Supplementary Material

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SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

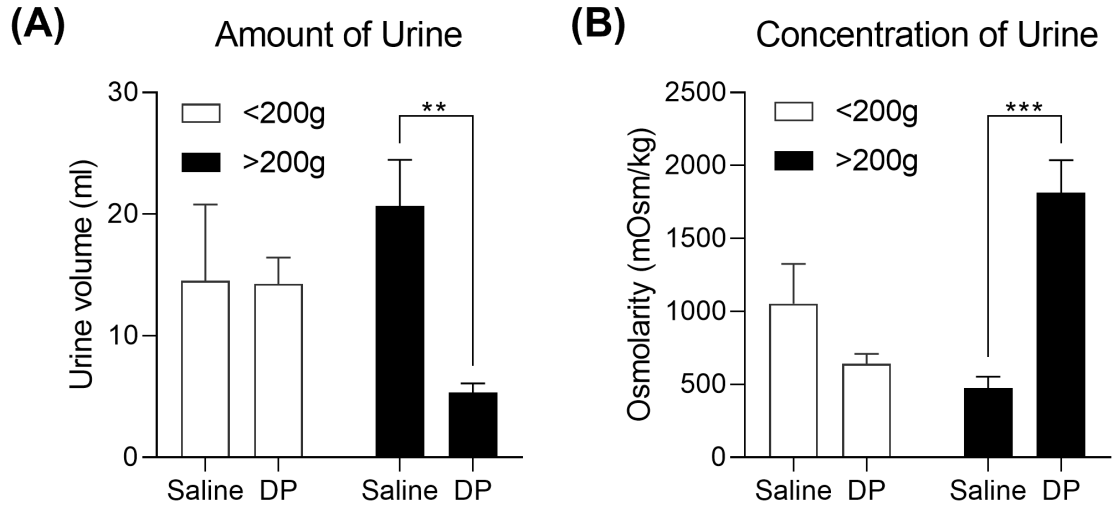

Figure S1. Optimal rat weight for the antidiuretic effect. (A) Male rats above 200 g produced less urine after a single microvenous injection of desmopressin (DP); however, male rats under 200 g exhibited no change in urine volume (unpaired t test **P = 0.0026, n=6 for each group). (B) Male rats above 200 g had lower osmolarity after a single microvenous injection of desmopressin (DP); however, male rats under 200 g had no change in osmolarity (unpaired t test ***P = 0.0002, n=6 for each group).

