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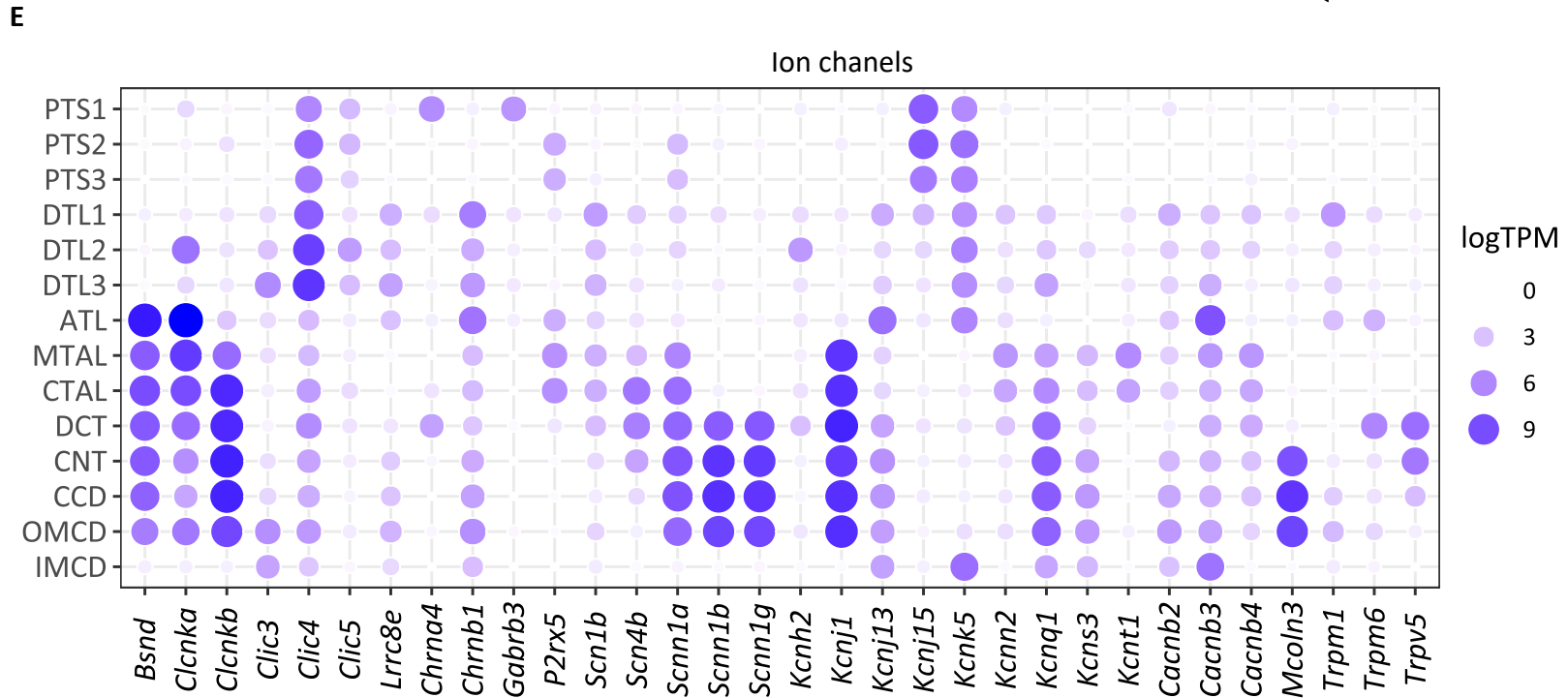
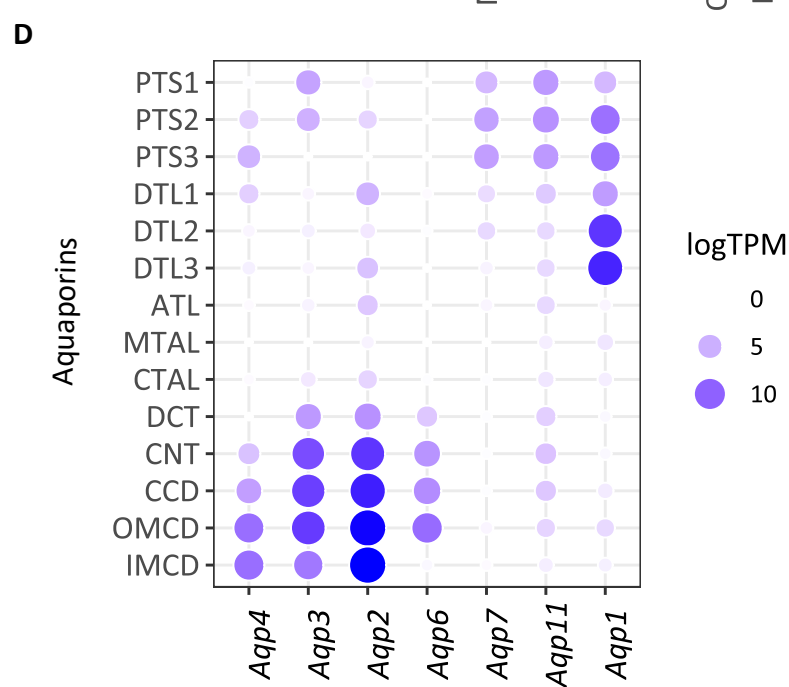
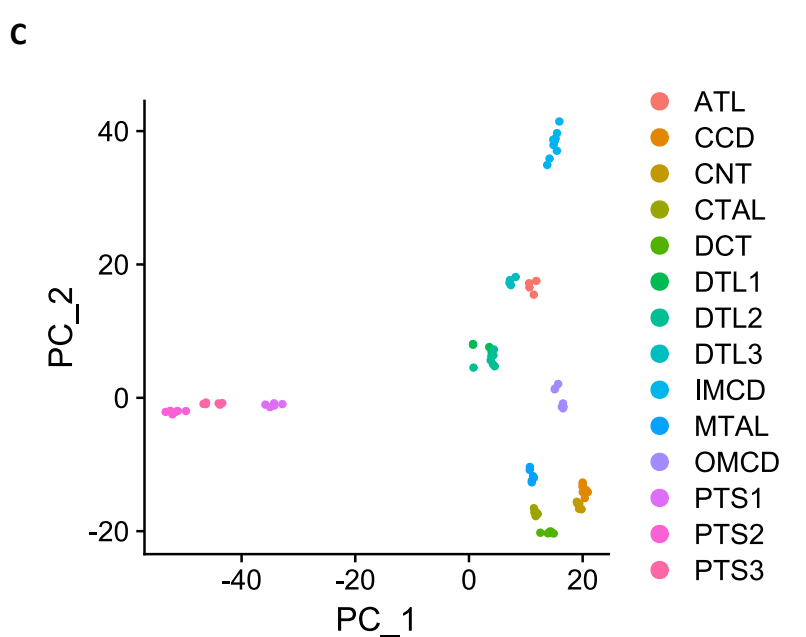
