SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Urinary Mitochondrial DNA Copy Number Identifies Renal Mitochondrial Injury in Renovascular Hypertensive Patients Undergoing Renal Revascularization: A pilot Study

Short title: Mitochondria in renovascular hypertension

Alfonso Eirin¹, MD; Sandra M. Herrmann¹, MD; Ahmed Saad¹, MD; Abdelrhman Abumoawad¹, MD; Hui Tang¹, MD, PhD; Amir Lerman², MD; Stephen C. Textor¹, MD; Lilach O. Lerman^{1,2}, MD, PhD.

Department of Internal Medicine, Divisions of Nephrology and Hypertension¹ and Cardiovascular Diseases², Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. Plasma COX3 and ND1 levels were similar among the groups (A) and remained unchanged 3 months after percutaneous transluminal renal angioplasty (PTRA).

Figure S2. Plasma renin activity remained unchanged 3 months after PTRA.

Figure S3. Diastolic and mean arterial pressure similarly decreased in both PTRA-treated after 3 months.

Figure S4. A: Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) showing mitochondrial structural abnormalities in pigs with RVH. Representative renal immunofluorescent staining of the mitochondrial outer membrane marker pre-protein, translocases of the outer membrane (TOM)-20 (green) and its quantification, showing decreased mitochondrial density in RVH compared to normal pigs. B: Mitochondrial cytochrome-c oxidase (COX)-IV activity and ATP/ADP ratio were lower in RVH compared to normal pigs. †P<0.01.

Figure S5. Stenotic kidney oxidative stress (dihydroethidium, DHE staining), tubular injury (Periodic acid-Schiff, PAS staining), and tubulointerstitial fibrosis (trichrome staining) were higher in RVH compared to normal pigs. †P<0.01, ‡P<0.001.

Figure S6. Urinary COX3 and ND1 copy number were higher in RVH compared to normal pigs (A) and correlated inversely with TOM-20 immunoreactivity (B), mitochondrial COX-IV activity

(C), and ATP generation (D). *P<0.05.

Figure S7. Plasma COX3 and ND1 levels were similar between normal and RVH pigs.