

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**[Supplementary File \(PDF\)](#)

**Supplementary Figure S1.** Glomerular endothelial cell (*GENC*) protease-activated receptor 1 (*PAR-1*) signaling response. *GENC* were treated with 15  $\mu$ M PAR-1 agonist. There was no phosphorylation of Paxillin, vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein (VASP), or c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) in response to PAR-1 agonist. Phosphorylation of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) was observed in response to PAR-1 agonist treatment. This shows that the *GENC* can respond to PAR-1 agonist and that the p38 MAPK signaling response is not podocyte specific, suggesting that the other studied pathways are more relevant for the podocyte. Positive control is wild-type human podocytes treated with 15  $\mu$ M PAR-1 agonist for 15 minutes.

**Supplementary Figure S2.** Patient biopsy clinical information.

**Supplementary Figure S3.** Protease-activated receptor 1 (*PAR-1*) active construct. The *PAR-1* active construct is downstream of a CAGG promoter inserted at the *Rosa 26* locus within the mouse genome. Upstream of the sequence encoding the transgenic *PAR-1* receptor is a cassette containing a stop codon and the neomycin selection marker. The stop codon and neomycin selection marker is flanked by loxP sites. Cre recombinases cleave the DNA at loxP sites and stitches the ends together. When Cre recombinase acts upon the *Rosa 26* locus, the sequence containing the stop codon and neomycin selection marker is removed and the *PAR-1*-active transgene is expressed. In the developmental model, Cre recombinase is expressed under the control of a podocin promoter, whereas in the inducible model, Cre recombinase is expressed after treatment with doxycycline.

**Supplementary Figure S4.** Additional representative images for Pod Cre protease-activated receptor 1 (*PAR-1*)<sup>Active +/-</sup> transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily c member 6 (*TRPC6*) wild type (WT) and Pod Cre *PAR-1*<sup>Active +/-</sup> *TRPC6* knockout (KO) electron microscopy. The 6 images shown in the figure are from 6 different mice (3 Pod Cre *PAR-1*<sup>Active +/-</sup> *TRPC6* WT and 3 Pod Cre *PAR-1*<sup>Active +/-</sup> *TRPC6* KO). They are representative of the pathology seen in these animals.