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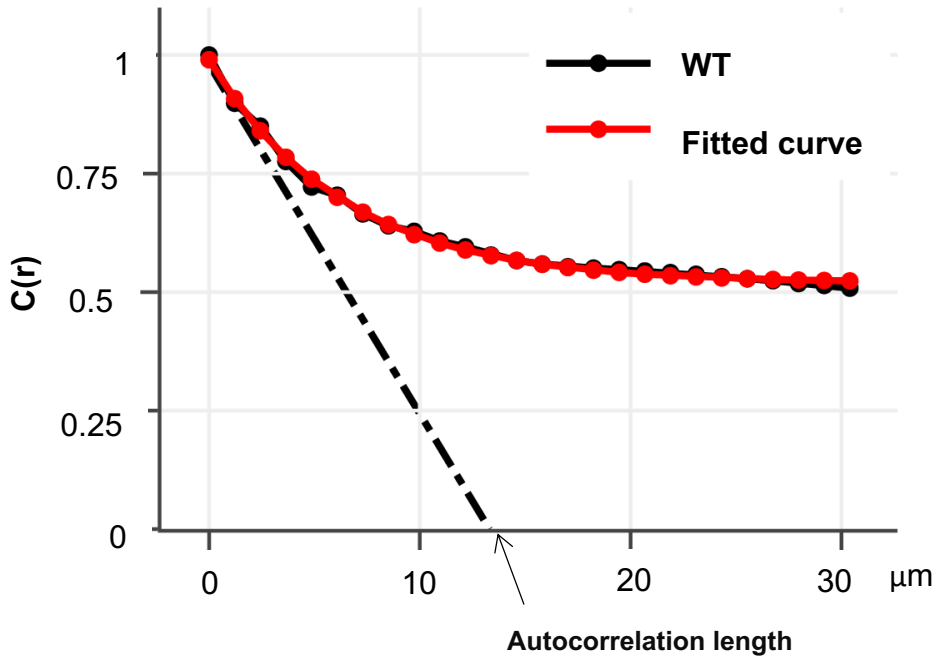
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Figure S4, related to Figure 5C. Supplementary videos showing continuous stream of images depicting Actn4<sup>S160D/S160D</sup> (right) podocyte detachment and WT (left) podocyte adherence in response to 48 hr simultaneous fluid shear stress and cyclic strain.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

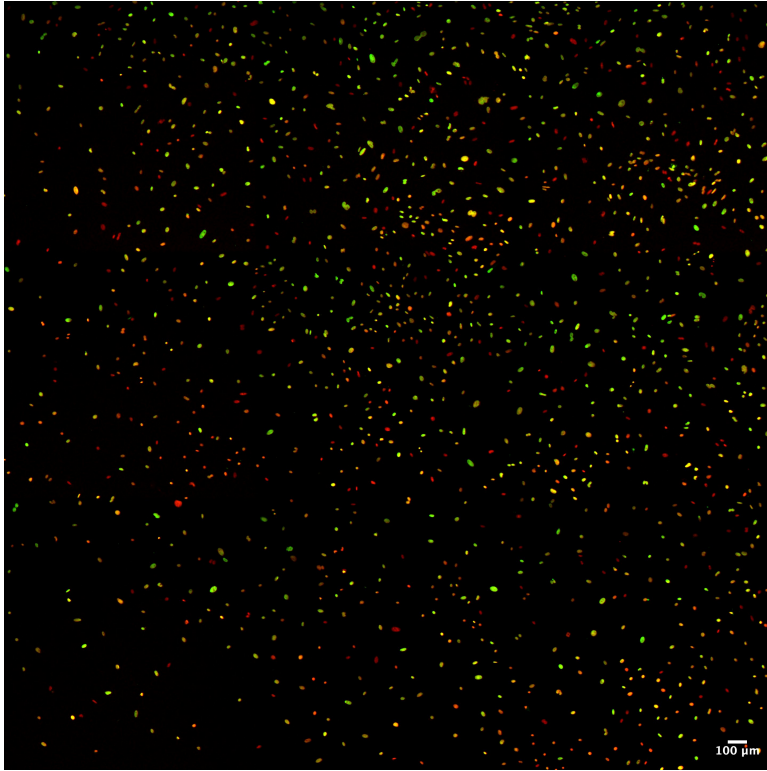
**Figure S1, related to Figure 4C.** Quantification of autocorrelation length for a representative podocyte.



