

The age-associated loss of ischemic preconditioning in the kidney is accompanied by mitochondrial dysfunction, increased protein acetylation and decreased autophagy

Stanislovas S. Jankauskas¹, Irina B. Pevzner¹, Nadezda V. Andrianova¹, Ljubava D. Zorova^{1,2}, Vasily A. Popkov³, Denis N. Silachev¹, Nataliya G. Kolosova⁴, Egor Y. Plotnikov^{1,*}, Dmitry B. Zorov^{1,*}

¹Belozersky Institute of Physico-Chemical Biology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 119992, Leninskiye Gory, House 1, Building 40, Moscow, Russia

²International Laser Center, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 119992, Leninskiye Gory, House 1, Building 62, Moscow, Russia

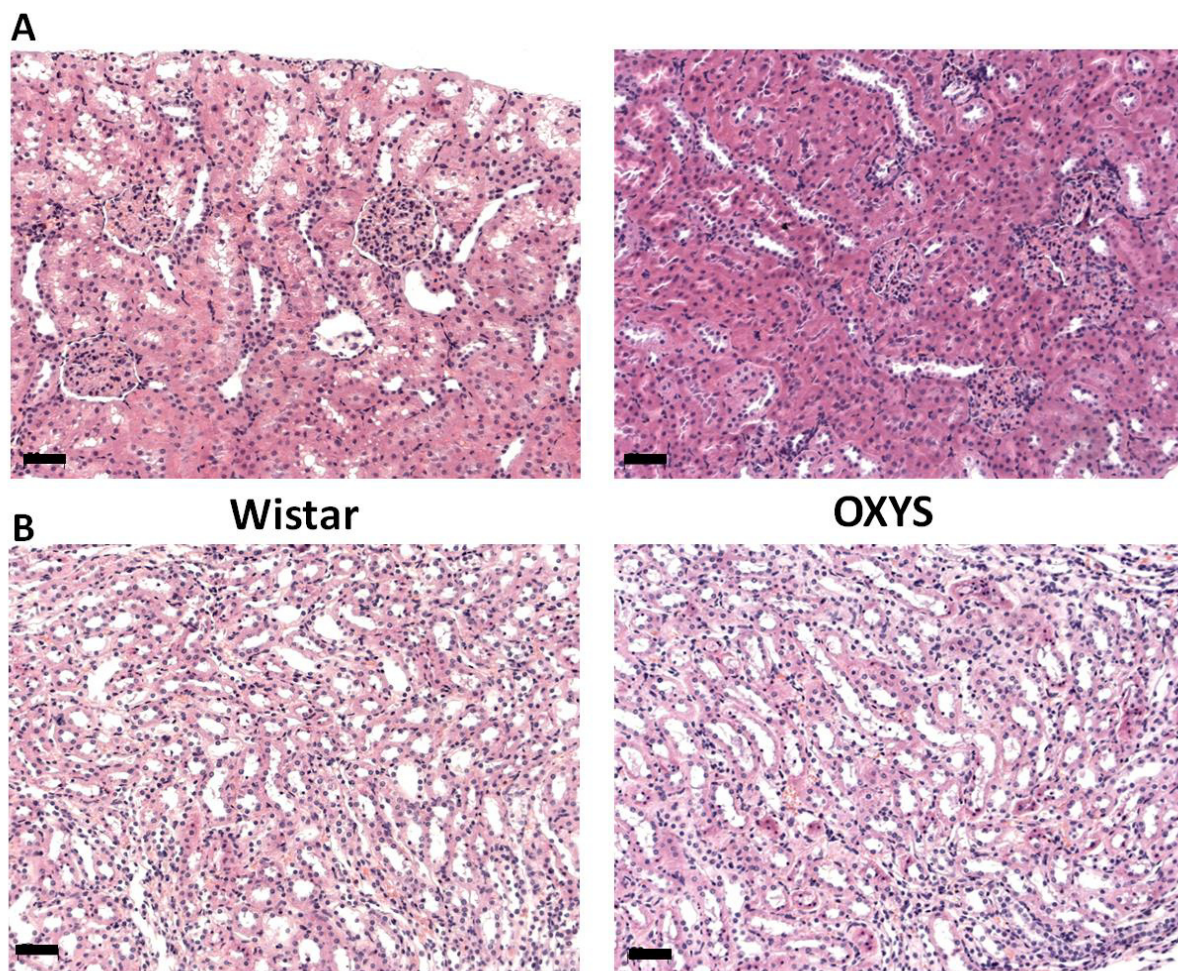
³Faculty of Bioengineering and Bioinformatics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 119992, Leninskiye Gory, House 1, Building 73, Moscow, Russia

