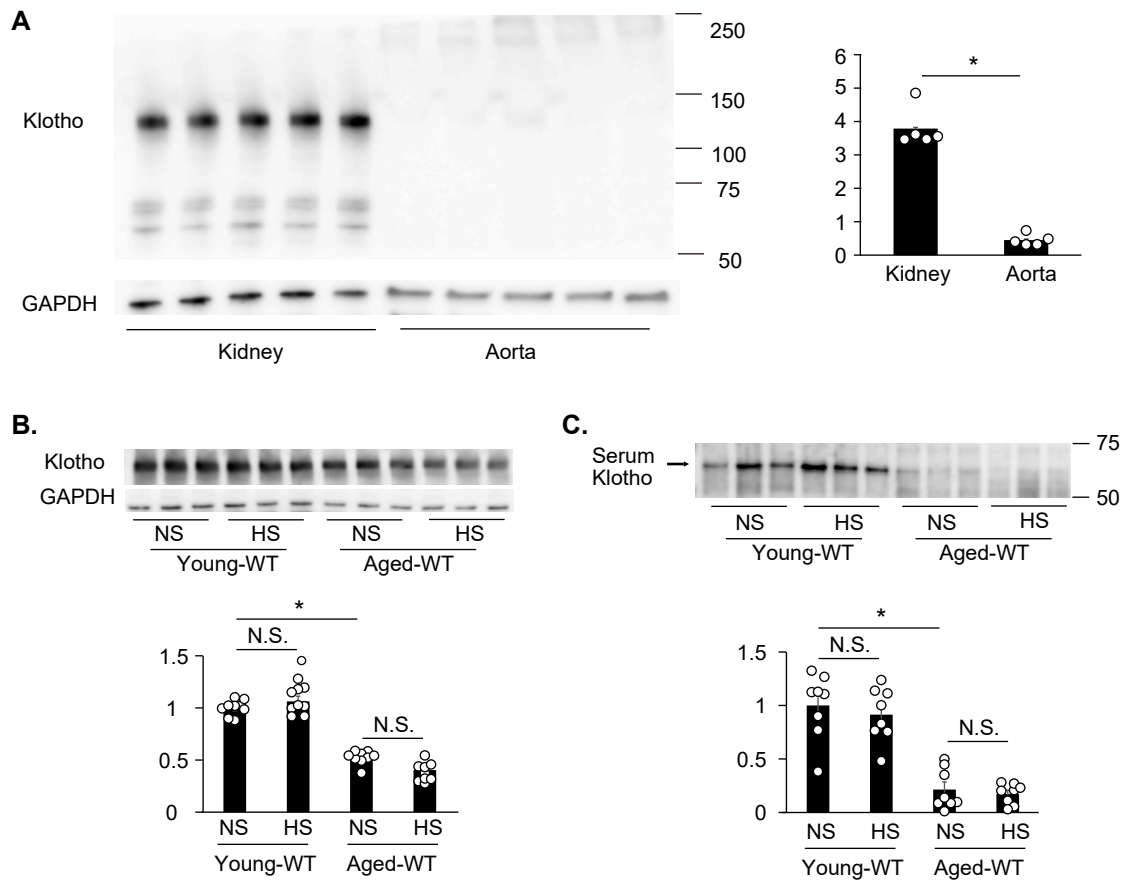
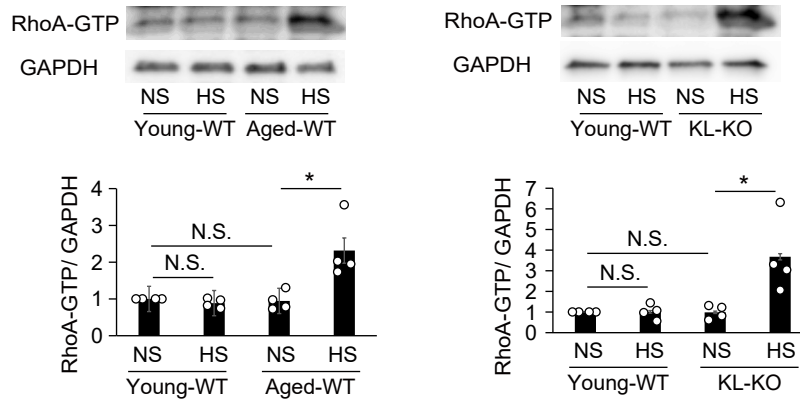


