

High Glucose Reduces Megalin-Mediated Albumin Endocytosis in Renal Proximal Tubule Cells through Protein Kinase B *O*-GlcNAcylation

Diogo de Barros Peruchetti, Rodrigo Pacheco Silva-Aguiar, Gabriela Marques Siqueira, Wagner Barbosa Dias, Celso Caruso-Neves

Figure S1

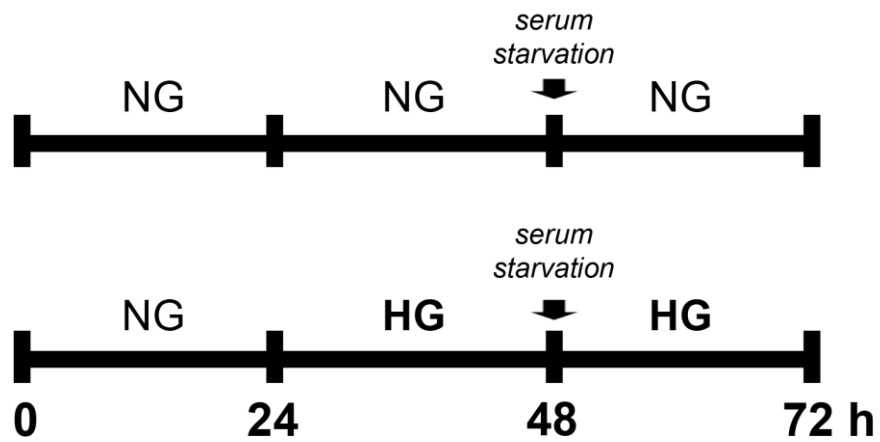


Figure S1. Experimental design.

