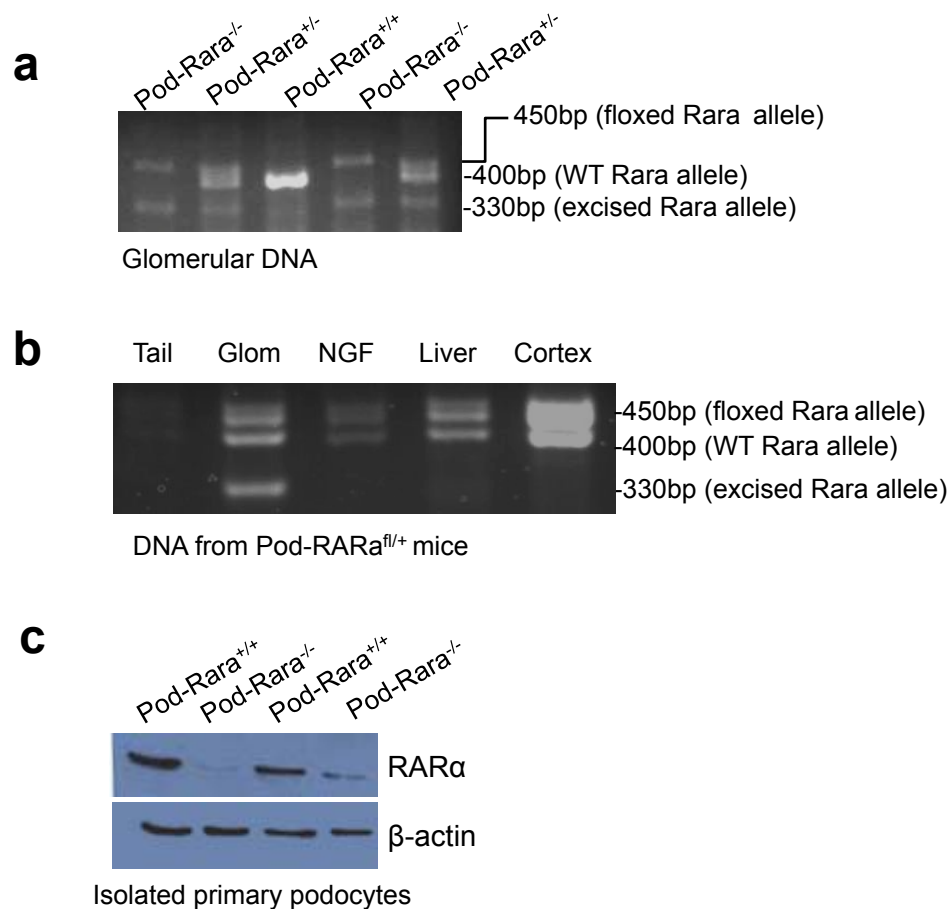


## Supplemental Material

### Retinoic acid improves nephrotoxic serum-induced glomerulonephritis through activation of podocyte retinoic acid receptor alpha.

#### Supplementary Figure 1



**Generation of podocyte-specific RARα knockout mice:** (a) PCR genotyping of genomic DNA from isolated glomeruli of mice shows that in addition to 400bp (wildtype *Rara*) and 450bp (floxed *Rara*) bands, a third band of 330bp appeared, corresponding to the excised *Rara* allele. (b) Genotyping was performed by PCR on DNA isolated from mouse tail, isolated glomeruli (Glom), non-glomerular fraction (NGF), liver, and kidney cortex of Pod-RARα<sup>fl/+</sup>, which shows the presence of excised *Rara* allele only in the glomeruli. (c) To confirm a podocyte-specific ablation of *Rara*, podocytes were isolated and western blot analysis was performed for RARα and β-actin. A representative blot is shown of 2 sets of wildtype and knockouts. A weak expression of RARα in second primary podocyte samples of Pod-RARα<sup>-/-</sup> mice is likely due to contamination of other glomerular cells during the podocyte isolation and/or to incomplete excision of *Rara* by podocin-Cre.