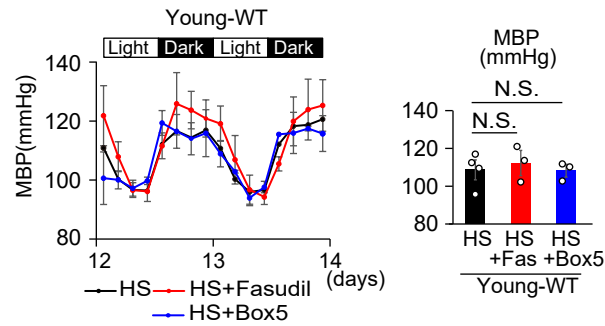
## Supplemental Figures



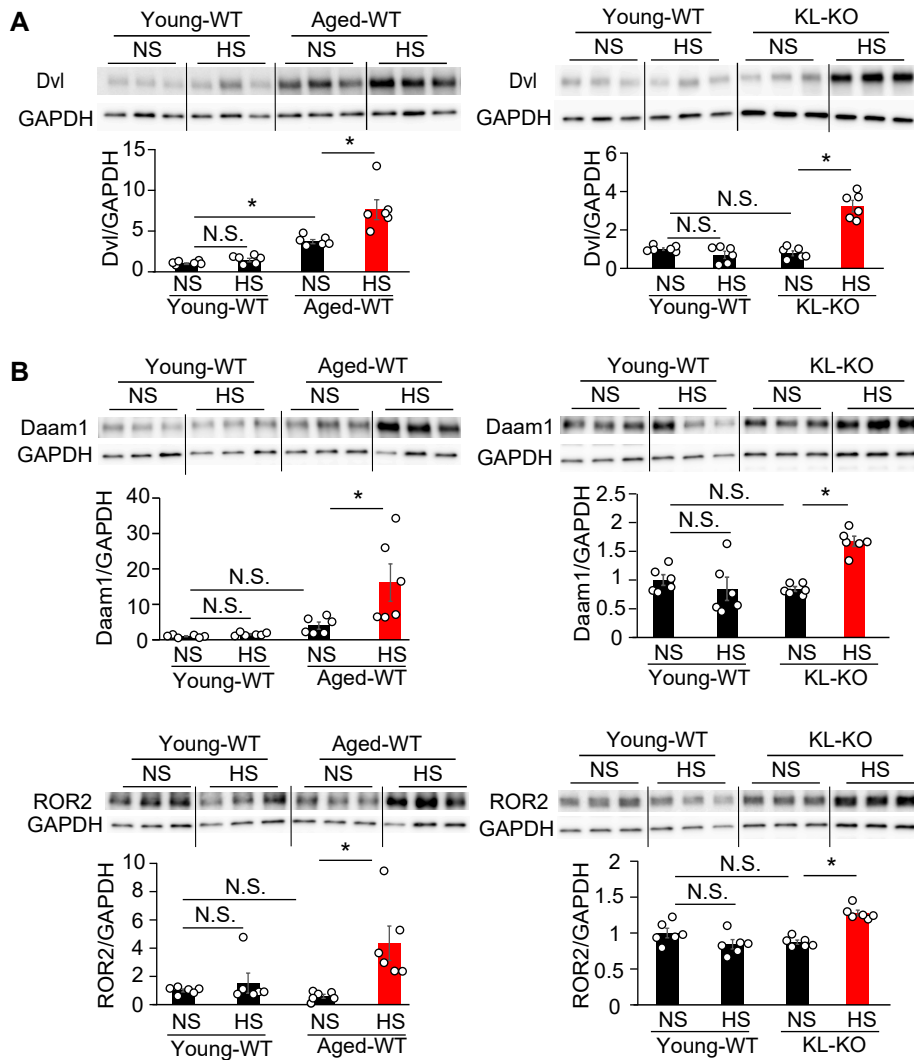
**Supplemental Figure 1. Renal and serum Klotho was not changed by high-salt diet (HS) in young-WT and aged-WT.** (A) Renal and aortic expression of Klotho in young-WT with normal-salt (NS) diet. N = 5, each. \* $p < 0.05$  (vs. kidney). (B) Renal expression of Klotho in young-WT and aged-WT fed NS or HS. N = 9, each. \* $p < 0.05$  (vs. young-WT-NS or aged-WT-NS). (C) Serum expression of Klotho in young-WT and aged-WT fed NS or HS. N = 8, each. \* $p < 0.05$  (vs. young-WT-NS or aged-WT-NS). Data are means  $\pm$  SEM. Unpaired t-tests were performed on comparisons between two groups. For multiple comparisons, statistical analysis was performed by the Tukey–Kramer post hoc test.



