



Supplementary Fig. 3. Effects of fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) supplement on the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in the diabetic kidney. Extracellular matrix accumulation and renal fibrosis are always attributed to enhanced EMT; therefore, Western blot analysis was used to examine the markers of EMT in the kidneys including (A, B) E-cadherin, (A, C) zonula occludens-1 (ZO-1), (A, D) α-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA), (A, E) vimentin, and (A, F) laminin. The expression of the negative regulators of E-cadherin including (A, G) snail, (A, H) twist, and (A, I) slug was determined by Western blotting. Meanwhile, (A, J) P-cadherin and (A, K) nephryn, the markers of podocytes, were also examined by Western blotting to evaluate the EMT in the glomeruli. Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation ($n=8$ /group). ^a $P<0.05$ vs. the control (Con) group, ^b $P<0.05$ vs. diabetic nephropathy (DN) group.