Figure S2

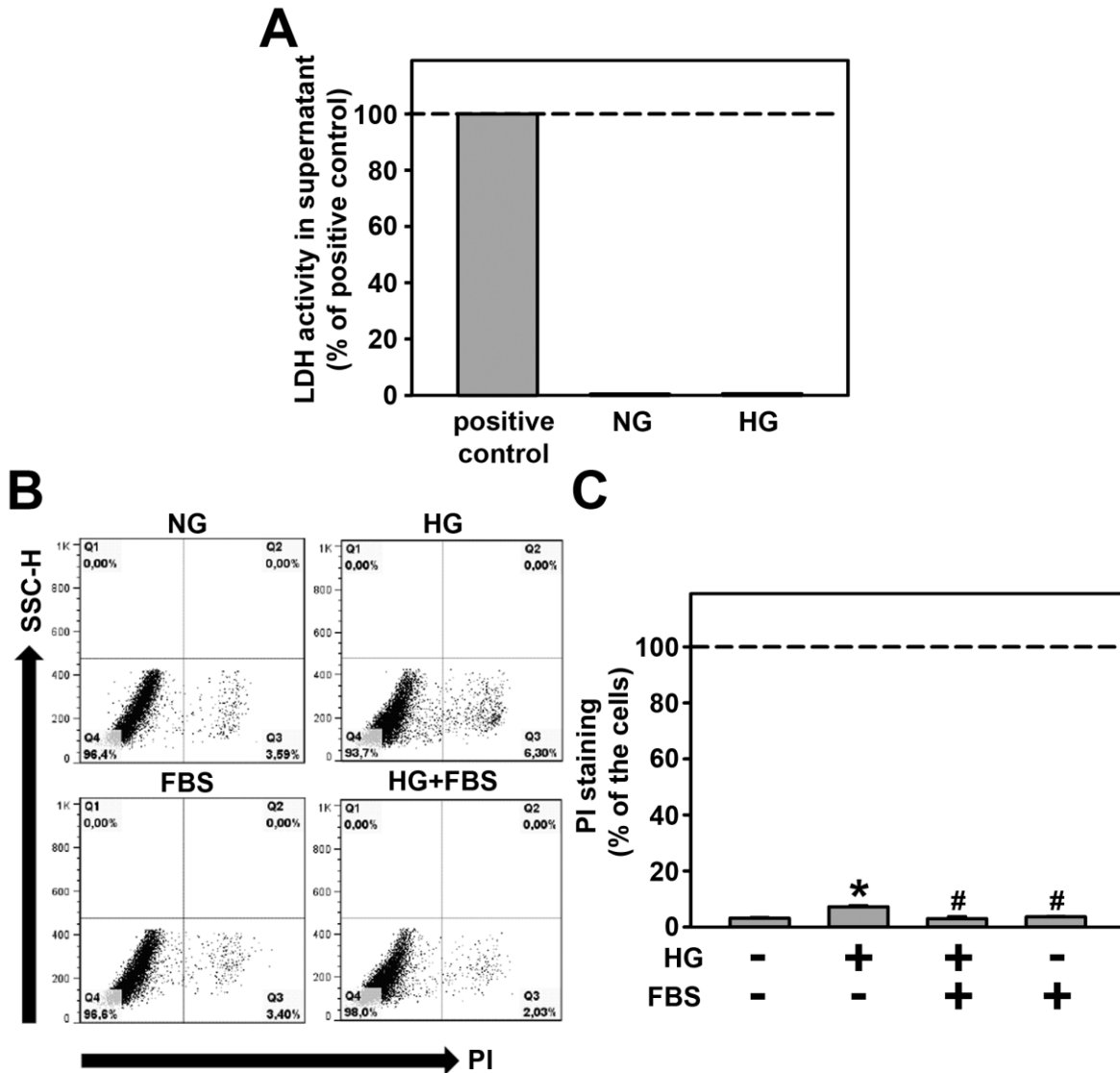


Figure S2. Cell viability analyses. A, cell viability in the presence of HG determined by lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) activity in cell supernatant (n=6). A LLC-PK1 cell lysate was used as positive control for LDH activity. B, C, cell viability in the presence of HG and/or FBS determined by propidium iodide (PI) staining using FACS (n=4). A representative dot plot diagram is shown in B. The frequency of PI-positive cells is shown in the right lower quadrant. Quantitative analysis of PI staining is shown in C. NG, normal glucose; HG, high glucose; FBS, fetal bovine serum. The results are shown as means \pm SE. *P < 0.05 versus NG; #P < 0.05 versus HG.

Figure S3

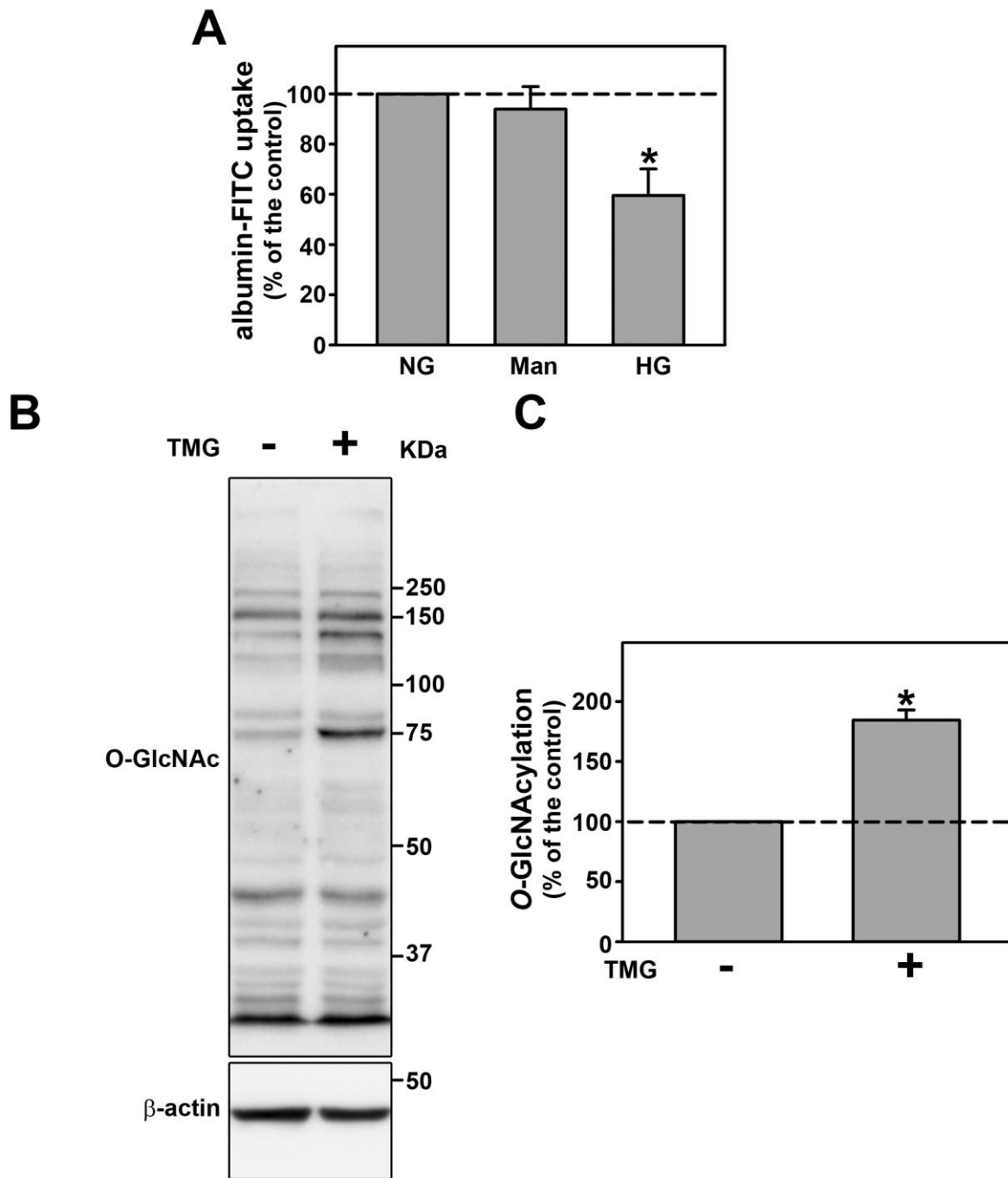


Figure S3. A, comparison of the effects of mannitol and HG on albumin endocytosis (n=6). B, C, the effect of 1.0 μ M TMG on O-GlcNAcylation (n=6). C, densitometry analysis of B. NG, normal glucose; Man, mannitol; HG, high glucose; TMG, Thiamet G (an OGA inhibitor). The results are shown as means \pm SE. *P < 0.05 versus NG.