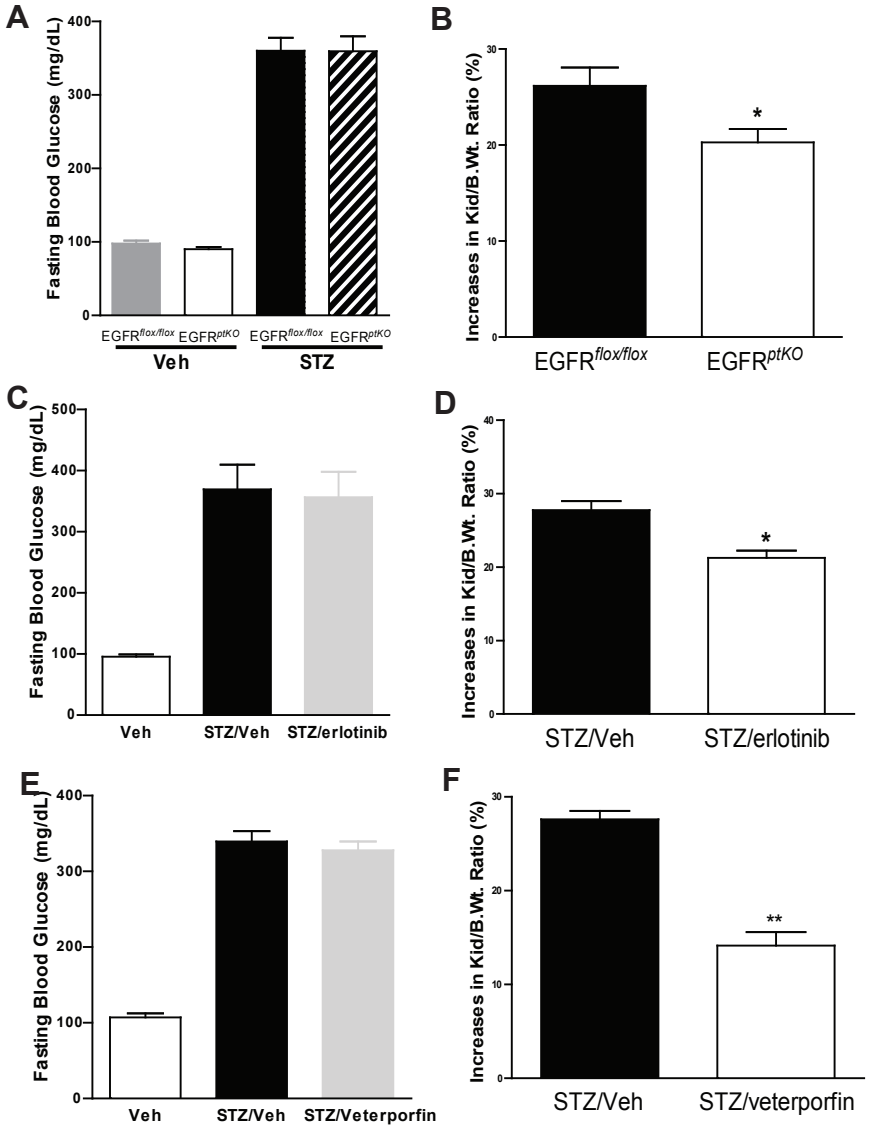
Chen et al Figure. S1



Chen et al Figure. S2

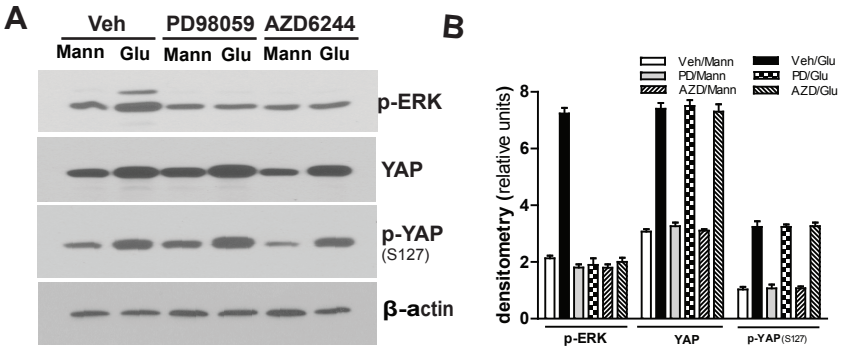


Figure S1. EGFR deletion in proximal tubule epithelial cells, inhibition EGFR activation or inhibition YAP activation reduced early diabetic kidney enlargement without affecting hyperglycemia. 9-10 week old EGFR^{ptKO} and age matched controls were subjected to 5 consecutive STZ injections and sacrificed at 2 weeks after development of hyperglycemia and blood glucose were measured and recorded after 6 h of food deprivation one day before sacrifice **(A)**; Kidney/body weight increase ratio (**B**); 9-10 week old balb/c mice were made were made diabetic with STZ and subjected to administration with or without erlotinib by gavage (80 mg/kg per day). The mice were sacrificed at 2 weeks after development of hyperglycemia and treatment, blood glucose were measured and recorded after 6 h of food deprivation one day before sacrifice **(C)**; Kidney/body weight increase ratio (**D**)**;** 9-10 week old wild type balb/c mice were made diabetic with STZ and subjected to administration with or without verteporfin by i.p. (100 mg/kg, every other day). The mice were sacrificed at 2 weeks after development of hyperglycemia and treatment, blood glucose were measured and recorded after 6h of food deprivation one day before sacrifice **(E)**; Kidney/body weight increase ratio (**F**)**.** (n=5-7 mice/group).

Figure S2. Inhibition of MEK activity did not affect YAP expression or phosphorylation in response to high glucose treatment. **(A)** LLCPK-Cl4 cells were exposed to mannitol or high glucose for 48h with or without MEK inhibitors PD98059 (10 μM, PD) or AZD6244 (1 μM, AZD) after quiescence, followed by analysis of the cell lysates with indicated antibodies. **(B)** The data were analyzed by densitometry;