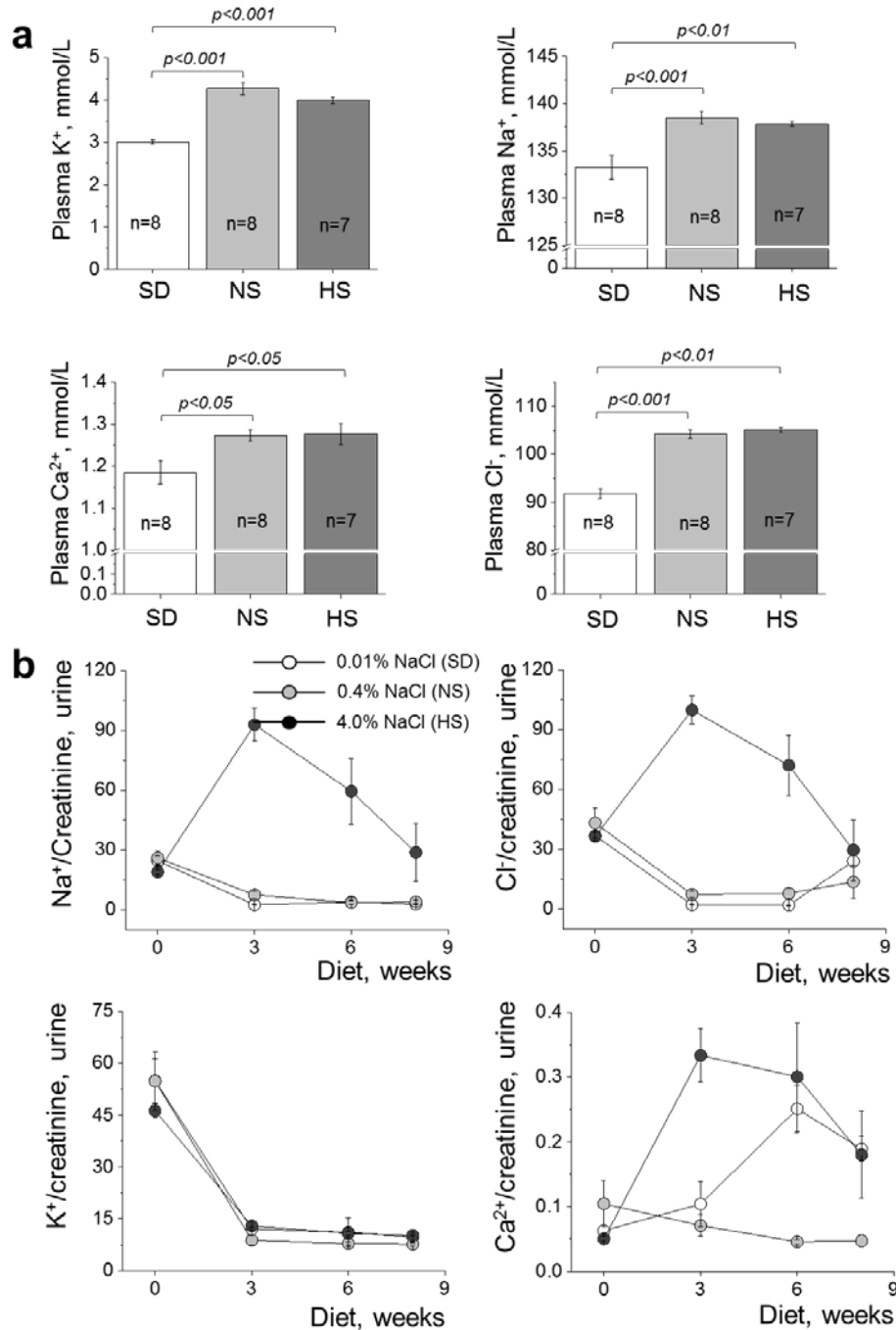


## Supplementary data

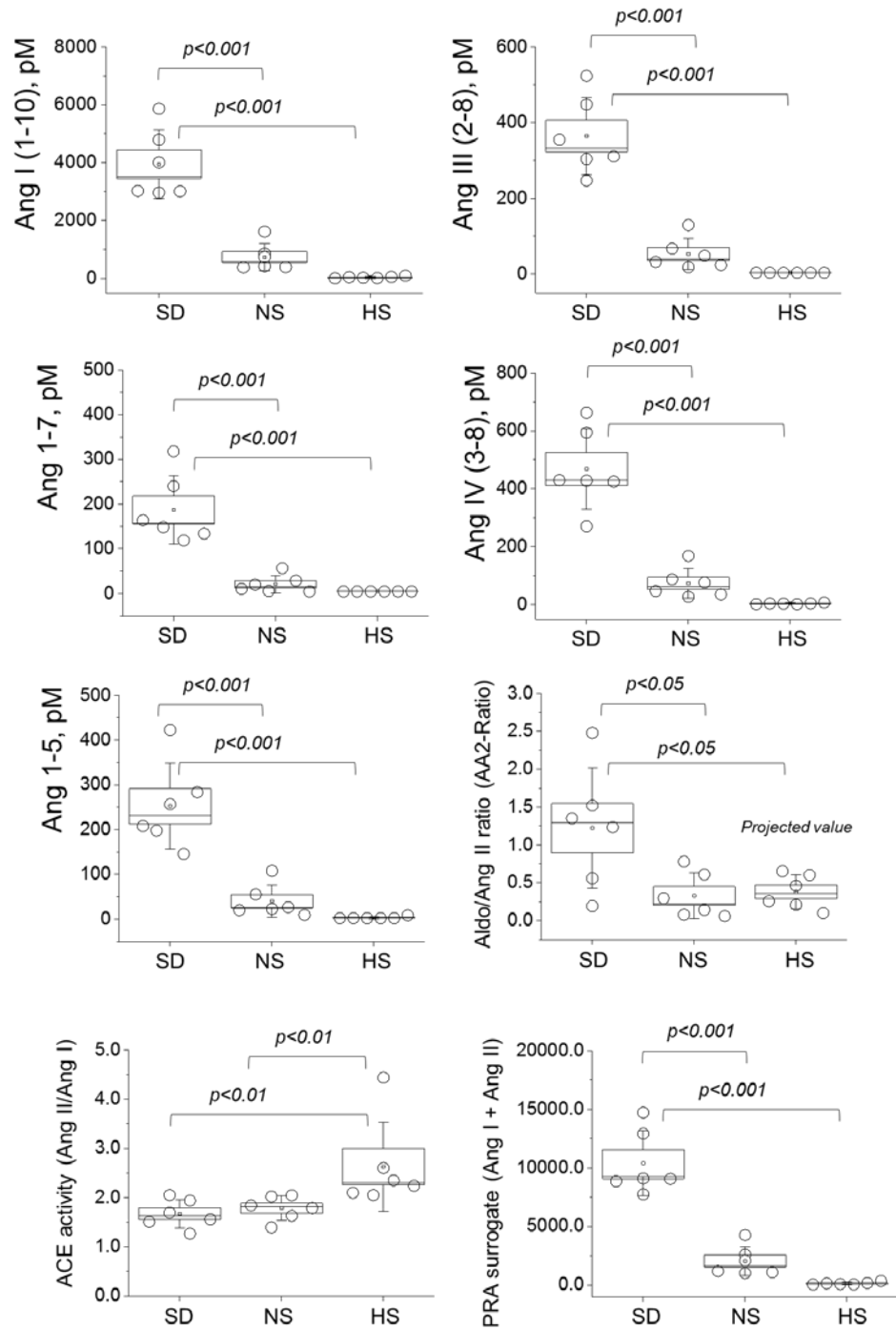
### **Salt-deficient diet exacerbates cystogenesis in ARPKD via epithelial sodium channel (ENaC)**

Daria V. Ilatovskaya, Vladislav Levchenko, Tengis S. Pavlov, Elena Isaeva, Christine A. Klemens, Jessica Johnson, Pengyuan Liu, Alison J. Kriegel, Alexander Staruschenko

Corresponding author: Alexander Staruschenko, PhD; Department of Physiology, Medical College of Wisconsin, 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee, WI 53226, USA. Phone: (414) 955-8475; Fax: (414) 955-6546; E-mail: [staruschenko@mcw.edu](mailto:staruschenko@mcw.edu)



**Figure S1. Electrolytes homeostasis in the PCK rats fed a SD, NS and HS diets.** (a) Plasma electrolytes (potassium, sodium, calcium and chloride) measured in the PCK rats at the end of the 8 week long dietary protocol when animals were fed a SD, NS and HS diets. (b) Urinary electrolytes in PCK rats fed diets with different sodium content. Shown are urinary electrolyte levels – sodium, potassium, chloride and calcium; all values were normalized to urinary creatinine. N = 8 per group for each experimental time point.



**Figure S2. Circulating levels of renin-angiotensin system (RAS) metabolites.** Circulating RAS metabolites were measured using LC/MS-MS in the plasma of the PCK rats fed a SD, NS and HS diets at the end of the experimental protocol.