Black curve represents actual spatial autocorrelation  $C(r)$  calculated as described in methods. Red curve represents curve fit to this actual data using the equation  $ae^{-r/b} + c$ . The x-axis intercept of the tangent line (dashed line) for the fitted autocorrelation curve at  $r=0$  defines the autocorrelation length for this podocyte. The higher the autocorrelation length, the more spatially correlated the F-actin across the cell.

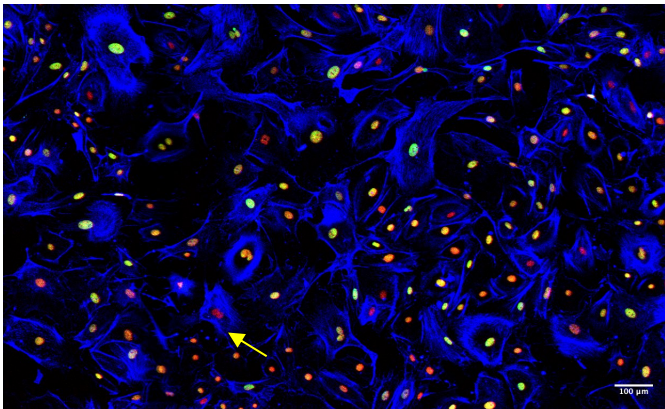
**Figure S2, related to Figure 4 and Figure 5.** Representative immunofluorescence image of WT-1 (podocyte-specific marker), used to assess the purity of mouse podocyte on day 24 since the day of isolation

