Dietary nitrate attenuates renal ischemia-reperfusion injuries by modulation of immune responses and reduction of oxidative stress

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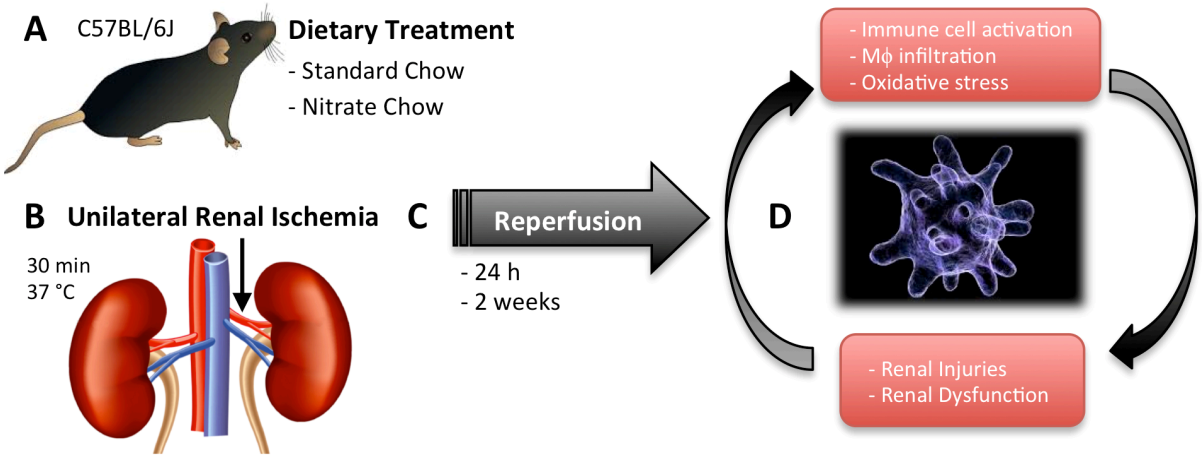
Figure S1. Experimental protocol



Adult male mice (C57BL/6J) were fed with regular or nitrate-supplemented chow for two weeks (**A**), which was followed by unilateral ischemia of the left kidney (**B**). The reperfusion time, before termination, was 24 hours or two weeks (**C**). Renal function determined by renal plasma flow (RPF) and glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was assessed *in vivo,* and at the end of the reperfusion period plasma, tissues and bone-marrow-derived macrophages were collected for analyses of kidney injuries, oxidative stress (NADPH oxidase-derived $O_2^{\bullet -}$ generation), immune cell activation (cytokines in plasma and in kidney) and infiltration of macrophages (Mϕ) in the kidney, and finally the phenotype of bone marrow-derived macrophages was characterized (**D**).