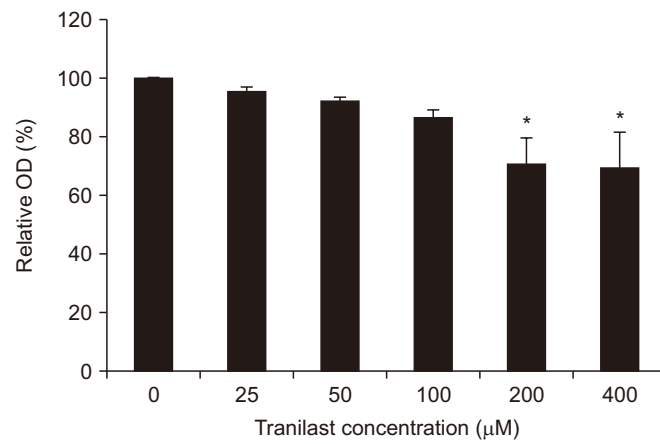
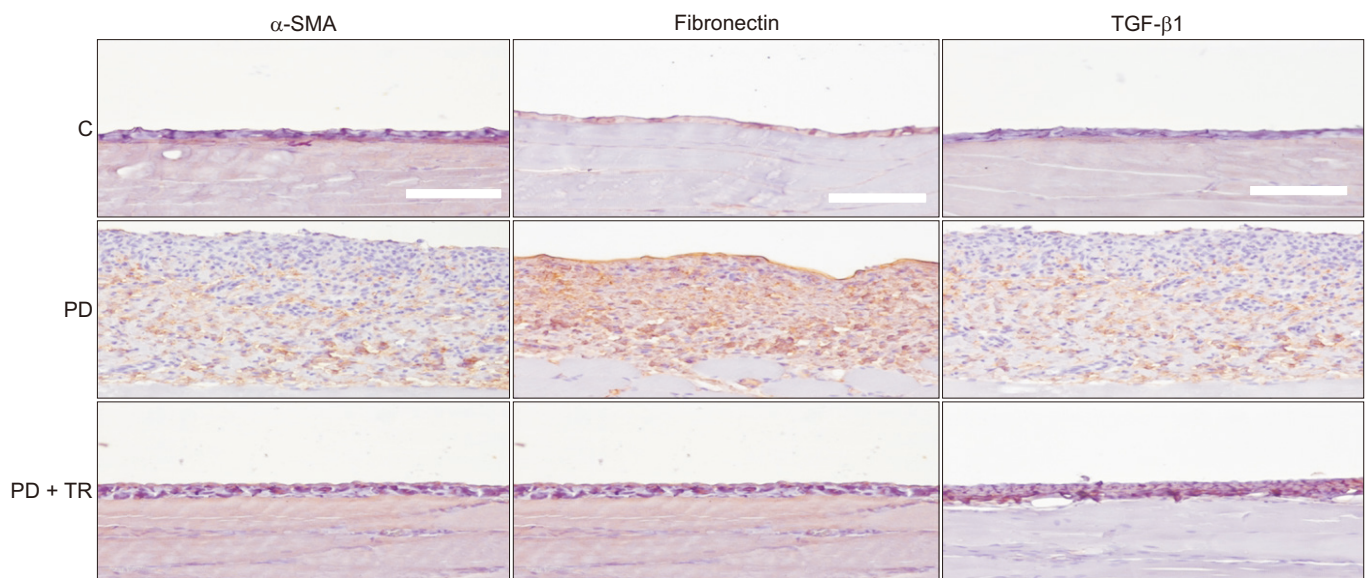


Supplementary Figure 1. Changes in the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) of human peritoneal mesothelial cells (HPMCs) according to the dose and time course of tranilast (TR). (A) We evaluated two EMT markers in HPMCs exposed to transforming growth factor-beta 1 (TGF- β 1) with and without TR: 25 μ M, 50 μ M, or 100 μ M. Increase in E-cadherin and decrease in α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) markers were observed upon treatment with TGF- β 1. (B) Cotreatment with TGF- β and 100 μ M TR for 24 hours reversed these changes. n = 1 per group.



Supplementary Figure 2. Cytotoxic effects of tranilast on human peritoneal mesothelial cells (HPMCs). Note that tranilast was not significantly toxic up to a concentration of 100 µM. The relative optical density (OD) values are expressed as mean ± standard error. n = 4 per group.

* $P < 0.05$ compared to HPMCs treated with control buffer.



Supplementary Figure 3. Morphological changes in the peritoneum. The parietal peritoneum was stained with α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA), fibronectin, and transforming growth factor- beta 1 (TGF- β 1; magnification 200 \times ; white scale bar = 100 μ m). C, control; PD, peritoneal dialysis; PD + TR, peritoneal dialysis group with tranilast cotreatment.