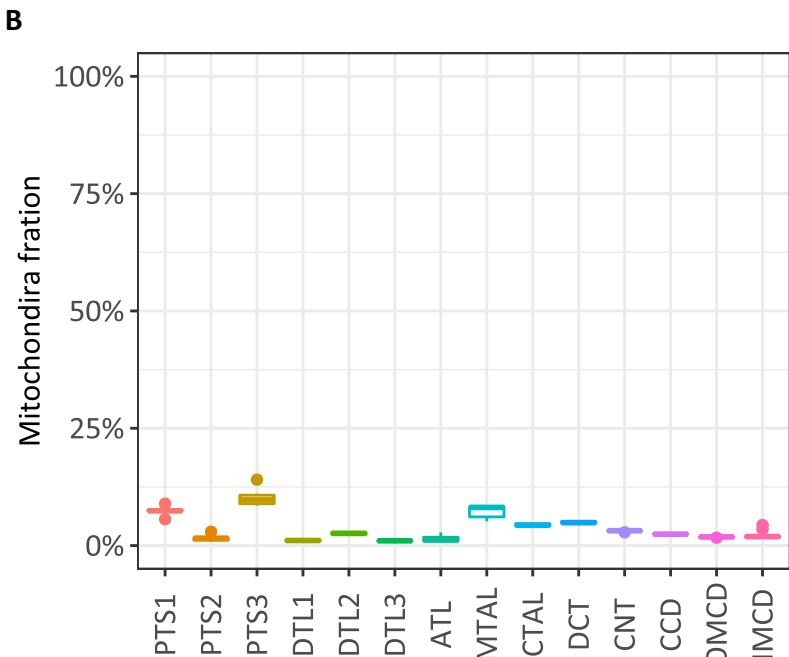
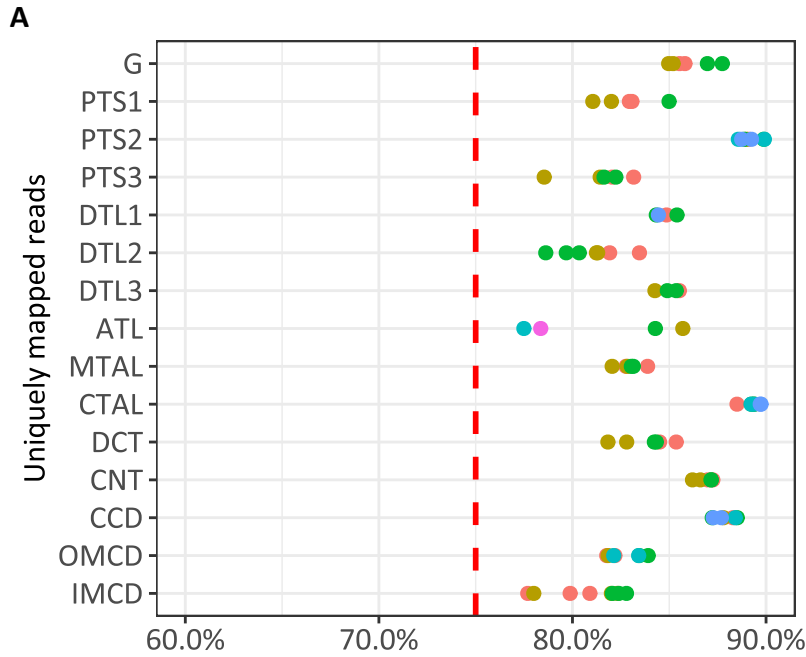
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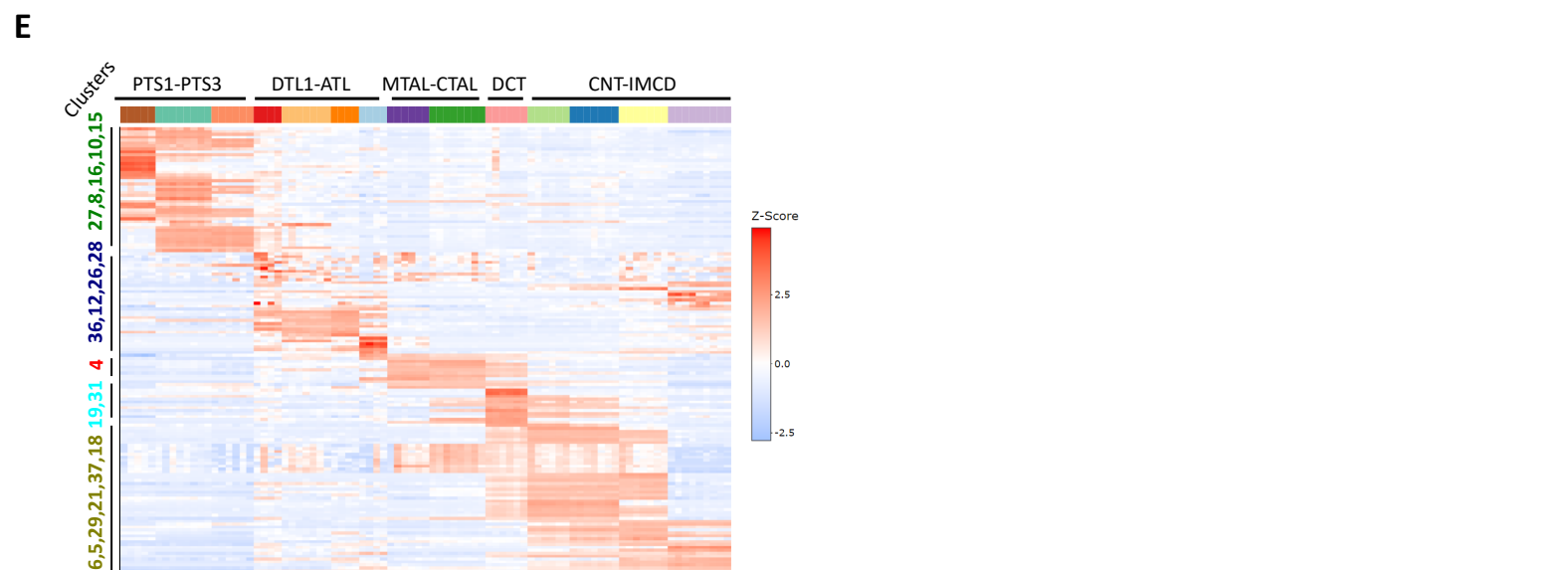