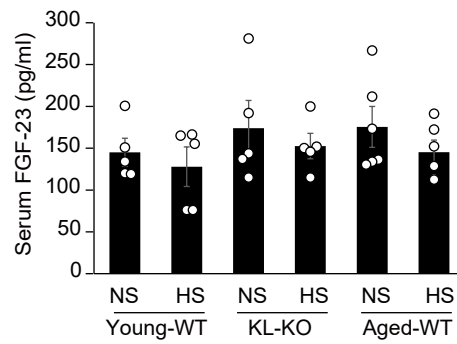
**Supplemental Figure 2. Increased active RhoA expressions in aortas of aged-WT mice and young Klotho-KO mice with the high-salt diet (HS).** RhoA-GTP expressions in aortas of young-WT and aged-WT fed normal-salt (NS) or HS. N = 4, each. \* $p < 0.05$  (vs. young-WT-NS or aged-WT-NS). Data are means  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical analysis was performed by the Tukey-Kramer post hoc test.



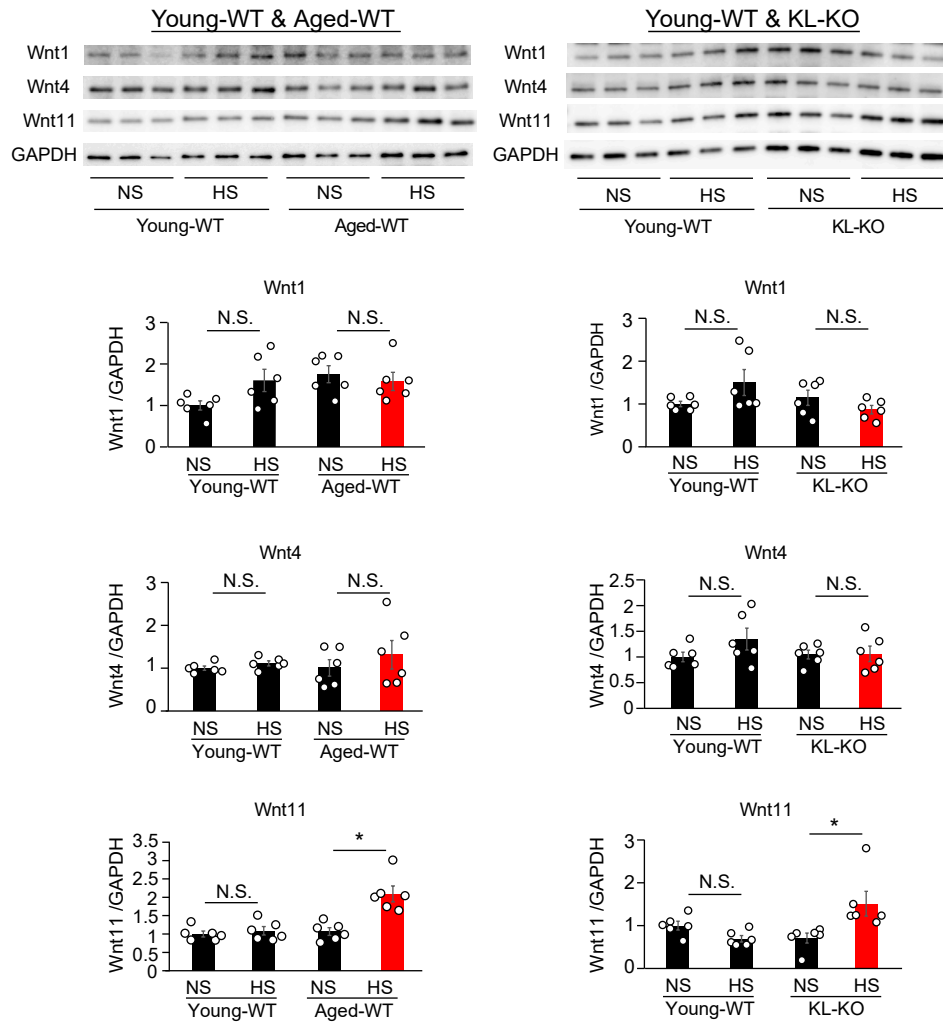
**Supplemental Figure 3. Neither Fasudil nor Box5 affected mean BP (MBP) measured by telemetry method in salt-loaded young-WT mice.** Effects of Fasudil and Box5 treatment on circadian and average MBP in young-WT mice with high-salt (HS). N = 4 for HS, n = 3 for HS+Fasudil and HS+Box5, each. \* $p < 0.05$  (vs. HS). Data are means  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical analysis was performed by the Tukey–Kramer post hoc test. Fasudil: Fas.