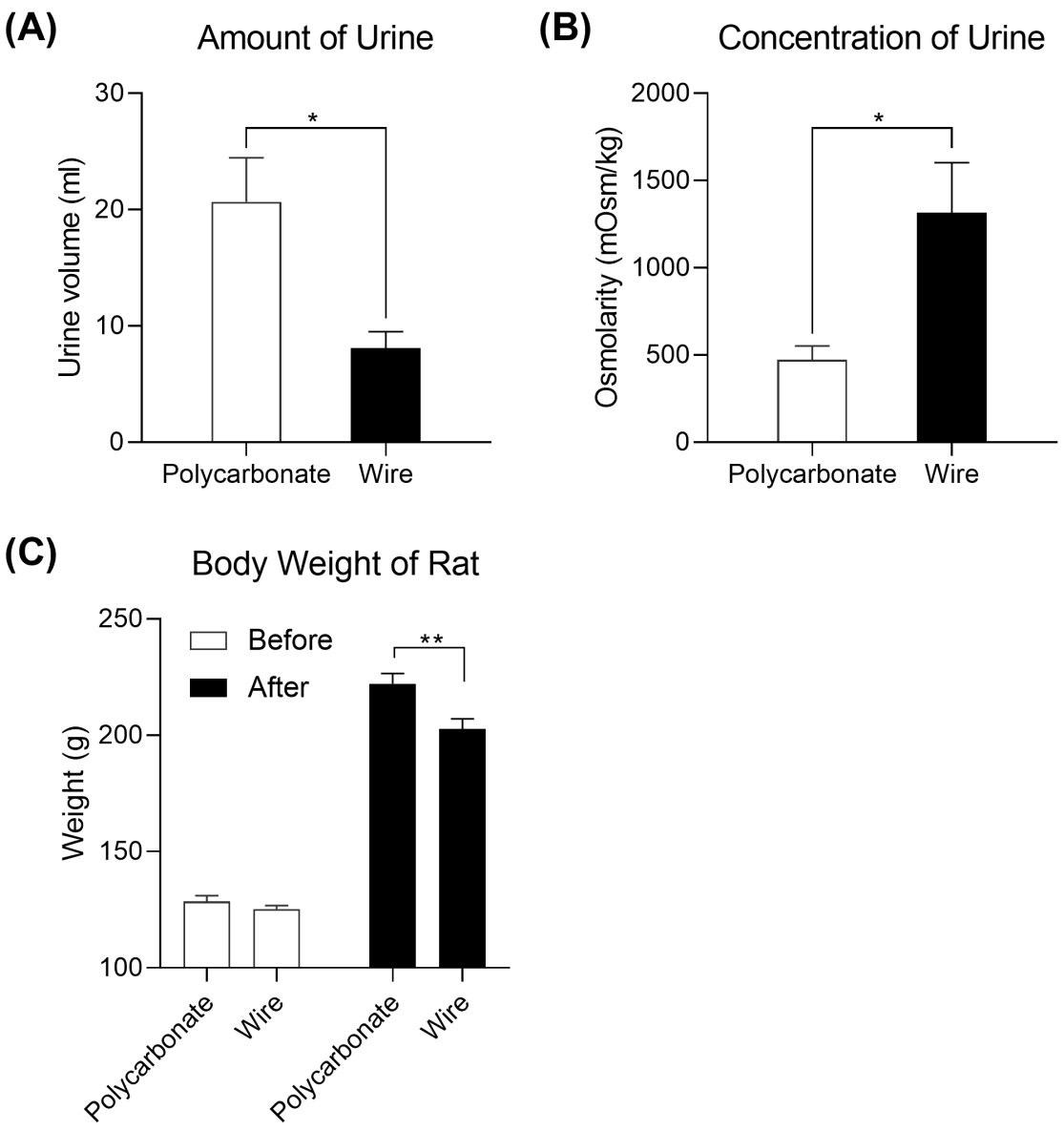

Figure S2. The optimal housing rat cage conditions for antidiuretic effects. (A,B) Male rats housed in polycarbonate-bottomed cages had different urine volumes (A, unpaired t test **P = 0.01, n=6 for each group) and osmotic pressures (B, unpaired t test *P = 0.02, n=6 for each group) than rats breeding in wire-bottomed cages. (C) Rats kept in wire-bottom cages weighed less than those kept in polycarbonate cages (unpaired t test **P = 0.0099, n=6 for each group).

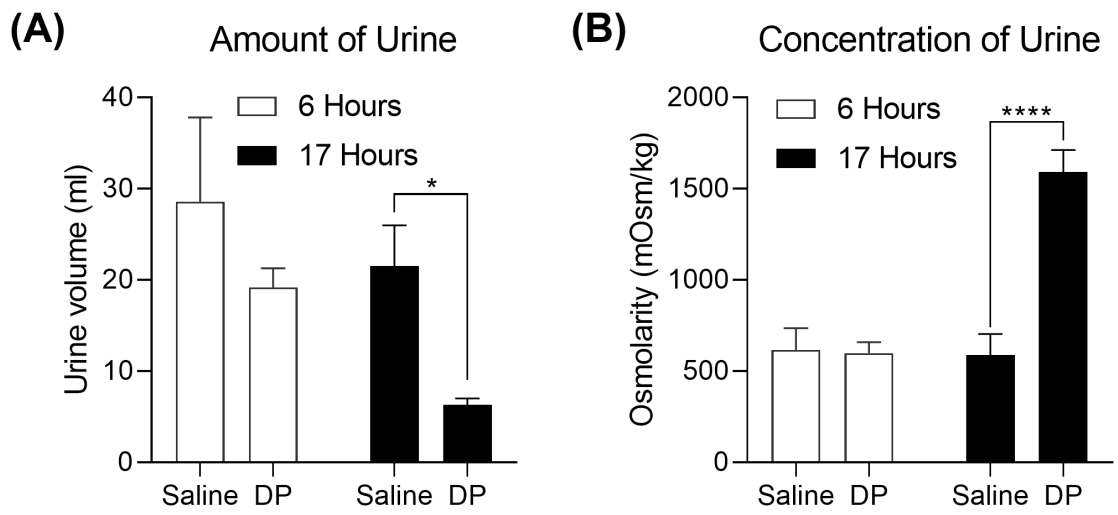

Figure S3. The optimal fasting time for the antidiuretic effect in rats. Time-dependent variation in dietary inhibition prior to microintravenous administration of desmopressin (DP). (A,B) The 17-hour fasting time showed DP-reduced urine volume (A, unpaired t test *P = 0.0112, n=6 for 6 hours and n=8 for 17 hours) and osmolarity (B, unpaired t test ****P < 0.0001, n=6 for 6 hours and n=8 for 17 hours)