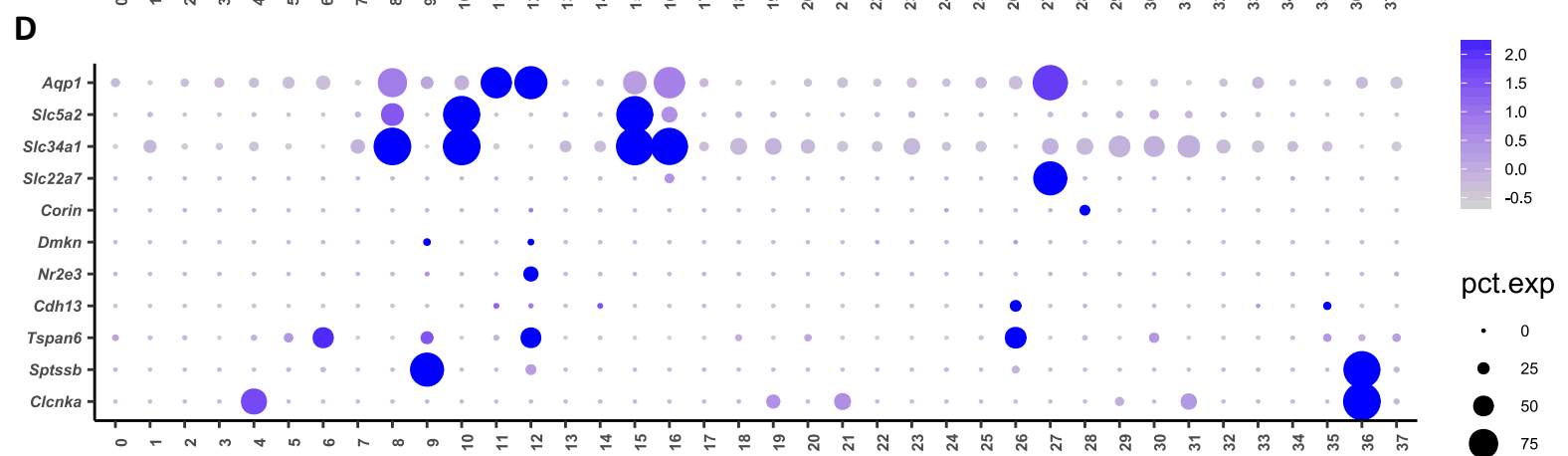
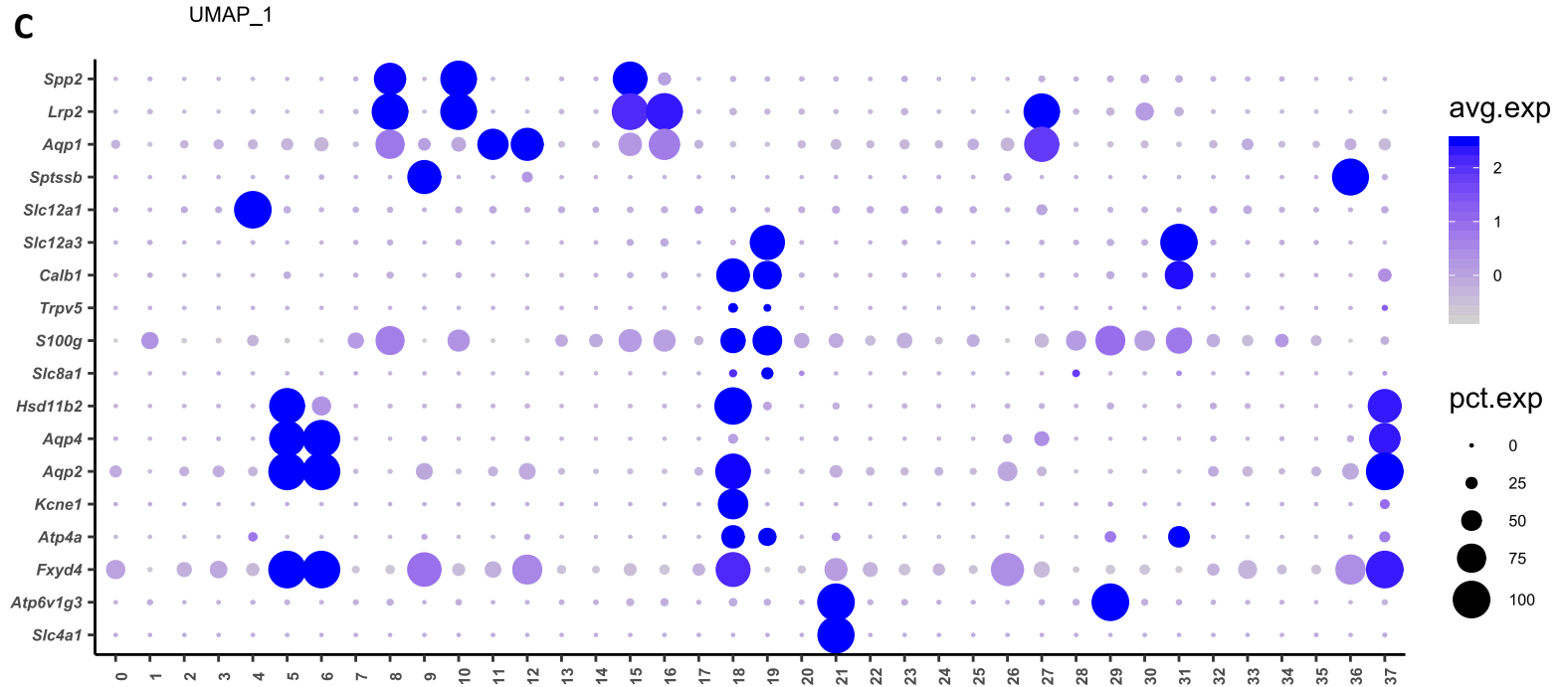
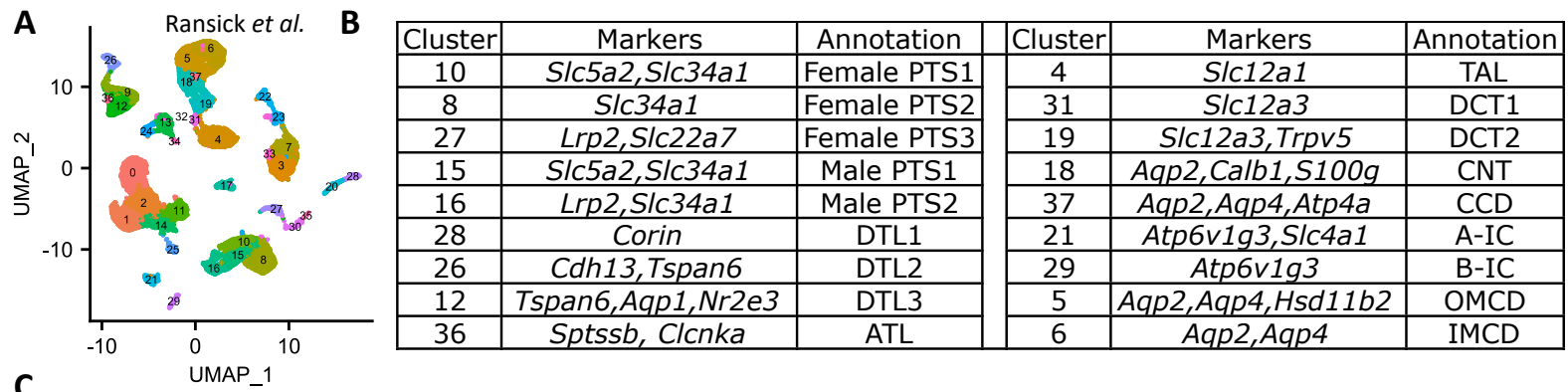
Supplemental Table 8. Splicing factors.

