

Supplementary Results

Evaluation of the release mechanism of PLK1 and SPP1 proteins

To evaluate the release mechanism of PLK1 and SPP1 proteins from untreated and everolimus-treated podocytes a direct ELISA was used. Figure S2 showed that PLK1 content was significantly increased ($P<0.05$) in both supernatants and extracellular vesicles of EVE-treated cells compared to the CTR. Contrarily the content of SPP1 was reduced by the EVE treatment in a dose-dependent manner (Figure S2).