⁴Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Novosibirsk, Russia

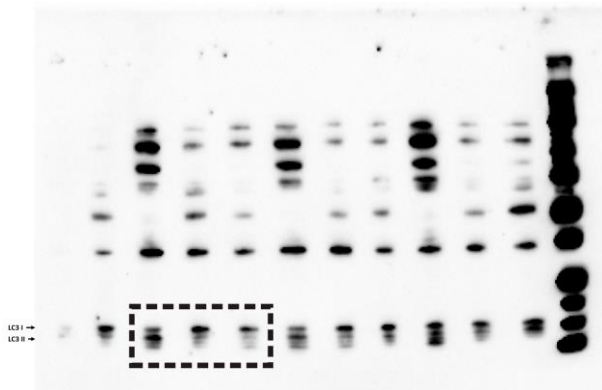
**Corresponding authors e-mail addresses: plotnikov@genebee.msu.ru, zorov@belozersky.msu.su*

Short title: Lack of ischemic preconditioning in aged kidney

Supplementary Figure S1 Renal histology of Wistar and OXYS rats. Images show kidney cortex (A) and medulla (B) sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin.



Supplementary Figure S2 Autophagic and lysosomal activity in kidney after I/R.
Figure S2 showed the raw uncropped images of figure 4C.



Supplementary Figure S3. Autophagy and mitophagy in kidney of OXYS or Wistar rats.
Figure S3 showed the raw uncropped images of figure 5A,B,C,D.

Figure 5A

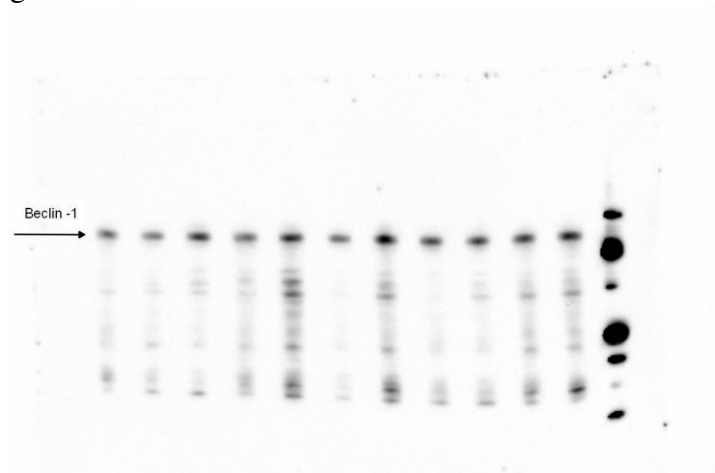


Figure 5B

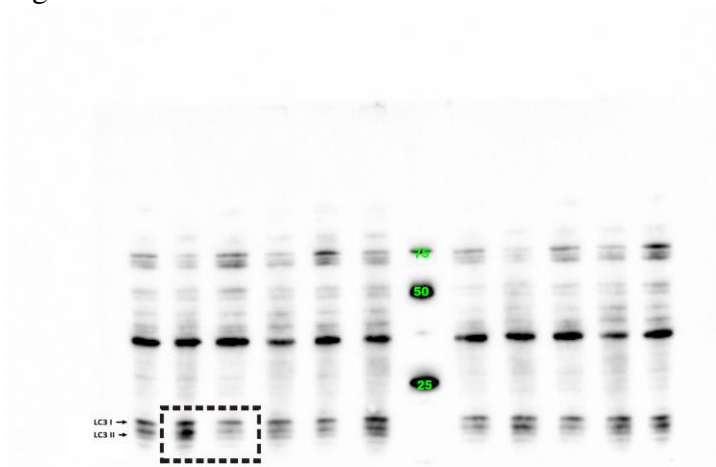


Figure 5C

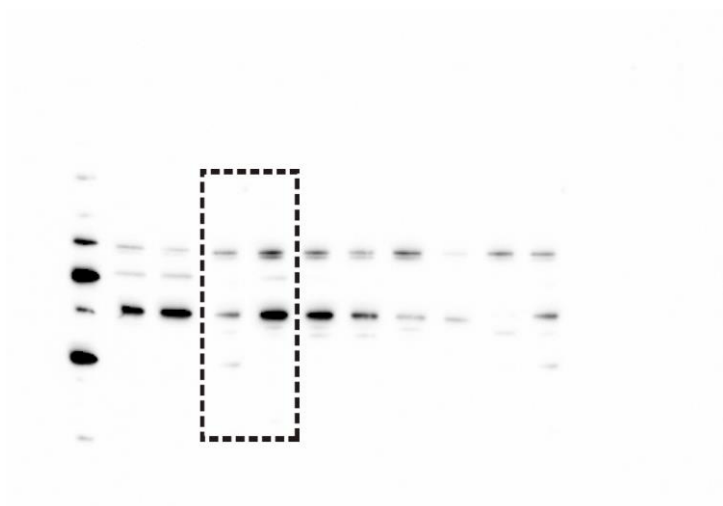


Figure 5D