Supplemental Table 9. Exon counts.

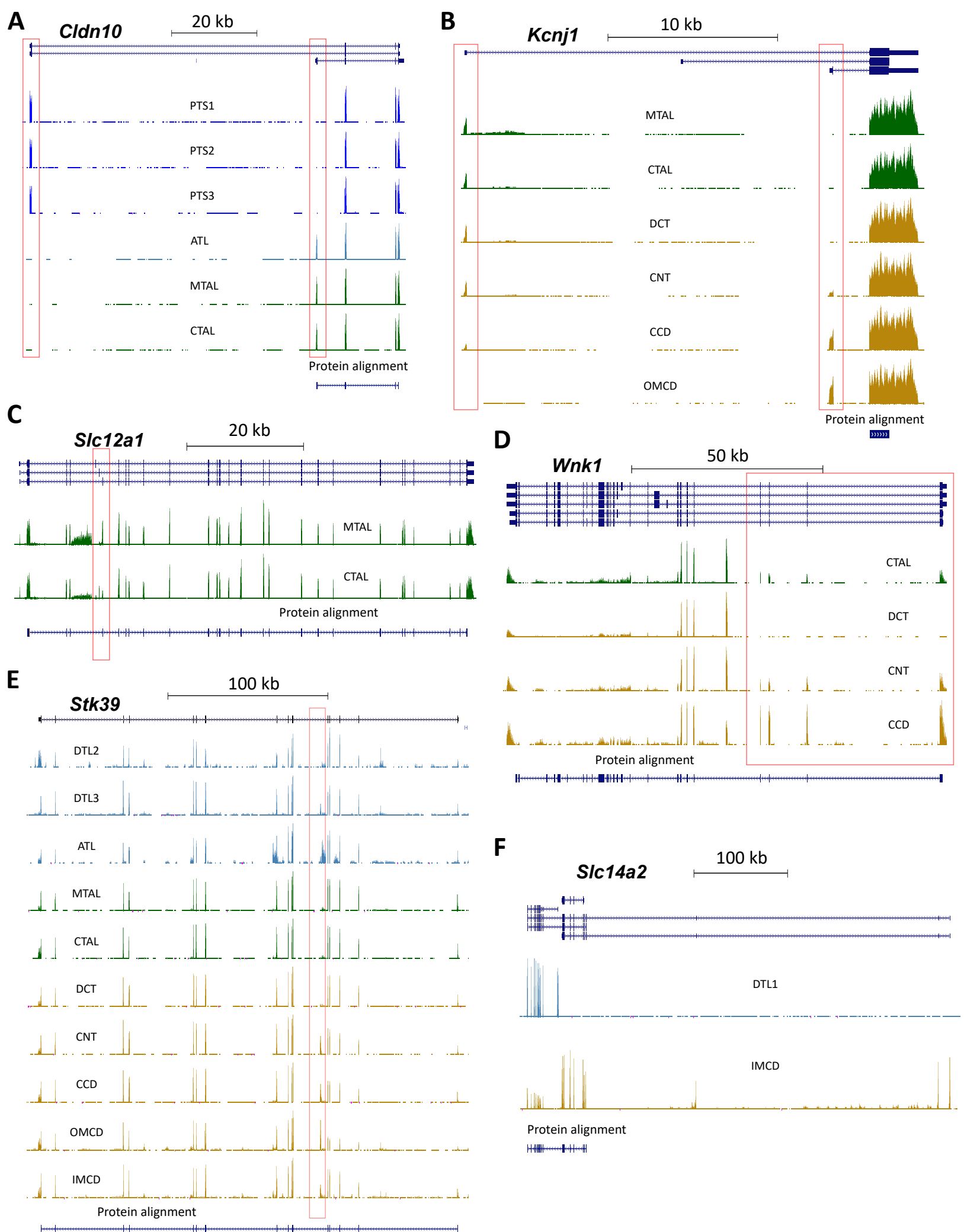


Supplemental Figure Legends

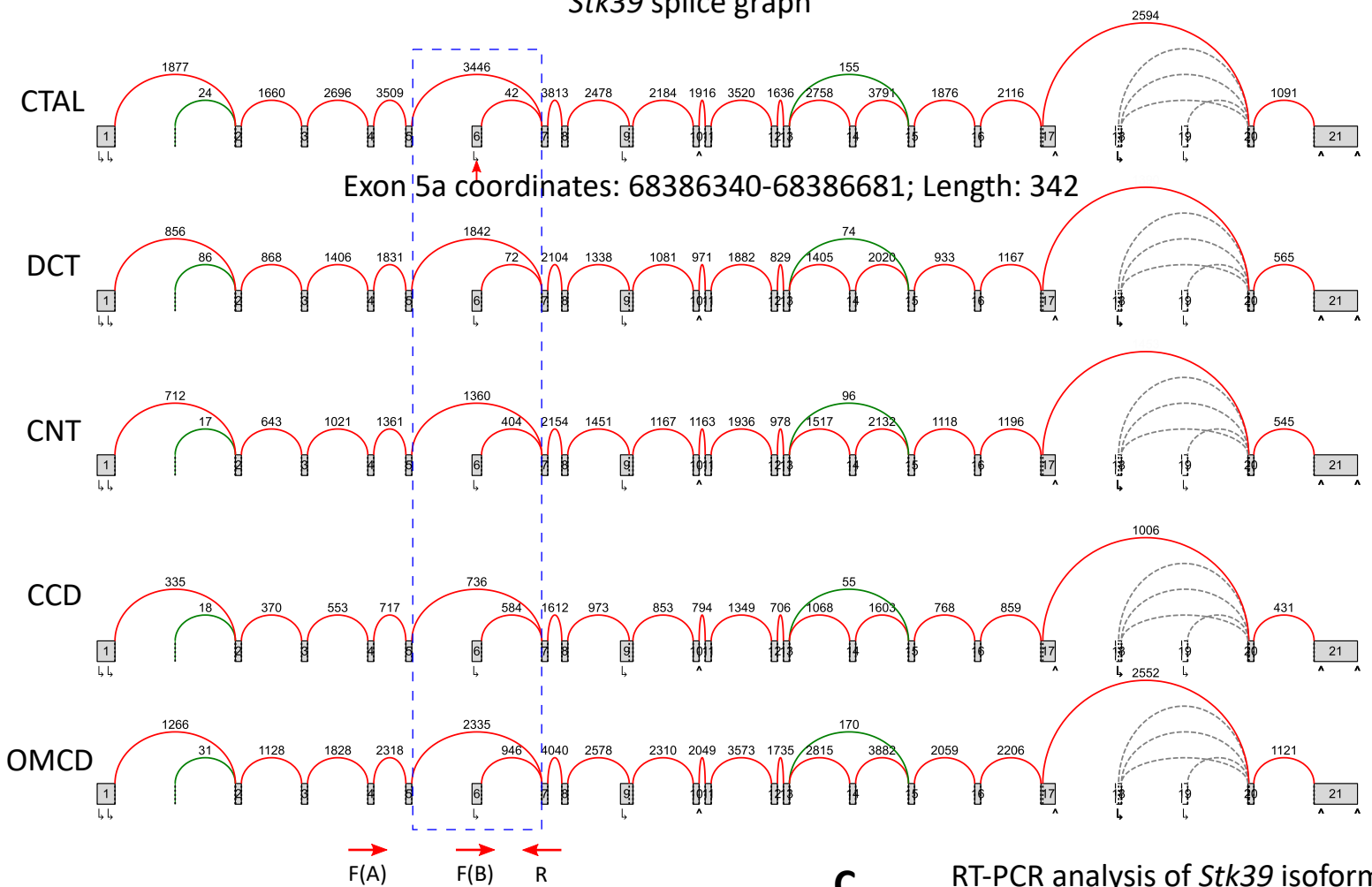
Supplemental Figure 1. RNA-seq quality control and gene expression patterns along the renal tubules. (A) Percentage of uniquely mapped reads for all samples. The red dashed line is set at 75%. (B) Mitochondria gene fraction in all samples. (C) Principal component analysis of all the renal tubule samples. Colors indicate different renal tubule segments. (D) Representative gene expression pattern for aquaporins. Dot size and expression are proportion to $\log_2(\text{TPM}+1)$. (E) Dot plot showing the distribution of abundant ion channels across renal tubule segments.



