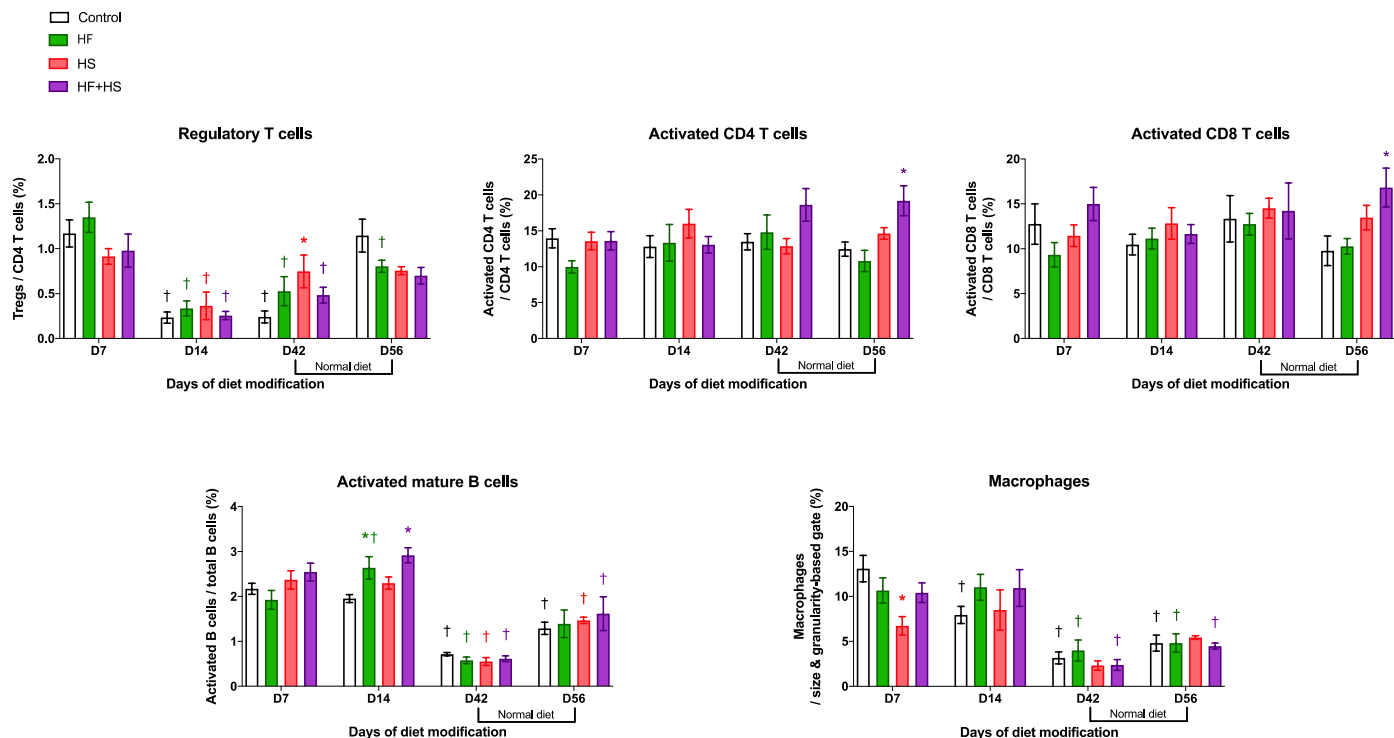


Supplemental Figure 1. Chow intake measured every 1 week during the dietary modification.

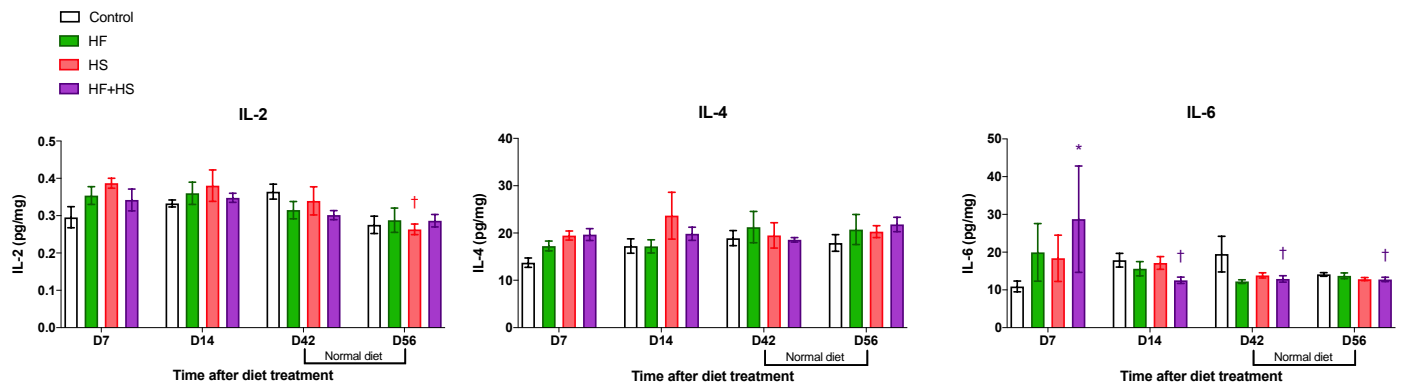
The total amount of dietary intake in the HF, HF+HS, and normal diet groups was similar. The HS group tended to consume slightly more chow. HF, high-fat; HS, high-salt; HF+HS, high-fat with high-salt.



Supplemental Figure 2: Effects of dietary modification on leukocytes subtypes in kidneys of normal mice.

Regulatory T cells among CD4 T cells were decreased over time from day 14 after the diet modification. The HS group showed higher expression of regulatory T cells compared to the control group on day 42. The HF+HS diet group showed higher proportion of activated phenotypes of CD4 and CD8 T cells compared to the control group on day 56. The proportions of activated mature B cells and macrophages were decreased from day 42. The HF and HF+HS diet groups showed facilitated infiltration of activated mature B cells on day 14.

* $P < 0.05$, compared with the control group at each time point. † $P < 0.05$, compared with day 7 in the same group ($n = 5$ for each group at each time point). Statistical analyses were performed with two-way ANOVA test followed by Tukey's test. HF, high-fat; HS, high-salt; HF+HS, high-fat with high-salt.



Supplemental Figure 3: Effects of dietary modification on IL-2, IL-4, and IL-6.

The expressions of IL-2 and IL-4 were comparable between the groups. The expression of IL-6 was higher in the HF+HS diet group on day 7 compared to the control group and decreased from day 14 after diet modification.

* $P < 0.05$, compared with the control group at each time point. † $P < 0.05$, compared with day 7 in the same group ($n = 5$ for each group at each time point). Statistical analyses were performed with two-way ANOVA test followed by Tukey's test. HF, high-fat; HS, high-salt; HF+HS, high-fat with high-salt.