

PPAR α -Dependent Modulation by Metformin of the Expression of OCT-2 and MATE-1 in the Kidney of Mice

Adriano Cleis Arruda ¹, Mauro Sérgio Perilhão ¹, Warley Almeida Santos ¹,
Marcos Fernandes Gregnani ¹, Alexandre Budu ¹, José Cesar Rosa Neto ²,
Gabriel Rufino Estrela ³ and Ronaldo Carvalho Araujo ^{4,*}

¹ Department of Biophysics, Federal University of São Paulo, 04039032 São Paulo, Brazil; adriano.arruda@unifesp.br (A.C.A.); m.perilhao@unifesp.br (M.S.P.); wharleysan@gmail.com (W.A.S.); mgregnani@hotmail.com (M.F.G.); alexandre.budu@unifesp.br (A.B)

² Department Cell Biology and Development, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, University of São Paulo, 05508000, São Paulo, Brazil; josecesar23@hotmail.com

³ Department of Clinical and Experimental Oncology, Discipline of Hematology and Haematotherapy, Federal University of São Paulo, 04037002 São Paulo, Brazil; g.estrela@unifesp.br

⁴ Department of Biophysics, Federal University of São Paulo, 04039032 São Paulo, Brazil; araujo.ronaldo@unifesp.br

*Correspondence: araujo.ronaldo@unifesp.br; Tel.: (+55-11-5576-4859)

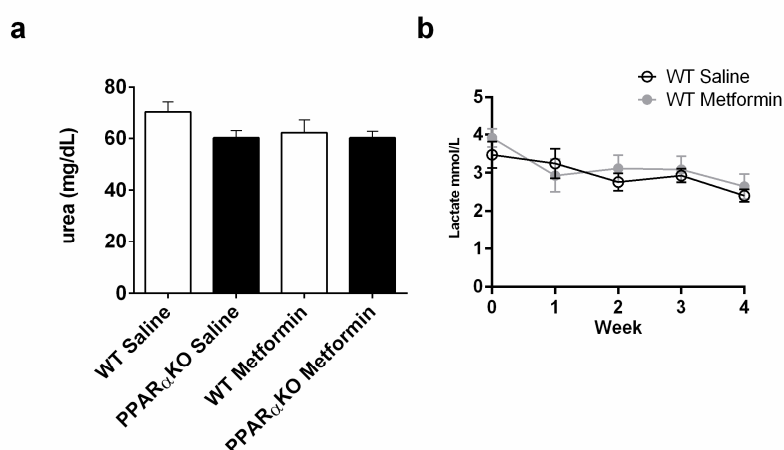


Figure S1. Measurement of plasma urea (a) in wild type (WT) and PPAR α knockout (PPAR α KO) mice and blood lactate (b) in wild type (WT) mice treated with 300 mg/kg of metformin once a day for 30 days. Data was compared by Two-Way ANOVA and Tukey multiple comparisons test (a), or unpaired, nonparametric Mann-Whitney test (b). Data is presented as Mean \pm S.E.M.