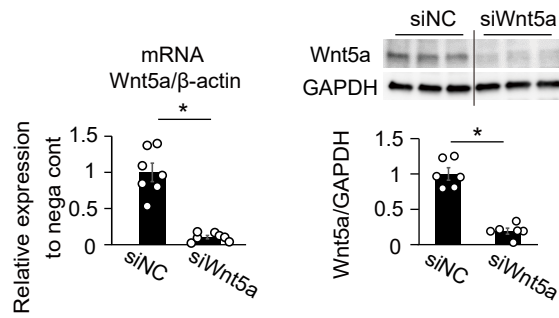
**Supplemental Figures 4. The aortic expressions of Dvl paralleled those of active  $\beta$ -catenin expressions whereas those of Daam1 and ROR2 were consistent with the expressions of p-MYPT1 in the iliac arteries in both aged-WT and heterozygous Klotho knockout (KL-KO) mice. (A) Dvl expressions in the aortas of aged-WT (left) and KL-KO mice (right) fed NS or HS. N = 6, each. \* $p < 0.05$  vs. young-WT-NS, aged-WT-NS, or KL-KO-NS. (B) Daam1 and ROR2 expressions in the aortas of aged-WT (left) and KL-KO mice (right) fed NS or HS. N = 6, each. \* $p < 0.05$  vs. young-WT-NS, aged-WT-NS or KL-KO-NS. Data are means  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical analysis was performed by the Tukey–Kramer post hoc test. Dvl: dishevelled; Daam1: dishevelled-associated activator of morphogenesis 1; Ror2: receptor tyrosine kinase-like orphan receptor 2.**



**Supplemental Figure 5. Serum levels of FGF-23 did not change by high-salt (HS) diet in young-WT, heterozygous Klotho-KO (KL-KO) and aged-WT mice.** Serum levels of FGF-23 did not show the significant difference among young-WT, KL-KO and aged-WT mice with normal-salt diet (NS). Young-WT fed NS or HS, n = 5, each. KL-KO fed NS or HS, n = 5, each. Aged-WT fed NS or HS, n = 6, each. Data are means  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical analysis was performed by the Tukey–Kramer post hoc test.



**Supplemental Figure 6. The protein expressions of Wnt11 in the aortas increased in high-salt (HS)-fed aged-WT and heterozygous Klotho-KO (KL-KO) mice though those of Wnt 1 and Wnt4 did not change.** The aortic protein levels of Wnt1, Wnt4, and Wnt11 in aged-WT (left) and KL-KO mice (right) fed normal-salt (NS) or HS in comparison with young-WT. N = 6, each. \* $p < 0.05$  vs. young-WT-NS, aged-WT-NS or KL-KO-NS. Data are means  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical analysis was performed by the Tukey–Kramer post hoc test.



**Supplemental Figures 7. The expressions of Wnt5a were effectively suppressed by siWnt5a both in mRNA and protein levels in human vascular smooth muscle cells (hVSMCs).** Effects of the negative control siRNA (siNC) and siWnt5a on mRNA (left, n = 7, each) and protein (right, n = 6, each) levels of Wnt5a in hVSMCs. \*p < 0.05 vs. siNC. Data are means ± SEM. Unpaired t-tests were performed on comparisons between two groups.