Mitochondrial uncoupling has no effect on microvascular complications in type 2 diabetes

Supplementary Information

Lucy M. Hinder¹, Kelli M. Sas², Phillipe D. O'Brien^{1,} Carey Backus¹, Pradeep Kayampilly², John M. Hayes¹, Cheng-mao Lin³, Hongyu Zhang², Sumathi Shanmugam³, Amy E. Rumora¹, Steven F. Abcouwer³, Frank C. Brosius III^{2, 4}, Subramaniam Pennathur^{2, 4}, Eva L. Feldman^{1*}

¹Department of Neurology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA
²Division of Nephrology, Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA
³Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

⁴Department of Molecular and Integrative Physiology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

*Corresponding author: Eva L. Feldman, MD, PhD Russell N. DeJong Professor of Neurology 5017 AATBSRB, 109 Zina Pitcher Place Ann Arbor, MI 48109, United States Phone: (734) 763-7274 Fax: (734) 763-7275 Email: efeldman@umich.edu

Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1. Longitudinal Body Weight and Fasting Blood Glucose. (a) Body weights were measured fortnightly from 12-24 wk. (b) Fasting blood glucose levels were measured at 16, 20 and 24 wk. Ctrl, mice fed a standard diet; NEN, mice fed niclosamide ethanolamine chow. *, p<0.05, **, p<0.01, *db/db* NEN vs. *db/db* Ctrl.



Supplementary Figure 2. Diabetic Kidney Disease (DKD) Phenotyping. (a) 24 h total urinary creatinine, (b) 24 h total urinary albumin, and (c) periodic acid-Schiff (PAS)-positive glomerular area were measured at 24 wk. Ctrl, mice fed a standard diet; NEN, mice fed niclosamide ethanolamine chow. *, p<0.05, ***, p<0.001

