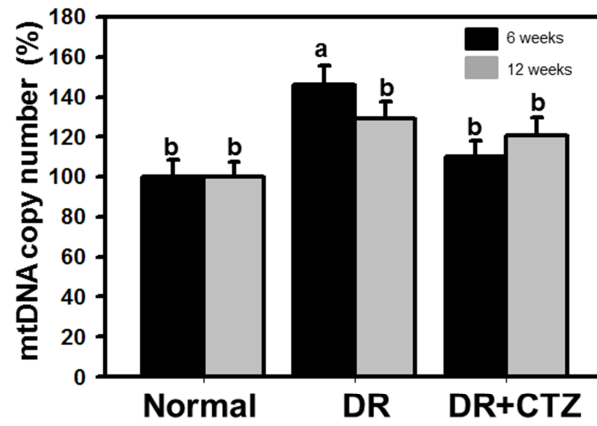
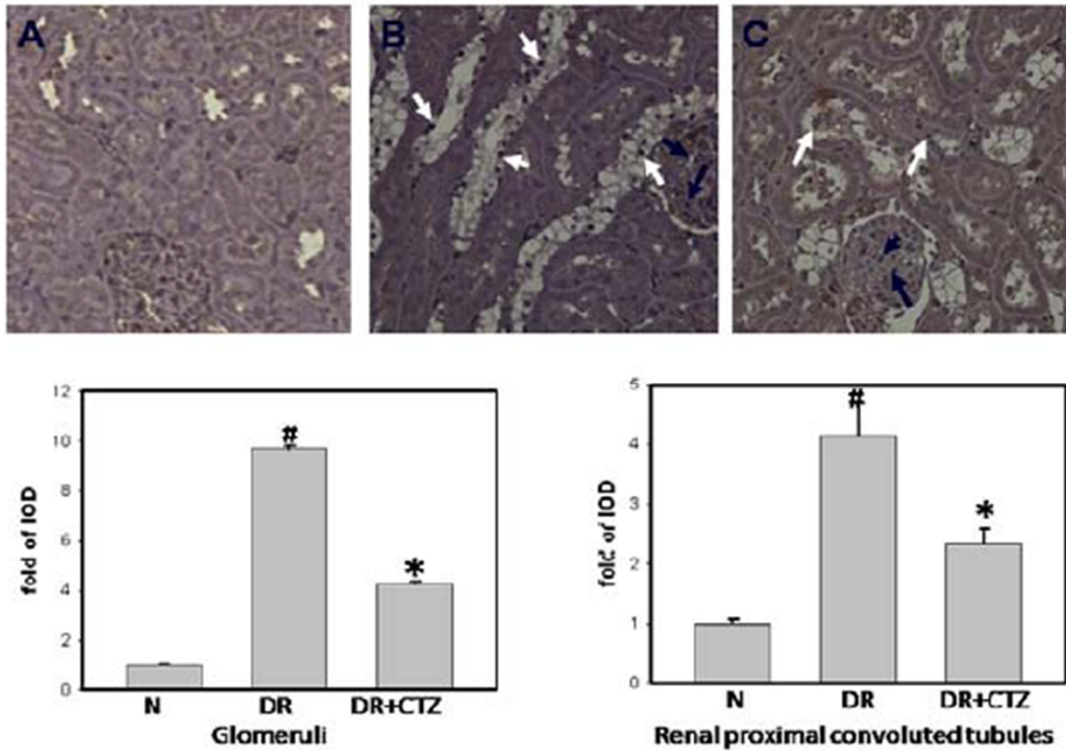


Cilostazol {6-[4-(1-cyclohexyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)butoxy]-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)-quinolinone}.

**Supplementary Fig. 1.**



**Supplementary Fig. 2. mtDNA obtained from rat kidneys were detected in RT-PCR of Normal; DR, diabetic rats; DR + CTZ, diabetic rats treated with 5 mg/kg/day CTZ for 6 or 12 weeks (6 rats per group).** The results were expressed as the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation of three determinations. Mean values within each column with different labels (a, b) are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ).



**Supplementary Fig. 3. Immunohistochemical examination was used to confirm this phenomenon in kidney tissue.** The results showed increases of 4.16-fold in TGF- $\beta$ , respectively, in proximal convoluted tubules of STZ induced diabetic rats as compared to the normal group. The expression of TGF- $\beta$  decreased to 2.33-fold in 5 mg/kg/day of cilostazol treatment. In glomeruli, the results showed an increase of 9.71-fold in TGF- $\beta$ , and the expression of TGF- $\beta$  decreased to 4.26-fold in 5 mg/kg/day of cilostazol treatment. Immunohistochemical images of TGF-beta (200 $\times$ ) in rat kidneys of the normal group (A), the STZ-induced diabetic group (12 weeks) (B), and the STZ +5 mg/kg/d cilostazol group (12 weeks) (C). Black arrows represent positive signals in the glomeruli and white arrows in the proximal convoluted tubules. The lower panels show quantification of TGF-beta expression in the glomeruli and proximal convoluted tubules, represented as fold of integrated optical density (IOD). N, normal; DR, diabetic rats; CTZ, cilostazol. <sup>#</sup>p < 0.05 compared with the normal group; \* p < 0.05 compared with the DR group.