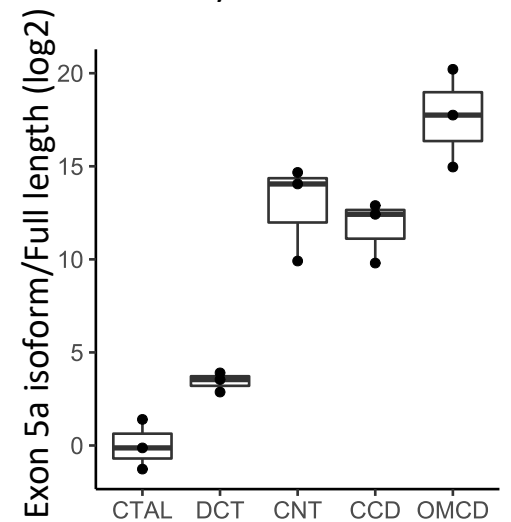
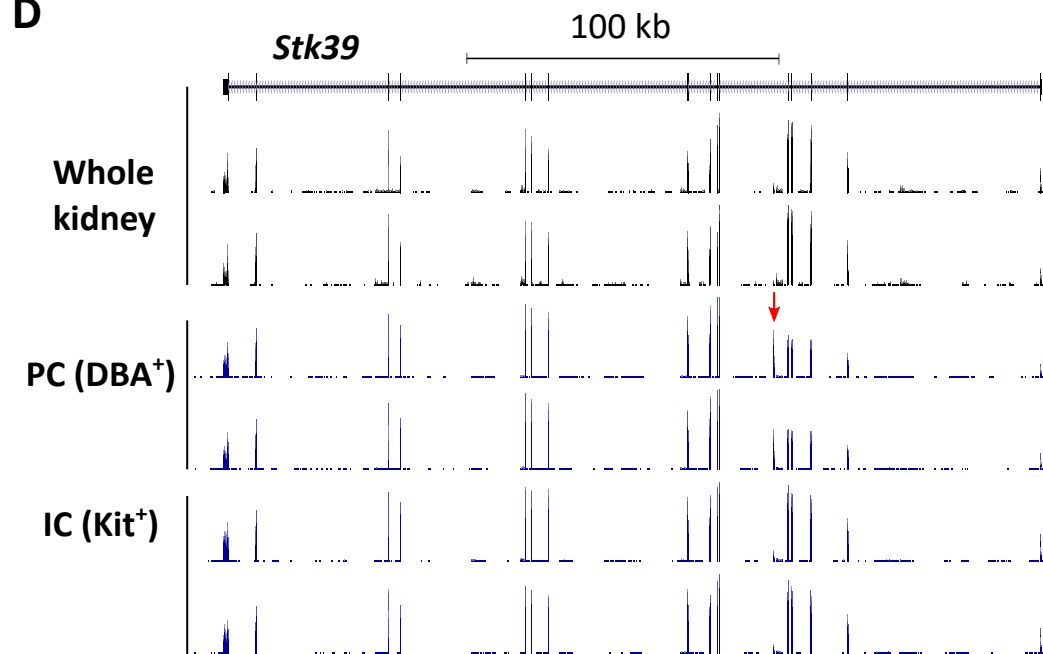
Supplemental Figure 2. Comparison of small-sample RNA-seq and published single-cell RNA-seq data. (A) UMAP projection of published mouse kidney single-cell RNA-seq data (GSE129798). (B) Annotation of epithelial cell clusters based on cell type-specific markers proposed in GSE129798. (C) and (D) Dot plots showing the distribution of cell type-specific marker in each cell cluster. (E) Distribution of top 10 epithelial cell cluster markers along the mouse renal tubule data. The data related to this figure are provided in Supplemental Table 2.



