

## Article

# Rapid Detection of Gut Microbial Metabolite Trimethylamine N-oxide for Chronic Kidney Disease Prevention

Yu-Chun Chang <sup>1</sup>, Yi-Hsuan Chu <sup>2</sup>, Chien-Cheng Wang <sup>2</sup>, Chih-Hsuan Wang <sup>3</sup>, You-Lin Tain <sup>4,5,\*</sup>, Hung-Wei Yang <sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Medical Science and Technology, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Kaohsiung 804201, Taiwan; adamycchang@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Saint Dominic Catholic High School, Kaohsiung 802306, Taiwan; jolenechu@nsysumel.com (Y.-H.C.); pcjason11@gmail.com (C.-C.W.)

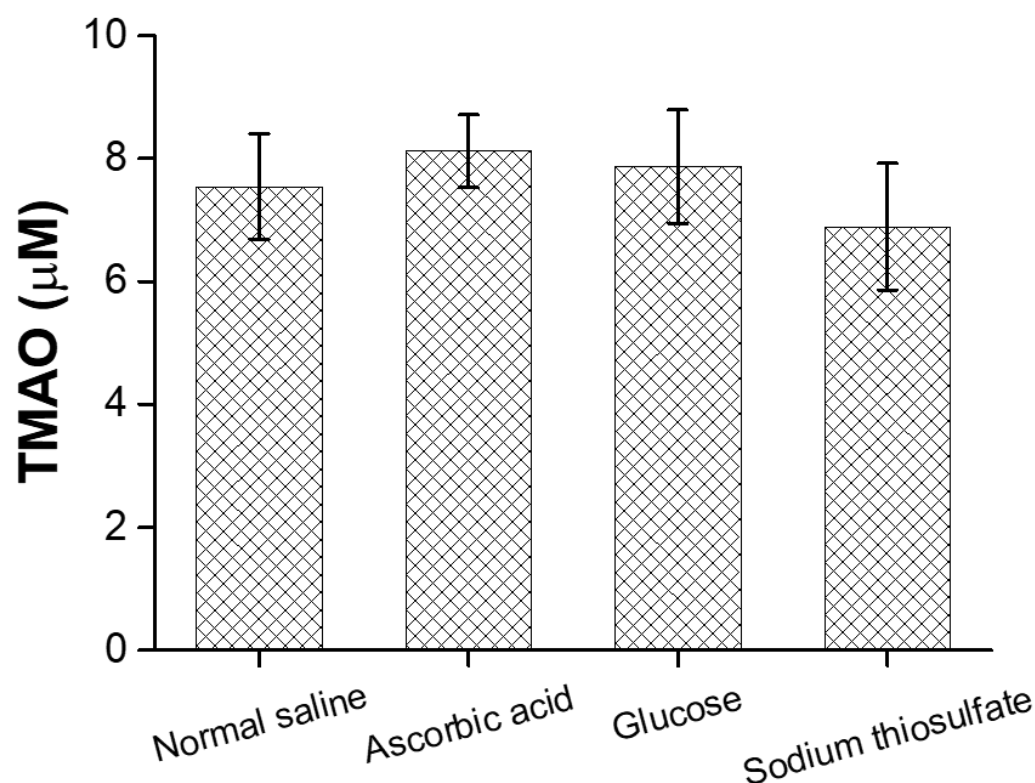
<sup>3</sup> Department of Internal Medicine, Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital, Kaohsiung 802301, Taiwan; wangchihhsuan@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup> Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chang Gung University, Kaohsiung 833401, Taiwan

<sup>5</sup> Institute for Translational Research in Biomedicine, College of Medicine, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chang Gung University, Kaohsiung 833401, Taiwan

\* Correspondence: tainyl@cgmh.org.tw (Y.-L.T.); howardyang@mail.nsysu.edu.tw (H.-W.Y.)

## Additional Figure.



**Figure S1.** TMAO concentrations in 3 whole blood samples from normal rats injected with normal saline, 3 whole blood samples from normal rats injected with ascorbic acid (200 mg/mL), 3 whole blood samples from normal rats injected with glucose (200 mg/mL), and 3 whole blood samples from normal rats injected with sodium thiosulfate (200 mg/dL) that were measured using the proposed colorimetric assay. The values are means  $\pm$  SD (n = 3).