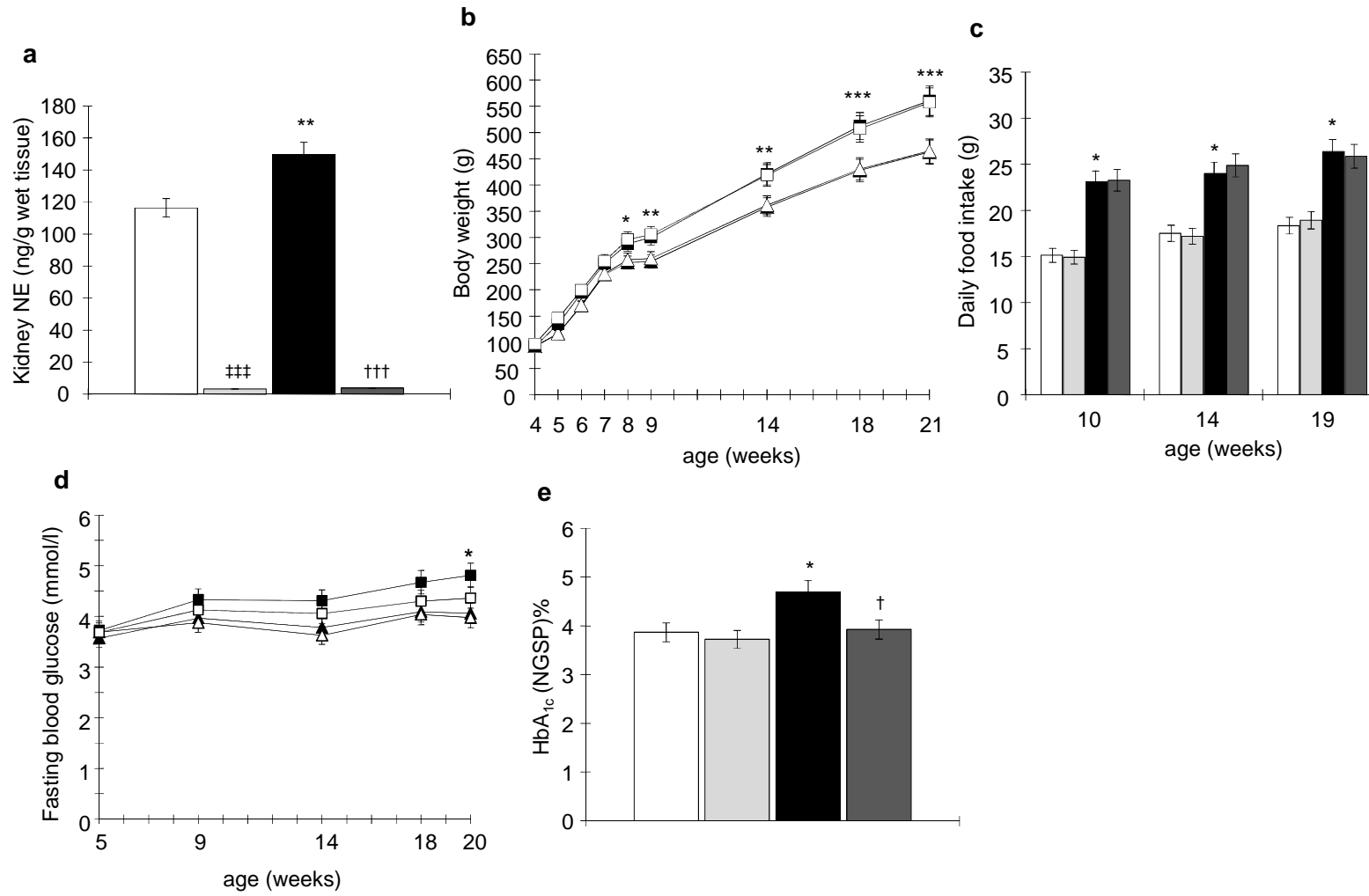
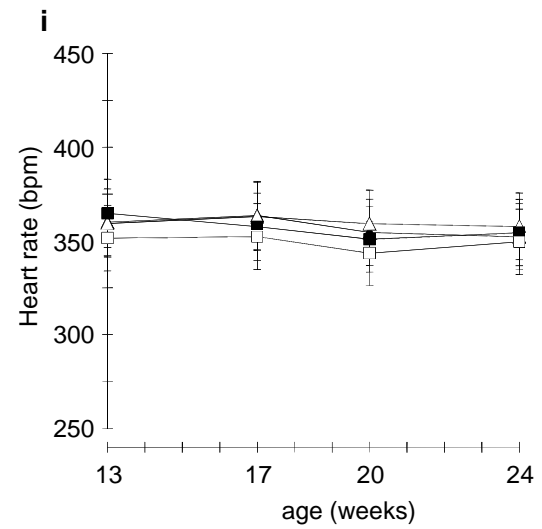
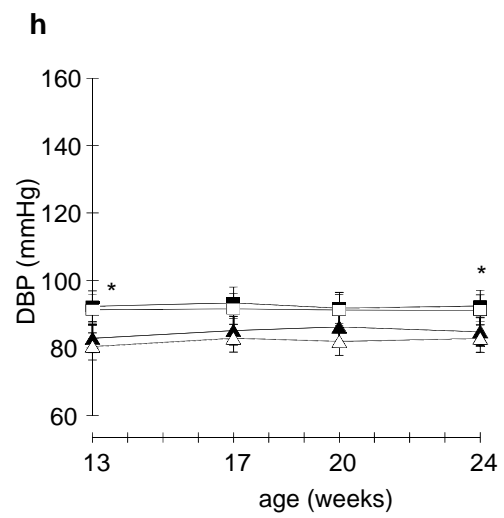
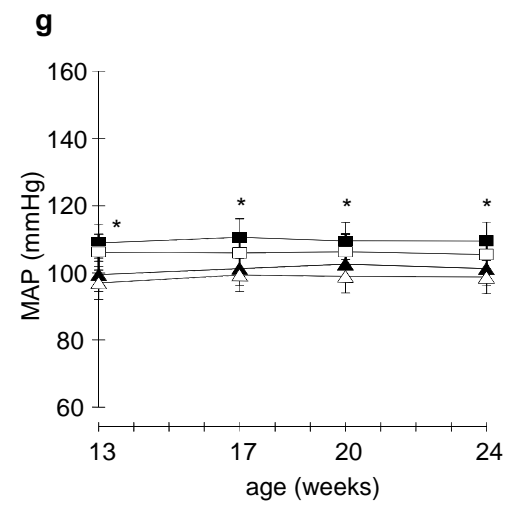
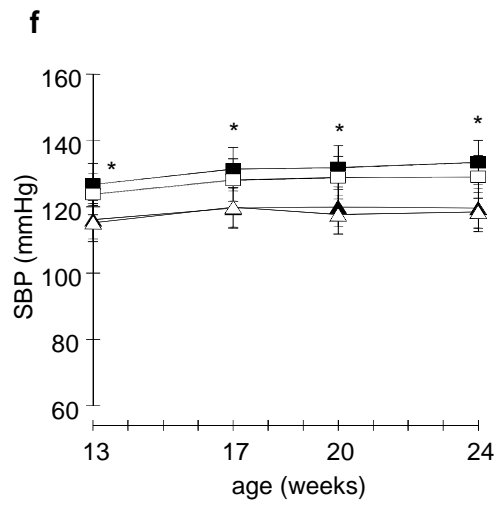


**ESM Fig. 1.**





**ESM Fig. 1.** Kidney tissue norepinephrine (NE), body weight changes and daily food intake, blood glucose, HbA<sub>1c</sub> and blood pressure profiles in the pre-diabetic stage. **a**, OLETF rats show significantly higher kidney tissue NE levels compared with age matched LETO rats. Kidney tissue NE levels in OLETF rats subjected to renal sympathetic denervation (RDX) are almost undetectable (< 5 ng/g wet renal tissue). **b**, OLETF rats show increased body weight compared with LETO rats during the experimental period. RDX does not affect body weight, either in LETO or OLETF rats. **c**, OLETF rats show higher daily average food intake compared with LETO rats, which is unaffected by RDX. **d**, OLETF rats have elevated fasting blood glucose and HbA<sub>1c</sub> (To convert values for HbA<sub>1c</sub> in DCCT % into mmol/mol, subtract 2.15 and multiply by 10.929.) **(e)** levels compared with LETO rats, which were lowered by RDX (at 20 weeks of age). **f-h**, OLETF rats show increased systolic blood pressure (SBP) **(f)**, mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) **(g)**, and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) **(h)** compared with LETO rats. RDX does not significantly lower SBP, MAP or DBP. **i**, Heart rate is not significantly different between the groups. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$  LETO vs. OLETF; † $p < 0.05$ , †† $P < 0.005$  OLETF vs. OLETF+RDX; ‡ $p < 0.05$  LETO vs. LETO+RDX. White bars, black triangles represent LETO group. Black bars, black squares represent OLETF group. Light grey bar, white triangles represent LETO+RDX. Dark grey bar, white squares represent OLETF+RDX.