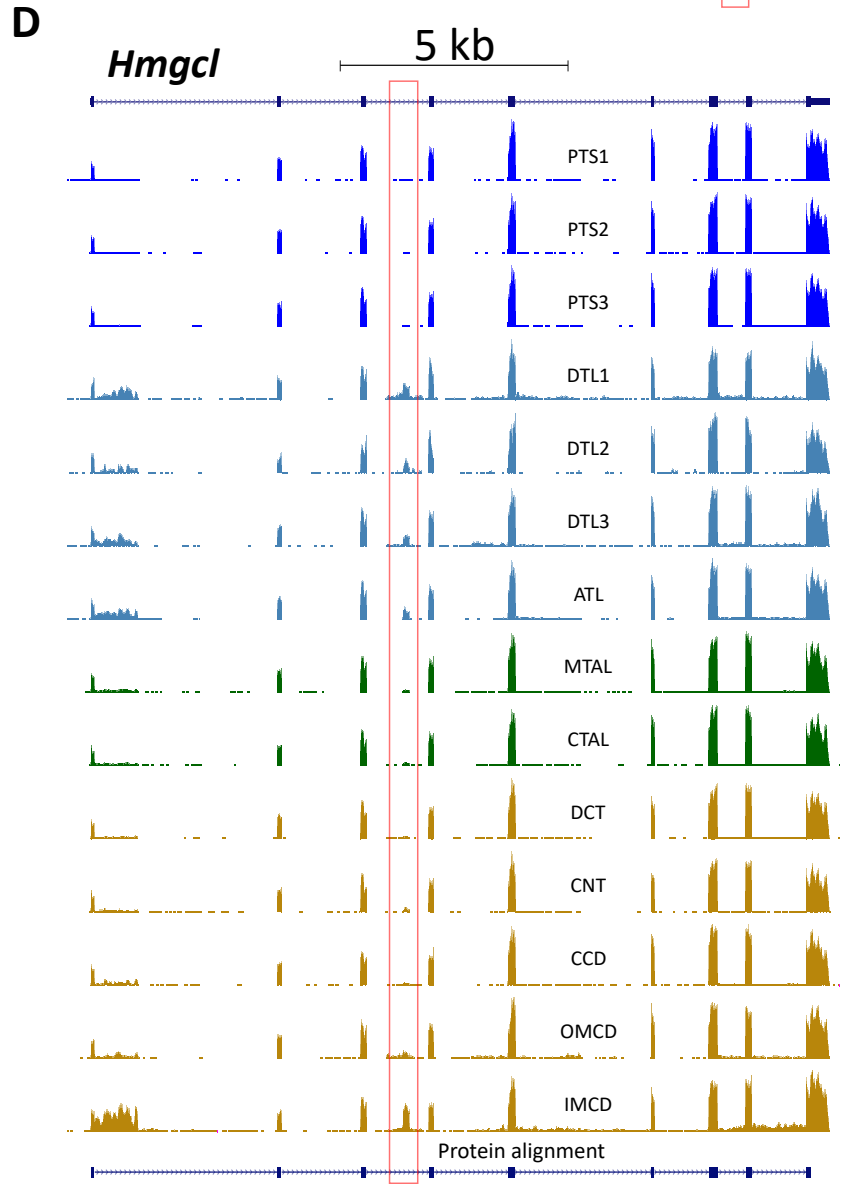
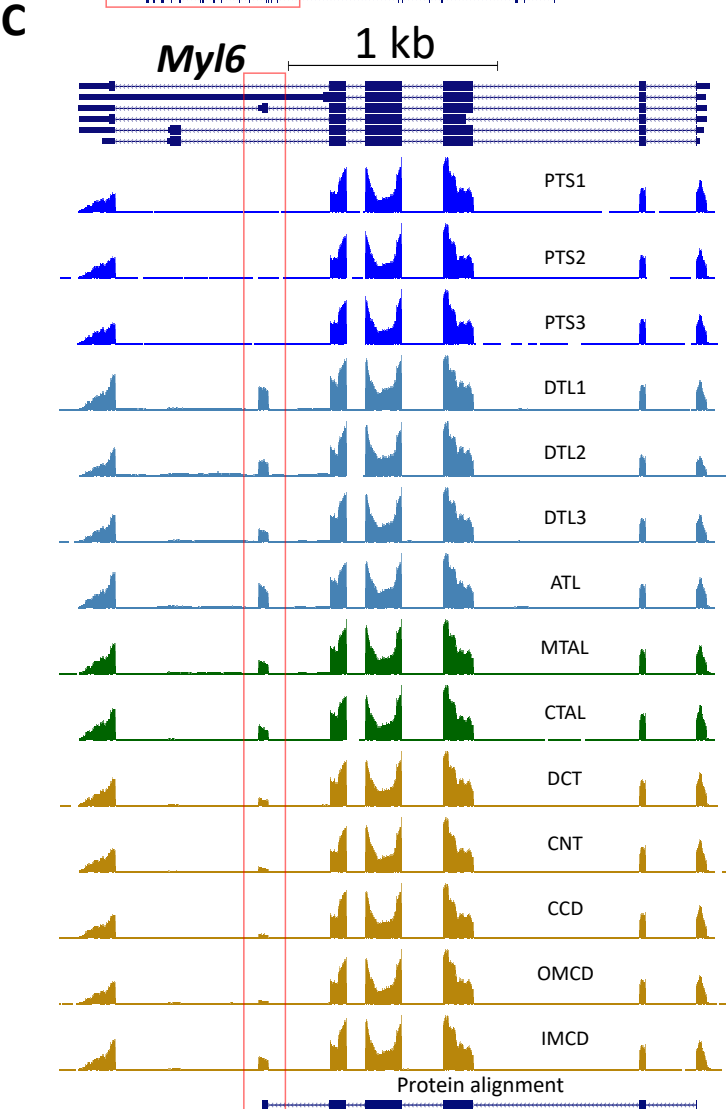
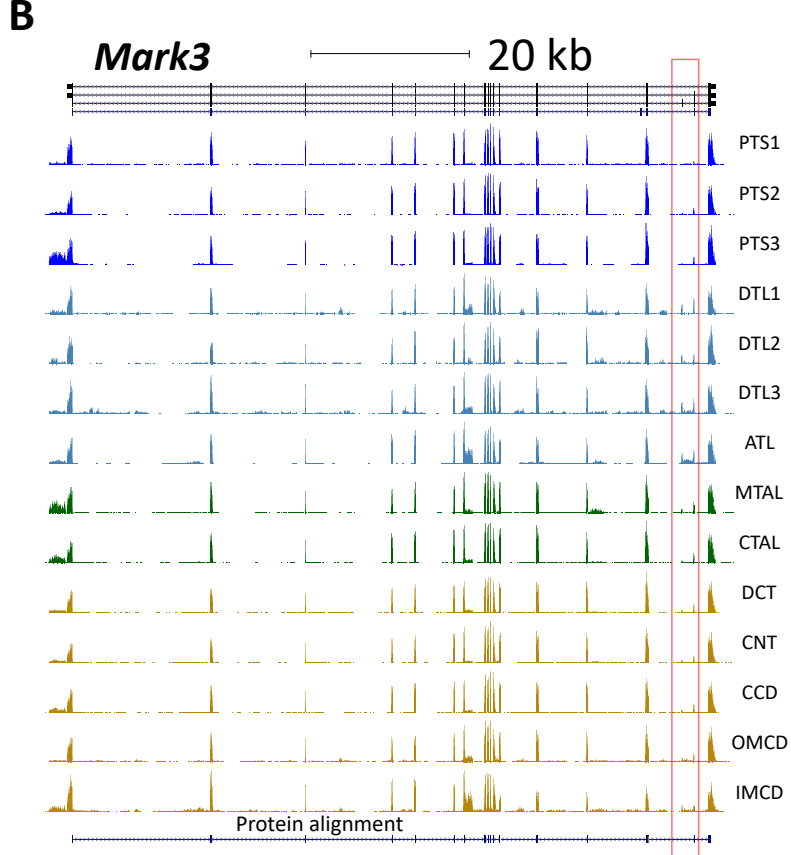
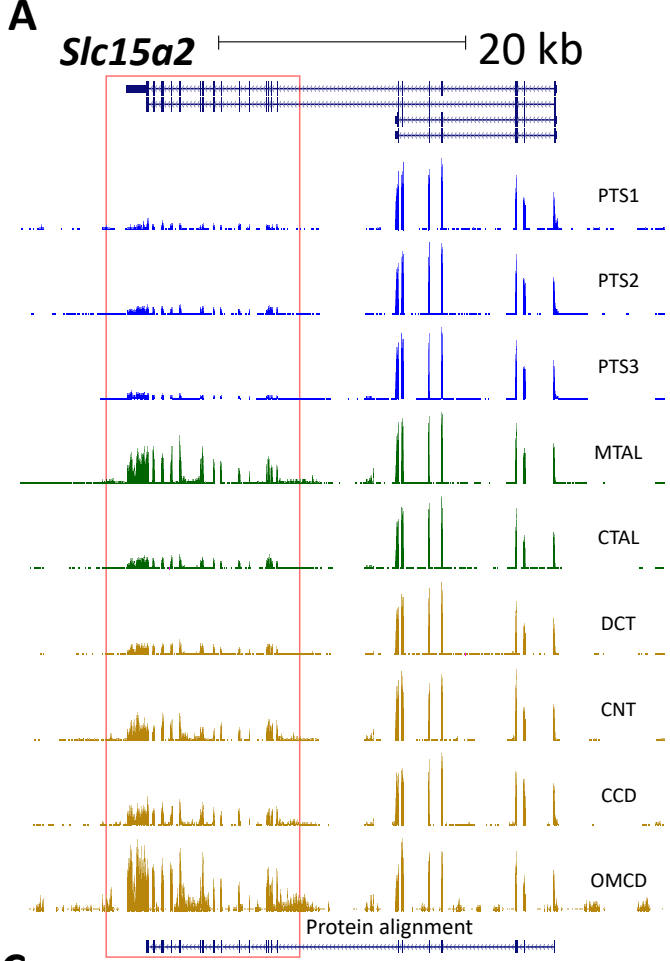
Supplemental Figure 3. Known alternative splicing examples in kidney. Isoform distribution of (A) *Cldn10*, (B) *Kcnj1* (ROMK), (C) *Slc12a1* (NKCC2), (D) *Wnk1*, (E) *Stk39* (SPAK), and (F) *Slc14a2* (Urea transporter A) along renal tubule segments. Red rectangles indicate the alternative exons.

A*Stk39* splice graph**B**

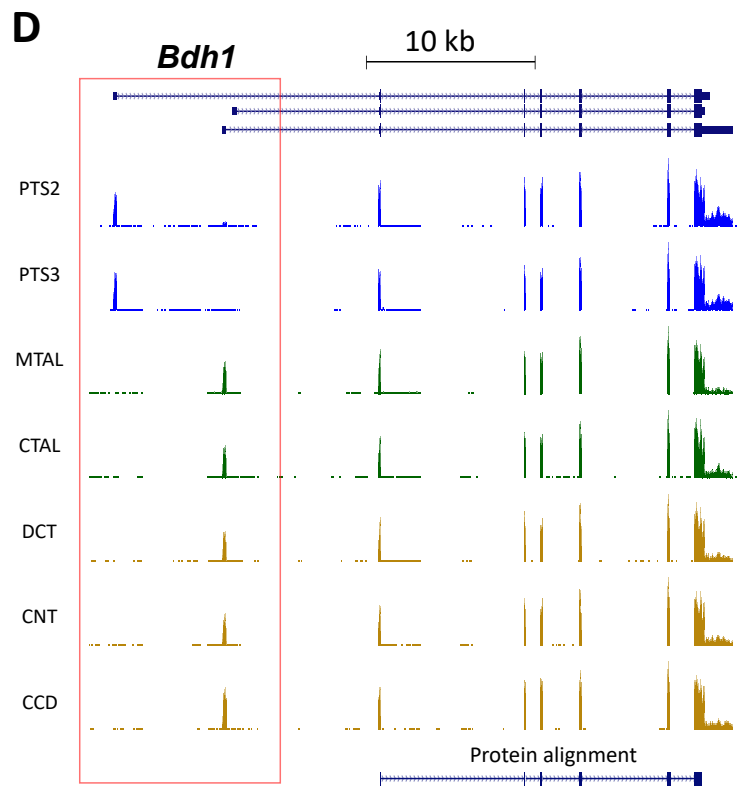
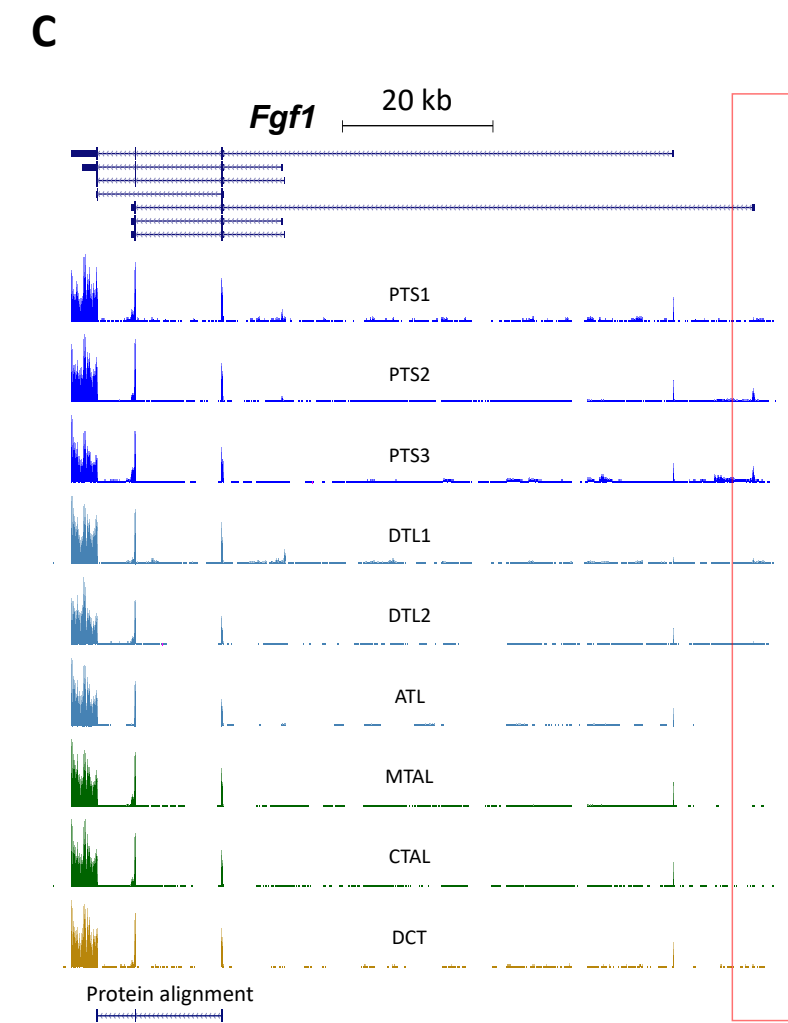
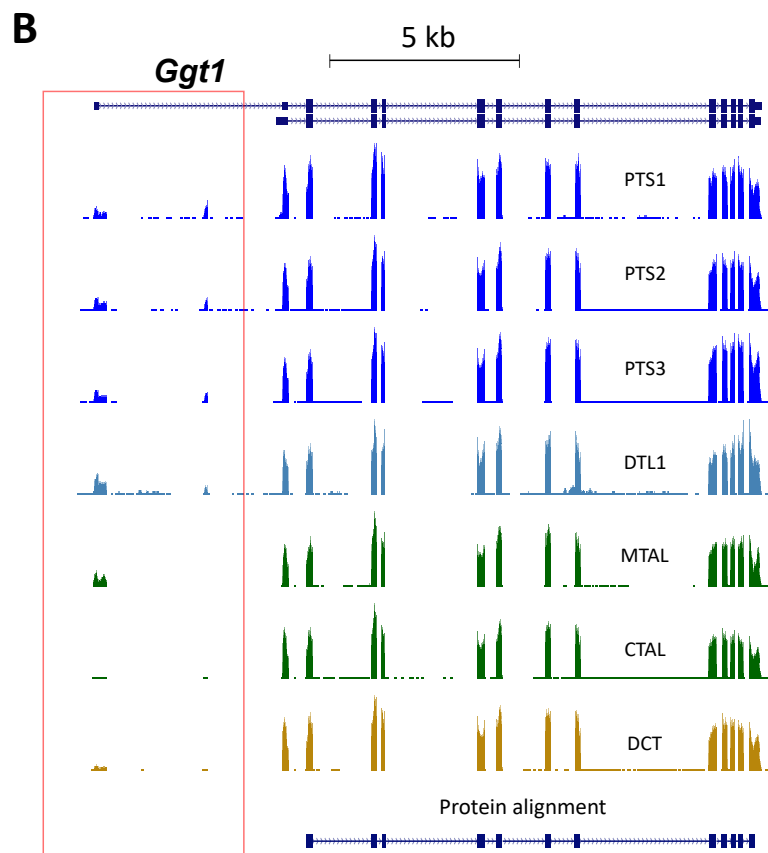
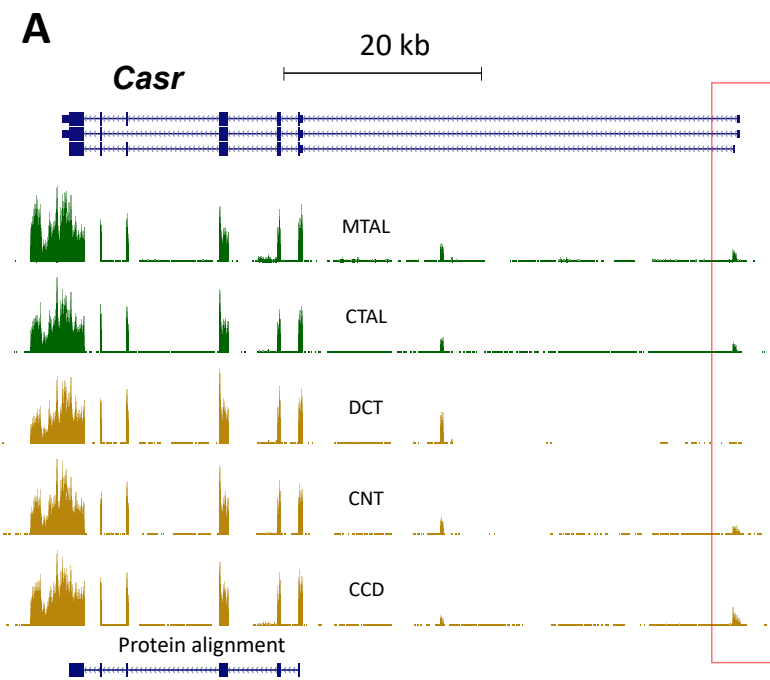
	Sequence (5'→3')	Length	Tm
Forward primer A	GCACAGAAACGGTCAGATCC	20	58.9
Reverse primer	CATCACCCCTGTGGCTAAG	20	60.1
Product length	119	Detect full length	
%			