**A**

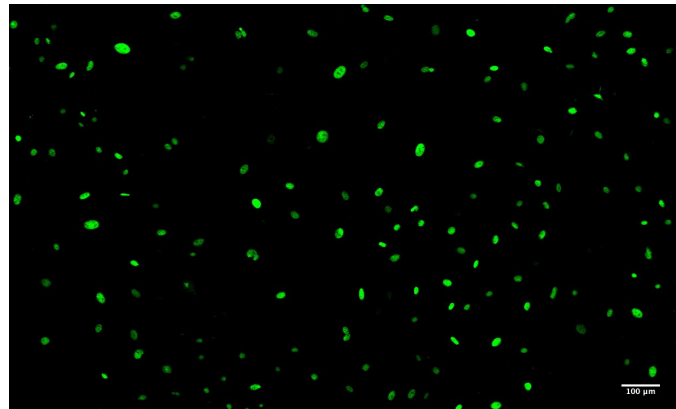


**90.3 % purity**

**B**



**C**



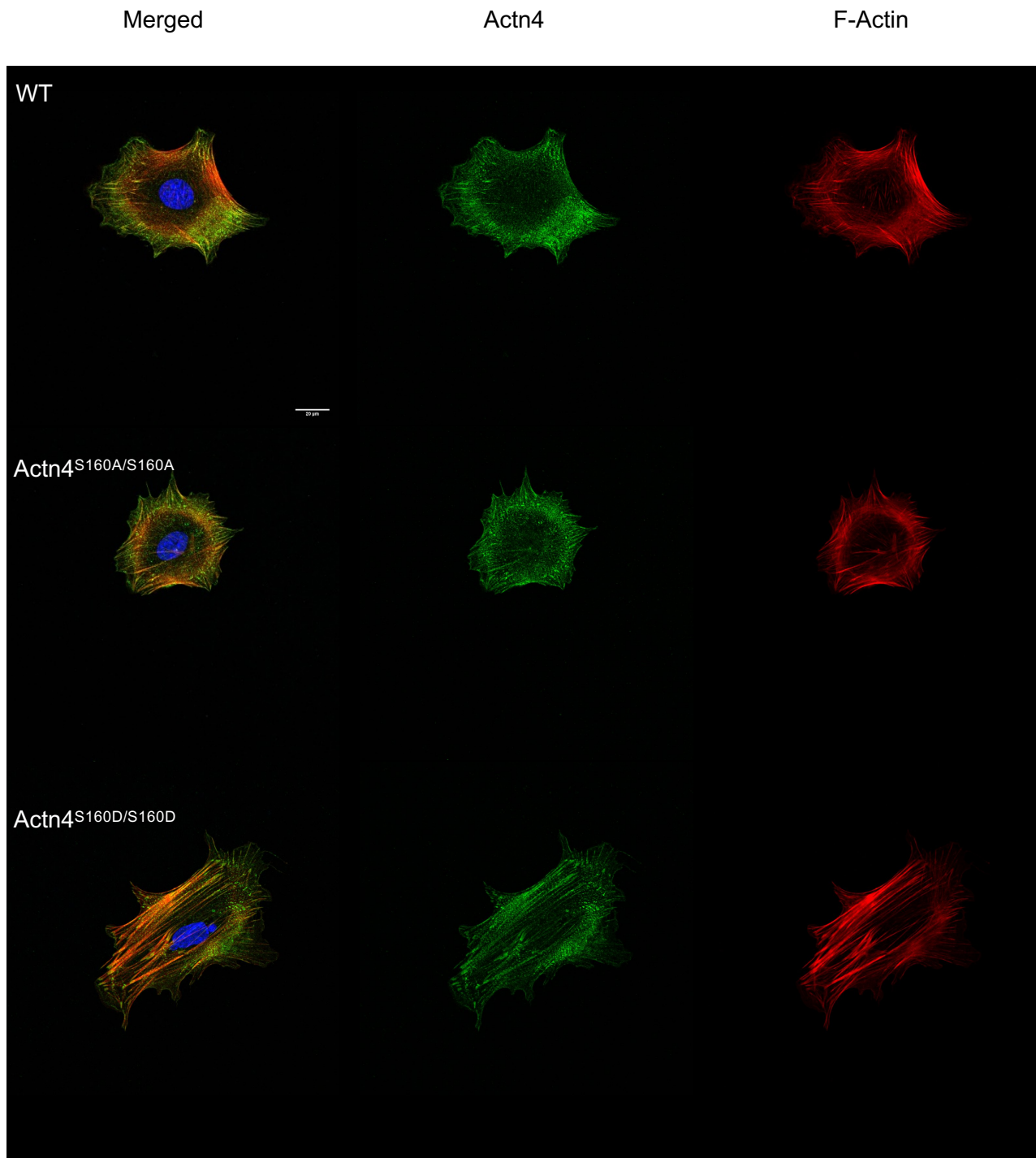
Images was collected using Zeiss LSM 710 confocal microscope system equipped with a plan-Apochromat 10x/0.45 Water objective lens.

(A) Merged image of all cells showing nuclei staining (red pseudocolor) and WT-1 staining (green pseudocolor) at 10x magnification. Scale bar is 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . Image analysis was done using Fiji – ImageJ to quantify cells that did not stain positive for WT-1. 10% of cells stained negative for WT-1, indicating 90% purity from podocyte isolation.

(B) Zoomed-in lower-right subsection of image (A) showing nuclei staining (red pseudocolor) and WT-1 staining (green pseudocolor). Shown also is F-actin staining (blue pseudocolor). Yellow arrow indicates podocyte that stains positive for nucleus but negative for WT-1 (example of non-podocyte). Scale bar is 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

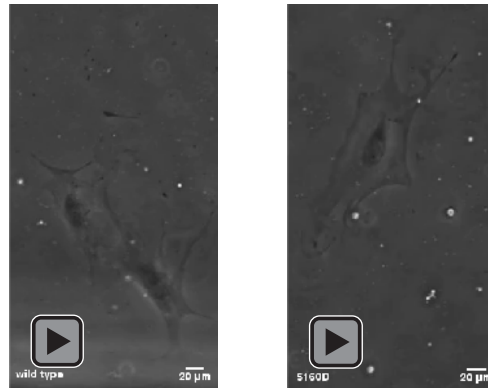
(C) Zoomed-in lower-right subsection of image (B) showing only WT-1 staining (green pseudocolor).

**Figure S3, related to Figure 4A.** Representative immunofluorescence images of F-actin filaments and Actn4.



F-actin (right column in red) and Actn4 (middle column in green) distribution within WT, Actn4<sup>S160D/S160D</sup> and Actn4<sup>S160A/S160A</sup> grown on a collagen I coated coverslip (63X magnification). Left column shows the merged images of F-actin and Actn4. Scale bar is 100 μm.

**Figure S4, related to Figure 5C.** Supplementary videos showing continuous stream of images depicting *Actn4*<sup>S160D/S160D</sup> (right) podocyte detachment and WT (left) podocyte adherence in response to 48 hr simultaneous fluid shear stress and cyclic strain.



Images were collected every 5 min throughout 48-hr period. Scale bar is 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . Images were collected using Zeiss Axio Observer system equipped with a 5x/0.16 phase objective lens.