Forward primer B	CCAACTCAAGCTGTTGCTATGG	22	59.8
Reverse primer	CATCACCCCTGTGGCTAAG	20	60.1
Product length	196	Detect Exon 5a isoform	

CRT-PCR analysis of *Stk39* isoform**D**

Supplemental Figure 4. Distribution of *Stk39* isoforms along renal tubule segments. (A) Splice graphs of *Stk39* isoforms. Exon 6, highlight in blue rectangle, is generally referred to as exon 5a. A short isoform, termed KS-SPAK, starts with exon 5a, showing an increased junctional reads ratio of exon 5a/exon 6 to exon 4/exon 6 from CTAL to OMCD. The junctional reads on the splice graph are a combination of replicate reads of each segment. The red arrows at the bottom indicate the primer targeting sites in (B). (B) Primers used to quantify exon 5a *Stk39* isoform and full length *Stk39*. (C) RT-PCR showing exon 5a isoform increased from CTAL to OMCD. The data were log₂ transformed. (D) Genome browser tracks showing the distribution of *Stk39* isoform in whole kidney RNA-seq (GSE111837) and FACS-enriched principal cells (DBA⁺) and IC cells (Kit⁺) (GSE99701). Red arrow points to exon 5a.



Supplemental Figure 5. Additional alternative splicing examples that have effects on protein structures. Isoform distribution of *Slc15a2* (A), *Mark3* (B), *Myl6* (C), and *Hmgcl* (D) along the renal tubule. Red rectangles indicate the alternative exons.



Supplemental Figure 6. Additional alternative splicing examples that have effects on mRNA properties. Isoform distribution of *Casr* (A), *Ggt1* (B), *Fgf1* (C), and *Bdh1* (D) along the renal tubule. Red rectangles indicate the alternative exons.

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